



The Impact of the
National Voter Registration Act

of 1993 on the
Administration of
Elections for
Federal Office
2005–2006

A Report to the 110th Congress

June 30, 2007

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Executive Summary

This report to the United States Congress addresses the impact of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) of 1993 on the administration of elections for Federal office during the 2-year period following the November 2004 Federal elections through the November 2006 Federal elections. This report is the seventh report to Congress under the NVRA, but it is only the second report submitted by the United States Election Assistance Commission (EAC). The first five reports were submitted by the Federal Election Commission (FEC). The 2006 report is based on survey results requested of all States, the District of Columbia, and the four territories—American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Puerto Rico held Federal elections in 2004 only, and therefore did not submit any information for 2006. Responses from a large number of States and territories varied for several reasons; some entities are either exempt from the provisions of the NVRA or did not tabulate the information in a manner compatible with the survey.

Overall, voter registration increased in the 2006 elections, compared to the last Federal mid-term elections in 2002. The total reported registration for the November 2006 elections was at least 172.8 million registrants for 50 States, the District of Columbia, and two of the four territories¹ that reported information. This number represents an increase of nearly 12.1 million registrants over the previous 4-year period. In the same 4-year period, the voting age population (VAP)² increased 4.9 percent and the number of registered voters increased 7.5 percent. The percentage of VAP that was registered increased from 74.7 percent in 2002 to 76.6 percent in 2006 because of the greater increase in voter registration counts.

In the past 2 years since the 2004 presidential election, however, a decrease in the number of registered voters has occurred. In 2004, nearly 176.2 million registered voters were in the Nation; this number decreased to 172.8 million in 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 registered voters in 2004. The decrease also

reflects the normal drop in registration that takes place following a presidential election when nonvoters are removed from the registration rolls (following procedures under the NVRA). Between 2004 and 2006, 32 States reported actual decreases in registration numbers, while 17 States reported actual increases (excluding North Dakota and Wisconsin, along with all 4 territories).

To some degree the decrease in registration may have been affected by a change in the method used by States to report registration and whether they report only active voters or a combination of active and inactive voters. In a few States the reporting method appears to have changed for the 2006 elections. These include Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. These three States now report a combination of active and inactive voters as their reported registration. This may have resulted in the decrease in number of registrations between 2004 and 2006.

From 2004 to 2006 major HAVA-inspired reforms to the election administration process were implemented. For voter registration, States created a statewide voter registration database by compiling the previously decentralized county-level files. For many States this change allowed for cross-checking of voters who had moved from one jurisdiction to another, but had failed to notify their originating jurisdiction of their move. As a result, some of the decrease in voter registration numbers can be attributed to the removal of duplicate registrations.

Other highlights of the results for the 2004–2006 survey are as follows:

- States reported a total of 36.3 million voter registration applications processed nationwide. Of these, 22.8 percent were received by mail, 19.8 percent were submitted in person, and the remaining 57.4 percent were received from motor vehicle agencies or other agencies including public assistance, disability services, armed forces recruitment, and other nonspecified offices. Motor vehicle agencies alone accounted for 45.7 percent of all registration applications received nationwide.

¹ Neither Guam nor Puerto Rico reported this number.

² Persons who are 18 years of age and older.

- Nearly 17.3 million applications were valid new registrations—that is, applications from people not previously registered in the local jurisdiction to which the application was submitted or not previously registered in any jurisdiction.
- Nearly 2.2 million applications were duplicates of valid registrations.
- Some 10.9 million applications were requests for change of name, address, or political party affiliation.
- Nearly 13 million names were removed from voter lists under the list verification procedures of the NVRA.
- Nearly 9.9 million names were transferred from active to inactive status.

Section 1. Introduction

This report addresses the impact of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) of 1993 (Pub. L. No. 103-31, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1973gg) on the administration of elections for Federal office during the period following the November 2004 Federal elections through the November 2006 elections. It is the seventh in a series of reports to be submitted biennially pursuant to the provisions of the NVRA, as amended by the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002. That portion of the NVRA reads, in part, as follows:

SEC 9...(a) In General—The Election Assistance Commission--

(3) not later than June 30 of each odd-numbered year, shall submit to the Congress a report assessing the impact of this Act on the administration of elections for Federal office during the preceding 2-year period and including recommendations for improvements in Federal and State procedures, forms, and other matters affected by this subchapter;....

Although this report is the seventh NVRA report to Congress, it is the second NVRA report submitted by the United States Election Assistance Commission (EAC). The previous five reports were submitted by the Federal Election Commission (FEC), which in 1994 promulgated rules identifying the information considered necessary to obtain from the States to generate reports to Congress (11 CFR 8.7). The FEC further described and explained the need for these data elements in a communication to the State election officials in October 1995. The survey and subsequent report were revised and expanded as a result of HAVA.

In 2004 and 2005, the EAC administered two separate surveys to collect and report the information required under the NVRA and Section §102(c) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voter Act. In addition, it conducted a third survey to collect information regarding the November 2004 Federal general elections. To reduce the burden of responding to multiple collections of information, facilitate data collection and reporting, and encourage participation in 2006, the EAC incorporated the three previous collections into a single survey instrument (2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey). The latter was designed with 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 small 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, including the interpretation of the survey questions and terms and the methods for assembling the data. In April 2006, the EAC convened a second group, consisting 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 required 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 Advisory and Standards Boards. The boards are comprised of 110 State and local election officials and another 37 are drawn from various national associations and government agencies that play a role in the implementation of HAVA and science and technology-related professionals appointed by Congressional members. In addition, a presentation of the survey was made to the annual meeting of the National Association of State Election Directors (NASSED) in the summer of 2006. The survey was revised based on the input from these groups a second draft was produced.

The second draft of the survey was posted on the Federal Register on August 1, 2006 (71 FR 43477), for a period of 60 days to solicit public comment, as required for approval of information collection under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The survey was revised again based on the 14 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. 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.

In addition to making revisions to the survey to improve the clarity of the questions and terminology, EAC designed a Web-based application for States to submit their data. In early December 2006, EAC provided States with an identification and password to log in to the online survey to begin entering data. The deadline for States to submit data was March 7, 2007; however, data were collected and tabulated for this report up to

June 15, 2007. Unlike previous surveys conducted by EAC and the FEC to collect NVRA data, the 2006 survey asked for both statewide and county/local election jurisdiction totals for each question, rather than a single statewide number. Despite efforts to facilitate the survey response process and communicate with State election officials since the first draft of the survey in May 2006, a number of States were unprepared or unable to answer some of the questions.

Section 2. States' Collection of NVRA Information

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

This report to Congress does not cover all local (i.e., county and township level) jurisdictions in each State. States submitted county- and local jurisdiction-level data, although in a

number of instances the States' data were incomplete. As a result, this report is based on survey results from 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 2 territories, and at most 2,978 jurisdictions (out of 3,524 total jurisdictions possible). North Dakota did not respond because the State does not have voter registration and is, therefore, exempt from the NVRA under Section 4(b)(1) of the Act. Puerto Rico did not have a Federal election in 2006, so it did not submit any information.

Late in the report compilation process, States were allowed to submit statewide numbers, rather than by local jurisdiction so complete counts of jurisdictions responding are impossible. In addition, not all questions were answered by States or jurisdictions. Therefore, the tables at the end of this report show the number of jurisdictions responding for a particular question in the column labeled "cases."³

³ Seven States—Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—now have Election Day Registration (EDR), and five of these seven States are not subject to the NVRA. Minnesota and Wisconsin had EDR in effect before March 11, 1993, when the NVRA was enacted, and were exempted under the original Section 4(b)(2) of the Act. Wyoming was also exempt under that section because, before March 11, 1993, the State enacted legislation that had the effect of implementing EDR at the polls. Idaho and New Hampshire enacted legislation subsequent to the NVRA, but the legislation implemented EDR retroactive to March 11, 1993. Idaho and New Hampshire were exempted by a 1996 amendment to the NVRA. Most of the States with EDR, responded to only parts of the survey.

Section 3. Background

Purposes and Requirements of the National Voter Registration Act

The objectives of the NVRA are as follows:

- To establish procedures that will increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote in elections for Federal office.
- To protect the integrity of the electoral process by ensuring that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.
- To enhance the participation of eligible citizens as voters in elections for Federal office [Section 2(b)].

The NVRA pursues these objectives by doing the following:

- Expanding the number of locations and opportunities whereby eligible citizens may apply to register to vote.
- Requiring voter registration file maintenance procedures that, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, identify and remove the names of only those individuals who are no longer eligible to vote.
- Providing certain “fail-safe” voting procedures to ensure that an individual’s right to vote prevails over current bureaucratic or legal technicalities.

Expanding Opportunities To Register To Vote

Before enactment of the NVRA, the locations and opportunities for eligible citizens to register to vote varied widely throughout the States. Evidence from two decades of State experimentation suggested that expanding the number of locations and opportunities for voter registration resulted in increased registration.

Accordingly, the NVRA application requires that individuals be given a voter registration when applying for or renewing a driver’s license, or when applying for (or receiving) services at certain other public offices. The NVRA also requires States to accept registration by mail. Military and civilians stationed overseas are also mentioned in the legislation for outreach to this category of citizens.

Driver’s license offices were selected on the basis of statistics from the Department of Transportation indicating that approximately

87 percent of people 18 years and older have driver’s licenses, while an additional 3 or 4 percent have, in lieu of a driver’s license, an identification card issued by a State motor vehicle agency. Moreover, several States had already adopted a version of this “motor voter” approach [H. Rept. 103-9, at page 4].

Public assistance programs, State-funded disability programs, and other public agencies were selected to ensure that “the poor and persons with disabilities who do not have driver’s licenses” will “not be excluded from those for whom registration will be convenient and readily available” [H. Rept. 103-66 (Conf.), at page 19].

Finally, because “registration by mail was already in place in approximately half the States, and there was substantial evidence that this procedure not only increased registration but successfully reached out to those groups most under-represented on the registration rolls, this method of registration was considered appropriate as a national standard” [H. Rept. 103-9, at page 4].

“By combining the driver’s license application approach with mail and agency-based registration, the Committee felt that any eligible citizen who wished to register would have ready access to an application” [H. Rept. 103-9, at page 5]. Governmental offices and agencies that conduct voter registration in each of the States that responded to the 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey are identified in Table 7, Other Entities Designated as Voter Registration Agencies.

Fair and Effective Voter Registration File Maintenance

The NVRA requires States to “conduct a program to maintain the integrity of the rolls” [S. Rept. 103-6, at page 18]. Any such program, however, “may not remove the name of a voter from the list of eligible voters by reason of a person’s failure to vote. States are permitted to remove the names of eligible voters from the rolls at the request of the voter or as provided by State law by reason of mental incapacity or criminal conviction. In addition, States are required to conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists by reason of death or change of residence” [S. Rept. 103-6, at page 18].

The NVRA requires that any such program be “uniform, nondiscriminatory, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965...” [Section 8(b)(1)]. “The purpose of this requirement is to prohibit selective or discriminatory purge programs.” “The term ‘uniform’ means that any removal program or activity must be applied to an entire jurisdiction. The term ‘nondiscriminatory’ means that the procedure complies with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act of 1965” [H. Rept. 103-9, at page 15].

“Fail-safe” Voting Procedures

Before 1993, registrants were sometimes denied the right to vote on Election Day, either because of some oversight on their part or because of a clerical error by an election office. Registrants who changed residence within a jurisdiction, for example, often mistakenly assumed they were still entitled to vote, only to discover on Election Day that their failure to re-register at their new address had disenfranchised them. Similarly, registrants who may not have received or failed to return certain election office mailings were often removed from voter lists. Also, clerical errors, such as erroneous changes of address or data entry errors in voter registration files, resulted in either the loss of the right to vote or an elaborate and daunting bureaucratic ordeal.

To solve such problems, the NVRA allows registered voters to vote when they move to another location within the registrar’s jurisdiction. 42 U.S.C. §197399 Additional fail-safe voting

requirements were incorporated into HAVA through the use of provisional ballots.

Role of the United States Election Assistance Commission

Section 802 (a) of HAVA transferred to the EAC all functions that the FEC exercised under Section 9(a) of the NVRA before HAVA enactment. Pursuant to this authority, EAC revised and expanded FEC’s NVRA survey instrument into a more comprehensive survey. The 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey was conducted in late 2006 through early 2007. The deadline for return of the completed survey was March 7, 2007, although responses were received and tabulated for this report until June 15, 2007.

On March 14, 2007, the EAC reviewed the status of completion of the 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey for 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 4 (four) United States territories. It was determined that 21 States had not entered their State- or county-level data. Between March 14 and June 15, 2007, EAC staff and its contractor worked closely with each of the States to help them enter data into the online Web survey or, if they had submitted data in nonelectronic format, to enter the States’ data into the Web survey and to verify that the data entered was correct. On two occasions, States were asked to verify and correct, if necessary, the data that was generated for this report.

Section 4. Data Comparisons

The results of the 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey are presented in the tables at the end of this report and are summarized in Section 5. Cautions are necessary when interpreting the survey data and comparing the data from State to State or from year to year because of the exemptions and varying completeness of the survey responses.

In previous NVRA reports produced by the EAC and the FEC, States were requested to provide statewide counts in response to the various questions in the survey. As noted in these earlier reports, some states were unable to get data from all of their local jurisdictions and therefore submitted partial statewide numbers. For the 2006 survey, however, States were asked for

data at the county and local jurisdiction level. Some States had not programmed their statewide registration systems to produce such reports and some States let their jurisdictions enter their own data into the Web-based survey instrument, although not all jurisdictions responded. As a result, complete county by county numbers are not available for all States and for all questions.

Gaps exist in the survey’s coverage. Two States (New Hampshire and North Dakota) and two of the territories (Guam and Puerto Rico) did not respond with data to the 2006 survey. North Dakota does not have voter registration and is exempt from the NVRA; therefore, they gave no responses for this NVRA report. The seven States with EDR responded to only

parts of the survey. Several States noted their responses did not cover all local election jurisdictions, and some States reported they do not track certain information requested by the survey. Therefore, each numeric response for a State also includes a total of the number of jurisdictions that are represented in the State total (columns called “cases”). Footnotes for each table may also provide further information on coverage for a particular question of the survey.

At the national level, the tables also provide a total of the number of local jurisdictions (cases) represented in each percentage calculation. These nationwide summaries are located at the bottom of each table. For example, at the bottom of Table 2a, Application Means, 45 States (43 States and 2 territories that are treated as States for counting purposes) reported the total number of voter registration applications received in the 2-year period covered by question 4 of the survey. In those 45 States, however, only 2,305 (out of a possible 3,524) local jurisdictions answered question 4.

Tabulation of Active and Inactive Voters

The EAC’s 2006 survey asked for total registration from the 2006 general election (question 2). On the electronic Web-based survey instrument, the computer was programmed to combine active and in-active counts to generate a “total” registration number. However this number does not always accurately reflect what the State considers to be its total registration count.

For example, in Table 1a, Registration History, the entry for California shows nearly 15.1 million active voters (although data are missing from four counties) and more than 5.5 million inactive voters. These figures result in a “total registration” of more than 20.5 million voters in the State (identified in column entitled “Total Reg. Act + Inact.”). The “Reported Registration” column, however, shows that for 2006 California’s Web site reports 15.8 million as the statewide registration number. As a result, California only uses active voters to depict its registration base.

The EAC’s 2004 Election Day Survey found for the first time that different States report voter registration totals in different ways. At that time some 26 States provided numbers of registered voters that included *active* voters only. In contrast, numbers from 20 States included both *active* and *inactive* voters. In 4 States, the determination of whether to include active and inactive voters in reports of registered voters was at the discretion of *local* election jurisdictions. Because of this discretion, EAC compiled the “Reported Registration” data for November 2006 from the States’ Web sites and the State Election Directors for use in this 2006 study⁴. Table 1a for this report includes a column marked “R” for which data are used for the “Reported Registration” Number. An “A” indicates the State reports only active voters in its count of reported registration, while a “C” indicates the State “combines” the active and inactive numbers to be its reported registration. A “L” indicates differences in how local jurisdictions in the State report registration. The impact of these different data compilations is shown in Section 5 of this report.

The NVRA allows election jurisdictions to move voters to an inactive voter list if, over a period of time, the registrant has not voted in a series of two Federal general elections and has not had any contact with or responded to notice mailings sent by election jurisdictions. Not all election jurisdictions, however, keep track of inactive registrants. As Table 1a shows for 2006, at least 10 States (Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky*, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) and all 4 territories do not track inactive voters or (*) were not able to provide information on inactive voters. It is unclear from the data what happens in these states when, for example, a voter record is purged from the file; are they totally removed from the file or kept in the active category since there is no “inactive” category. As a result, some of the active registration totals may be inflated by the inclusion of what would normally be inactive registrants in states that do not track inactive voters. Even the States that report inactive voter counts may have under-reported the numbers for 2006, since in some

⁴ For this 2006 report, each State was contacted to determine how they were currently reporting their registration data. Twenty-five (25) States reported they normally report or use only active voters in their registration counts (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming). Twenty-four (24) States reported they add active and inactive voters together and report the combination as their registration number (Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia). California reported that most of its counties reported only active voters in its registration numbers, but San Francisco and Sierra Counties combined active and inactive voters in their registration numbers. North Dakota does not have registration.

cases not all jurisdictions in a State provided data (see footnote to Table 1a).

The NVRA, which was not fully implemented until after the 1994 elections, prohibits the removal of names from the registration list solely for failure to vote. It requires removal processes including list verification, either through mailings or the U.S. Postal Service's National Change of Address (NCOA)

and notices mailed to voters. People reported by the Postal Service to have moved are sent a confirmation mailing by local election officials and may be placed on an inactive list. This inactive status and the fail-safe provisions of NVRA allow them to vote if there was an error. As a result of the NVRA, most States verify their voter registration lists, but those verifications occur at different times and are performed in different ways.

Section 5. Survey Results

The following is a summary of the data that the EAC gathered from the 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey. This summary shows the impact of the NVRA on the administration of elections for Federal offices for the period between the November 2004 Federal elections and the November 2006 Federal elections.

Voter Registration

The Nation continues to see a net increase in the growth of population, currently at a rate of approximately 1 percent per year. To some degree, this population growth means that an increase in voter registration rolls is inevitable. Since the last Federal mid-term Congressional election cycle of 2002, the overall voting age population (VAP) increased by nearly 10.6 million to a total of 225,664,000 according to the U.S. Census Bureau estimate for July 1, 2006. This number would increase further if one were to project the VAP to correspond to the November general election. As a result of the aging of the American electorate, the percentage of people of voting age (18 years or older) also increased over these 4 years, from 74.6 percent to 75.4 percent of the overall population.

Of the 55 States and territories covered by the HAVA, all but the territories of Guam and Puerto Rico are reported in this study of the NVRA. Although North Dakota has no voter registration, for the purposes of this report all people of voting age are generally considered registered in that State. Previous to 2006, Wisconsin only required registration in towns with more than 5,000 populations, so registration counts for previous years were only estimates or partial.

With the North Dakota and Wisconsin caveats, and excluding Guam and Puerto Rico, the 2006 Election Administration and

Voting Survey found that 172,810,006 persons were reported registered for the 2006 general election in the Nation (see Table 1a). This figure represents an increase of nearly 12.1 million voters (or a 7.6 percent increase) since the previous mid-term election in 2002. For 2006, this number represents a registration rate of 76.6 percent of the VAP in the affected States and territories, an increase from the 74.7 percent registration rate recorded for the 2002 elections.

A comparison of the 2006 election with the previous mid-term 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 time 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 percent of voting age population that is registered. Nationwide, approximately 176.2 million voters were registered in the November 2004 Presidential 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.

Between 2004 and 2006 32 States and territories reported actual decreases in registration numbers (see Table 1a), 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. Nationwide, the national registration rate decreased from 79.9 percent of the VAP in 2004 to 76.6 percent in 2006.

The time period covered by this report (2004 to 2006) also incorporated the implementation of major HAVA-inspired reforms to the election administration process. Most significant for voter registration, States implemented statewide voter registration databases by compiling the previously decentralized county-level files. For the first time in many States, this change allowed for cross-checking of voters who had moved from one jurisdiction to another, but had failed to notify their originating jurisdiction of their move. As a result, some of the decrease in voter registration numbers covered by this report may be attributable to the removal of duplicate registrations.

Differences Between Active and Inactive Registered Voters

The Election Administration and Voting Survey provides a unique opportunity to compile data on the number of active and inactive registered voters. As already noted, only 40 States compile counts of inactive registration. The remaining 10 States, do not keep records on inactive registrations, because all registered voters are considered active. These 10 States have more than 21.7 million registered voters. In addition, not all local jurisdictions in the States reported counts of active and/or inactive voters.

Despite these limitations, the study shows that more than 160.3 million active voters were on the registration rolls (see Table 1a) in November 2006. In addition, more than 21.2 million inactive voters were tallied in 40 States that year. The change over the past 2 and 4 years respectively follows the same pattern exhibited in the reported registration: increase in comparison to 2002 and decrease compared to 2004. On the other hand, the change in the inactive registration counts is a steady increase in each 2-year period.

Compared to the 2004 presidential election, the current study shows that at least 3.4 million fewer active voters were in the Nation (going from 163.7 million in 2004 to just 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 survey responses provided by a number of States, the degree to which the percentage of the voter lists that are classified as active registrants varies greatly across the States in 2006. Table 1a, along with the other tables, is the result of information provided by the States. Aside from incompleteness, inconsistencies exist over the years regarding how any one election administrator tabulates information provided for the survey responses, even in the same State. Summary information of this general categorization is available for 47 States. Nine States and 2 territories indicated no inactive voters; 18 States indicated less than 10 percent inactive; 20 States indicated between 10 and 20 percent inactive; and 2 States indicated more than 20 percent inactive (California, 26.8 percent; Oregon, 21.6 percent).

The numbers used by a State for reporting its registration data have an impact on such things as the percentage of VAP that is registered. As already noted, this study found that using the States' definition of registration results in 76.6 percent of the VAP being registered in the Nation. On the other hand, if all States combined their active and inactive counts and used the resulting data as their registration, then 80.4 percent of the VAP would have been registered in 2006. Finally, if all States used only the number of active voters as their registration count, then, nationwide, only 71.0 percent of the VAP would have been registered for the 2006 general election (see Table 1c)

Voter Registration Applications Received

Forty-four States and one territory reported that more than 36.2 million voter registration applications were received over the past 2 years—that is, from the end of the 2004 election process through the close of registration for the 2006 general election. Several States and territories that responded to the survey did not provide the total numbers of applications received, but some of these States did provide information about the origin of those applications (see Table 2a, Application Means, and Table 2b, Application Sources).

The EAC survey asked three questions to determine the origin of voter registration applications: (1) the number of applications received by mail, (2) the number of in-person registrations, and (3) the number of applications received from various voter registration agencies. From the survey responses,

the breakdown of mail versus in-person registration favored mail, with 8.2 million registrations submitted by mail and 7.1 million submitted in person. However, more than 20.8 million applications were submitted by some other means, most of which were via some State agency. Overall, based on the survey information provided by a maximum of 44 States, the State agency that contributed the most to the application process was the motor vehicle office, with nearly 16.6 million applications (85 percent of the categorized applications). Of the 36.2 million applications received, motor vehicle offices accounted for nearly 45.7 percent of the registration activity in the past two years in the States that responded to the survey.

The degree to which other agencies submitted voter registration applications varied across States with public assistance offices or other State agencies making up the bulk of the non-motor vehicle sources. For example, in a few States the public assistance agencies provided more than 10 percent of the categorized applications (i.e., Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, Tennessee (the highest, at 36.8 percent) and West Virginia), while in other states the motor vehicle agency was far less than 75 percent (i.e., Colorado, Connecticut, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Tennessee). These general breakdowns are similar to those found in the 2004 NVRA report.

Voter Registration Applications Processed

Nearly 36.3 million voter registration applications were received nationwide during the 2004–2006 survey response period by 44 States and 1 territory that reported the information. Fewer than half of the overall applications received (47 percent) resulted in just slightly more than 17.3 million people being added to the voter registration lists during this period (see Table 3, Applications Processed). This figure accounted for only 10 percent of the registration file. More than 10.9 million applications resulted in a change of address, name, or party, while nearly 2.2 million were from people who were already registered. Another 1.1 million applications were invalid or rejected.

More than 30 percent of the applications were submitted because of a change of name, address, or political party affiliation. Duplicate applications accounted for 6.1 percent of applications, based on information from 37 States. Delaware, however, reported that one-third of its applications were duplicates, followed by Washington (22.9 percent) and Georgia (21.4 percent). Invalid applications totaled 3.1 percent of all

applications, based on information from 27 States; however, Pennsylvania led all other States, with nearly 14.5 percent of its applications being invalid or rejected. The number of applications that resulted in a new registration was at least 17.2 million, but this number accounted for only 47.6 percent of all applications received, based on the information from 46 States (see Table 3).

This 2006 NVRA report may also have under-reported various voter registration activities because several States were in the middle of converting their local voter registration files into a statewide system in 2005. As a result, some States indicated that their local jurisdictions stopped keeping track of various registration functions and activities because they understood the State would be compiling this information.

Voter Registration List Maintenance Programs

NVRA prohibits States from removing names from the voter registration list for either of the following reasons:

- Failure to vote [Section 8(b)(2)].
- Change of address to another location within the registrar's jurisdiction [Section 8(f)].

The law requires registrars who receive information on a voter's change of address to another location within the registrar's jurisdiction to update the registrant's voting address [Section 8(f)]. The House Committee report makes it clear that this is to be done without requiring the registrant to reregister or otherwise to notify the registrar of the change [H. Rept. 103-9, at page 18].

Another stated purpose of the list maintenance provisions is to ensure the accuracy and currency of the voter registration rolls. The NVRA requires driver's license changes of address to serve as changes of voter registration address, unless the individual indicates that the change is not for voter registration purposes [Section 5(d)]. The law also requires States to conduct a uniform and nondiscriminatory general program [Section 8(b)(1)] to remove the names of ineligible voters, as follows:

- On their death [Section 8(a)(4)(A)].
- On their written confirmation that their address has changed to a location out-side the registrar's jurisdiction [Sections 8(a)(4)(B) and 8(d)(1)(A)].

- On their failure to respond to certain confirmation mailings along with their failure to offer to vote in two consecutive Federal general elections subsequent to the mailing [Sections 8(a)(4)(B) and 8(d)(1)(B)]. (The confirmation mailings in this case are those mailed out to registrants who, based on information received from the Postal Service, have apparently changed their address to a location outside the registrar’s jurisdiction.)

The NVRA also permits States to remove the names of registrants as follows:

- On the request of the registrant [Section 8(a)(3)(B)].
- For mental incapacity of the registrant, as provided for in State law, [Section 8(a)(3)(B)].
- On criminal conviction of the registrant, as provided for in State law [Section 8(a)(3)(B)].

Other than these provisions, the law grants States wide latitude as to when, where, and how these functions will be performed. Table 4a, Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices, and Table 4b, Voter List Maintenance—Removal Actions, provide data from the 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey on the number of removal notices sent between the November 2004 and the November 2006 elections, the number of responses received to those notices, the number of registrants that were moved from active to inactive status on the voter lists, and the number of registrants who were removed from the voter lists. The tables also provide data on the reasons why registrants were removed from the voter lists, including death, failure to vote, a disqualifying felony conviction, and at the voter’s request.

Removal Notices

From the 42 States that responded to this portion of the survey, nearly 21.1 million removal notices were prepared during the 2004–2006 election survey period. For States providing responses, the removal notices represent about 12.2 percent of the overall reported registration in these jurisdictions. As noted in more detail in the footnotes to Table 4a, Indiana, under court order, mailed notices to its entire voter registration file in an effort to update its rolls. Most other States were not as dramatic, although New York (42.4 percent of the registered voters), Alaska (27.1 percent), and Nevada (25.5 percent) mailed removal notices to more than a quarter of the individuals in their voter registration files.

Responses to the removal notices were received back for only some 3.4 million notices, or about 16.1 percent of the 21.1 million notices sent. As a result, more than 83 percent of the notices lead to a person’s registration being moved to the inactive status or entirely dropped from the registration system. These numbers do not differ from the overall numbers indicated in the 2004 NVRA report for which 41 States provided information.

Overall, this study showed that between 12 and 13 million registered voters were removed from the voter registration files between the November 2004 and November 2006 general elections (see Table 4a). Of these, nearly one-quarter (3.0 million or 23.1 percent) were voters who had moved out of the jurisdiction, while another 3.5 million (or 27.1 percent) were removed due to failure to vote.

Transfers to Inactive Status

The 34 States that responded to this section of the survey and that track inactive voters, reported moving 9.9 million voters from active to inactive status during the 2004–2006 survey period. That number represents about 5.7 percent of the reported registration, a number used again solely as a comparative indicator.

Removals From Voter Rolls

Many States do not track reasons why registrants were removed from voter lists (see Table 4b). Of the 42 States that responded to this portion of the survey some 13 million registrants were removed from the voter lists during the 2004–2006 survey period. This number accounted for about 7.6 percent of the registration rolls nationwide. For example, in Colorado, nearly 19.4 percent of its voter file list was removed.

Some 3.5 million registrants were removed from the voter rolls for failure to vote in two consecutive Federal elections, which amounts to 27.1 percent of all removals among the 34 States providing this information. A wide disparity exists among the States on the importance of this reason for removal. Idaho reported that all its removals were because of failure to vote, while Nebraska noted that failure to vote accounted for only 6.2 percent of its removals. Among the States that reported reasons for removals, the following reported that zero voters were removed for failure to vote: District of Columbia, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The number removed due to a move out of the jurisdiction was 3.0 million, or 23.1 percent of all removals. Removals were due to death in 2.0 million cases, or 15.7 percent of all removals. Also, nearly 3.7 million registrants' removal reason was classified as other, which includes a registrant who has been declared mentally incompetent or a person's registration is determined to be a duplicate registration. This category represented 28.3 percent of all removals in 32 States. The remaining categories for removals included a disqualifying felony conviction (0.3 million) and a request by the registrant (0.4 million).

As Tables 4a and 4b indicate, the focus of each State's list maintenance program varies, at least as far as can be gleaned from the survey information and as illustrated in the following examples:

- Removal for moving from the jurisdiction was an average of 26.8 percent for the responding States, but the highest value was in Maryland, which indicated 60 percent of its removals were for this reason.
- Removal for death was an average of 20.9 percent, but the highest value was 74 percent in Michigan.
- Removal for failure to vote was an average of 43.3 percent, but the highest value was 100 percent in Idaho.
- Several States classified 100 percent of their removals as being for other reasons.

List Maintenance Procedures and Data Sources

The survey also asked about processes used to maintain the voter registration list. In most States, both manual and electronic processes were used. Only a few States said the process they used to maintain the list was manual. Several noted that list maintenance processes would be entirely electronic when statewide voter registration systems, now under development, are in place. Responses from States about list maintenance processes are also reported in Tables 5 through 18.

A few patterns are evident in these tables. First, no single local officer is responsible for voter registration across the many States, although citizens would be likely to find the right agency by seeking out the city, municipal, circuit, or county clerk (24 States) or the board of elections (12 States). Voters are also able to register at other agencies, as required by the NVRA.

Few States report that they provide training to agencies that process voter registration applications. Only 6 States report that they provide at least biennial training to all other agencies, while another 9, plus the District of Columbia, provide training to some subset of agencies. Seven States report that they provide no training at all, while 27 additional States did not respond to this portion of the questionnaire. Some States report (see notes to Table 8, Training by State to Other Government Agencies) that they provide online guides and printed manuals, but that in-person training is only available when specifically requested by an agency.

In terms of data processing and file maintenance, most States continue to rely on the U.S. Postal Service to deliver voter registration applications, while only 18 States (out of 43 States that responded, along with the District of Columbia) report that they transmit applications electronically (see Table 9, Application Transmission to Other Entities). Nearly 88 percent of States (43 out of 49) verify applications through motor vehicle agency records, while 36 also use SSA records and 24 confirm via vital records (Table 12, Verification of Applications).

Voter Verification

For voter verification, 7 States use full Social Security numbers (SSNs) as their unique identifiers in their computer systems⁵, while 6 States use the last four digits of the SSN. Most States (42) use some unique identifier, many of which are randomly generated sequential numbers (Table 11, Unique Identifier Used To Process Registration). Most verify by comparing the name, date of birth, SSN, and driver's license number (Table 13, Data Fields for Comparison To Identify Duplications), and virtually all States assign a unique identifier to each registered voter. On the other hand, very few States (only 8 states report doing so) take advantage of the possibility to conduct interstate duplicate registration checks (as shown in Table 14a, Interstate Duplication Checks), while only 5 States report that they link to other databases (Table 15b, Link to Other Databases). Connecting voter registration databases to motor vehicle agency databases has become standard. Seventeen states have voter registration databases with real time links to the motor vehicles database while 23 other states link their voter registration databases to motor vehicle's database at interval ranging from monthly to every 20 minutes (as shown in Table 15a, Link to DMV Database).

⁵ Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Tennessee use the Social Security number as their identifiers (Table 1a1).

Section 6. Recommendations

HAVA required States to implement statewide voter registration lists by January 1, 2006, thereby improving the way voter registration applications are received, processed, and kept. The statewide voter lists have significantly changed the way list maintenance is performed. To further improve procedural transparency and to enhance standardization and comparability of registration data across jurisdictions, the EAC offers the following recommendations to both Congress and State and local election officials as they develop and implement their statewide voter registration lists in keeping with HAVA and the NVRA.

Recommendation: States should continue to improve and modernize their electronic reporting and list maintenance systems.

HAVA and the NVRA require election officials to enter voter registration information on an expedited basis into their local registration systems and transfer that information into the statewide registration system within 24 hours. State and local officials are further required to perform list maintenance to remove duplicate names and the names of ineligible voters. HAVA specifically requires coordination with State death and felony record databases to meet this requirement. States can also improve the quality of their reporting systems by coordinating with relevant Federal databases, including the U.S. Postal Service's NCOA and Social Security Administration Death Index databases, and with criminal conviction records from U.S. Attorneys and U.S. District Courts.

Although significant progress has been made in improving and updating both voter registration systems and list maintenance programs since the 2004 report, additional work still can be done. The report shows only 17 States currently transmit voter registration applications electronically from the various State agencies that have a role in the registration process. Most States rely on paper documents, delivered by courier, by hand or through the U.S. Postal Service, thus risking delay and potential loss of records in transit. Currently, 39 States verify applications through the motor vehicle agency and 35 through the SSA, but the number that rely on other State and Federal databases declines precipitously. Only 7 States report conducting interstate duplicate checks. Only 5 States report linking their voter registration databases to agencies other than the motor vehicle agency.

States have only begun to take full advantage of statewide voter registration databases. To ensure that information in the State voter registration database is complete, timely, and accurate, EAC recommends that States move forward on *integrating their statewide voter registration databases* with other statewide recordkeeping systems. In this manner voter registration records can be double-checked for both accurate addresses and potential duplicate registration.

Recommendation: States should continue to develop statewide voter registration databases that are capable of tracking a registrant's voting and registration history.

To comply with Federal laws, including the NVRA and HAVA, statewide voter registration databases must be capable of tracking a registrant's voting and registration history. Under the NVRA, if a registrant has moved from a registration jurisdiction, failed to respond to a required NVRA notice, and failed to vote in two consecutive Federal general elections after notice, the person's name may be removed from the list of eligible voters. Similarly, HAVA requires identification of first-time mail registrants either through registration or at the polling place. If a first time voter who registers by mail has not provided sufficient identification in the registration process, identification must be provided upon voting for the first time. Also, when such a registrant's application has been submitted and has been verified against the motor vehicle or SSA database, that registrant will not be required to show identification under HAVA.

Thus, it is critical that the statewide voter registration database track whether the registrant has provided appropriate identification, whether the registration application has been verified, and whether and in how many elections the registrant has voted. Similarly, these databases must be capable of tracking registration information sufficient to identify individuals who are exempt under 42 U.S.C. §15483(b)(2) identification requirements as an absentee voter under 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1 et seq. or as a voter entitled to vote otherwise than in person under 42 U.S.C. 1973ee-1(b)(b)(B)(ii) or any other Federal law. Unfortunately, as is evident in the report, many States are not collecting or were unable to report for the survey the reasons why voters were removed from the rolls. For example, only 41 States reported the number of removal notices that were sent, only 34 States reported the number of voters

removed because they moved from the jurisdiction, and only 33 reported removal because of felony convictions. All of this information is required under law and states are encouraged to continue improving their voter registration systems so that the information is available.

So that Congress can evaluate compliance with all Federal voting and voting rights requirements, as reflected in HAVA, the NVRA, and other Federal statutes, the EAC recommends that States *collect information on all reasons that voters are removed* from the voting rolls and, to the degree feasible, maintain full voting histories for all registered voters.

Recommendation: States should set up their statewide data collection system to facilitate the collection and reporting of information mandated by the NVRA. States should work in partnership with the EAC to establish agreed-upon standards for the handling of active and inactive voters, overseas and military voters, and other important categories for the NVRA.

The NVRA requires that the EAC submit a report biennially to Congress summarizing the impact of the NVRA on Federal elections. This survey is an essential tool for the EAC to keep Congress fully informed regarding the implementation status of the NVRA. The utility of the survey and this report for those purposes are limited when States and jurisdictions report data in an inconsistent and noncomparable fashion or do not collect relevant data, even when required to do so by the NVRA. Compliance with the requirements of the NVRA may differ even within a State, therefore it is important that data be reported at appropriate jurisdictional level, whether this be county, township, city, or other election jurisdiction.

The missing data in this report demonstrates the inability of many States and jurisdictions to provide basic voter registration information and data. In addition, inconsistencies in the way States report vital data elements—even those as fundamental as the number of registered voters—make it difficult to monitor rates of compliance with the requirements of the NVRA.

To facilitate this mandate and to provide the best and most accurate information to Congress and to the public, the EAC recommends that States work with the EAC to *standardize* this information, to *improve the survey* collection instrument, and to assure that the appropriate information is collected throughout the entire 2-year election cycle. One possible scenario is for the collection effort to be performed yearly, so States and jurisdictions might create a more routine process to generate data. The EAC further recommends that all data be reported at the county level or lower jurisdictional level; data should not simply be reported as statewide summaries. States are encouraged to change their statewide systems to allow jurisdiction-level data reports to be generated.

Finally, the EAC urges States, either in partnership with the EAC or via their own professional organizations, to work toward *standardized definitions* of such mission-critical data elements as active and inactive voters and the treatment, collection, and reporting of voter removal notices.

Recommendation: States should provide training to all agencies involved in voter registration.

Currently, only six States reported that they provide training to all Federal, State, and local offices or agencies involved in voter registration, while another nine States reported that they provide training to some agencies. In addition, some States reported that the training materials consist of online guides and that in-person training is available only on request. These facts indicate that, for many States, untrained individuals may be involved in processing voter registration applications. It leaves the onus of identifying problems with the registration system with the agency, which may have never received in-person training, rather than with the State, which should be reaching out proactively to identify and anticipate problems.

Given the importance of having accurate and reliable information in the voter registration files, the EAC recommends that States provide in-person training to *all* agencies involved in voter registration.

Notes on the Tables

General Note on Coverage

The tables reflect information that was sought by the United States Election Assistance Commission (EAC) from the State election authorities of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and four territories. Notwithstanding multiple efforts by the EAC staff, consultants, and commissioners to procure this information, some blanks still exist in the data collection.

Data for some States and/or characteristics may be missing or incomplete for the following reasons:

1. Some States are exempted from the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) of 1993⁶.
2. Some States did not collect the information in a format that corresponded to that requested, even though the format requested closely follows what the NVRA requires.
3. Some States reported information for some jurisdictions but not for all.
4. Some States did not respond with sufficient information for inclusion.

While undertaking collection of the information, some additional explanations were received. For more discussion, see Section 1, Introduction, in this report.

Explanatory Notes

- 1. Jurisdictions in the Survey.** In general the survey information was compiled for each of the counties in a State though several exceptions apply because that's how the States define an election jurisdiction: (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) some States reported just statewide numbers for their response. See the footnotes for more detail.
- 2. Voting Age Population.** This information is obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. See the footnotes for more detail.

- 3. Voter Registration Statistics.** The Reported Registration is the result of compilations independent of the 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey. For many years, these statistics were compiled by the Federal Election Commission and these numbers have been carried forward with a handful of exceptions where updates were obtained. The Reported Registration reflects the total number of registered voters that are commonly cited by the State and published in its official election compilation publications. In 26 States, this figure reflects only the number of active registered voters in the State, but, in 23 States, it reflects the addition of both active and inactive registrants. Inactive registrants essentially remain on voter lists, but they are people who, based on information provided by the U.S. Postal Service, have moved, have been mailed a confirmation notice but have not responded, and have not voted in a subsequent election.
- 4. State Sums.** For most categories of information, the numbers reported for the State are the sum of the information provided by the State for local jurisdictions. Some differences may be noted due to incomplete or inconsistent local reporting. Comparing the "Number of Cases" column with the "Election Jurisdictions in Survey" column will indicate whether all jurisdictions have reported the data at issue. In most instances in which a single jurisdiction is indicated as reporting, the number is statewide, not broken down by county or jurisdiction.
- 5. Noncategorical Responses.** The responses for several questions were not numerical nor were they necessarily categorical. Following these spreadsheet tables are text tables detailing response information for selected questions.
- 6. Notes on Completeness.** At the bottom of each table appears a summary of the States for which data were provided, as well as some brief descriptive statistics. Included elsewhere in this report is an appendix that provides some additional detail on the overall coverage of local jurisdiction for some of the topics included in these tables.

⁶ There are several means of exemption from coverage of the NVRA; see more at Section 2, *supra*. Areas exempted from the law currently include Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. By way of clarification, the territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also exempt from the requirements of the NVRA.

7. Unavailability of Information. If a State did not provide the information in a manner whereby it could be included in these tables, that area of the table is left blank. When information is insufficient for the calculation of a percentage, a special symbol will appear, which will generally be a series of periods (.....).

8. Q and Number at Bottom of Columns. At the bottom of most columns in the tables are the question numbers from the survey instrument. For example, q04 refers to question 4; q07a refers to question 7, the first subsection in the question (b refers to the second subsection, etc); q29total refers to question 29, the sum of the numbers reported in the subsections.

Footnotes to Tables

General Notes:

State: In the interest of consistency in these tables, the term State includes the four territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. However, by the provisions of the NVRA, the term "State" means a State of the United States and the District of Columbia; territories are exempt.

Jurisdictions in the Survey: For the 2006 survey, information was requested for each local election administration jurisdiction. The following exceptions apply:

- (1) In some States, the information was initially compiled by town or township.
- (2) In some States, independent cities were treated as counties.
- (3) In some States, the only response was one record for the State.
- (4) In some States, the information collected from the towns/cities was summarized by county.

States in which the town/city or township is the initial unit of collection include the six States in New England and 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. See Table 5 for more detail.

Coverage of the NVRA: Even though coverage is nationwide, some States are exempt from coverage and this is one of the reasons for missing responses. A main reason for exemption relates to the availability of Election Day registration, but a caveat is required here. Some information as to Election Day registration may, in reality, be the number of applications submitted on Election Day; therefore, applications for changes in the registration information or status may be included in this number.

Missing Data: Information for several items remains unavailable for several reasons. When information is missing, this status may be reflected in various ways but generally by a blank data cell or a zero value. Note that a zero value may also indicate that the jurisdiction Does Not Know or Does Not Collect the information. If a calculation is impossible because of missing information, a separate symbol may be indicated; e.g., a series of periods (.....).

Sum of Above: The information listed in the tables below the State detail is simply the addition of the information listed in the table. The number of States providing information is indicated as the count of States with information greater than 0. The Average is the Sum of Above divided by the States Included.

Specific Notes for Tables:

Notes specific to each table appear following each table.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 1a. Registration History

State	Year	Reported Registration				Survey Response				Change From Previous Federal Election				Percent Report. of Reg. of VAP	Percent Active Reg.	Percent Inactive Reg.		
		R	VAP	Reported Registration	Report. % of Reg.	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Active % of Total Reg.	Inactive % of Total Reg.	Reported Reg.	Active Reg.	Inactive Reg.				Percent Active Reg.	Percent Inactive Reg.
Delaware (3 counties)	2006	650,000	557,736	85.8	557,717	520,746	36,971	93.4	6.6	3,542	410	3,950	(0.6)	0.6				
	2004	637,000	554,194	87.0	553,917	520,336	33,581	93.9	6.1	34,530	672	33,581	(6.1)	6.1				
	2002	611,000	519,664	85.1	503,672	477,593	26,079	100.0	0.0	15,992	42,071	(26,079)	(5.2)	(5.2)				
	2000	592,000	503,672	85.1	467,388	445,067	22,321	95.2	4.8	66,306	25,559	3,895	(0.6)	0.6				
	1998	566,000	467,388	82.6	437,934	419,508	18,426	95.8	4.2	52,960	71,386	18,426	(4.2)	4.2				
	1994	536,000	348,122	64.9	348,122	348,122	0	100.0	0.0									
District of Columbia	2006	467,000	395,926	84.8	492,082	395,926	96,156	80.5	19.5	12,007	12,007	(65,085)	(10.0)	(10.0)				
	2004	444,000	383,919	86.5	545,160	383,919	161,241	70.4	29.6	20,751	20,751	29,098	2.9	2.9				
	2002	455,000	363,168	79.8	495,311	363,168	132,143	73.3	26.7	8,758	8,758	54,737	8.8	8.8				
	2000	456,000	354,410	77.7	431,816	354,410	77,406	82.1	17.9	907	907	11,424	2.2	2.2				
	1998	421,000	353,503	84.0	419,485	353,503	65,982	84.3	15.7	(7,916)	(7,916)	31,709	7.1	7.1				
	1994	428,000	361,419	84.4	395,692	361,419	34,273	91.3	8.7	(471)	(471)	34,273	8.7	8.7				
Florida (67 counties)	2006	14,068,000	10,433,148	74.2	10,732,625	10,433,849	298,776	97.2	2.8	51,902	52,603	298,776	2.8	2.8				
	2004	13,394,000	10,381,246	77.5	10,381,246	10,381,246	0	100.0	0.0	1,078,886	1,078,886	0	0.0	0.0				
	2002	12,824,000	9,302,360	72.5	9,302,360	9,302,360	0	100.0	0.0	872,100	872,100	3,7	(3.7)	(3.7)				
	2000	12,383,000	8,430,260	68.1	8,252,717	8,430,260	322,457	96.3	3.7	936,255	936,255	5.2	(403,804)	(5.2)				
	1998	11,398,000	7,494,005	65.7	8,220,266	7,494,005	726,261	91.2	8.8	9,664	9,664	132,725	1.5	1.5				
	1994	11,078,000	7,484,341	67.6	8,077,877	7,484,341	593,536	92.7	7.3	924,743	924,743	7.3	(7.3)	7.3				
Georgia (159 counties)	2006	6,909,000	4,408,840	63.8	5,132,904	4,407,118	725,786	85.9	14.1	160,003	158,281	22,633	(0.1)	(0.1)				
	2004	6,497,000	4,248,837	65.4	4,951,990	4,248,837	703,153	85.8	14.2	491,205	491,205	6.3	(264,212)	(6.3)				
	2002	6,273,000	3,757,632	59.9	4,724,997	3,757,632	967,365	79.5	20.5	(99,044)	(99,044)	3.4	(3.4)	3.4				
	2000	6,050,000	3,856,676	63.7	4,648,210	3,856,676	791,534	83.0	17.0	(54,064)	(54,064)	10.3	(10.3)	10.3				
	1998	5,647,000	3,910,740	69.3	4,192,707	3,910,740	281,967	93.3	6.7	99,456	99,456	281,967	6.7	6.7				
	1994	5,420,000	3,811,284	70.3	3,811,284	3,811,284	0	100.0	0.0	807,757	807,757	0	0.0	0.0				
Hawaii (4 jurisdictions*)	2006	987,000	662,728	67.1	662,728	584,690	78,038	88.2	11.8	15,490	4,655	10,835	(8.1)	(8.1)				
	2004	964,000	647,238	67.1	647,238	580,035	67,203	89.6	10.4	(29,004)	28,879	57,883	(8.1)	(8.1)				
	2002	939,000	676,242	72.0	676,242	551,156	125,086	81.5	18.5	38,893	17,296	21,597	2.3	2.3				
	2000	917,000	637,349	69.5	637,349	533,860	103,489	83.8	16.2	35,945	(67,544)	103,489	16.2	16.2				
	1998	902,000	601,404	66.7	601,404	601,404	0	100.0	0.0	39,361	56,488	3,0	(17,127)	(3.0)				
	1994	886,000	562,043	63.4	562,043	544,916	17,127	97.0	3.0	11,534	56,027	8.1	(44,493)	(8.1)				
Idaho (44 counties)	2006	1,072,000	764,880	71.4	764,880	764,880	0	100.0	0.0	(33,135)	(33,135)	0	0.0	0.0				
	2004	1,021,000	798,015	78.2	798,015	798,015	0	100.0	0.0	166,979	166,979	0	0.0	0.0				
	2002	970,000	631,036	65.1	631,036	631,036	0	100.0	0.0	(97,049)	(97,049)	0	0.0	0.0				
	2000	930,000	728,085	78.3	728,085	728,085	0	100.0	0.0	66,652	66,652	0	0.0	0.0				
	1998	883,000	661,433	74.9	661,433	661,433	0	100.0	0.0	(38,997)	(38,997)	0	0.0	0.0				
	1994	845,000	700,430	82.9	700,430	700,430	0	100.0	0.0	74,627	74,627	0	0.0	0.0				
Illinois (110 jurisdictions*)	2006	9,617,000	7,375,688	76.7	8,231,607	7,303,531	928,076	88.7	11.3	1,221,845	1,149,688	588,101	(8.5)	(8.5)				
	2004	9,475,000	6,153,843	64.9	7,670,020	6,153,843	1,516,177	80.2	19.8	344,198	344,198	1,516,177	19.8	19.8				
	2002	9,353,000	5,809,645	62.1	5,809,645	5,809,645	0	100.0	0.0	(1,340,823)	(1,340,823)	20.0	(1,790,076)	(20.0)				
	2000	9,192,000	7,150,468	77.8	8,940,544	7,150,468	1,790,076	80.0	20.0	656,587	656,587	(4.8)	(603,933)	(4.8)				
	1998	8,894,000	6,493,881	73.0	7,680,024	6,493,881	1,186,143	84.6	15.4	(169,420)	(169,420)	388,630	4.8	4.8				
	1994	8,717,000	6,663,301	75.8	7,460,814	6,663,301	797,513	89.3	10.7	544,300	544,300	797,513	10.7	10.7				

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 1a. Registration History**

State	Year	Reported Registration					Survey Response					Change From Previous Federal Election						
		R	C	Reg. of VAP	Reported Reg. of VAP	% of Reg.	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	% of Total Reg.	Active % of Total Reg.	Inactive % of Total Reg.	Reported Reg.	Percent Reg. of VAP	Active Reg.	Percent Active Reg.	Inactive Reg.	Percent Inactive Reg.
Indiana (92 counties)	2006	4,736,000	4,295,687	90.7	4,298,878	3,601,866	697,012	83.8	16.2			(915)	(2.0)	(694,736)	(16.2)	697,012	16.2	
	2004	4,637,000	4,296,602	92.7	4,296,602	4,296,602	0	100.0	0.0			287,966	4.8	287,966	0.0	0	0.0	
	2002	4,560,000	4,008,636	87.9	4,008,636	4,008,636	0	100.0	0.0			178,540	3.1	178,540	4.3	(170,713)	(4.3)	
	2000	4,515,000	3,830,096	84.8	4,000,809	3,830,096	170,713	95.7	4.3			452,140	8.0	452,140	4.3	(145,313)	(4.3)	
	1998	4,399,000	3,377,956	76.8	3,693,982	3,377,956	316,026	91.4	8.6			(110,132)	(3.6)	(110,132)	(8.6)	316,026	8.6	
	1996	4,340,000	3,488,088	80.4	3,488,088	3,488,088	0	100.0	0.0			511,833	10.8	511,833	0.0	0	0.0	
1994	4,276,000	2,976,255	69.6	2,976,255	2,976,255	0	100.0	0.0										
1992	4,209,000																	
Iowa (99 counties)	2006	2,272,000	2,077,239	91.4	2,076,649	1,932,312	144,337	93.0	7.0			(29,419)	(1.2)	(6,345)	1.0	(23,664)	(1.0)	
	2004	2,274,000	2,106,658	92.6	2,106,658	1,938,657	168,001	92.0	8.0			140,199	4.5	128,833	(0.0)	11,366	0.0	
	2002	2,232,000	1,966,459	88.1	1,966,459	1,809,824	156,635	92.0	8.0			(2,740)	(1.5)	(31,522)	(1.5)	28,782	1.5	
	2000	2,198,000	1,969,199	89.6	1,841,346	1,841,346	0	100.0	0.0			107,779	2.9	77,519	(1.2)	30,260	1.2	
	1998	2,148,000	1,861,420	86.7	1,861,420	1,763,827	97,593	94.8	5.2			84,987	3.1	21,878	(3.3)	63,129	3.3	
	1996	2,126,000	1,776,433	83.6	1,776,413	1,741,949	34,464	98.1	1.9			135,900	5.8	101,416	(1.9)	34,464	1.9	
1994	2,109,000	1,640,533	77.8	1,640,533	1,640,533	0	100.0	0.0										
1992	2,073,000	1,703,532	82.2															
Kansas (105 counties)	2006	2,068,000	1,663,017	80.4	1,663,017	1,663,017	0	100.0	0.0			(29,115)	(2.0)	(29,115)	0.0	0	0.0	
	2004	2,052,000	1,692,132	82.5	1,692,132	1,692,132	0	100.0	0.0			76,436	2.2	76,436	0.0	0	0.0	
	2002	2,013,000	1,615,696	80.3	1,615,696	1,615,696	0	100.0	0.0			(7,927)	(1.7)	(109,982)	7.3	(117,909)	(7.3)	
	2000	1,981,000	1,623,623	82.0	1,623,623	1,505,714	117,909	92.7	7.3			109,938	3.9	102,032	0.0	7,906	(0.0)	
	1998	1,940,000	1,513,685	78.0	1,513,685	1,403,682	110,003	92.7	7.3			74,791	2.4	(35,212)	(7.3)	110,003	7.3	
	1996	1,902,000	1,438,894	75.7	1,438,894	1,438,894	0	100.0	0.0			124,681	5.6	124,681	0.0	0	0.0	
1994	1,877,000	1,314,213	70.0	1,314,213	1,314,213	0	100.0	0.0										
1992	1,840,000	1,365,847	74.2															
Kentucky (120 counties)	2006	3,207,000	2,766,288	86.3	2,766,288	2,766,288	0	100.0	0.0			(27,998)	(2.0)	(27,998)	3.0	(87,551)	(3.0)	
	2004	3,166,000	2,794,286	88.3	2,881,837	2,794,286	87,551	97.0	3.0			145,202	2.8	145,202	2.7	(72,362)	(2.7)	
	2002	3,100,000	2,649,084	85.5	2,808,997	2,649,084	159,913	94.3	5.7			92,269	1.8	92,269	0.4	(5,829)	(0.4)	
	2000	3,055,000	2,556,815	83.7	2,722,557	2,556,815	165,742	93.9	6.1			44,497	(1.2)	44,497	(4.2)	117,721	4.2	
	1998	2,959,000	2,512,318	84.9	2,560,339	2,512,318	48,021	98.1	1.9			121,128	3.0	121,128	(1.7)	43,125	1.7	
	1996	2,918,000	2,391,190	81.9	2,396,086	2,391,190	4,896	99.8	0.2			259,038	7.5	259,038	(0.2)	4,896	0.2	
1994	2,864,000	2,132,152	74.4	2,132,152	2,132,152	0	100.0	0.0										
1992	2,798,000																	
Louisiana (64 parishes)	2006	3,198,000	2,890,891	90.4	2,879,987	2,717,113	162,874	94.3	5.7			(41,251)	2.9	23,427	2.5	(75,582)	(2.5)	
	2004	3,351,000	2,932,142	87.5	2,932,142	2,693,686	238,456	91.9	8.1			125,940	2.2	169,499	1.9	(43,559)	(1.9)	
	2002	3,291,000	2,806,202	85.3	2,806,202	2,524,187	282,015	90.0	10.0			9,651	(0.7)	(42,415)	(1.8)	52,066	1.8	
	2000	3,253,000	2,796,551	86.0	2,796,551	2,566,602	229,949	91.8	8.2			109,990	1.9	55,461	(1.7)	54,529	1.7	
	1998	3,195,000	2,686,561	84.1	2,686,561	2,511,141	175,420	93.5	6.5			127,890	2.3	31,108	(3.5)	96,782	3.5	
	1996	3,129,000	2,558,671	81.8	2,558,671	2,480,033	78,638	96.9	3.1			406,716	12.0	328,078	(3.1)	78,638	3.1	
1994	3,085,000	2,151,955	69.8	2,151,955	2,151,955	0	100.0	0.0										
1992	3,045,000	2,292,129	75.3															
Maine (16 counties*)	2006	1,041,000	993,748	95.5	1,047,623	991,619	56,004	94.7	5.3			(31,990)	(3.6)	(34,119)	(0.3)	1,254	0.3	
	2004	1,035,000	1,025,738	99.1	1,080,488	1,025,738	54,750	94.9	5.1			75,679	4.8	75,679	0.9	(5,525)	(0.9)	
	2002	1,007,000	950,059	94.3	1,010,334	950,059	60,275	94.0	6.0			2,870	(2.5)	2,870	5.0	(56,904)	(5.0)	
	2000	978,000	947,189	96.8	1,064,368	947,189	117,179	89.0	11.0			64,860	4.5	64,860	(4.6)	56,979	4.6	
	1998	955,000	882,329	92.4	942,529	882,329	60,200	93.6	6.4			(118,963)	(14.0)	(118,963)	(6.4)	60,200	6.4	
	1996	941,000	1,001,292	106.4	1,001,292	1,001,292	0	100.0	0.0			60,723	5.3	60,723	0.0	0	0.0	
1994	930,000	940,569	101.1	940,569	940,569	0	100.0	0.0										
1992	932,000																	
Maryland (24 counties*)	2006	4,255,000	3,142,591	73.9	3,353,801	3,142,551	211,250	93.7	6.3			67,702	(0.0)	67,662	0.5	(11,833)	(0.5)	
	2004	4,163,000	3,074,889	73.9	3,297,972	3,074,889	223,083	93.2	6.8			300,276	5.7	300,276	1.2	(17,816)	(1.2)	
	2002	4,069,000	2,774,613	68.2	3,015,512	2,774,613	240,899	92.0	8.0			49,429	(0.8)	49,429	0.9	(24,685)	(0.9)	
	2000	3,953,000	2,725,184	68.9	2,990,768	2,725,184	265,584	91.1	8.9			155,868	2.4	155,868	(0.3)	23,700	0.3	
	1998	3,862,000	2,569,316	66.5	2,811,200	2,569,316	241,884	91.4	8.6			(7,875)	(1.3)	(7,875)	(4.5)	131,824	4.5	
	1996	3,799,000	2,577,191	67.8	2,687,251	2,577,191	110,060	95.9	4.1			277,611	6.3	277,611	(4.1)	110,060	4.1	
1994	3,737,000	2,299,580	61.5	2,299,580	2,299,580	0	100.0	0.0										
1992	3,705,000																	

State	Year	Reported Registration				Survey Response				Change From Previous Federal Election				Percent Inactive Reg.	Percent Active Reg.		
		R	VAP	Reported Registration	Percent of Total Reg.	P	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Active % of Total Reg.	Inactive % of Total Reg.	Reported Reg.	Percent Reg. of VAP			Active Reg.	Inactive Reg.
Massachusetts (14 counties*)	2006	4,988,000	3,990,505	80.0	87.2	3,990,394	3,479,305	511,089	87.2	12.8	(108,129)	(2.8)	(209,388)	101,148	2.8		
	2004	4,952,000	4,098,634	82.8	90.0	4,098,634	3,688,693	409,941	90.0	10.0	126,012	2.2	185,978	1.8	(59,966)		
	2002	4,929,000	3,972,622	80.6	88.2	3,972,622	3,502,715	469,907	88.2	11.8	195,471	2.9	55,120	(3.1)	140,351		
	2000	4,864,000	3,777,151	77.7	91.3	3,777,151	3,447,595	329,556	91.3	8.7	58,623	(1.4)	69,430	(0.4)	(10,807)		
	1998	4,701,000	3,718,528	79.1	90.8	3,718,528	3,378,165	340,363	90.8	9.2	(106,148)	(3.1)	(116,762)	(0.5)	10,614		
	1996	4,652,000	3,824,676	82.2	91.4	3,824,676	3,494,927	329,749	91.4	8.6	671,335	13.9	341,586	(8.6)	329,749		
	1994	4,616,000	3,153,341	68.3	0	3,153,341	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1992	4,616,000	3,351,918	72.6	0	3,351,918	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2006	7,617,000	7,180,778	93.1	100.0	7,180,778	7,180,778	0	100.0	0.0	16,731	(0.3)	16,731	0	0		
	2004	7,579,000	7,164,047	94.5	100.0	7,164,047	7,164,047	0	100.0	0.0	366,754	3.7	366,754	0	0		
2002	7,482,000	6,797,293	90.8	100.0	6,797,293	6,797,293	0	100.0	0.0	(62,039)	(2.3)	(13,074)	0.7	(48,965)			
2000	7,362,000	6,859,332	93.2	99.3	6,859,332	6,810,367	48,965	99.3	0.7	20,474	(0.6)	(28,491)	0.4	(7,790)			
1998	7,294,000	6,838,858	93.8	98.9	6,915,613	6,838,858	76,755	98.9	1.1	161,779	1.1	161,779	(1.1)	76,755			
1996	7,207,000	6,677,079	92.6	100.0	6,677,079	6,677,079	0	100.0	0.0	469,417	5.1	469,417	0	0			
1994	7,091,000	6,207,662	87.5	0	6,207,662	6,207,662	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
1992	6,947,000	6,147,083	88.5	0	6,147,083	6,147,083	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
2006	3,910,000	3,118,398	79.8	100.0	3,118,398	3,118,398	0	100.0	0.0	140,902	2.6	140,902	0	0			
2004	3,861,000	2,977,496	77.1	100.0	2,977,496	2,977,496	0	100.0	0.0	133,068	1.5	133,068	0	0			
2002	3,763,000	2,844,428	75.6	100.0	2,844,428	2,844,428	0	100.0	0.0	(420,896)	(13.9)	(420,896)	0	0			
2000	3,650,000	3,265,324	89.5	100.0	3,265,324	3,265,324	0	100.0	0.0	597,632	12.8	597,632	0	0			
1998	3,480,000	2,667,692	76.7	100.0	2,667,692	2,667,692	0	100.0	0.0	(400,110)	(13.2)	(400,110)	0	0			
1996	3,415,000	3,067,802	89.8	100.0	3,067,802	3,067,802	0	100.0	0.0	210,339	4.4	210,339	0	0			
1994	3,343,000	2,857,463	85.5	0	2,857,463	2,857,463	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
1992	3,272,000	2,857,463	87.5	0	2,857,463	2,857,463	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
2006	2,151,000	1,778,245	82.7	93.1	1,876,389	1,746,465	129,924	93.1	6.9	(23,779)	(1.0)	(55,559)	(2.4)	44,558			
2004	2,153,000	1,802,024	83.7	95.5	1,887,390	1,802,024	85,366	95.5	4.5	(56,358)	(4.5)	1,189,019	4.3	25,987			
2002	2,107,000	1,858,382	88.2	91.2	1,872,384	1,858,382	14,002	91.2	8.8	361,968	16.1	(883,409)	5.2	(184,065)			
2000	2,076,000	1,496,414	72.1	86.0	1,739,858	1,496,414	243,444	86.0	14.0	(232,786)	(14.2)	(232,786)	(9.7)	165,526			
1998	2,005,000	1,729,200	86.2	95.7	1,807,118	1,729,200	77,918	95.7	4.3	(2,652)	(2.1)	(2,652)	0.8	(16,183)			
1996	1,960,000	1,731,852	88.4	94.8	1,825,953	1,731,852	94,101	94.8	5.2	106,212	3.6	106,212	(5.2)	94,101			
1994	1,917,000	1,625,640	84.8	0	1,625,640	1,625,640	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
1992	1,873,000	1,625,640	86.8	0	1,625,640	1,625,640	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
2006	4,426,000	4,007,174	90.5	89.4	4,041,256	3,614,214	427,042	89.4	10.6	(33,167)	(1.9)	60,583	1.5	(59,668)			
2004	4,370,000	4,040,341	92.5	88.0	4,040,341	3,553,631	486,710	88.0	12.0	268,805	4.2	244,913	0.2	23,892			
2002	4,271,000	3,771,536	88.3	87.7	3,771,536	3,308,718	462,818	87.7	12.3	(89,136)	(4.0)	(106,518)	(0.7)	17,382			
2000	4,182,000	3,860,672	92.3	88.5	3,860,672	3,415,236	445,436	88.5	11.5	224,681	2.5	174,579	(0.7)	50,102			
1998	4,046,000	3,635,991	89.9	89.1	3,635,991	3,240,657	395,334	89.1	10.9	293,142	6.0	(102,192)	(10.9)	395,334			
1996	3,984,000	3,342,849	83.9	100.0	3,342,849	3,342,849	0	100.0	0.0	390,207	8.8	390,207	0	0			
1994	3,932,000	2,952,642	75.1	0	2,952,642	2,952,642	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
1992	3,851,000	3,067,955	79.7	0	3,067,955	3,067,955	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
2006	727,000	649,436	89.3	83.7	643,005	538,374	104,631	83.7	16.3	10,961	0.5	18,318	2.3	(13,788)			
2004	719,000	638,475	88.8	81.5	638,475	520,056	118,419	81.5	18.5	13,927	(1.5)	5,388	(1.0)	8,539			
2002	692,000	624,548	90.3	82.4	624,548	514,668	109,880	82.4	17.6	(73,712)	(13.2)	2,152	9.0	(75,864)			
2000	675,000	698,260	103.4	73.4	698,260	512,516	185,744	73.4	26.6	59,019	6.4	17,753	(4.0)	41,266			
1998	659,000	639,241	97.0	22.6	639,241	494,763	144,478	77.4	26.6	48,490	5.8	(95,988)	(22.6)	144,478			
1996	648,000	590,751	91.2	100.0	590,751	590,751	0	100.0	0.0	76,700	8.9	76,700	0	0			
1994	625,000	514,051	82.2	0	514,051	514,051	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
1992	600,000	529,822	88.3	0	529,822	529,822	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
2006	1,323,000	1,138,422	86.0	100.0	1,138,420	1,138,420	0	100.0	0.0	(22,371)	(2.4)	(22,371)	0	0			
2004	1,313,000	1,160,793	88.4	100.0	1,160,793	1,160,793	0	100.0	0.0	77,249	4.0	77,249	0	0			
2002	1,284,000	1,083,544	84.4	100.0	1,083,544	1,083,544	0	100.0	0.0	(1,673)	(1.5)	43,521	4.2	(45,194)			
2000	1,264,000	1,085,217	85.9	95.8	1,085,217	1,040,023	45,194	95.8	4.2	28,866	(0.6)	58,863	3.0	(29,997)			
1998	1,222,000	1,056,351	86.4	71.1	1,056,351	981,160	75,191	92.9	7.1	41,295	2.4	(33,896)	(7.1)	75,191			
1996	1,208,000	1,015,056	84.0	100.0	1,015,056	1,015,056	0	100.0	0.0	95,735	6.5	95,735	0	0			
1994	1,186,000	919,321	77.5	0	919,321	919,321	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			
1992	1,164,000	951,395	81.7	0	951,395	951,395	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0			

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Table 1a. Registration History

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 The "P" column indicates partial coverage for Active/Inactive numbers for 2006; see footnotes.

State	Year	Reported Registration				Survey Response				Change From Previous Federal Election				Percent Active Reg.	Percent Inactive Reg.
		Estimated Voting Age Population	Reported Registration	Report. % of VAP	Reg. % of Total Reg.	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	% of Total Reg.	Reported Reg.	Percent Reg. of VAP	Active Reg.	Inactive Reg.		
Nevada (17 jurisdictions*)	2006	1,861,000	991,054	53.3	1,228,549	991,054	237,495	80.7	(85,857)	(9.0)	(85,857)	(5.7)	66,866	5.7	
	2004	1,731,000	1,076,911	62.2	1,247,540	1,076,911	170,629	86.3	207,052	7.9	207,052	2.8	(1,571)	(2.8)	
	2002	1,602,000	869,859	54.3	1,042,059	869,859	172,200	83.5	106,975	3.4	106,975	(3.3)	56,114	3.3	
	2000	1,500,000	762,884	50.9	878,970	762,884	116,086	86.8	(135,015)	(19.0)	762,884	.....	116,086	.....
	1998	1,285,000	897,899	69.9	0	0	0	.....	175,291	9.6	(722,608)	.....	(56,416)	.....
	1996	1,199,000	722,608	60.3	779,024	722,608	56,416	92.8	96,766	3.2	96,766	(7.2)	56,416	7.2	
1994	1,097,000	625,842	57.1	625,842	625,842	0	100.0	0	0.0	0	.....	0	.....	
1992	1,011,000	848,317	83.4	0	0	0	.....	(7,544)	(2.6)	(855,861)	.....	0	.....	
New Hampshire (10 counties*)	2006	1,017,000	855,861	86.0	855,861	855,861	0	100.0	165,702	14.7	165,702	0.0	0	0.0	
	2004	995,000	690,159	71.3	690,159	690,159	0	100.0	(166,360)	(20.7)	(166,360)	0.0	0	0.0	
	2002	931,000	856,519	92.0	856,519	856,519	0	100.0	92,674	6.1	92,674	0.0	0	0.0	
	1998	889,000	763,845	85.9	763,845	763,845	0	100.0	9,074	(0.9)	9,074	0.0	0	0.0	
	1996	869,000	754,771	86.9	754,771	754,771	0	100.0	77,151	6.8	77,151	0.0	0	0.0	
	1994	846,000	677,620	80.1	677,620	677,620	0	100.0	0	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
1992	838,000	4,848,956	73.1	5,342,763	4,610,177	732,586	86.3	(253,610)	(4.9)	(32,884)	(4.7)	273,081	4.7		
New Jersey (21 counties)	2006	6,635,000	5,102,566	78.0	5,102,566	4,643,061	459,505	91.0	21,417	(0.7)	(11,836)	(0.6)	33,253	0.6	
	2004	6,458,000	5,081,149	78.7	5,081,149	4,654,897	426,252	91.6	367,604	4.4	388,681	1.1	(21,077)	(1.1)	
	2002	6,342,000	4,713,545	74.3	4,713,545	4,266,216	447,329	90.5	180,293	0.5	139,434	(0.5)	40,859	0.5	
	1998	6,144,000	4,533,252	73.8	4,533,252	4,126,782	406,470	91.0	223,432	2.5	15,751	(4.4)	207,681	4.4	
	1996	6,042,000	4,309,820	71.3	4,309,820	4,111,031	198,789	95.4	404,385	6.0	205,596	(4.6)	198,789	4.6	
	1994	5,979,000	3,905,435	65.3	3,905,435	3,905,435	0	100.0	0	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
1992	5,964,000	4,060,337	68.1	1,079,582	864,272	215,330	80.1	(154,817)	(12.8)	(241,120)	(8.8)	76,908	8.8		
New Mexico (33 counties)	2006	1,411,000	1,243,794	88.3	1,243,794	1,105,372	138,422	88.9	209,513	11.6	154,629	(3.1)	54,884	3.1	
	2004	1,352,000	1,034,281	76.5	1,034,281	950,743	83,538	91.9	60,748	2.5	67,691	1.2	(6,943)	(1.2)	
	2002	1,315,000	973,533	74.0	973,533	883,052	90,481	90.7	57,347	1.1	62,046	1.1	(4,699)	(1.1)	
	1998	1,241,000	916,186	73.8	916,186	821,006	95,180	89.6	78,392	4.8	82,481	1.5	(4,089)	(1.5)	
	1996	1,214,000	837,794	69.0	837,794	738,525	99,269	88.2	124,149	8.1	24,880	(11.8)	99,269	11.8	
	1994	1,171,000	713,645	60.9	713,645	713,645	0	100.0	0	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
1992	1,121,000	706,966	63.1	11,669,907	10,236,727	1,433,180	87.7	(167,495)	(1.9)	(398,998)	.....	231,837	.....	
New York (62 counties)	2006	14,792,000	11,669,573	78.9	11,669,907	10,236,727	1,433,180	87.7	590,979	3.6	455,362	(0.7)	135,617	0.7	
	2004	14,655,000	11,837,068	80.8	11,837,068	10,635,725	1,201,343	89.9	1,167,727	(1.5)	152,978	1.5	(169,705)	(1.5)	
	2002	14,572,000	11,246,089	77.2	11,246,089	10,180,363	1,065,726	90.5	522,028	0.4	473,720	0.1	48,308	(0.1)	
	1998	14,314,000	11,262,816	78.7	11,262,816	10,027,385	1,235,431	89.0	580,665	3.6	(14,323)	(5.2)	594,988	5.2	
	1996	13,721,000	10,740,788	78.3	10,740,788	9,553,665	1,187,123	88.9	1,341,432	10.0	749,297	(5.8)	592,135	5.8	
	1994	13,606,000	10,160,123	74.7	10,160,123	9,567,988	592,135	94.2	0	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
1992	13,633,000	8,818,691	64.7	8,818,691	8,818,691	0	100.0	0	0.0	0	.....	0	.....	
North Carolina (100 counties)	2006	6,701,000	5,567,424	83.1	5,579,538	5,045,432	534,106	90.4	40,443	(3.0)	64,006	0.3	(11,449)	(0.3)	
	2004	6,423,000	5,526,981	86.0	5,526,981	4,981,426	545,555	90.1	246,288	1.6	205,068	(0.3)	41,220	0.3	
	2002	6,254,000	5,280,693	84.4	5,280,693	4,776,358	504,335	90.4	74,642	(0.9)	54,003	(0.3)	20,639	0.3	
	1998	6,104,000	5,206,051	85.3	5,206,051	4,722,355	483,696	90.7	453,438	1.1	373,065	(0.8)	80,373	0.8	
	1996	5,645,000	4,752,613	84.2	4,752,613	4,349,290	403,323	91.5	434,605	5.7	123,525	(6.4)	31,080	6.4	
	1994	5,501,000	4,318,008	78.5	4,318,008	4,225,765	92,243	97.9	682,133	10.3	589,890	(2.1)	92,243	2.1	
1992	5,331,000	3,635,875	68.2	3,635,875	3,635,875	0	100.0	0	0.0	0	.....	0	.....	
North Dakota (53 counties)	2006	5,190,000	3,817,380	73.6	0	0	0	.....	(4,000)	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
	2004	491,000	491,000	100.0	0	0	0	.....	11,000	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
	2002	495,000	495,000	100.0	0	0	0	.....	2,000	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
	2000	484,000	484,000	100.0	0	0	0	.....	5,000	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
	1998	477,000	477,000	100.0	0	0	0	.....	1,000	0.0	0	.....	0	.....
	1996	476,000	476,000	100.0	0	0	0	6,000	0.0	0	0	
1994	470,000	470,000	100.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0		
1992	462,000	462,000	100.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0		

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State	Year	Reported Registration				Survey Response				Change From Previous Federal Election				Percent Active Reg.	Percent Inactive Reg.
		(VAP) Estimated Voting Age Population	Reported Registration	Report. % of VAP	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Active % of Total Reg.	Inactive % of Total Reg.	Reported Reg.	Percent Reg. of VAP	Active Reg.	Inactive Reg.		
Ohio (88 counties)	2006	8,708,000	7,860,052	90.3	7,886,971	7,084,321	802,650	89.8	10.2	(121,426)	(1.7)	(897,157)	(10.2)	802,650	10.2
	2004	8,680,000	7,981,478	92.0	7,981,478	7,981,478	0	100.0	0.0	870,577	9.1	1,477,247	0.0	0	0.0
	2002	8,580,000	7,110,901	82.9	6,504,231	6,504,231	0	100.0	0.0	(233,889)	(3.7)	(10,492)	11.3	(830,071)	(11.3)
	2000	8,480,000	7,344,794	86.6	7,344,794	6,514,723	830,071	88.7	11.3	230,493	1.9	455,915	3.5	(225,426)	(3.5)
	1998	8,394,000	7,114,305	84.8	7,114,305	6,058,808	1,055,497	85.2	14.8	272,033	2.6	(783,464)	(14.8)	1,055,497	14.8
	1996	8,332,000	6,842,272	82.1	6,842,272	6,842,272	0	100.0	0.0	591,727	6.5	591,727	0.0	0	0.0
1994	8,265,000	6,250,545	75.6	6,250,545	6,250,545	0	100.0	0.0							
1992	8,207,000	6,542,931	79.7	6,542,931	6,542,931	0	100.0	0.0							
Oklahoma (77 counties)	2006	2,685,000	2,075,561	77.3	2,065,821	1,759,198	306,623	85.2	14.8	(68,417)	(3.2)	(80,830)	(0.7)	2,673	0.7
	2004	2,664,000	2,143,978	80.5	2,143,978	1,840,028	303,950	85.8	14.2	71,812	1.0	152,551	4.4	(80,739)	(4.4)
	2002	2,608,000	2,072,166	79.5	2,072,166	1,687,477	384,689	81.4	18.6	(167,072)	(7.8)	(49,013)	3.9	(118,059)	(3.9)
	2000	2,565,000	2,239,238	87.3	2,239,238	1,736,490	502,748	77.5	22.5	181,065	4.2	(739)	(6.9)	181,804	6.9
	1998	2,477,000	2,058,173	83.1	2,058,173	1,737,229	320,944	84.4	15.6	72,638	1.3	(248,306)	(15.6)	320,944	15.6
	1996	2,427,000	1,985,535	81.8	1,985,535	1,985,535	0	100.0	0.0	(58,057)	(3.9)	279,341	16.5	(337,398)	(16.5)
1994	2,384,000	2,043,592	85.7	2,043,592	1,706,194	337,398	83.5	16.5							
1992	2,352,000	2,302,279	97.9	2,302,279	2,302,279	0	100.0	0.0							
Oregon (36 counties)	2006	2,844,000	1,976,669	69.5	2,520,225	1,976,669	543,556	78.4	21.6	(164,580)	(8.6)	(164,580)	(1.1)	(8,569)	1.1
	2004	2,742,000	2,141,249	78.1	2,693,374	2,141,249	552,125	79.5	20.5	268,634	8.0	268,634	(3.6)	171,807	3.6
	2002	2,670,000	1,872,615	70.1	2,252,933	1,872,615	380,318	83.1	16.9	(81,391)	(5.5)	(81,391)	(8.2)	194,501	8.2
	2000	2,583,000	1,954,006	75.6	2,139,823	1,954,006	185,817	91.3	8.7	(11,975)	(4.1)	(11,975)	0.2	(5,508)	(0.2)
	1998	2,466,000	1,965,981	79.7	2,157,306	1,965,981	191,325	91.1	8.9	3,826	(1.9)	3,826	(2.2)	50,931	2.2
	1996	2,404,000	1,962,155	81.6	2,102,549	1,962,155	140,394	93.3	6.7	707,890	27.4	707,890	24.9	(438,115)	(24.9)
1994	2,315,000	1,254,265	54.2	1,832,774	1,254,265	578,509	68.4	31.6							
1992	2,220,000														
Pennsylvania (67 counties)	2006	9,636,000	8,182,876	84.9	8,039,184	7,321,840	717,344	91.1	8.9	392,483	3.5	(468,553)	(2.7)	200,614	2.7
	2004	9,569,000	7,790,393	81.4	8,307,123	7,790,393	516,730	93.8	6.2	1,016,015	9.9	1,016,015	4.5	(299,479)	(4.5)
	2002	9,472,000	6,774,378	71.5	7,590,587	6,774,378	816,209	89.2	10.8	(354,548)	(4.6)	(354,548)	(2.6)	183,138	2.6
	2000	9,371,000	7,128,926	76.1	7,761,997	7,128,926	633,071	91.8	8.2	162,465	0.0	162,465	(4.1)	340,710	4.1
	1998	9,163,000	6,966,461	76.0	7,258,822	6,966,461	292,361	96.0	4.0	218,622	2.3	218,622	(3.2)	234,612	3.2
	1996	9,153,000	6,747,839	73.7	6,805,588	6,747,839	57,749	99.2	0.8	868,746	9.5	868,746	(0.8)	57,749	0.8
1994	9,148,000	5,879,093	64.3	5,879,093	5,879,093	0	100.0	0.0							
1992	9,161,000														
Rhode Island (5 counties*)	2006	830,000	682,344	82.2	653,108	590,152	62,956	90.4	9.6	(26,706)	(2.5)	(117,082)	.....	(17,557)	.....
	2004	837,000	709,050	84.7	787,747	707,234	80,513	89.8	10.2	36,100	3.0	707,234	.....	80,513	.....
	2002	824,000	672,950	81.7	0	0	0	.....	.....	7,526	(1.2)	(665,424)	.....	(6,188)	.....
	2000	803,000	665,424	82.9	671,612	665,424	6,188	99.1	0.9	35,638	(0.9)	35,638	(0.4)	3,019	0.4
	1998	752,000	629,786	83.7	632,955	629,786	3,169	99.5	0.5	27,094	3.5	27,094	(0.5)	3,169	0.5
	1996	751,000	602,692	80.3	602,692	602,692	0	100.0	0.0	50,054	7.1	50,054	0.0	0	0.0
1994	755,000	552,638	73.2	552,638	552,638	0	100.0	0.0							
1992	768,000														
South Carolina (46 counties)	2006	3,282,000	2,452,718	74.7	2,558,101	2,455,965	102,136	96.0	4.0	137,256	1.8	140,503	8.9	(240,095)	(8.9)
	2004	3,173,000	2,315,462	73.0	2,657,693	2,315,462	342,231	87.1	12.9	268,094	6.7	268,094	2.7	(35,662)	(2.7)
	2002	3,087,000	2,047,368	66.3	2,425,261	2,047,368	377,893	84.4	15.6	(222,645)	(9.0)	(222,645)	(12.0)	294,230	12.0
	2000	3,014,000	2,270,013	75.3	2,353,676	2,270,013	83,663	96.4	3.6	248,250	5.3	248,250	(0.5)	20,256	0.5
	1998	2,889,000	2,021,763	70.0	2,085,170	2,021,763	63,407	97.0	3.0	206,987	5.2	206,987	7.5	(150,192)	(7.5)
	1996	2,802,000	1,814,776	64.8	2,028,375	1,814,776	213,599	89.5	10.5	315,187	9.9	315,187	(4.0)	109,649	4.0
1994	2,733,000	1,499,589	54.9	1,603,539	1,499,589	103,950	93.5	6.5							
1992	2,669,000														
South Dakota (66 counties)	2006	587,000	503,086	85.7	554,038	507,132	46,906	91.5	8.5	693	(0.9)	4,739	0.5	(2,812)	(0.5)
	2004	580,000	502,393	86.6	552,111	502,393	49,718	91.0	9.0	27,028	2.2	27,028	0.8	(2,173)	(0.8)
	2002	563,000	475,365	84.4	527,256	475,365	51,891	90.2	9.8	4,213	(0.6)	4,213	(0.3)	2,162	0.3
	2000	554,000	471,152	85.0	520,881	471,152	49,729	90.5	9.5	18,367	1.2	18,367	(0.9)	6,728	0.9
	1998	540,000	452,785	83.8	495,786	452,785	43,001	91.3	8.7	(10,073)	(2.7)	(10,073)	(5.3)	26,914	5.3
	1996	535,000	462,858	86.5	478,945	462,858	16,087	96.6	3.4	32,319	4.5	32,319	(3.4)	16,087	3.4
1994	525,000	430,539	82.0	430,539	430,539	0	100.0	0.0							
1992	505,000														

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		R	Estimated Voting Age Population	(VAP) Reported Registration	Reported % of Reg. VAP	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Active % of Total Reg.	Inactive % of Total Reg.	Reported Reg. of VAP	Percent Active Reg.	Percent Inactive Reg.	Active Reg.	Inactive Reg.	
Tennessee (95 counties)	2006	C	4,596,000	3,738,703	81.3	3,773,847	3,434,123	339,724	91.0	9.0	(33,185)	(2.3)	45,550	1.2	(43,591)	(1.2)
	2004	C	4,510,000	3,771,888	83.6	3,771,888	3,388,573	383,315	89.8	10.2	317,361	5.1	254,469	(0.9)	62,892	0.9
	2002	C	4,398,000	3,454,527	78.5	3,454,527	3,134,104	320,423	90.7	9.3	54,040	(0.4)	(47,004)	(2.8)	101,044	2.8
	2000	C	4,305,000	3,400,487	79.0	3,400,487	3,181,108	219,379	93.5	6.5	156,225	0.1	124,100	(0.7)	32,125	0.7
	1998	C	4,114,000	3,244,262	78.9	3,244,262	3,057,008	187,254	94.2	5.8	146,926	1.6	45,813	(3.0)	101,113	3.0
	1996	C	4,007,000	3,097,336	77.3	3,097,336	3,011,195	86,141	97.2	2.8	404,333	8.0	318,192	(2.8)	86,141	2.8
1994	C	3,885,000	2,693,003	69.3	2,693,003	2,693,003	0	100.0	0.0							
1992	C	3,796,000	2,726,449	71.8	2,726,449											
Texas (254 counties)	2006	C	17,014,000	13,074,279	76.8	13,074,279	10,906,499	2,167,780	83.4	16.6	(24,050)	(3.9)	(94,179)	(0.6)	70,129	0.6
	2004	C	16,223,000	13,098,329	80.7	13,098,329	11,000,678	2,097,651	84.0	16.0	534,870	0.1	665,905	1.7	(131,035)	(1.7)
	2002	C	15,576,000	12,563,459	80.7	12,563,459	10,334,773	2,228,686	82.3	17.7	198,224	(1.6)	67,134	(0.8)	131,090	0.8
	2000	C	15,040,000	12,365,235	82.2	12,365,235	10,267,639	2,097,596	83.0	17.0	827,000	1.1	685,134	(0.0)	141,866	0.0
	1998	C	14,223,000	11,538,235	81.1	11,538,235	9,582,505	1,955,730	83.1	16.9	997,557	3.9	31,314	(7.6)	966,243	7.6
	1996	C	13,643,000	10,540,678	77.3	10,540,678	9,551,191	989,487	90.6	9.4	1,898,830	11.6	909,343	(9.4)	989,487	9.4
1994	C	13,153,000	8,641,848	65.7	8,641,848											
1992	C	12,681,000	8,440,143	66.6	8,440,143											
Utah (29 counties)	2006	A	1,759,000	1,302,405	74.0	1,491,007	1,279,725	211,282	85.8	14.2	238,571	9.5	215,891	4.5	(33,140)	(4.5)
	2004	A	1,649,000	1,063,834	64.5	1,308,256	1,063,834	244,422	81.3	18.7	(47,169)	(5.8)	(47,169)	(3.6)	46,797	3.6
	2002	A	1,581,000	1,111,003	70.3	1,308,628	1,111,003	197,625	84.9	15.1	(9,758)	(3.4)	(9,758)	(1.0)	14,151	1.0
	2000	A	1,522,000	1,120,761	73.6	1,304,235	1,120,761	183,474	85.9	14.1	75,690	(0.4)	75,690	(4.4)	71,315	4.4
	1998	A	1,411,000	1,045,071	74.1	1,157,230	1,045,071	112,159	90.3	9.7	(25,515)	(5.2)	(25,515)	(9.7)	112,159	9.7
	1996	A	1,350,000	1,070,586	79.3	1,070,586	1,070,586	0	100.0	0.0	148,605	7.6	148,605	0.0	0	0.0
1994	A	1,285,000	921,981	71.7	921,981											
1992	A	1,169,000														
Vermont (14 counties*)	2006	C	491,000	433,569	88.3	433,129	410,361	22,768	94.7	5.3	(10,508)	(2.9)	(33,716)	(5.3)	22,768	5.3
	2004	C	487,000	444,077	91.2	444,077	444,077	0	100.0	0.0	28,344	3.8	28,344	0.0	0	0.0
	2002	C	476,000	415,733	87.3	415,733	415,733	0	100.0	0.0	(5,828)	(3.5)	(5,828)	1.4	(5,793)	(1.4)
	2000	C	464,000	421,561	90.9	427,354	421,561	5,793	98.6	1.4	32,370	4.6	32,370	1.4	(5,237)	(1.4)
	1998	C	451,000	389,191	86.3	400,221	389,191	11,030	97.2	2.8	3,863	(0.9)	3,863	(2.8)	11,030	2.8
	1996	C	442,000	385,328	87.2	385,328	385,328	0	100.0	0.0	11,886	0.9	11,886	0.0	0	0.0
1994	C	433,000	373,442	86.2	373,442											
1992	C	429,000														
Virginia (134 jurisdictions*)	2006	C	5,836,000	4,555,940	78.1	4,555,938	4,247,245	308,693	93.2	6.8	40,265	(1.8)	67,941	0.7	(27,678)	(0.7)
	2004	C	5,655,000	4,515,675	79.9	4,515,675	4,179,304	336,371	92.6	7.4	457,351	5.9	120,980	(7.4)	336,371	7.4
	2002	C	5,491,000	4,058,324	73.9	4,058,324	4,058,324	0	100.0	0.0	(38,352)	(2.5)	370,755	6.6	(270,511)	(6.6)
	2000	C	5,361,000	4,096,676	76.4	4,095,187	3,824,676	270,511	93.4	6.6	370,755	4.3	354,016	0.2	15,250	(0.2)
	1998	C	5,168,000	3,725,921	72.1	3,725,921	3,470,660	255,261	93.1	6.9	404,149	6.5	289,798	(2.6)	114,351	2.6
	1996	C	5,066,000	3,321,772	65.6	3,321,772	3,180,862	140,910	95.8	4.2	321,212	5.0	180,302	(4.2)	140,910	4.2
1994	C	4,956,000	3,000,560	60.5	3,000,560											
1992	C	4,855,000	3,045,662	62.7	3,045,662											
Washington (39 counties)	2006	A	4,870,000	3,264,511	67.0	3,264,511	3,264,587	600,111	84.5	15.5	(243,697)	(7.3)	(243,621)	(3.8)	131,964	3.8
	2004	A	4,718,000	3,508,208	74.4	3,508,208	3,508,208	468,147	88.2	11.8	298,560	4.0	298,560	3.0	(87,203)	(3.0)
	2002	A	4,561,000	3,209,648	70.4	3,209,648	3,209,648	555,350	85.2	14.8	61,834	(1.2)	61,834	(9.2)	369,450	9.2
	2000	A	4,398,000	3,147,814	71.6	3,333,714	3,147,814	185,900	94.4	5.6	28,252	(2.1)	28,252	2.3	(82,208)	(2.3)
	1998	A	4,237,000	3,119,562	73.6	3,387,670	3,119,562	268,108	92.1	7.9	41,434	(1.3)	41,434	(3.3)	120,875	3.3
	1996	A	4,109,000	3,078,128	74.9	3,225,361	3,078,128	147,233	95.4	4.6	181,609	1.8	181,609	(4.6)	147,233	4.6
1994	A	3,962,000	2,896,519	73.1	2,896,519											
1992	A	3,812,000														
West Virginia (55 counties)	2006	C	1,429,000	1,137,371	79.6	1,137,371	1,054,788	64,707	94.2	5.8	(31,323)	(2.1)	224,139	23.1	(273,338)	(23.1)
	2004	C	1,431,000	1,168,694	81.7	1,168,694	1,168,694	338,045	71.1	28.9	107,802	6.5	125,441	4.6	(17,639)	(4.6)
	2002	C	1,411,000	1,060,892	75.2	1,060,892	705,208	355,684	66.5	33.5	(5,457)	(0.6)	(326,528)	(30.3)	321,071	30.3
	2000	C	1,407,000	1,066,349	75.8	1,066,349	1,031,736	34,613	96.8	3.2	58,538	4.4	80,155	2.3	(21,617)	(2.3)
	1998	C	1,411,000	1,007,811	71.4	1,007,811	951,581	56,230	94.4	5.6	37,066	2.1	1,033	(3.5)	36,033	3.5
	1996	C	1,400,000	970,745	69.3	970,745	950,548	20,197	97.9	2.1	86,430	5.8	66,233	(2.1)	20,197	2.1
1994	C	1,392,000	884,315	63.5	884,315											
1992	C	1,376,000	956,172	69.5	956,172											

State		2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey										Change From Previous Federal Election					
		Reported Registration					Survey Response					Percentage					
		Year	Estimated Voting Age Population	(VAP) Reported Registration	Report. Reg. % of VAP	P	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Active % of Total Reg.	Inactive % of Total Reg.	Reported Reg.	Percent Report. Reg. of VAP	Active Reg.	Percent Active Reg.	Inactive Reg.	Percent Inactive Reg.
Wisconsin (72 counties*)		2006	4,244,000	3,543,725	83.5	3,543,599	3,543,599	0	100.0	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2004	4,201,000	4,192,515	99.8	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2002	4,099,000	4,115,452	100.4	2,308,923	2,308,923	0	100.0	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2000	4,010,000	3,930,000	98.0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1998	3,888,000	3,877,000	99.7	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1996	3,838,000	3,824,000	99.6	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1994	3,766,000	3,777,000	100.3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1992	3,675,000	3,675,000	100.0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming (23 counties)		2006	393,000	263,083	66.9	257,715	257,715	0	100.0	0.0	47,709	11.7	42,341	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		2004	390,000	215,374	55.2	215,374	215,374	0	100.0	0.0	(14,003)	(5.8)	(14,003)	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		2002	376,000	229,377	61.0	229,377	229,377	0	100.0	0.0	9,365	0.9	9,365	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		2000	366,000	220,012	60.1	220,012	220,012	0	100.0	0.0	(10,348)	(5.0)	(10,348)	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		1998	354,000	230,360	65.1	230,360	230,360	0	100.0	0.0	(10,351)	(4.3)	1,806	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		1996	347,000	240,711	69.4	228,554	228,554	0	100.0	0.0	(97,152)	(30.0)	(109,309)	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		1994	340,000	337,863	99.4	337,863	337,863	0	100.0	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1992	329,000	234,260	71.2	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Samoa (Total only)		2006	0	14,283	.....	14,283	14,283	0	100.0	0.0	(1,819)	.....	(1,819)	.....	0	.....	.....
		2004	0	16,102	.....	16,102	16,102	0	100.0	0.0	1,314	.....	1,314	0.0	0	.....	.....
		2002	0	14,788	.....	14,788	14,788	0	100.0	0.0	14,788	.....	14,788	.....	0	.....	.....
		2000	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1998	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1996	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1994	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1992	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Guam (Total only)		2006	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		2004	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		2002	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		2000	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1998	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1996	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1994	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1992	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Puerto Rico (Total only)		2006	0	2,440,131	.....	2,440,131	2,440,131	0	100.0	0.0	(2,440,131)	.....	(2,440,131)	.....	0	.....	.....
		2004	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	2,440,131	.....	2,440,131	.....	0	.....	.....
		2002	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		2000	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1998	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1996	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1994	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1992	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Virgin Islands (Total only)		2006	0	53,017	.....	53,017	53,017	0	100.0	0.0	2,286	.....	2,286	.....	0	.....	.....
		2004	0	50,731	.....	50,731	50,731	0	100.0	0.0	(3,537)	.....	(3,537)	0.0	0	.....	.....
		2002	0	54,268	.....	54,268	54,268	0	100.0	0.0	54,268	.....	54,268	.....	0	.....	.....
		2000	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1998	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1996	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1994	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....
		1992	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 1a. Registration History**

The "R" column indicates the inclusion of Active/Inactive voters in the Reported Registration; see footnotes.
The "P" column indicates partial coverage for Active/Inactive numbers for 2006; see footnotes.

State	Year	Reported Registration				Survey Response				Change From Previous Federal Election				Percent Inactive Reg.	
		R	VAP)	Reported Registration	Reg. % of VAP	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Active % of Total Reg.	Inactive % of Total Reg.	Reported Reg.	Percent Reg. of VAP	Active Reg.		Inactive Reg.
Sum of Above															
	2006	225,664,000	172,810,006	76.6	181,511,478	160,304,371	21,207,107	88.3	11.7	(3,355,382)	(3.4)	(3,449,302)	1,504,783	0.9	
	2004	220,380,000	176,165,388	79.9	183,455,997	163,753,673	19,702,324	89.3	10.7	15,455,357	5.2	15,602,639	1,593,732	(0.2)	
	2002	215,075,000	160,710,031	74.7	166,259,626	148,151,034	18,108,592	89.1	10.9	(1,789,748)	(2.7)	(1,325,671)	0.0	(0.0)	
	2000	209,827,000	162,499,779	77.4	167,750,902	149,476,705	18,274,197	89.1	10.9	8,494,226	0.9	8,530,197	2,565,157	0.9	
	1998	201,270,000	154,005,553	76.5	156,655,548	140,946,508	15,709,040	90.0	10.0	3,614,352	0.1	(2,037,191)	(5.3)	5.3	
	1996	196,789,000	150,391,201	76.4	150,067,493	142,983,699	7,083,794	95.3	4.7	16,313,939	7.0	13,552,455	(3.5)	3.5	
	1994	193,010,000	134,077,262	69.5	131,083,680	129,431,244	1,652,436	98.7	1.3						
	1992	189,529,000													
States Included	2006	51	53				51	40							
	2004	51	54				53	37							
	2002	51	53				51	33							
	2000	51	51				49	45							
	1998	51	51				48	43							
	1996	51	51				49	31							
	1994	51	51				49	6							
	1992	51	26				49								
National Summary	2006	225,173,000	172,251,706	76.5	50										
	2004	219,885,000	173,163,424	78.8	49										
	2002	214,591,000	160,156,975	74.6	48										
	2000	209,345,000	162,017,779	77.4	49										
	1998	200,793,000	153,528,553	76.5	49										
	1996	196,313,000	149,915,201	76.4	49										
	1994	192,540,000	133,607,262	69.4	40										

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 1b. Registration Summary for 2006

State	Year	Reported Registration				Survey Response				Change From Previous Federal Election				Percent Report. of VAP	Percent Active Reg.	Percent Inactive Reg.	
		Estimated Voting Age Population	Reported Registration	Report. % of VAP	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Total Reg. Act. + Inact.	Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Active % of Total Reg.	Inactive % of Total Reg.	Reported Reg.	Percent Report. of VAP	Active Reg.				Inactive Reg.
Alabama	2006	A	3,485,000	2,469,807	70.9	P	2,717,524	2,469,738	247,786	90.9	9.1	(127,822)	(4.7)	(127,891)	(0.5)	2,784	0.5
Alaska	2006	A	489,000	466,258	95.3	P	466,258	466,258	0	100.0	0.0	(5,902)	(5.8)	(5,902)	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	2006	A	4,538,000	2,568,401	56.6	P	3,061,540	2,568,401	493,139	83.9	16.1	(77,404)	(6.4)	(77,404)	(7.5)	243,536	7.5
Arkansas	2006	C	2,120,000	1,615,271	76.2	P	1,653,038	1,454,709	198,329	88.0	12.0	(48,534)	(4.0)	(18,314)	(0.5)	7,547	0.5
California	2006	L	26,925,000	15,837,108	58.8	P	20,587,767	15,802,220	5,507,547	73.2	26.8	(627,618)	(3.8)	(1,384,506)	(1.3)	(114,201)	1.3
Colorado	2006	C	3,584,000	3,000,836	83.7	P	2,975,845	2,392,067	583,778	80.4	19.6	(96,955)	(6.8)	(5,867)	3.0	(116,079)	(3.0)
Connecticut	2006	A	2,687,000	1,941,467	72.3	P	2,041,286	1,922,657	118,629	94.2	5.8	(102,714)	(4.5)	(121,524)	(0.6)	5,601	0.6
Delaware	2006	C	650,000	557,736	85.8	P	557,717	520,746	36,971	93.4	6.6	3,542	(1.2)	410	(0.6)	3,390	0.6
District of Columbia	2006	A	467,000	395,926	84.8	P	492,082	395,926	96,156	80.5	19.5	12,007	(1.7)	12,007	10.0	(65,085)	(10.0)
Florida	2006	A	14,068,000	10,433,148	74.2	P	10,732,625	10,433,849	298,776	97.2	2.8	51,902	(3.3)	52,603	(2.8)	298,776	2.8
Georgia	2006	A	6,909,000	4,408,840	63.8	P	5,132,904	4,407,118	725,786	85.9	14.1	160,003	(1.6)	158,281	0.1	22,633	(0.1)
Hawaii	2006	C	987,000	662,728	67.1	P	662,728	584,690	78,038	88.2	11.8	15,490	0.0	4,655	0.0	10,835	0.0
Idaho	2006	A	1,072,000	764,880	71.4	P	764,880	764,880	0	100.0	0.0	(33,135)	(6.8)	(33,135)	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	2006	A	9,617,000	7,375,688	76.7	P	8,231,607	7,303,531	928,076	88.7	11.3	1,221,845	11.7	1,149,688	8.5	(588,101)	(8.5)
Indiana	2006	C	4,736,000	4,295,687	90.7	P	4,298,878	3,601,866	697,012	83.8	16.2	(915)	(2.0)	(694,736)	(16.2)	697,012	16.2
Iowa	2006	C	2,272,000	2,077,239	91.4	P	2,076,649	1,663,312	144,337	93.0	7.0	(29,419)	(1.2)	(6,345)	1.0	(23,664)	(1.0)
Kansas	2006	C	2,068,000	1,663,017	80.4	P	1,663,017	1,663,017	0	100.0	0.0	(29,115)	(2.0)	(29,115)	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	2006	A	3,207,000	2,766,288	86.3	P	2,766,288	2,766,288	0	100.0	0.0	(41,251)	2.9	23,427	2.5	(75,582)	(2.5)
Louisiana	2006	C	3,198,000	2,890,891	90.4	P	2,879,987	2,717,113	162,874	94.3	5.7	(31,990)	(3.6)	(34,119)	(0.3)	1,254	0.3
Maine	2006	A	1,041,000	993,748	95.5	P	1,047,623	991,619	56,004	94.7	5.3	67,702	(0.0)	67,662	0.5	(11,833)	(0.5)
Maryland	2006	A	4,255,000	3,142,591	73.9	P	3,353,801	3,142,551	211,250	93.7	6.3	(27,998)	(2.0)	(27,998)	3.0	(87,551)	(3.0)
Massachusetts	2006	C	4,988,000	3,990,505	80.0	P	3,990,394	3,479,305	511,089	87.2	12.8	(108,129)	(2.8)	(209,388)	(2.8)	101,148	2.8
Michigan	2006	A	7,617,000	7,180,778	94.3	P	7,180,778	7,180,778	0	100.0	0.0	16,731	(0.3)	16,731	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	2006	A	3,910,000	3,118,398	79.8	P	3,118,398	3,118,398	0	100.0	0.0	140,902	2.6	140,902	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	2006	A	2,151,000	1,778,245	82.7	P	1,876,389	1,746,465	129,924	93.1	6.9	(23,779)	(1.0)	(55,559)	(2.4)	44,558	2.4
Missouri	2006	C	4,426,000	4,007,174	90.5	P	4,041,256	3,614,214	427,042	89.4	10.6	(33,167)	(1.9)	60,583	1.5	(59,668)	(1.5)
Montana	2006	C	1,323,000	1,138,422	86.0	P	1,138,420	1,138,420	0	100.0	0.0	(22,371)	(2.4)	(22,371)	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	2006	A	1,861,000	991,054	53.3	P	1,228,549	991,054	237,495	80.7	19.3	(85,857)	(9.0)	(85,857)	(5.7)	66,866	5.7
Nevada	2006	A	1,017,000	848,317	83.4	P	848,317	848,317	0	100.0	0.0	(7,544)	(2.6)	(855,861)	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	2006	C	6,635,000	4,848,956	73.1	P	5,342,763	4,610,177	732,586	86.3	13.7	(253,610)	(4.9)	(32,884)	(4.7)	273,081	4.7
New Jersey	2006	C	1,446,000	1,088,977	75.3	P	1,079,582	864,252	215,330	80.1	19.9	(154,817)	(12.8)	(241,120)	(8.8)	76,908	8.8
New Mexico	2006	C	14,792,000	11,669,573	78.9	P	11,669,907	10,236,727	1,433,180	87.7	12.3	(167,495)	(1.9)	(398,998)	0.0	231,837	0.0
New York	2006	C	6,701,000	5,567,424	83.1	P	5,579,538	5,045,432	534,106	90.4	9.6	40,443	(3.0)	64,006	0.3	(11,449)	(0.3)
North Carolina	2006	X	491,000	491,000	100.0	P	0	0	0	0	0	(4,000)	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	2006	C	870,000	7,860,052	90.3	P	7,886,971	7,084,321	802,650	89.8	10.2	(121,426)	(1.7)	(897,157)	(10.2)	802,650	10.2
Ohio	2006	C	2,685,000	2,075,561	77.3	P	2,065,821	1,759,198	306,623	85.2	14.8	(68,417)	(3.2)	(80,830)	(0.7)	2,673	0.7
Oklahoma	2006	A	2,844,000	1,976,669	69.5	P	2,520,225	1,976,669	543,556	78.4	21.6	(164,580)	(8.6)	(164,580)	(1.1)	(8,569)	1.1
Pennsylvania	2006	C	9,636,000	8,182,876	84.9	P	8,039,184	7,321,840	717,344	91.1	8.9	392,483	3.5	(468,553)	(2.7)	200,614	2.7
Rhode Island	2006	C	830,000	682,344	82.2	P	653,108	590,152	62,956	90.4	9.6	(26,706)	(2.5)	(117,082)	0.0	(17,557)	0.0
South Carolina	2006	A	3,282,000	2,452,718	74.7	P	2,558,101	2,455,965	102,136	96.0	4.0	137,256	1.8	140,503	8.9	(240,095)	(8.9)
South Dakota	2006	A	4,596,000	3,738,703	81.3	P	3,773,847	3,434,123	339,724	91.0	9.0	(33,185)	(0.9)	4,739	0.5	(2,812)	(0.5)
Tennessee	2006	C	17,014,000	13,074,279	76.8	P	13,074,279	10,906,499	2,167,780	83.4	16.6	(24,050)	(3.9)	(94,179)	(0.6)	70,129	0.6
Texas	2006	A	17,599,000	13,027,405	74.0	P	14,991,007	12,729,725	2,261,282	85.8	14.2	238,571	9.5	215,891	4.5	(33,140)	(4.5)
Utah	2006	C	491,000	433,569	88.3	P	433,129	440,361	22,768	94.7	5.3	(10,508)	(2.9)	(37,916)	(5.3)	22,768	5.3
Vermont	2006	C	583,000	4,555,940	78.1	P	4,555,938	4,247,245	308,693	93.2	6.8	40,265	(1.8)	67,941	0.7	(27,678)	(0.7)
Virginia	2006	A	4,870,000	3,264,511	67.0	P	3,864,698	3,264,587	600,111	84.5	15.5	(243,697)	(7.3)	(243,621)	(3.8)	131,964	3.8
Washington	2006	C	4,429,000	1,137,371	25.7	P	1,119,495	1,054,788	64,707	94.2	5.8	(31,323)	(2.1)	224,139	23.1	(273,338)	(23.1)
West Virginia	2006	A	4,244,000	3,543,725	83.5	P	3,543,599	3,543,599	0	100.0	0.0	47,709	11.7	42,341	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	2006	A	393,000	263,083	66.9	P	257,715	257,715	0	100.0	0.0	(1,819)	0.0	(1,819)	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	2006	A	0	14,283	0	P	14,283	14,283	0	100.0	0.0	(2,440,131)	0.0	(2,440,131)	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	2006	?	0	0	0	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	2006	?	0	0	0	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	2006	?	0	53,017	0	P	53,017	53,017	0	0	0	2,286	0.0	2,286	0.0	0	0.0
Sum of Above	2006		225,664,000	172,810,006	76.6	P	181,511,478	160,304,371	21,207,107	88.3	11.7	(3,355,382)	(3.4)	(3,449,302)	(0.9)	1,504,783	0.9

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 1c. Registration Rate Using Different Registration Bases

State	R	Reported Registration % VAP	Ranking	Active + Inactive % VAP	Ranking	Active Only % VAP	Ranking	Notes
Alabama	A	70.9	43	78.0	35	70.9	33	This table indicates how the registration rate, that is, the percentage of the voting age population that is registered, may vary by the way each State reports its "total" registration number. The methods vary because some States report only active voters and some report a combination of active and inactive as their "total" registration. The first section of this table reports the method used by the State to report their registration for 2006. An "A" indicates that the "total" registration reported includes active voters only. An "C" indicates that the "total" registration reported includes a combination of active and inactive voters. An "I" indicates that the "total" registration reported may vary because the determination of whether to include the inactive voters is up the local jurisdictions. The section entitled "Reported Registration" provides information on the registration rate for the reported registration. The section entitled "Active + Inactive" provides information on the registration rate for a combined total. The section entitled "Active Only" provides information on the registration rate for active voters only.
Alaska	A	95.4	3	95.4	3	95.4	1	
Arizona	A	56.6	50	67.5	46	56.6	47	
Arkansas	C	76.2	34	78.0	36	68.6	38	
California	L	58.8	49	76.5	40	56.0	48	
Colorado	C	83.7	18	83.0	23	66.7	40	
Connecticut	A	72.3	41	76.0	42	71.6	30	
Delaware	C	85.8	14	85.8	17	80.1	16	
District of Columbia	A	84.8	17	105.4	1	84.8	9	
Florida	A	74.2	37	76.3	41	74.2	24	
Georgia	A	63.8	48	74.3	44	63.8	44	
Hawaii	C	67.2	45	67.2	47	59.2	46	
Idaho	A	71.4	42	71.4	45	71.4	31	
Illinois	A	76.7	33	85.6	18	75.9	20	
Indiana	C	90.7	6	90.8	8	76.1	18	
Iowa	C	91.4	5	91.4	6	85.1	7	
Kansas	C	80.4	25	80.4	26	80.4	15	
Kentucky	A	86.3	12	86.3	15	86.3	5	
Louisiana	C	90.4	8	90.1	10	85.0	8	
Maine	A	95.5	2	100.6	2	95.3	2	
Maryland	A	73.9	39	78.8	31	73.9	26	
Massachusetts	C	80.0	26	80.0	27	69.8	34	
Michigan	A	94.3	4	94.3	5	94.3	3	
Minnesota	A	79.8	27	79.8	28	79.8	17	
Mississippi	A	82.7	22	87.2	14	81.2	14	
Missouri	C	90.5	7	91.3	7	81.7	12	
Montana	A	89.3	10	88.5	12	74.1	25	
Nebraska	C	86.1	13	86.1	16	86.1	6	
Nevada	A	53.3	51	66.0	48	53.3	49	
New Hampshire	A	83.4	20	0.0	50	0.0	50	
New Jersey	C	73.1	40	80.5	25	69.5	36	
New Mexico	C	75.3	35	74.7	43	59.8	45	
New York	C	78.9	29	78.9	30	69.2	37	
North Carolina	C	83.1	21	83.3	22	75.3	21	
North Dakota	X	100.0	1	0.0	51	0.0	51	
Ohio	C	90.3	9	90.6	9	81.4	13	
Oklahoma	C	77.3	31	76.9	38	65.5	42	
Oregon	A	69.5	44	88.6	11	69.5	35	
Pennsylvania	C	84.9	16	83.4	21	76.0	19	
Rhode Island	C	82.2	23	78.7	32	71.1	32	
South Carolina	A	74.7	36	77.9	37	74.8	22	
South Dakota	A	85.7	15	94.4	4	86.4	4	
Tennessee	C	81.4	24	82.1	24	74.7	23	
Texas	C	76.8	32	76.8	39	64.1	43	
Utah	A	74.0	38	84.8	19	72.8	29	
Vermont	C	88.3	11	88.2	13	83.6	10	
Virginia	C	78.1	30	78.1	34	72.8	28	
Washington	A	67.0	46	79.4	29	67.0	39	
West Virginia	C	79.6	28	78.3	33	73.8	27	
Wisconsin	A	83.5	19	83.5	20	83.5	11	
Wyoming	A	66.9	47	65.6	49	65.6	41	
American Samoa	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virgin Islands	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Value		76.6	.....	80.4	.....	71.0	.....

Tables 1a, 1b, and 1c. Voter Registration History and Summary for 2006

Question 2. Number of registered voters for 2004 and 2006 by active/inactive status.

Reported Registration: The reported registration numbers, originally collected by the Federal Election Commission for the early NVRA reports, provide a benchmark for comparisons within each State. They provide some general consistency over the years, for any one State, by standardizing the inclusion of active and inactive voters as components of the reported registration. Due to differences in reporting this information and responding to the survey, some differences may be noted. For all but a handful of cases, this information reflects information carried forward from previous NVRA reports.

The column labeled as "R" indicates the way in which the State reports Active and Inactive voters for 2006. The two basic classifications are *Combination States* ("C"), in which the reported registration generally reflects a combination of Active and Inactive voters, and *Active States* ("A"), in which the reported registration is only the Active voters. There is also a third classification, *Local Option States* ("L"), in which the determination for inclusion is determined by the local election authority. This classification may change over time. Inactive registrants essentially remain on voter lists, but are persons who, based on information provided by the United States Postal Services, have moved, have been mailed a confirmation notice but have not responded, nor have they voted in a subsequent Federal election. Note that for 2006 California is the only Local Option State: 53 of the 58 responding counties responded that their status was Active.

State Notes for Reported Registration: (1) Some minor differences may appear between the reported registration and the active and/or inactive registration from the survey; (2) Arkansas: data from election results spreadsheet, not unofficial information on election night Web page; Oklahoma: data from January 2007; (3) the following States appear to have changed in 2006 their way of reporting registration from Active only to a Combination: Indiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island (as of 2004), and Vermont; (4) States responding to the survey updated reported registration for the following: Hawaii—2004, Ohio—2002, Michigan—2000 and 1992, Mississippi—2002, and Rhode Island—2004.

National Adjustment: A national adjustment table appears below the "Sum of Above" subtable. This accounts for States for which both total voting age and reported registration in the specified year are available; North Dakota, which does not have voter registration, is not included in this adjustment.

Coverage: The column labeled as "P" indicates that the information provided for the registration counts and the break by Active or Inactive status was partial, i.e., not all local jurisdictions were covered in the survey responses. In some States this indicated the absence of information for only a few counties but in others the coverage was less extensive. The following list summarizes the coverage for the count of Active/Inactive as provided by the States for 2006. The first number indicates the jurisdictions providing counts of Active voters; the second for counts of Inactive voters.

Specific Notes on Coverage for responses of Active/Inactive voters for 2006: Alabama: 67/64 of the 67 counties; Alaska: State-level information only; California: 54/39 of 58 counties; Florida: 67/18 of the 67 counties; Idaho: 44/0 of the 44 counties; Illinois: 110/100 of the 110 counties and separate Election Boards; Kansas: 105/2 of the 105 counties; Kentucky: 120/0 of the 120 counties; Louisiana: 64/62 of the 64 parishes; Michigan: 83/0 of the 83 counties; Minnesota: 87/0 of the 87 counties; Mississippi: 72/55 of the 82 counties; Nebraska: 93/0 of the 93 counties; Nevada: 17/16 of the 17 jurisdictions; New Hampshire: exempt from NVRA; did not respond; New Jersey: 21/17 of the 21 counties; New Mexico: 32/32 of the 33 counties; New York: State-level information only; Ohio: 88/72 of the 88 counties; Tennessee: 95/94 of the 95 counties; Utah: 29/27 of the 29 counties; Wisconsin: 72/0 for the 72 counties; American Samoa: 1/0 for the territory; Virgin Islands: 1/0 for the territory. No jurisdiction level information was provided by the four territories for 2006. Overall, coverage was 2,978/2,260 of the 3,123 jurisdictions.

Voting Age Population (VAP): These are estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and may reflect updates to information provided in earlier NVRA reports. These numbers reflect the estimate of persons 18 years and over as of July 1 of the election year. Because voting age numbers do have some legal significance during the election cycles, there are several releases of this information over time. The numbers included herein reflect the most current available for all years as of June 2007. Note that some States may estimate eligible population in their State independently. For example, Michigan claims VAP for the following years: 2006—7,600,000; 2004—7,541,000; 2002—7,400,000; 2000—7,358,000; 1998—7,266,000; 1996—7,072,000; 1994—6,983,000.

State Summary: Following Table 1a are two summary tables: Table 1b includes the information from the main part of Table 1a but only for the 2006 information; Table 1c includes a summary of registration rates based upon different registration bases, again, only for the 2006 information

*** = Jurisdiction is exempt from NVRA.

State	Election Juris. In Survey	Total Applications Received 2004 to 2006		Mail Registrations Applications		In-Person Registrations Applications		Balance of Applications	
		Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	1	235,249	11.4	26,765	11.4	90,650	38.5	117,834	50.1
Arizona	15	1,060,201	30.8	326,713	14	610,568	14	122,920	11.6
Arkansas	75	448,540	75	54,483	12.1	294,829	75	99,228	22.1
California	58	3,303,549	52	1,395,831	42.3	881,244	48	1,026,474	31.1
Colorado	64	1,256,354	64	386,727	30.8	34,013	64	835,614	66.5
Connecticut	8	186,536	8	65,589	35.2	59,553	7	61,394	32.9
Delaware	3	233,741	3	15,593	6.7	10,741	3	207,407	88.7
District of Columbia	1	0	0	9,745	1	12,709	1	0	0
Florida	67	1,808,831	67	245,393	13.6	49,061	9	1,514,377	83.7
Georgia	159	1,583,643	159	196,203	12.4	163,875	159	1,223,565	77.3
Hawaii	4	193,158	4	46,051	23.8	4,602	4	142,505	73.8
Idaho*	44	207,062	44	0	0.0	0	0	207,062	100.0
Illinois	110	1,802,945	102	597,178	33.1	470,110	94	735,657	40.8
Indiana	92	472,888	92	106,997	22.6	0	0	365,891	77.4
Iowa	99	867,463	1	190,563	22.0	301,330	1	375,570	43.3
Kansas	105	512,244	105	114,866	22.4	0	1	397,378	77.6
Kentucky	120	1,211,758	1	19,593	1.6	500,301	1	691,864	57.1
Louisiana	64	583,353	64	112,316	19.3	163,420	64	307,617	52.7
Maine	16	154,674	16	7,009	4.5	99,303	16	48,362	31.3
Maryland	24	1,433,363	24	104,992	7.3	32,822	24	1,295,549	90.4
Massachusetts	14	408,798	11	129,836	31.8	89,158	11	189,804	46.4
Michigan	83	2,605,379	83	115,916	4.4	237,700	83	2,251,763	86.4
Minnesota*	87	0	0	55,914	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	82	89,405	42	23,397	26.2	45,238	39	20,770	23.2
Missouri	116	727,300	116	185,203	25.5	120,751	116	421,346	57.9
Montana	56	84,138	56	16,219	19.3	18,936	56	48,983	58.2
Nebraska	93	334,983	93	26,963	8.0	26,653	93	281,367	84.0
Nevada	17	255,072	13	67,991	26.7	55,085	11	131,996	51.7
New Hampshire*	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	21	808,794	19	275,043	34.0	69,620	8	464,131	57.4
New Mexico	33	127,428	24	31,124	24.4	67,961	22	28,343	22.2
New York	58	1,193,356	1	649,338	54.4	544,018	1	0	0.0
North Carolina	100	644,961	100	86,765	13.5	113,987	100	444,209	68.9
North Dakota*	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	88	1,886,819	87	403,915	21.4	749,358	88	733,546	38.9
Oklahoma	77	331,257	77	87,372	26.4	63,733	77	180,152	54.4
Oregon	36	551,587	36	215,978	39.2	335,609	36	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	3,117,883	67	425,108	13.6	62,454	67	2,630,321	84.4
Rhode Island	5	96,686	5	11,792	12.2	18,790	5	66,104	68.4
South Carolina	46	293,027	45	57,200	19.5	20,512	45	215,315	73.5
South Dakota	66	99,308	60	19,232	19.4	45,421	58	34,655	34.9
Tennessee	95	647,185	95	189,589	29.3	124,700	95	332,896	51.4
Texas	284	2,585,617	254	612,802	23.7	156,921	254	1,815,894	70.2
Utah	29	225,976	23	42,194	18.7	155,187	19	28,595	12.7
Vermont	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	134	1,046,818	1	236,170	22.6	132,485	1	678,163	64.8
Washington	39	443,798	34	224,466	50.6	117,921	31	101,411	22.9
West Virginia	55	93,283	54	43,542	46.7	26,456	55	23,285	25.0
Wisconsin*	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming*	23	15,733	11	57	0.4	4,000	5	11,676	74.2
American Samoa*	1	0	0	150	1	987	1	0	0
Guam*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands*	1	7,606	1	0	0.0	7,606	1	0	0.0
Sum of Above States Included	3,123	36,277,749	2,305	8,255,883	22.8	2,307	1,964	20,831,488	57.4
Maximum		45	46	46	44	44	44	42	42
Average		3,303,549	1,395,831	1,395,831	881,244	881,244	100	2,630,321	100
Minimum		806,172	179,476	179,476	163,418	163,418	27.2	495,988	55.7
Question		q04	q05	q06	q06	q06	balance	balance	

Table 2a. Application Means**Question 4. Total registration applications received, 2004 to 2006.**

- Alabama—Our office is currently without a Supervisor of Voter Registration. Under Secretary Worley's administration, Robert White was the interim Supervisor. He left abruptly in September, and Secretary Worley did not replace him. Mr. White did not share his records with us, and all of his recordkeeping up to that time was lost. At this time, we still do not have a Supervisor. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Arkansas—Not all counties utilize software to track applications that are received but rejected; therefore, the applications that were processed in the software do not accurately reflect the "total number of applications received."
- California—Some jurisdictions report only have stats beginning in 1/05.
- Illinois—One jurisdiction reports this information was not supplied.
- Maine—This number includes applications received in person, by mail, and from the Secretary of State.
- Minnesota—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Mississippi—Conversion to statewide system from individual county system. Clerk is unsure of accuracy of data transfer for capturing statistics.
- Montana—Some jurisdictions are estimated.
- New Jersey—Some jurisdictions report does not include duplicates or rejections, while others say figures do not include MVC registrations. No data collected as regards to number processed.
- New Mexico—This includes registrants added with an active status, registrants changed from suspense to active, or registrants not eligible to active.
- North Dakota—No voter registration.
- Utah—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Vermont—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).
- Virginia—The 1,046,818 represents a statewide total; locality stats are not maintained.
- Washington—Changed election management systems between 2004 and 2006.
- American Samoa—Voter registration is conducted only at the local election office.
- Guam—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).
- Puerto Rico—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s); no Federal election in 2006.

Table 2a. Application Means (continued)**Question 5. Registration applications received by mail.**

- Alabama—Our office is currently without a Supervisor of Voter Registration. Under Secretary Worley's administration, Robert White was the interim Supervisor. He left abruptly in September, and Secretary Worley did not replace him. Mr. White did not share his records with us, and all of his record keeping up to that time was lost. At this time, we still do not have a Supervisor. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Arkansas—Not all counties utilize software to track applications that are received but rejected; therefore, the applications that were processed in the software do not accurately reflect the "total number of applications received."
- California—One county reports "Only have stats beginning in 1/05."
- Idaho—Prior to the implementation of the Idaho Statewide Voter Registration System, this information was not tracked. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Mississippi—Because of data migration from old voter system to new State systems, information is not accurate or saved.
- Minnesota—Exempt from NVRA.
- Montana—Estimated for several jurisdictions.
- New Jersey—Legacy System (Integrity) does not provide office with this data field for mail-in registrations, reported one jurisdiction, and SVRS does not require source code; after April 2006 cannot supply accurate information, by another jurisdiction.
- North Dakota—No voter registration.
- Vermont—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).
- Virginia—This represents a statewide total including applicants applying using the National form and the FPCA; locality stats are not maintained.
- Washington—This is partial data, July 2005 through November 2006, due to election management system change in several counties.
- Wyoming—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- American Samoa—Only from overseas voters.
- Guam—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).
- Puerto Rico—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s); no Federal election in 2006.

Table 2a. Application Means (continued)**Question 6. Registration applications received in person.**

Alabama—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
Arizona—Some jurisdictions report they did not track, while another said tracking of counter registrations began September 2006.
Arkansas—Not all counties utilize software to track applications that are received but rejected; therefore, the applications that were processed in the software do not accurately reflect the "total number of applications received."
District of Columbia—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
Florida—Number of jurisdictions report in-person application records are unavailable.
Idaho—Prior to the implementation of the Idaho Statewide Voter Registration System, this information was not tracked. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
Illinois—Several jurisdictions report this information was not supplied.
Indiana—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
Kansas—Not collected at the time. Will be collected in the future. Same comment for all counties.
Minnesota—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
Mississippi—Number of jurisdictions report because of data migration from old voter system to new State systems, information is not accurate
Montana—Several jurisdictions say estimated.
New Jersey—Several jurisdictions report that after April 2006 no info was available; SVRS cannot search by registration type.
North Dakota—No voter registration.
Vermont—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).
Virginia—Represents a statewide total, locality stats are not maintained.
Washington—Partial data, July 2005 through November 2006, due to election management system change.
Wyoming—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
American Samoa—These do not include applications for change of name, address, replacement ID, and ID correction, etc.
Guam—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).
Puerto Rico—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s); no Federal election in 2006.

Balance: The column labeled Balance of Applications is a simple calculation of the Totals Applications Received minus the combination of the Mail Registration and the In-Person Registration numbers.

X = jurisdiction is exempt from NVRA.

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 2b. Application Sources**

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Categorized Applications Received 2004 to 2006	% of App. Rec'd.	Motor Vehicle Offices			Public Assistance Offices			Disability Services Offices			Recruitment Offices			Other State Agencies			
				Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	
Alabama	67																		
Alaska	1	70,005	29.8	67,736	1	96.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	15	562,658	53.1	472,672	15	84.0	0	0	0	53	1	0.2	110	1	0.2	1,987	1	2.8	
Arkansas	75	97,815	21.8	77,617	15	84.0	0	0	0	1,480	11	0.3	4,068	12	0.7	79,115	13	14.1	
California	58	744,477	22.5	489,564	51	65.8	0	0	0	4,750	75	0.6	239	75	0.2	14,629	75	15.0	
Colorado	64	835,614	66.5	448,330	64	53.7	0	0	0	8,399	27	1.1	22,028	24	3.0	204,131	29	27.4	
Connecticut	8	45,281	24.3	11,844	8	26.2	0	0	0	3,354	64	0.4	1,110	64	0.1	372,598	64	44.6	
Delaware	3	207,407	88.7	204,480	3	98.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,437	8	73.8	
District of Columbia	1	46,762	.....	45,566	1	97.6	0	0	0	14	3	0.0	0	1	0.0	575	3	0.3	
Florida	67	1,563,438	86.4	1,193,438	67	76.3	0	0	0	1,196	1	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	
Georgia	159	1,222,501	77.2	1,136,542	159	93.0	0	0	0	994	67	0.1	1,759	67	0.1	353,811	67	22.6	
Hawaii	4	78,028	40.4	65,452	4	83.9	0	0	0	2.9	159	0.2	730	159	0.1	47,546	159	3.9	
Idaho*	44	0	0.0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0.4	243	0.3	867	4	1.1	1,123	4	14.3	
Illinois	110	868,590	48.2	818,507	99	94.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indiana	92	335,145	70.9	326,899	92	97.5	0	0	0	3,658	67	0.4	477	65	0.1	37,000	69	4.3	
Iowa	99	329,700	38.0	312,595	1	94.8	0	0	0	1.8	847	0.3	0	0	0.0	1,376	92	0.4	
Kansas	105	131,092	25.6	117,407	102	89.6	0	0	0	3.4	1,212	1	0.4	394	1	0.1	4,166	1	1.3
Kentucky	120	691,864	57.1	658,367	1	95.2	0	0	0	6.2	1,401	58	1.1	276	41	0.2	3,915	63	3.0
Louisiana	64	307,617	52.7	271,415	64	88.2	0	0	0	3.7	2,622	1	0.4	195	1	0.0	5,352	1	0.8
Maine	16	0	0.0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	4.0	1,908	64	0.6	1,241	64	0.4	20,775	64	6.8
Maryland	24	167,864	11.7	156,003	24	92.9	0	0	0	5.2	69	0.0	37	24	0.0	2,967	24	1.8	
Massachusetts	14	125,394	30.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	125,394	6	100.0	
Michigan	83	2,265,456	87.0	2,200,738	83	97.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,687	83	0.2	0	0	0.0	
Minnesota*	87	104,590	.....	104,590	87	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	
Mississippi	82	17,679	19.8	13,245	38	74.9	0	0	0	18.7	315	32	1.8	706	28	4.0	104	17	0.6
Missouri	116	399,929	55.0	379,935	116	95.0	0	0	0	3.9	1,276	114	0.3	528	116	0.1	2,622	113	0.7
Montana	56	19,897	23.6	15,781	56	79.3	0	0	0	17.6	491	56	2.5	115	56	0.6	35	0.0	
Nebraska	93	279,492	83.4	117,916	93	42.2	0	0	0	6.6	681	52	0.2	321	44	0.1	159,026	93	56.9
Nevada	17	126,603	49.6	122,971	11	97.1	0	0	0	2.6	25	2	0.0	148	6	0.1	152	2	0.1
New Hampshire*	10	0	0.0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	21	265,562	32.8	92,890	9	35.0	0	0	0	2.0	1,122	7	0.4	3,545	7	1.3	162,582	5	61.2
New Mexico	33	6,072	4.8	3,665	18	60.4	0	0	0	20.0	448	10	7.4	18	10	0.3	727	12	12.0
New York	58	271,955	22.8	271,955	36	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	
North Carolina	100	420,867	65.3	406,314	100	96.5	0	0	0	2.8	849	100	0.2	153	100	0.0	1,944	100	0.5
North Dakota*	53	0	0.0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ohio	88	882,708	46.8	400,562	88	45.4	0	0	0	4.8	2,334	88	0.3	1,012	88	0.1	436,201	87	49.4
Oklahoma	77	180,152	54.4	107,830	77	59.9	0	0	0	7.1	718	76	0.4	3	72	0.0	58,877	77	32.7
Oregon	36	264,286	47.9	208,805	34	79.0	0	0	0	7.3	3,163	34	1.2	0	0	0.0	32,985	34	12.5
Pennsylvania	67	2,159,498	69.3	2,149,828	67	99.6	0	0	0	0.3	1,070	66	0.0	594	67	0.0	740	67	0.0
Rhode Island	5	27,442	28.4	26,504	5	96.6	0	0	0	3.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
South Carolina	46	205,758	70.2	205,758	43	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	66	31,326	31.5	19,710	59	62.9	0	0	0	13.9	664	44	2.1	121	45	0.4	6,471	51	20.7
Tennessee	95	328,689	50.8	189,347	95	57.6	0	0	0	36.8	0	0	0.0	1,399	77	0.4	16,981	91	5.2
Texas	254	1,771,049	68.5	1,713,824	254	96.8	0	0	0	1.0	2,200	253	0.1	1,094	252	0.1	36,897	254	2.1
Utah	29	203,108	89.9	130,424	15	64.2	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.0	242	4	0.1	71,831	3	35.4
Vermont	14	5,196	.....	5,088	14	98.5	0	0	0	0.9	48	13	0.9	15	7	0.3	0	0	0.0
Virginia	134	676,380	64.6	666,509	1	99.5	0	0	0	1.0	746	1	0.1	1,764	1	0.3	331	1	0.0
Washington	39	145,080	32.7	122,997	31	84.8	0	0	0	4.9	1,560	8	1.1	1,310	17	0.9	12,094	14	8.3
West Virginia	55	46,933	50.3	39,672	1	84.5	0	0	0	15.5	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
Wyoming*	23	0	0.0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
American Samoa*	1	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
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 States Included	3,123	19,536,959	56.9	16,591,292	2,263	84.9	0	0	0	2.7	47,147	1,758	0.2	50,306	1,684	0.3	2,320,462	1,800	11.9
Maximum		2,265,456	89.9	2,200,738	43	100.0	0	0	0	36.8	8,399	34	7.4	22,028	33	4.0	436,201	35	100.0
Average		444,022	45.3	385,844	0	81.7	0	0	0	5.4	1,387	0	0.7	1,524	0	0.5	66,299	0	18.1
Minimum		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Question																			
q07a																			
q07b																			
q07c																			
q07d																			
q07e																			
q07total																			

Table 2b. Application Sources

Question 7. Number of registration applications received from defined categories of agencies.

Alabama	—See note for Table 2a. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
Arizona	—One jurisdiction reported did not receive any from a recruitment office for this election cycle.
Arkansas	—Not all counties utilize software to track applications that are received but rejected; therefore, the applications that were processed in the software do not accurately reflect the total number of applications received.
California	—One jurisdiction reported: Armed Forces "don't collect."
Connecticut	—This total cannot be used because of missing data.
District of Columbia	—The DCBOEE does not distinguish between registration applications received at public assistance agencies and agencies serving people with disabilities.
Idaho	—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
Illinois	—Number of jurisdictions reported that information is not supplied.
Indiana	—Other refers to the Indiana Department of Workforce Development. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect" for Q07d.
Iowa	—Total was for the State; not broken out by county.
Kansas	—The State designated first and second class city offices as the 'other designated agencies' required by NVRA. Under a separate State law, county election officers also establish voter registration outposts at other sites.
Maine	—Municipalities are not currently required to report the number of applications received from entities listed in items a-e. Under the State's current procedure, each entity forwards the applications to the State. The State records the total number of applications received and then forwards the applications to the appropriate municipality. Once the State's Central Voter Registration system is fully implemented, the towns will be able to document sources of cards received from the BMV and agencies. Currently, the towns report the total number of applications received from the Secretary of State but not the sources of the applications. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
Minnesota	—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect" for Q07b, c, d, and e.
Mississippi	—Several jurisdictions reported that because of data migration from old voter system to new State system, information is not accurate.
Montana	—Number of jurisdictions reported that Motor Vehicle and Armed Forces are estimates.
Nevada	—Number of jurisdictions reported that public assistance and disability services counts are combined and reported under public assistance offices.
New Mexico	—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know" for Q07c.
North Dakota	—No voter registration.
Oregon	—This data represents 11/05 to 11/7/06. Data will be provided in a separate spreadsheet for 11/2/04 to 11/05. The Department of Defense has established procedures independent of those we have developed for all other agencies in the State. Therefore, we do not have the statistics for the Armed Forces. You may

wish to contact the Federal Voting Assistance Program in Washington District of Columbia at 1–800–438–8683 for these statistics. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Do Not Collect.”

South Carolina—South Carolina does not capture this information in the above format. For example, we only have a number that includes all NVRA agencies.

South Dakota—Other is the total of voter drives and city finance offices.

Tennessee—All agencies serve persons with disabilities.

Utah—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know” for Q07b to Q07e.

Virginia—Totals listed above are statewide; we do not maintain these stats by locality.

Washington—Several jurisdictions reported that disability agencies are included in public assistance agencies, as well as partial data, July 2005 through November 2006, due to election management system change in several counties.

West Virginia—Several jurisdictions reported that disability services number represents combination of public assistance and disability services numbers. Separate statistics are unavailable by breakdown.

American Samoa—As mentioned before, the Election Office is the only place for voter registration in the territory.

Guam—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).

Puerto Rico—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s); no Federal election in 2006.

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*** = jurisdiction is exempt from NVRA.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 3. Applications Processed

State	Election Juris. In Survey	Reported Registration 2006	Applications Received		Change of Address, Name, or Party		Duplicate Applications		Invalid or Rejected Applications		New Registrants Added to Voter List		% of App. Rec'd.	% of Report. Reg.		
			2004 to 2006	Cases	Total	Pct.	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases			Cases	
Alabama	67	2,469,807	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0		
Alaska	1	466,258	235,249	1	159,170	1	67.7	19,143	1	6,449	1	50,487	1	21.5	10.8	
Arizona	15	2,568,401	1,060,201	15	449,976	15	42.4	25,386	12	4,885	10	355,484	15	33.5	13.8	
Arkansas	75	1,615,271	448,540	75	397,631	74	88.7	130	75	120	75	92,886	74	20.7	5.8	
California	58	15,837,108	3,303,549	58	858,277	33	26.0	130,849	33	301,745	22	1,863,622	37	56.4	11.8	
Colorado	64	3,000,836	1,256,354	64	784,772	64	62.5	88,315	64	7.0	57	383,271	64	30.5	12.8	
Connecticut	3	1,941,467	186,536	3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	186,536	3	100.0	9.6	
Delaware	8	557,736	233,741	3	86,800	3	37.1	77,811	3	33.3	2	49,825	3	21.3	8.9	
District of Columbia	1	395,926	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	31,203	1	7.9	7.9	
Florida	67	10,433,148	1,808,831	67	922,605	67	51.0	16,849	66	57,528	67	1,208,286	67	66.8	11.6	
Georgia	159	4,408,840	1,583,643	159	494,555	159	31.2	339,416	159	5,733	155	906,634	159	57.2	20.6	
Hawaii	4	662,728	193,158	4	91,368	4	47.3	35,588	4	18.4	3	42,252	3	21.9	6.4	
Idaho*	44	764,880	207,062	44	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	207,062	44	100.0	27.1	
Illinois	110	7,375,688	1,802,945	110	240,165	80	13.3	56,714	83	12,924	64	819,854	99	45.5	11.1	
Indiana	92	4,295,687	472,888	92	165,062	92	34.9	13,340	92	3,132	92	205,512	92	43.5	4.8	
Iowa	89	2,077,239	867,463	1	158,449	1	18.3	3,677	1	0.4	20,789	1	430,369	1	49.6	20.7
Kansas	105	1,663,017	512,244	105	9,016	62	1.8	9,738	72	1.9	0	232,705	105	45.4	14.0	
Kentucky	120	2,766,288	1,211,758	120	1,002,459	1	82.7	0	0	77,182	1	209,299	1	17.3	7.6	
Louisiana	64	2,890,891	583,353	64	117,092	64	20.1	48,142	64	38,974	64	269,980	64	46.3	9.3	
Maine	16	993,748	154,674	16	0	0	0.0	6,709	16	4.3	0	121,997	16	78.9	12.3	
Maryland	24	3,142,591	1,433,363	24	489,341	24	34.1	23,020	24	1.6	0	379,408	24	26.5	12.1	
Massachusetts	14	3,990,505	408,798	14	0	0	0.0	4,505	0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
Michigan	83	7,180,778	2,605,379	83	769,960	83	29.6	311,727	83	12.0	0	1,522,782	83	58.4	21.2	
Minnesota*	87	3,118,398	0	87	0	0	0.0	0	0	2,946	83	186,667	87	0.0	6.0	
Mississippi	82	1,778,245	89,405	82	23,668	18	26.5	2,335	18	2.6	18	400,696	35	44.2	22.5	
Missouri	116	4,007,174	727,300	116	276,400	113	38.0	30,464	110	4.2	113	521,216	115	71.7	13.0	
Montana	56	649,436	84,138	56	1,022	56	1.2	2,011	56	2.4	1,077	72,181	56	85.8	11.1	
Nebraska	93	1,138,422	334,983	93	282,460	93	84.3	7,072	72	2.1	69	106,315	93	31.7	9.3	
Nevada	17	991,054	255,072	17	26,559	5	10.4	2,280	3	0.9	5	136,369	11	53.5	13.8	
New Hampshire*	10	848,317	0	10	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
New Jersey	21	4,848,956	808,794	21	264,656	11	32.7	26,315	11	3.3	11	409,835	17	50.7	8.5	
New Mexico	33	1,088,977	127,428	33	20,439	9	16.0	0	2	0.0	4	53,028	16	41.6	4.9	
New York	58	11,669,573	1,193,356	58	97,192	36	8.1	53,168	36	4.5	0	690,755	1	57.9	5.9	
North Carolina	100	5,567,424	644,961	100	1,050	1	0.2	44,327	100	6.9	0	92,912	23	14.4	1.7	
North Dakota*	53	491,000	0	53	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
Ohio	88	7,860,052	1,886,819	88	682,403	88	36.2	129,267	87	6.9	85	841,226	87	44.6	10.7	
Oklahoma	77	2,075,561	331,257	77	0	0	0.0	2,060	77	0.6	0	176,693	77	53.3	8.5	
Oregon	36	1,976,669	551,587	36	218,546	35	39.6	47,201	35	8.6	0	188,179	36	34.1	9.5	
Pennsylvania	67	8,182,876	3,117,883	67	889,709	67	28.5	279,616	67	9.0	67	794,910	67	25.5	9.7	
Rhode Island	5	682,344	96,686	5	5,961	5	6.2	2,639	5	2.7	0	96,686	5	100.0	14.2	
South Carolina	46	2,452,718	293,027	46	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	13,994	2	4.8	0.6	
South Dakota	66	503,086	99,308	66	34,228	26	34.5	2,022	27	2.0	20	52,189	51	52.6	10.4	
Tennessee	95	3,738,703	647,185	95	0	0	0.0	35,377	91	5.5	0	411,760	95	63.6	11.0	
Texas	254	13,074,279	2,585,617	254	462,723	254	17.9	142,353	254	5.5	254	1,501,745	254	58.1	11.5	
Utah	29	1,302,405	225,976	29	117,481	5	52.0	2,254	5	1.0	4	39,986	21	17.7	3.1	
Vermont	14	433,572	0	14	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
Virginia	134	4,555,940	1,046,818	134	262,866	0	25.1	73,104	1	7.0	43,034	1	702,672	1	67.1	15.4
Washington	39	3,264,511	443,798	39	74,324	16	16.7	101,684	17	22.9	2,081	192,195	29	43.3	5.9	
West Virginia	55	1,137,371	93,283	55	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
Wisconsin*	72	3,543,725	0	72	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
Wyoming*	23	263,083	15,733	23	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	20,678	23	131.4	7.9	
American Samoa*	1	14,283	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	1	0	1	1,287	1	0.0	9.0	
Guam*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
Puerto Rico*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
Virgin Islands*	1	53,017	7,606	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	7,606	1	100.0	14.3	
Sum of Above	3,123	172,810,009	36,277,749	3,025	10,938,385	1,669	30.2	2,196,608	1,933	6.1	1,138,955	1,422	17,281,234	2,165	47.6	10.0
States Included	53	15,837,108	3,303,549	45	1,002,459	35	88.7	339,416	37	33.3	451,222	27	1,863,622	46	56.4	27.1
Maximum		3,260,566	806,172	0	312,525	0	33.2	59,368	0	6.2	42,184	0	375,679	0	0.0	10.8
Minimum		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

q09

q08c

q08a

q08b

q04total

Reported Reg.

Question

Table 3. Applications Processed**Question 8. Type of applications processed.**

For several States, the sum of the responses to Q08 did not appear to account for all information and the Applications Received in this table was taken from Q04 to determine the denominator for calculations.

Alabama—See note for Table 2a. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know.”

Alaska—The answer for change of address, name, and party includes all updates/changes to an existing voter record.

Arizona—Several jurisdictions reported duplicates and invalid or rejected stats are not available.

Arkansas—Duplicates and invalid or rejected applications are both low numbers because not all counties utilize software to track applications that are received, but rejected; therefore, the applications that were processed in the software do not accurately reflect the total number of applications received.

Connecticut—Changes reflect all activities, not just applications, reflected in question 7.

Florida—Several jurisdictions reported that from 1/1/2006, duplicates were identified only at Florida Voter Registration System (State level)

Idaho—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Do Not Collect.”

Indiana—Other refers to the Indiana Department of Workforce Development.

Iowa—Total was for the State. Not broken down by county.

Maine—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Do Not Collect” for Q08b and c.

Maryland—We do not track this data based on where the data was received from.

Minnesota—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Do Not Collect” for Q08b and c.

Mississippi—New statewide voter system does not track.

Missouri—The total in change of address column includes all changes of address, not merely the ones reflected in question 7, table 2b.

Montana—The counties generally did not track the above numbers but are being advised to do so.

North Dakota -- No voter registration.

New Jersey—Not applicable. All entries are verified prior to submission; therefore, we would not have duplicates, change of address, or invalid or rejected.

New Mexico—For any duplicates/changes, we update voter registration accordingly. Invalid or rejected applications, we attempt to notify potential voter of required missing data and update files as needed. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know” for Q08a and Q08c.

North Carolina—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know” for Q08b and Q08c.

Oklahoma—Several jurisdictions reported that the information not broken down by categories.

Oregon—Because of data conversion errors duplicate information is not available. The data from 11/2/04 to 11/05 is an estimate only. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Do Not Collect.”

Utah—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know” for Q08a to Q08c.

Vermont—Duplicates are not separated out by category. The total duplicate number is reflected on the spreadsheet with the other totals from the previous question.

West Virginia—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know” for Q08a to Q08c.

Guam—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).

Puerto Rico—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s); no Federal election in 2006.

Virgin Islands—Exempt from NVRA and all registration conducted by election office.

Table 3. Applications Processed (continued)**Question 9. New, valid registrations verified and processed, 2004 to 2006.**

Alabama—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."

Arizona—Duplicates and invalid or rejected applications do not include military and FPCA card duplicate and dead-end totals.

Delaware—This number does not include transfers across county lines. These are not re-registrations. They are changes of address. We do not collect the number of changes of address between counties.

Iowa—Total was for the State; not broken out by county.

Massachusetts—The statewide database, which is the tool used to respond to this survey, does not maintain such historical data. The system cannot track new registrations as defined by the survey.

Minnesota—Minnesota has a statewide registration system. Registrations are updated to reflect changes of address across jurisdictional lines and are not categorized as "new" registrations.

Mississippi—One jurisdiction reported: we usually have several duplications, but I'm not sure on the number.

Montana—Estimated.

Nevada—This total does include address changes and party changes within the local jurisdiction. We should be able to separate after 12-06.

New Mexico—This figure does report change of name, address, or (where applicable) party preference within the local jurisdiction.

North Carolina—Number of jurisdictions reported they were unable to break information down into categories used in survey.

Oregon—The data from 11/2/04 to 11/05 is an estimate only.

Pennsylvania—There are new approved registrations including PennDOT. No HAVA override selected.

Vermont—Jurisdiction did not respond to the survey question(s).

Virginia—This represents statewide totals.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Reported Registration 2006	Removal Notices Sent		% of Reported Registration	Responses to Removal Notices Received		Voters Moved to Inactive Lists		Deleted from List		Categorized Removals	
			Total	Cases		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases
Alabama	67	2,469,807	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	1	466,258	126,331	1	27.1	0	0	44,508	0	52,803	0	0	0
Arizona	15	2,568,401	139,793	15	5.4	37,188	10	26.6	431,282	15	202,871	15	7.9
Arkansas	75	1,615,271	53,243	18	3.3	14,359	12	27.0	34,960	13	43,269	74	2.7
California	58	15,837,108	1,264,829	42	8.0	366,091	41	28.9	1,066,192	40	1,387,188	37	8.8
Colorado	64	3,000,836	505,344	49	16.8	84,347	45	16.7	455,123	57	507,228	64	16.9
Connecticut	8	1,941,467	63,963	6	3.3	0	0	0	65,531	7	102.5	0	0.0
Delaware	3	557,736	20,634	3	3.7	1,034	2	5.0	11,094	3	45,071	3	8.1
District of Columbia	1	395,926	37,635	1	9.5	1,253	1	3.3	37,365	1	12,697	1	3.2
Florida	67	10,433,148	1,025,399	67	9.8	157,087	67	15.3	688,129	67	970,427	67	9.3
Georgia	159	4,408,840	295,552	159	6.7	161,228	159	54.6	658,498	159	451,384	159	10.2
Hawaii	4	662,728	66,488	4	10.0	8,943	3	13.5	66,488	4	20,763	4	3.1
Idaho*	44	764,880	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Illinois	110	7,375,688	733,026	81	9.9	223,556	77	30.5	665,924	84	707,835	93	9.6
Indiana	92	4,295,687	4,364,460	1	101.6	1,018,008	1	23.3	1,120	0	0	0	0.0
Iowa	99	2,077,239	4,727	1	0.2	0	0	0	122,977	1	70,109	1	3.4
Kansas	105	1,663,017	182,580	96	11.0	39,427	87	21.6	0	0	151,389	105	9.1
Kentucky	120	2,766,288	253,071	1	9.1	5,061	1	2.0	248,010	1	148,023	1	5.4
Louisiana	64	2,890,891	163,288	64	5.6	77,783	64	47.6	103,296	63	63.3	0	0.0
Maine	16	993,748	46,870	16	4.7	15,296	16	32.6	0	0	107,302	16	10.8
Maryland	24	3,142,591	122,204	24	3.9	41,141	22	33.7	127,739	24	253,026	24	8.1
Massachusetts	14	3,990,505	309,766	10	7.8	30,439	11	9.8	0	0	292,711	10	7.3
Michigan	83	7,180,778	230,866	83	3.2	33,207	83	14.4	0	0	221,466	83	3.1
Minnesota*	87	3,118,398	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	242,436	87	7.8
Mississippi	82	1,778,245	30,216	30	1.7	4,569	27	15.1	32,629	35	87,834	36	4.9
Missouri	116	4,007,174	352,350	103	8.8	107,469	95	30.5	229,647	112	416,478	116	10.4
Montana	56	649,436	98,542	56	15.2	24,875	56	25.2	73,667	56	51,194	56	7.9
Nebraska	93	1,138,422	147,197	93	12.9	42,459	90	28.8	0	0	115,636	93	10.2
Nevada	17	991,054	253,148	7	25.5	7,566	7	3.0	178,821	8	130,771	13	13.2
New Hampshire*	10	848,317	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	4,848,956	368,825	15	7.6	46,704	6	12.7	257,681	11	390,764	16	8.1
New Mexico	33	1,088,977	119,131	18	10.9	14,637	13	12.3	23,296	16	29,898	17	2.7
New York	58	11,669,573	4,944,248	1	42.4	24,481	1	0.5	1,412,949	0	1,647,502	1	14.1
North Carolina	100	5,567,424	322,302	100	5.8	19,385	100	6.0	0	0	24,715	98	0.4
North Dakota*	53	491,000	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ohio	88	7,860,052	1,016,705	86	12.9	267,767	88	26.3	0	0	416,744	87	5.3
Oklahoma	77	2,075,561	286,088	77	13.8	46,967	77	16.4	230,331	77	251,639	77	12.1
Oregon	36	1,976,669	366,482	36	18.5	64,939	36	17.7	0	0	158,889	36	8.0
Pennsylvania	67	8,182,876	252,661	67	3.1	16,994	67	6.7	227,078	67	425,398	66	5.2
Rhode Island	5	682,344	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3,324	5	0.5	
South Carolina	46	2,452,718	24,085	47	0.0	0	0	0	127,570	45	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	66	503,086	204,563	93	5.5	27,254	41	11.5	21,561	48	39,976	55	7.9
Tennessee	95	3,738,703	1,577,088	254	12.1	169,614	254	10.8	207,810	94	423,393	95	11.3
Texas	254	13,074,279	1,302,405	21	8.6	21,119	18	18.8	1,401,327	252	766,420	254	5.9
Utah	29	1,302,405	112,525	21	8.6	0	0	0	135,404	25	35,759	22	2.7
Vermont	14	433,572	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Virginia	134	4,555,940	264,319	1	5.8	0	0	0	0	0	189,819	1	4.2
Washington	39	3,264,511	372,904	24	11.4	178,600	18	47.9	466,366	23	503,151	30	15.4
West Virginia	55	1,137,371	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	13,131	54	6,196	54	0.5
Wisconsin*	23	3,543,725	20,092	17	7.6	5,879	14	29.3	11,709	13	12,000	11	4.6
Wyoming*	72	263,083	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
American Samoa*	1	14,283	26	1	0.2	15	1	57.7	0	0	0	0	0.0
Guam*	1	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
Virgin Islands*	1	53,017	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sum of Above	3,123	172,810,009	21,143,566	1,889	12.2	3,409,513	1,797	16.1	9,879,213	1,494	12,022,728	2,149	7.0
States Included		53	42	38		34			42		42		42
Maximum		15,837,108	4,944,248	101.6		1,018,008	57.7		1,647,502		1,647,502		16.9
Average		3,260,566	503,418	11.8		89,724	21.0		290,565		286,255		7.5
Minimum		0	0	0.0		0	0.0		0		0		0.0
Question		Reported Reg.	q26	q27	q28	q29total	q25total	q28	q29total				

*** = Jurisdiction is exempt from NVRA.

Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices

Question 25. Number of registrations deleted from the list.

- Alabama—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Arkansas—NVRA history for confirmation mailings and responses did not properly transfer in the Arkansas software conversion. Counties using electronic recordation in previous software did not do so in a standardized format.
- Connecticut—Missing data from a number of different towns in different counties.
- Idaho—Prior to the implementation of the Idaho Statewide Voter Registration System, this information was not tracked. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Indiana—The State of Indiana does not 'delete' voter registrations. Instead, the registration records are assigned a "cancelled" status and these voters are not eligible to vote. These records remain in the Statewide Voter Registration System for tracking purposes but are not part of the 'Registered Voter' list in Indiana. The number of records "cancelled" between the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general election until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general election is provided for Question number 29. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Iowa—Total was for the State; not broken out by county.
- Mississippi—One jurisdiction reported the SEMS system will print inactive and active voters. Also lists reasons for being deleted from voter registration list.
- Montana—Estimated.
- Nevada—Estimated.
- New Jersey—Included the "Out of County" deletions in the total number reported.
- New Mexico—Several jurisdictions reported data was archived; cannot retrieve totals of removable registration with our voting system
- North Carolina—Several jurisdictions reported they do not delete voters from their lists.
- Pennsylvania—Several jurisdictions reported that the data was collected from the transaction log and NOT the voter file.
- Virginia—This represents statewide totals.
- Washington—Several jurisdictions reported they don't delete files; they are maintained under "cancelled" status.

Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices (continued)**Question 26. Number of removal notices sent.**

Alabama—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."

Arizona—One jurisdiction reported started tracking at the end of March 2006.

Arkansas—NVRA history for confirmation mailings and responses did not properly transfer in the Arkansas software conversion. Counties using electronic recordation in previous software did not do so in a standardized format

Colorado—Several jurisdictions reported "N/A": Not tracked separately.

Connecticut—Missing data from several towns in several counties.

Idaho—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."

Indiana—Under a United States Department of Justice Consent Decree and Order, the State of Indiana sent address confirmation notices to 4,364,460 voters during early July, 2006. In addition, the State of Indiana provided each county with lists of potentially deceased and potentially duplicated voter registrations.

Of the 4,364,460 notices sent during the first mailing, 1,018,008 cards returned as undeliverable. The State sent a second address confirmation notice to these voters between mid to late July 2006.

Of the 1,018,008 voter cards sent as part of the Consent Decree and Order, 609,171 were returned as undeliverable a second time and 111 were signed and returned by the voter, indicating that the postcard was sent to their previous address. Statewide Mailer Activities concluded August 10, 2006.

Along with the Statewide Mailer Initiative, the State of Indiana provided the counties with 170,010 potential duplicate registrations. Of those registrations, 90,899 registrations were cancelled by August 2, 2006.

The State of Indiana also provided counties with a list of 41,000 potentially deceased voter registration records. Of those 41,000 records, 34,161 were cancelled by August 2, 2006.

A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."

Iowa—Total was for the State; not broken out by county.

Massachusetts—Every local election official is required to send a final notice of removal whenever they delete a voter from the list. However, the statewide database does not collect this data.

Minnesota—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."

Mississippi—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."

Missouri—One jurisdiction reported: "We realize that the removal notices (confirmation) notices mailed and the number of responses received to the confirmation notices do not reflect the numbers that were handled in our office. Our office did not have the MCVR system until 2005. We did do the canvases in 2006 as required but the information is not showing up in our records. The person in charge of handling the confirmation notices is no longer employed with our office, so we can't question her as to the lack of information that you need." Another jurisdiction reported: "During timeframe requested by survey, data was converted to a new voter registration database. This data was not captured in the new system and is not available."

Montana—Estimated.

- Nevada—Estimated.
- New Jersey—No known report on SVRS.
- New Mexico—One jurisdiction reported this may not be a true figure due to those that have already been removed from the system.
- Pennsylvania—One jurisdiction reported this data was collected from the transaction log and not the voter file.
- Washington—One jurisdiction reported an approximate figure.
- West Virginia—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know.”
- American Samoa—Individuals who are found to be voting in another country.

Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices (continued)**Question 27. Responses received to removal notices.**

- Alabama—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Arizona—Several jurisdictions reported data is incomplete due to a change in our voter registration system and do not track the number of notices received back from these type of mailings.
- Arkansas—NVRA history for confirmation mailings and responses did not properly transfer in the Arkansas software conversion. Counties using electronic recordation in previous software did not do so in a standardized format.
- Colorado—Several jurisdictions reported "N/A": Not tracked separately.
- Hawaii—Not tracked.
- Idaho—Exempt from the NVRA. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Indiana—Of the 1,018,008 voter cards sent as part of the Consent Decree and Order, 609,171 were returned as undeliverable a second time and 111 were signed and returned by the voter, indicating that the postcard was sent to their previous address. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Iowa—Total was for the State. Not broken out by county.
- Maryland—Responses to confirmation notices mailed out during the previous reporting period are included in this figure based on the date of receipt by the local election board office.
- Massachusetts—The statewide database, which is the tool used to respond to this survey, does not maintain such historical data. If a voter was sent more than one confirmation notice during the period (as a result of being made inactive, then sent a notice, made active, then inactivated again), the system would only record one notice sent.
- Minnesota—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Mississippi—One jurisdiction reported 90% come back not signed, about 6% come back with address change while another jurisdiction said not familiar with tracking system under SEMS (statewide election management system). Need further study and implementation. We have received some back but have only used to update address. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Missouri—One jurisdiction reported: "We have provided the most accurate information we could, considering the migration of data from the LEMS system to the MCVR system took place between the last two general elections and not all of the information merged completely. Since we no longer have access to the LEMS data our answers reflect documented data from the point of the merge." Another jurisdiction said: "The cost to perform this procedure is around \$6,000. Our county cannot afford to do this at that time."
- Montana—Estimated.
- Nevada—Estimated.
- New Jersey—No known report on SVRS.

Ohio—One jurisdiction reported: "Due to a computer conversion from DIS to DIMS in September 2005, our system does not show the number of confirmation notices mailed but does indicate five were returned. Unable to enter on the survey, as it will not accept a number for received confirmations without a number entered for sent confirmation notices."

West Virginia—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."

Wyoming—One jurisdiction reported this is an approximate count. We did not actually track the number of responses received.

Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices (continued)**Question 28. Number of voters moved to the inactive list.**

- Alabama—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Arizona—One jurisdiction reported data is incomplete due to a change in our voter registration system.
- Arkansas—NVRA history for confirmation mailings and responses did not properly transfer in the Arkansas software conversion. Counties using electronic recordation in previous software did not do so in a standardized format.
- Florida—One jurisdiction reported no voters were changed to inactive in 2006 due to change in statewide database. 'Clock'/Time' was lost in changeover to new system.
- Idaho—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Indiana—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Iowa—Total was for the State; not broken out by county.
- Maine—The State requires municipalities to report only the number of voters on the inactive list as of the close of the polls on Election Day. This number is reported in question 2 of this survey. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Massachusetts—The statewide database, which is the tool used to respond to this survey, does not maintain such historical data. The database is a real-time database.
- Minnesota—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Mississippi—One jurisdiction reported data not reported on NVRA compliance statistics report through SEMS while another said this number reflects returned mail of any kind—jury summons, confirmation, etc. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Missouri—One jurisdiction reported: "We have provided the most accurate information we could, considering the migration of data from the LEMS system to the MCVR system took place between the last two general elections and not all of the information merged completely. Since we no longer have access to the LEMS data, our answers reflect documented data from the point of the merge." Several other jurisdictions reported: "This information came from LEMS. I understand our LEMS system crashed and the information cannot be retrieved."
- Montana—Estimated.
- Nevada—Estimated.
- New Jersey—No known report on SVRS.
- Ohio—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Oregon—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect."
- Pennsylvania -- Several jurisdictions reported this data was collected from the transaction log and NOT the voter file.

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* = Jurisdiction is exempt from NVRA.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 4b. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Actions

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Categorized Removals for Survey 2004 to 2006		% of Rept. Res.	Removed Due to Moved from Jurisdiction		Removed Due to Death		Removed Due to Failure to Vote		Removed Due to Request of Voter		Removed Due to Felony Conviction		Removed Due to Other Reasons	
		Cases	% of Rem.		Total	% of Rem.	Total	% of Rem.	Total	% of Rem.	Total	% of Rem.	Total	% of Rem.	Total	% of Rem.
Alabama	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	1	52,803	1	13.5	4,936	1	9.3	35,860	1	67.9	2,422	1	4.6	805	1	1.5
Arizona	15	172,097	15	12.3	32,056	14	18.6	49,342	9	28.7	53,548	12	31.1	7,642	13	4.4
Arkansas	75	47,162	75	14.6	17,283	75	36.6	9,165	75	19.4	174	74	0.4	2,989	75	6.3
California	58	1,262,660	58	8.0	311,341	36	24.7	228,383	37	18.1	239,977	34	9.8	112,299	34	8.9
Colorado	64	581,464	64	19.4	194,161	54	33.4	311,999	59	53.7	6,474	53	1.1	8,041	56	1.4
Connecticut	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	3	45,071	3	8.1	11,470	3	25.4	9,889	3	47.2	555	3	1.2	1,842	3	4.1
District of Columbia	1	12,737	1	3.2	4,360	1	34.2	4,360	1	100	7,995	1	62.8	382	1	3.0
Florida	67	976,249	67	9.4	353,065	67	36.2	188,087	67	19.3	67,528	67	6.9	22,317	67	2.3
Georgia	159	451,384	159	10.2	72,924	159	16.2	78,579	159	17.4	1,013	159	0.2	22,670	159	5.0
Hawaii	4	43,724	4	6.6	4,003	4	9.2	12,432	4	28.4	2,464	4	5.6	490	4	1.1
Idaho*	44	123,175	44	16.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	110	448,802	110	6.1	165,023	84	36.8	78,625	87	17.5	21,406	74	4.8	5,162	7	1.2
Indiana	92	479,329	92	11.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	99	64,946	1	3.1	36,557	1	56.3	21,776	1	33.5	2,434	1	3.7	2,663	1	4.1
Kansas	105	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	120	148,023	120	5.4	21,442	120	14.5	56,733	120	38.3	1,291	96	0.9	16,508	120	11.2
Louisiana	64	300,960	64	10.4	106,934	64	35.5	51,560	64	17.1	107,161	64	35.6	15,048	64	5.0
Maine	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	24	253,479	24	8.1	153,101	24	60.4	37,367	24	14.7	1,145	24	0.5	3,739	24	1.5
Massachusetts	14	359,515	14	9.0	97,096	11	27.0	63,607	11	17.7	141,227	11	39.3	9,739	11	2.7
Michigan	83	240,736	83	3.4	8,142	83	3.4	177,857	83	73.9	46,403	83	19.3	6,312	83	2.6
Minnesota*	87	204,408	87	6.6	0	0	0	56,928	87	27.9	147,480	87	72.1	0	0	0
Mississippi	82	25,961	82	7.1	7,100	18	27.3	5,515	22	21.2	3,474	17	13.4	463	19	1.8
Missouri	116	377,876	116	9.4	142,451	114	37.7	75,263	114	19.9	124,341	111	32.9	14,485	113	3.8
Montana	56	46,192	56	7.1	15,380	56	33.3	5,145	56	11.1	15,380	56	33.3	7,702	56	16.7
Nebraska	93	56,506	93	5.0	20,429	93	36.2	15,871	93	28.1	3,518	57	6.2	1,970	51	3.5
Nevada	17	129,037	17	13.0	31,078	7	24.1	17,225	8	13.3	64,538	7	50.0	9,363	7	7.3
New Hampshire*	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	21	361,309	21	7.5	131,020	14	36.3	76,410	14	21.1	123,540	14	34.2	840	14	0.2
New Mexico	33	39,642	33	3.6	8,212	17	20.7	6,255	15	15.8	17,993	7	45.4	704	14	1.8
New York	58	1,651,763	1	14.2	155,918	1	9.4	126,859	1	7.7	326,411	1	19.8	2,651	1	0.2
North Carolina	100	682,092	100	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota*	53	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	88	689,530	88	8.8	138,246	88	20.0	105,454	88	15.3	352,234	88	51.1	3,873	88	0.6
Oklahoma	77	100,327	77	4.8	51,242	77	51.1	28,267	77	28.2	809	77	0.8	5,966	77	5.9
Oregon	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	67	657,469	67	8.0	309,106	67	47.0	164,569	67	25.0	158,921	67	24.2	5,829	67	0.9
Rhode Island	5	59,841	5	8.8	7,577	5	12.7	10,627	5	17.8	25,321	5	42.3	6,698	5	11.2
South Carolina	46	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	66	27,066	66	5.4	5,101	31	18.8	4,556	37	16.8	2,181	30	8.1	598	36	2.2
Tennessee	95	423,393	95	11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	284	758,109	254	5.8	216,095	253	28.5	105,332	225	13.9	0	3	0.0	2,274	148	0.3
Utah	29	116,153	29	8.9	17,645	22	15.2	5,212	1	4.5	92,441	15	79.6	24	1	0.0
Vermont	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	134	178,807	134	3.9	89,299	1	49.9	69,016	1	38.6	6,236	1	3.5	14,256	1	8.0
Washington	39	357,009	39	10.9	95,133	24	26.6	59,808	26	16.8	36,514	22	10.2	11,178	23	3.1
West Virginia	55	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin*	72	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming*	23	11,841	23	4.5	2,573	5	21.7	2,305	7	19.5	6,665	9	56.3	247	3	2.1
American Samoa*	1	1,506	1	10.5	0	1	0.0	26	1	1.7	1,465	1	97.3	0	1	1.0
Guam*	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico*	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands*	1	6,599	1	12.4	212	1	3.2	484	1	88.5	0	0	0	63	1	1.0
Sum of Above States Included	3,123	13,026,752	2,968	7.6	3,014,277	1,694	23.1	2,040,350	1,752	15.7	3,524,566	1,395	27.1	421,587	1,479	3.2
Maximum		1,651,763	42	19.4	352,065	35	60.4	228,383	38	73.9	352,234	35	100.0	124,086	34	62.8
Average		310,161	8.1	86,122	26.8	53,693	20.9	103,664	43.3	43.3	12,045	0	9,814	6.1	8.1	16.2
Minimum		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Question		q29total		q29a		q29b		q29c		q29d		q29e		q29f		q29g

Table 4b. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Actions**Question 29. Number of voters removed from the registration list with reason for removal.**

- Alabama—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Arizona—Several jurisdictions reported they were unable to get detailed information in the new system due to system conversion.
- Colorado—One jurisdiction reported that prior to 6/1/07 most information is unknown. The previous clerk left no maintenance records.
- Florida—A number of jurisdictions reported they didn't have capability to categorize removal notices or that they had different categories than what was requested in survey.
- Idaho—Prior to the implementation of the Idaho Statewide Voter Registration System, this information was not tracked except for the purging of voters after the 2004 General Election. The purge number here is figured by taking the number of registered voters at the General Election (i.e., total registered voters including Election Day registrations) less the number of registered voters after the purge. Therefore, this purge number includes those voter's who were purged and those voters who were cancelled between the general election and the purge. This also includes those Election Day registration cards that were changes to already registered voters instead of all new registrants. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect" for Q29a, c, e, and f.
- Indiana—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect" for Q29a to Q29e.
- Iowa—Total was for the State; not broken out by county.
- Maine—The State does not currently require jurisdictions to report the reasons that voters were deleted from the voting list. Once the State's CVR is fully implemented, the towns will be required to report the reason for deletion. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect" for Q29a, b, e, and f.
- Maryland—Voters removed for failure to vote in two consecutive Federal general elections are calculated within other removal reasons.
- Minnesota—(1) Exempt from NVRA. Minnesota performs list maintenance in accordance with State law; (2) other reasons: registration may be made inactive if USPS confirms a different address than voter's address of registration or if two postal notifications are sent at least 60 days apart as return undeliverable to the voter at the address given. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect" for Q28a, e, and f.
- Mississippi—Several jurisdictions reported data not tracked through SEMS. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know."
- Missouri—Several jurisdictions reported data not available through registration system.
- Montana— Estimated.
- New Jersey—No known report on SVRS.
- New Mexico—Several jurisdictions reported data cannot be extracted from the system. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know" for Q29d.
- North Carolina—Many jurisdictions reported removal reasons are various. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Don't Know" for Q08b and Q08c.
- Oklahoma—A number of jurisdictions reported no reason given.
- Oregon—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect" for Q29a, e, and f.
- Pennsylvania—This data is taken from the voter information and not the transaction log. The cancellation totals will be based on the current status of the voter and his/her status change reason. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated "Do Not Collect" for Q29c.

South Dakota—Some of these could be duplicated, as we did not keep track of the reason for removal.

Tennessee—A number of jurisdictions reported they do not categorize purges.

Utah—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know” for Q29b, Q29c, and Q29e.

Washington—A number of jurisdictions reported they underwent an election management system upgrade in 2005 and therefore did not have complete data for most of these questions.

West Virginia—A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Don’t Know” for Q29a to Q29f.

Wyoming—This represents the number who failed to vote in one Federal election. Wyoming State law requires that voters be purged after every Federal general election. A majority of jurisdictions in the State indicated “Do Not Collect” for Q92a, b, d, e, and f.

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Number of jurisdictions conducting voter registration.
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 5. Jurisdictions Conducting Registration

State	F	Jurisdictions Conducting Registration		Jurisdictions in Survey				Comments
		Units	Comments	Juris. in Survey	Include Indep. Cities	Diff. Juris.		
Alabama		67		67				
Alaska	(F)	4	Regional divisions	1		(3)		One report for the State.
Arizona		15		15				
Arkansas		75		75				
California		58		58				
Colorado		64		64				
Connecticut		169	Towns and cities	8		(161)		All towns/cities summed to counties
Delaware		3		3				
District of Columbia	(F)	1		1				
Florida		67		67				
Georgia		159		159				
Hawaii		4		4				Kalawao county not included
Idaho		44		44				
Illinois		110		110	Y			Selected election boards treated as county equivalents
Indiana		92		92				
Iowa		99		99				
Kansas		105		105				
Kentucky		120		120				
Louisiana		64		64				
Maine	(F)	501	Municipalities	16		(485)		County equivalents are called parishes
Maryland		24		24	Y			All towns/cities summed to counties
Massachusetts		351	Towns and cities	14		(337)		Baltimore City treated as county equivalent
Michigan	(F)	1,516		83		(1,433)		All towns/cities summed to counties
Minnesota		87		87				All townships summed to counties
Mississippi		82		82				
Missouri		116		116	Y			St. Louis and Kansas City treated as county equivalents
Montana		56		56				
Nebraska		93		93				
Nevada		17		17	Y			Carson City treated as county equivalent
New Hampshire		236	Towns and cities	10		(226)		All towns/cities summed to counties
New Jersey		21		21				
New Mexico		33		33				
New York		62		58	Y	(4)		Five boroughs of NYC summed to one record for the city
North Carolina		100		100				
North Dakota	(F)	88	No registration	53		53		
Ohio		77		77				
Oklahoma		36		36				
Oregon		67		67				
Pennsylvania		39		5		(34)		All towns/cities summed to counties
Rhode Island		46	Towns and cities	46				
South Carolina		66		66				
South Dakota		95		95				
Tennessee		254		254				
Texas		29		29				
Utah		246	Towns and cities	14		(232)		All towns/cities summed to counties
Virginia		134		134	Y			Independent cities treated as county equivalents
Washington		39		39				
West Virginia		55		55				
Wisconsin	(F)	1,851	Municipalities	72		(1,779)		All towns/cities summed to counties
Wyoming		23		23				
American Samoa		1		1				
Guam		1		1				
Puerto Rico		78	Municipios	1				No Federal election in 2006
Virgin Islands		1		1				
Sum of Above		7,841		3,123				
Question		q10total	q10comment					

Table 5. Jurisdictions Conducting Registration

Question 10. Number of jurisdictions conducting voter registration.

Alaska—Four regional Division of Election offices conduct and supervise voter registration for Alaska’s 40 State house districts.

District of Columbia—The District of Columbia is a single jurisdiction.

Maine—Jurisdictions are municipalities (includes cities, towns, plantations and some unorganized townships which conduct statewide elections).

Michigan—There are 274 cities; 1,242 townships.

North Dakota—No voter registration.

Wisconsin—There are 72 counties and 1,849 municipalities, with 53 of those municipalities where a part of the municipality is in more than one county, creating an additional 59 municipal units for a total of 1,908 jurisdictions of record.

Identify local entity with primary responsibility for registration.
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 6. Local Entity Responsible for Voter Registration

State	F	Circuit Clerk	City Clerk	County Auditor	County Board of Elections	County Clerk	County Commr.	County Election Board Secretary	County Voter Regis. Board	Director of Voter Regis.
Alabama									Y	
Alaska										
Arizona						Y			Y	Y
Arkansas			Y		Y	Y				
California						Y				
Colorado										
Connecticut	(F)									
Delaware	(F)									
District of Columbia										
Florida									Y	Y
Georgia						Y				
Hawaii			Y			Y				
Idaho					Y	Y				
Illinois					Y	Y			Y	
Indiana	(F)	Y			Y					
Iowa				Y		Y				
Kansas	(F)		Y		Y	Y				
Kentucky					Y					
Louisiana										
Maine			Y							
Maryland					Y					
Massachusetts	(F)		Y							
Michigan	(F)		Y							
Minnesota	(F)		Y							
Mississippi		Y								
Missouri					Y	Y				
Montana						Y				
Nebraska						Y				
Nevada	(F)									
New Hampshire										
New Jersey							Y			
New Mexico						Y				
New York	(F)				Y			Y		Y
North Carolina					Y					
North Dakota					Y					
Ohio					Y			Y		
Oklahoma	(F)									
Oregon						Y				
Pennsylvania									Y	
Rhode Island										
South Carolina									Y	Y
South Dakota										
Tennessee					Y					
Texas						Y				
Utah						Y				
Vermont			Y							
Virginia										
Washington				Y						
West Virginia					Y	Y				
Wisconsin			Y			Y				
Wyoming						Y				
American Samoa										
Guam										
Puerto Rico										
Virgin Islands										
Sum of Above	2	8	4	12	18	1	2	7	4	
Question	all Q11									

Identify local entity with primary responsibility for registration.
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 6. Local Entity Responsible for Voter Registration

State	F	Election Commr.	Local General Registrar	Municipal Clerk	Recorder	Registrar	Supervisor Director of Elections	Tax Assessor	Tax Collector	Town Clerk	Other
Alabama											
Alaska							Y				
Arizona					Y						
Arkansas											
California		Y		Y	Y						Y
Colorado	(F)			Y							
Connecticut	(F)										
Delaware	(F)										Y
District of Columbia											
Florida							Y				
Georgia							Y				
Hawaii							Y				
Idaho											
Illinois											
Indiana	(F)										
Iowa											
Kansas	(F)	Y									
Kentucky											
Louisiana											
Maine				Y							
Maryland											
Massachusetts	(F)	Y									
Michigan	(F)										
Minnesota											
Mississippi		Y		Y							
Missouri							Y				
Montana											
Nebraska		Y									Y
Nevada	(F)										
New Hampshire											
New Jersey											
New Mexico											
New York	(F)	Y									
North Carolina							Y				
North Dakota											
Ohio											
Oklahoma	(F)										
Oregon											
Pennsylvania											
Rhode Island		Y									
South Carolina											
South Dakota											
Tennessee											
Texas								Y			
Utah											
Vermont											
Virginia		Y									
Washington											
West Virginia											
Wisconsin				Y							
Wyoming											
American Samoa											
Guam											
Puerto Rico											
Virgin Islands											
Sum of Above		6	3	5	2	11	7	1	0	0	4
Question											

Table 6. Local Entity Responsible for Voter Registration

Question 11. Identify the local entity primarily responsible for registering voters.

- Connecticut—There are two registrars in each town.
- Delaware—The Departments of Elections for each county are State agencies. The list does not reflect this distinction.
- Indiana—In Indiana, two counties (Lake County and Tippecanoe County) have combined boards of elections and registration, which are responsible for registering voters.
- Kansas—The county clerk is the local election officer in 101 of Kansas' 105 counties. In the other four counties, the largest ones, there is a separate election commissioner. "City Clerk" is checked above only because it is a registration site designated in State law pursuant to the NVRA. We were not sure if the intent of the question was to have that box checked.
- Massachusetts—Voter registration is maintained and updated locally by the local election official in each of the 351 municipalities. In towns, this responsibility lies with the town clerk, and in cities, it varies between the city clerk or an election commission.
- Michigan—"Town Clerks" are known as "Township Clerks" in Michigan.
- Nevada—Nevada has 15 county clerks and 2 county registrars. City clerks do collect voter registration forms; however, they are then turned over to the respective county clerks/registrars, which are primarily responsible for registering voters.
- New York—Only the County Board of Elections registers voters. Staff persons at county boards have a variety of job titles.
- Oklahoma—The County Election Board Secretary is the chief administrative officer of the County Election Board in each county.

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State and local entities designated as Voter Registration Agencies.
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 7. Other Entities Designated as Voter Registration Agencies

State	Other Registration Entities				Comment
	Motor Vehicle Offices	Public Assistance Offices	Disabilities Assistance Offices	Armed Forces Offices	
F					
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Arkansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y	Public libraries, colleges, and universities
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y	
District of Columbia	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Exempt from NVRA
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Kentucky	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Maine	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Maryland	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Exempt from NVRA
Mississippi	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Exempt from NVRA
New Hampshire	Y	Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Exempt from NVRA
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Oregon	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	
American Samoa					Exempt from NVRA
Guam					Exempt from NVRA
Puerto Rico					
Virgin Islands					
Sum of Above	46	45	43	43	36
Question	q12			q12other	q12comment

Table 7. Other Registration Entities Designated as Voter Registration Agencies

Question 12. State and local offices designated as voter registration agencies.

Connecticut—Public libraries, colleges, and universities.

Idaho—Exempt from NVRA.

Indiana—Mandated full-service sites: Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Family and Social Services Agency (DFS, Aging, and Vocational Rehabilitation); Department of Health (Women, Infant, Children). Full-service sites other than mandated by NVRA: Department of Workforce Development. Mail-in sites: county voter registration offices, Indiana Election Division, public libraries, public school corporations, township trustee offices, universities, county extension offices, city clerk office, and town clerk-treasurer offices.

Kansas—State law designates first- and second-class city offices pursuant to the NVRA. Kansas law also authorizes counties to designate other registration sites. We do not have a list of such sites.

Maine—Inside agencies include Department of Secretary of State, Bureau of Corporations, Elections and Commissions, and Bureau of Motor Vehicles; outside agencies include Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence, Bureau of Health, and Bureau of Rehabilitation; Armed Forces recruitment offices; public high schools; and offices of municipal clerks and registrars.

Minnesota—State rules provide voter outreach through agencies and county offices and for submittal of voter registration applications to any State agency or county auditor. See MN Rules 8200.9310 and MN Statutes 201.162.

Maryland—Marriage license offices, offices for students with disabilities at private and public colleges and universities, and public institutions of higher education.

Nevada—Under NRS 293.504, the following offices shall serve as voter registration agencies: such offices providing public assistance as are designated by the Secretary of State; each office that receives money from the State of Nevada to provide services to persons in this State who are disabled; offices of Department of Motor Vehicles; offices of city and county clerks and such other offices as Secretary of State deems appropriate. Additionally, Secretary of State is required to cooperate with Secretary of Defense to develop and carry out procedures to enable persons in this State to apply to register to vote at recruitment offices of the United States Armed Forces.

New Hampshire—Exempt from NVRA.

Oregon—The Department of Defense has established procedures independent of those we have developed for all other agencies in the State. Therefore, we do not have statistics for the Armed Forces. Statistics are available from the Federal Voting Assistance Program at 1-800-438-8683.

Wisconsin—Exempt from NVRA.

Wyoming—Exempt from NVRA.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey Does State provide training on voter registration process to other governmental agencies or offices?
Table 8. Training by State to Other Government Agencies (F) See notes

State	YES, State Office Provides Training to ALL Federal State and Local Offices or Agencies						YES, State Office Provides Training to SOME Federal State and Local Offices or Agencies						No Training Provided
	Monthly	Quarterly	Biannual	Annual	Biennial		Monthly	Quarterly	Biannual	Annual	Biennial		
Alabama	F												Y
Alaska	(F)												
Arizona													
Arkansas													Y
California									Y				
Colorado										Y			
Connecticut													
Delaware	(F)												
District of Columbia													
Florida					Y								
Georgia					Y								
Hawaii													
Idaho													
Illinois													Y
Indiana	(F)												
Iowa													
Kansas													
Kentucky							Y						
Louisiana				Y									
Maine	(F)												
Maryland													
Massachusetts													
Michigan	(F)						Y						
Minnesota													
Mississippi													
Missouri													
Montana													
Nebraska	(F)												Y
Nevada	(F)												Y
New Hampshire	(F)												
New Jersey	(F)												
New Mexico	(F)												
New York	(F)								Y				
North Carolina	(F)												
North Dakota	(F)												
Ohio													
Oklahoma													
Oregon													
Pennsylvania													Y
Rhode Island					Y								
South Carolina									Y				
South Dakota													
Tennessee													
Texas													
Texas									Y				
Utah													
Utah													Y
Vermont													
Virginia													
Washington													
Washington				Y									
West Virginia													
West Virginia				Y									
Wisconsin													
Wyoming													
American Samoa													
Guam													
Puerto Rico													
Virgin Islands													
Sum of Above		0	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	6	0	7	q13N
Question		q13Y1					q13Y2						

Table 8. Training by State to Other Government Agencies

Question 13. Does office provide training on voter registration process to other governmental agencies or offices?

- Alaska—Each regional office has registrar training schedule, and those schedules are as follows:
 Region I—Every Friday in March of even-numbered years and as needed.
 Region II—Every Wednesday at 12:15 pm and as needed.
 Region III—Every Monday at 12:00 pm and Wednesday at 3:00 pm by appointment.
 Region IV—Every Wednesday in February of even-numbered years and as needed.
- Delaware—The State does not train Armed Forces recruiters.
- Indiana—Training is provided to local election officials by election division staff during clerk conference in the spring, summer, and fall of each year. In addition, the election division sponsors an annual conference in December each year. Further, HAVA-training is provided to local election officials in the form of train-the-trainer programs held before each election to prepare local election officials to train their poll workers. Training is also provided with manuals and other written materials as well as continuous online support via the telephone and email.
- Maine—Written training materials have been provided to all voter registration agencies, with periodic updates provided as changes dictate.
- Michigan—The Department of State trains personnel staffed in motor vehicle offices. Training of personnel staffed in other agencies is handled through training units maintained by the agencies. The Department of State provides a procedural manual to assist with the instruction.
- Minnesota—State rules state that the Secretary of State shall provide training to State agencies on the proper forwarding of voter registration applications. These are forwarded to the Secretary of State, who forwards applications to the proper counties.
- Nevada—Local county clerks and registrars are responsible for providing training to every agency that registers voters in their respective county. Secretary of State is involved with setting overall threshold policies with such agencies.
- New Hampshire—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.
- New Jersey—Training is provided on a voluntary basis and various workshops are conducted at the statewide New Jersey Association of Election Officials conference in March.
- New Mexico—Office provides manual and training upon request.
- New York—The Department of Motor Vehicles provides their own NVRA training as part of the regular training of their staff. Their training procedures have been reviewed and approved by the SBOE.
- North Carolina—We have a Web page designed for voter registration agencies with PowerPoint presentations and other documents for training for agency personnel. We are also available for in-person training at request. We speak at conferences and to groups when requested.
- Ohio—Training has been provided in the form of manuals—updated as necessary—distributed to agencies having voter registration responsibilities. Additionally, in-person training has been provided to such agencies as requested.

How are registration applications transferred from other entities?
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 9. Application Transmission to Other Entities

State	Means of Transmission				Type of Electronic Transmission						Other Trans. Means		
	F	Courier	Fax	Hand-Delivered	Inter-Office Mail	U.S. Mail	Electronic	Power Profile System	Tape	Inter-Office Mail		Disk, CD, Other	VPM	Other
Alabama	Y			Y		Y							
Alaska		Y		Y	Y	Y							Y
Arizona	(F)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Arkansas		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
California		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
Colorado													
Connecticut													
Delaware		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
District of Columbia	(F)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Florida	(F)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Georgia		Y			Y	Y	Y						
Hawaii					Y								
Idaho	(F)												
Illinois						Y	Y						Y
Indiana				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Iowa				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Kansas		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y
Kentucky		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Louisiana		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Maine		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Maryland	(F)	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Massachusetts		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Michigan	(F)	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Minnesota		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Mississippi		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Missouri		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Montana				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Nebraska		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Nevada		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
New Hampshire		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
New Jersey		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
New Mexico		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
New York		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
North Carolina		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
North Dakota		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Ohio				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Oklahoma				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Oregon		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Pennsylvania				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Rhode Island		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y
South Carolina		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
South Dakota		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Tennessee		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Texas				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Utah				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Vermont		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Virginia				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Washington				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
West Virginia				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Wisconsin				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
Wyoming				Y	Y	Y	Y						Y
American Samoa	(F)												
Guam													
Puerto Rico													
Virgin Islands													
Sum of Above	20	6	29	23	44	19	1	0	0	0	0	1	14
Question	q14	q14	q14e	q14e	q14e	q14e	q14e	q14e	q14e	q14e	q14e	q14e	q14e

Table 9. Application Transmission to Other Entities

Question 14. How are voter registration applications transferred from other offices in Q12 to the office responsible for voter registration (Q11)?

Arizona—Fax accepted only for UOCAVA applicants.

District of Columbia—The DCBOEE is in the process of establishing a system that will transmit voter registration information electronically from DMV. Relevant DMV data will be uploaded to an FTP site; the BOEE will extract new registrations and updates from the site.

Georgia—The Department of Driver Services' and the Secretary of State's computer applications are both resident on the State's mainframe. A data file is made available on the mainframe by DDS of all voters who registered at a DDS site for the voter registrars to access.

Idaho—Exempt from NVRA.

Maine—Voter registration agencies mail or transmit via interoffice mail all applications to the Division of Elections. The Division of Elections then sorts the applications based on the registrant's residence and mails the applications to the appropriate municipality.

Michigan—Replication through Qualified Voter File (QVF) system.

Wyoming—Exempt from NVRA.

Who verifies and processes voter registration forms?
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 10. Level of Official Verifying Applications

State	Level of Officials			Comments
	Only Local Officials	Only State Officials	Both State & Local	
Alabama	Y			
Alaska		Y		
Arizona			Y	
Arkansas	Y			
California	Y			
Colorado	Y			
Connecticut	Y			
Delaware			Y	
District of Columbia		Y		The District of Columbia qualifies as a state under HAVA
Florida			Y	
Georgia	Y			
Hawaii	Y			
Idaho	Y			
Illinois	Y			
Indiana	Y			
Iowa	Y			
Kansas	Y			
Kentucky	Y			
Louisiana	Y			
Maine	Y			
Maryland	Y			
Massachusetts	Y			
Michigan			Y	
Minnesota			Y	
Mississippi	Y			
Missouri	Y			
Montana	Y			
Nebraska	Y			
Nevada	Y			
New Hampshire	Y			
New Jersey	Y			
New Mexico	Y			
New York	Y			
North Carolina	Y			
North Dakota	Y			
Ohio	Y			
Oklahoma	Y			
Oregon	Y			County election officials
Pennsylvania	Y			
Rhode Island	Y			
South Carolina	Y			
South Dakota	Y			
Tennessee	Y			
Texas	Y			
Utah	Y			
Vermont	Y			
Virginia	Y		Y	All voter registration applications are processed by the local General Registrars
Washington				
West Virginia	Y			
Wisconsin			Y	
Wyoming	Y			
American Samoa				
Guam				
Puerto Rico				
Virgin Islands				
Sum of Above	41	2	7	
Question	q15			q15comment

Table 10. Level of Official Verifying Applications

Question 15. Who verifies and processes voter registration forms?

Georgia—Postage is prepaid on voter registration forms which are preaddressed to the Election Division. Elections staff distributes mail to county offices daily.

What number is used to process registration application?
(F) See notes.

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 11. Unique Identifier Used To Process Registration**

State	F	Unique Identifier			Method of Unique Identifier or Comment	
		Last 4 of Soc. Sec. Number	Full Soc. Sec. Number	Driver's License Number		Unique Identifier
Alabama					Y	
Alaska					Y	A unique identifying number is assigned to each new registered voter. The unique identifying number increases by 11 each time.
Arizona					Y	Random numbering.
Arkansas					Y	Autogenerated number.
California		Y		Y	Y	
Colorado		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut					Y	Centralized voter registration system assigns the unique identifier randomly.
Delaware			Y		Y	A sequential number assigned during the registration process.
District of Columbia					Y	Randomly generated.
Florida					Y	Automatically generated by statewide voter registration system.
Georgia		Y		Y	Y	A unique identifier (a sequential number) is generated automatically by the voter registration system when the voter's information is verified and entered into the statewide voter registration system.
Hawaii			Y		Y	
Idaho					Y	The unique identifier is pulled from a sequence list.
Illinois					Y	
Indiana	(F)	Y		Y	Y	
Iowa					Y	Primary key number and increment them as used; additional table maintains the next ID to use.
Kansas					Y	Our statewide voter registration system (ELVIS) produces a random number.
Kentucky			Y		Y	
Louisiana					Y	Sequential number assigned statewide by software program to new registrants.
Maine	(F)				Y	
Maryland					Y	Autogenerated number.
Massachusetts					Y	Combination of name and date of birth.
Michigan				Y	Y	
Minnesota					Y	
Mississippi		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Missouri					Y	Randomly selected through the Missouri Central Voter Registration database.
Montana					Y	Consecutive numbering by voter database.

What number is used to process registration application?
(F) See notes.

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 11. Unique Identifier Used To Process Registration**

State	F	Unique Identifier			Unique Identifier	Method of Unique Identifier or Comment
		Last 4 of Soc. Sec. Number	Full Soc. Sec. Number	Driver's License Number		
Nebraska					Y	Assigned by the voter registration system.
Nevada	(F)	Y		Y	Y	
New Hampshire					Y	Unique system-generated incrementing nine digit.
New Jersey					Y	Unique identifier is SVRS generated. SVRS system prohibits any duplication.
New Mexico	(F)		Y		Y	Also a specific voter ID number assigned by Statewide Voter File.
New York					Y	
North Carolina					Y	Two letters that are unique to each county and then sequential numbers in each county.
North Dakota						
Ohio					Y	Automatically, electronically generated by computer system.
Oklahoma					Y	A random number is generated. The first two digits are the county number.
Oregon	(F)				Y	
Pennsylvania	(F)				Y	
Rhode Island					Y	
South Carolina					Y	Database-generated number.
South Dakota					Y	System-generated.
Tennessee			Y			
Texas					Y	10-digit sequential numbering system.
Utah					Y	A unique identifier is generated by the State for each registrant.
Vermont					Y	Statewide checklist automated.
Virginia					Y	The central registration system (VERIS) assigned a Voter ID Number.
Washington					Y	Sequentially.
West Virginia					Y	Unique identifier is assigned by SVRS (Statewide Voter Registration System).
Wisconsin	(F)				Y	Random number assigned by the Statewide Voter Registration System.
Wyoming					Y	Random by county.
Sum of Above Question		6	7	7	42	q16ui & q16comment

Table 11. Unique Identifier Used To Process Registration**Question 16. Which number is used as the voter ID on the processed registration form?**

- Georgia—A unique identifier (a sequential number) is generated automatically by the voter registration system when the voter's information is verified and entered into the statewide voter registration system.
- Indiana—For voters who registered after December 31, 2002, then, pursuant to HAVA, the new registrant must provide their 10-digit Indiana driver's license number. If a new registrant does not have an Indiana driver's license, then the registrant must provide the last 4 digits of their Social Security number. If the new registrant does not have an Indiana driver's license or a Social Security number, then, pursuant to IC 3-7-13-13, the Election Division assigns the registrant a number to be associated with the individual's registration in the statewide voter registration system. If the individual has an identification card issued by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles, then that number is assigned to the voter by the Election Division. If the individual does not have an identification card, then Election Division assigns a unique identifying number to the voter's registration record in the statewide voter registration system.
- For legacy voter registrations that did not have a voter identification number assigned to their registrations when the statewide voter registration system went live on January 1, 2006, the election division assigned a voter identification number. This number was based on the voter's birth date (MMDDYYYY), a hyphen, and then the last 4 digits of the Social Security number (MMDDYYYY-XXXX). If the Social Security number was unavailable, the voter was assigned another unique identifier by the Indiana Election Division.
- Maine—The CVR assigns a randomly generated number as a unique voter record number as existing records are converted into the CVR or as new records are entered. Each voter also has a HAVA unique identifier, which is the driver's license number, the last 4 digits of the Social Security number or a system-assigned unique identifier for those who don't have either of those numbers or were registered to vote prior to the implementation of the CVR.
- Nevada—The person is first asked to provide their driver's license number. If they do not have a driver's license, then the last 4 digits of their Social Security number is requested. In the event that a person does not have a driver's license or Social Security number, a unique identifier is assigned. NAC 293.507(5).
- New Mexico—Also a specific voter ID number assigned by Statewide Voter File.
- Oregon—The Oregon centralized voter registration system automatically assigns a system-generated, unique identifier to every new record entered. The numbers are assigned sequentially based on which server the county is on at the time they are entering the voter registration record.
- Pennsylvania—The SURE system created the voter ID number, the county ID number, etc.
- Wisconsin—Unique identifier is assigned by SVRS (Statewide Voter Registration System).

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How are registration applications verified?
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 12. Verification of Applications

State	F	Check Jury Lists	Verify Through DMV	Verify Through SS Admin.	Verify Through Vital Records	Verify Through Other Agency	Match Against Voter Reg. Database	Tracking Returned Voter ID Cards	Tracking Returned Disposition Notices	Other
Alabama										
Alaska			Y				Y		Y	Y
Arizona	(F)		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Arkansas	(F)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
California			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Colorado			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut	(F)		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
District of Columbia	(F)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Florida			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hawaii			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Idaho			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Illinois			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Indiana			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Iowa			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Kentucky			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Louisiana			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Maine			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Maryland			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Massachusetts			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Michigan			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Minnesota			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Mississippi			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Missouri			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Montana			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Nebraska			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Nevada	(F)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
New Hampshire		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
New Jersey			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
New Mexico	(F)		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
New York			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
North Carolina			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Ohio			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Oklahoma			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Oregon			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Pennsylvania			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Rhode Island			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
South Carolina			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
South Dakota			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Texas			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Utah			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Vermont	(F)		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Virginia	(F)		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
West Virginia			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
American Samoa										
Guam										
Puerto Rico										
Virgin Islands										
Sum of Above	3	q17	43	36	24	11	36	23	18	10
Question						q17agency				q17other

Table 12. Verification of Applications**Question 17. How do voter registration officials from Q11 verify voter registration applications?**

- Arizona—The S.A.V.E. Program is used to verify alien numbers for proof of citizenship requirements in the State of Arizona.
- California—Two of the 54 counties responding indicated “jury lists are checked.”
- Delaware—The State is testing the verification through Social Security Administration records and should implement shortly. Additionally, the State is developing an Address Confirmation system for new applicants.
- District of Columbia—In answering this question, we assume the EAC is asking what records are checked prior to adding a voter to the official list.
- Minnesota—The county auditor shall mail to each voter who submits a voter registration application, a notice of registration (postal verification card) indicating the individual’s name, address, precinct, and polling place to each registered voter. The notice shall indicate that it must be returned if it is not deliverable to the voter at the named address (i.e., it can not be forwarded). A sampling of voters who registered on Election Day will be sent such notices within 10 days of the election and all others as soon as practicable. If the notice of registration is returned by the Postal Service, the county auditor shall change the registrant’s status to “challenged” in the statewide registration system. An individual challenged may affirm their eligibility to vote before being allowed to vote.
- Minnesota State law also provides that the county auditor may mail to any registered voter a notice (a postal verification card) stating the voter’s name and address as they appear in the registration files in order to prevent fraudulent voting and to eliminate excess names. Upon return of this notice or any nonforwardable mailing from an election official, the county auditor shall ascertain the name and address of that individual. If the individual is no longer at the address recorded in the statewide registration system, the county auditor shall change the registrant’s status to “challenged” in the statewide registration system. If a notice mailed at least 60 days after the return of the first nonforwardable mailing is also returned by the Postal Service, the county auditor shall change the registrant’s status to “inactive” in the statewide registration system, requiring the voter to again register before voting.
- Nevada—Because many of our county clerks have multiple responsibilities (courts, treasurer’s office, etc.) they do have broad access to different means of verifying voter registration applications. Likewise, because there also is a contrast of rural and urban areas, ways/means of verifying voter registration applications can vary drastically from county to county. For example, not all counties use jury lists.
- New Mexico—New Mexico uses the full Social Security number and is exempt from the verification process under HAVA.
- Vermont—Local clerks send data via email notification to the Secretary of State staff to request Social Security number verification from VT DMV.
- Virginia—All by mail or third-party applications are verified through DMV which verifies through the Social Security Administration. All other applications received from designated State agencies or in person at the local General Registrars office are not verified.

What data fields are compared to identify duplicate registrations?
(F) See notes.

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 13. Data Fields for Comparison To Identify Duplications**

State	F	Data Fields Used for Comparison							
		Address	Date of Birth	Driver's License Number	Names Provided by Registrant	Social Security Number	Other		
Alabama			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Alaska			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Arizona			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Arkansas			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
California		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Colorado			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Connecticut		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Delaware		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
District of Columbia			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Florida			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Hawaii			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Idaho			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Illinois		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Indiana			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Iowa			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Kansas			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Kentucky			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Louisiana			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Maine			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Maryland			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Massachusetts			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Michigan			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Minnesota		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mississippi		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Missouri			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Montana			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Nebraska			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Nevada			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
New Hampshire		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
New Mexico			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
New York		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
North Carolina		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
North Dakota			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Ohio		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Oklahoma			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Oregon		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Pennsylvania		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Rhode Island			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
South Carolina			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
South Dakota			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Tennessee		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Texas			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Utah			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Vermont			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Virginia		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Washington			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
West Virginia			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Wisconsin			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Wyoming			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
American Samoa									
Guam									
Puerto Rico									
Virgin Islands									
Sum of Above		15	48	38	46	40	10	q18other	
Question		q18							

Table 13. Data Fields for Comparison to Identify Duplications

Question 18. What data fields are compared to identify duplicate registrations?

Maine—The CVR uses the above fields for the electronic matching. The user will also be able to compare addresses, registration applications, and signatures (if scanned) to help determine if the matched pair is a true duplicate.

Nevada—In addition to checking these specific fields, Nevada’s statewide voter registration system is set up to also run these fields in different combinations to verify thoroughness in finding duplicates. Addresses are often used by the respective county clerks.

New Jersey—Gender.

Oklahoma—Only the last four digits of the Social Security number are requested and used for matching.

Vermont—Local clerks match to as many data fields as are available.

Wyoming—Drivers License and Social Security numbers are used as matching criteria if provided by the applicant.

Does the state check electronically with other states for duplicate registrations?
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 14a. Interstate Duplication Checks

State	Does the state check electronically for duplicates across with other states?			
	F	Yes	States	No
Alabama				
Alaska				Y
Arizona	(F)			Y
Arkansas				Y
California				Y
Colorado				Y
Connecticut				Y
Delaware				Y
District of Columbia		Y	VA and MD counties	
Florida				Y
Georgia	(F)			Y
Hawaii				Y
Idaho				Y
Illinois				Y
Indiana				Y
Iowa	(F)	Y	MN, MO, NE, and KS	
Kansas		Y	MO, IA, NE, and MN	
Kentucky	(F)	Y	SC and TN	
Louisiana				Y
Maine				Y
Maryland				Y
Massachusetts				Y
Michigan				Y
Minnesota				Y
Mississippi				Y
Missouri	(F)	Y	KS, IA, NE, and MN	
Montana				Y
Nebraska		Y	IA, KS, MO, and MN	
Nevada				Y
New Hampshire				Y
New Jersey				Y
New Mexico				Y
New York				Y
North Carolina				Y
North Dakota				Y
Ohio				Y
Oklahoma				Y
Oregon				Y
Pennsylvania				Y
Rhode Island				Y
South Carolina		Y	KY and TN	
South Dakota				Y
Tennessee		Y	KY and SC	
Texas				Y
Utah				Y
Vermont				Y
Virginia				Y
Washington				Y
West Virginia				Y
Wisconsin				Y
Wyoming				Y
American Samoa				
Guam				
Puerto Rico				
Virgin Islands				
Sum of Above		8		42
Question		q19	q19yes	q19no
				q19comment

One time verification; not an ongoing process.

Table 14a. Interstate Duplication Checks**Question 19. Does State electronic check for duplicate voter registrations across State lines?**

Arizona—We are working with the vendor for our current voter registration software to implement this in the future.

Georgia—The State of Georgia is exploring the possibility of checking for duplicate voter registrations across State lines.

Iowa—We receive electronic files from these States and our IT department matches the files and sends matches back to each State. This is all done outside of our statewide system.

Kentucky—On November 18, 2005, the State Board sent a CD-ROM containing a copy of the Kentucky Voter Registration Database to South Carolina. South Carolina compared Kentucky's information with Tennessee's and South Carolina's voter information through a matching program. On March 22, 2006, South Carolina sent information to Kentucky of the Kentucky voters who were more recently registered to vote in Tennessee and South Carolina.

On April 10 and 11, 2006, after comparing this information with current data on the Kentucky Voter Registration Database, the Kentucky State Board of Elections removed 8,105 voters who were more recently registered in Tennessee and South Carolina.

Missouri—A check was conducted for duplicates in the following States: Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota. It has been determined that the local election authority in Missouri will send a confirmation notice to voters identified as duplicates from future electronic checks.

Are all rejected applicants notified of rejected applications?
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 14b. Notification of Rejection to Applicants

State	F	Yes	No	Comments
Alabama		Y		
Alaska	(F)	Y		
Arizona		Y		
Arkansas		Y		
California	(F)	Y		
Colorado		Y		
Connecticut		Y		
Delaware		Y		
District of Columbia		Y		
Florida		Y		
Georgia		Y		
Hawaii		Y		
Idaho		Y		
Illinois		Y		
Indiana		Y		
Iowa		Y		
Kansas		Y		
Kentucky		Y		
Louisiana		Y		
Maine		Y		
Maryland		Y		
Massachusetts		Y		
Michigan		Y		
Minnesota		Y		
Mississippi		Y		
Missouri		Y		
Montana			N	
Nebraska		Y		
Nevada		Y		
New Hampshire	(F)	Y		
New Jersey		Y		
New Mexico		Y		Applicants are never rejected; they are sent a notice and can correct any errors
New York		Y		
North Carolina		Y		
North Dakota		Y		
Ohio		Y		
Oklahoma		Y		
Oregon		Y		
Pennsylvania		Y		
Rhode Island		Y		
South Carolina		Y		Letters are sent to the individuals from their county to inform them, change of address, etc.
South Dakota		Y		
Tennessee		Y		
Texas		Y		
Utah		Y		
Vermont		Y		
Virginia		Y		
Washington		Y		
West Virginia		Y		
Wisconsin		Y		
Wyoming		Y		
American Samoa				Please see Wyoming Statute 22-3-116 and 22-3-105(c)
Guam				
Puerto Rico				
Virgin Islands				
Sum of Above		49	1	
Question		q20		q20comment

Table 14b. Notification of Rejection to Applicants

Question 20. Were all rejected applicants notified of the rejection and the reasons?

Alaska—According to Alaska Statute 15.07.070(f), any person who submits an incomplete or inaccurate registration form may register by re-executing and resubmitting a registration form. It is a policy of the Division to send a letter to the voter identifying the deficiency and, if possible, a way to correct the deficiency.

California—The majority of the counties responded as “Yes”; however, some responded “No.”

Nevada—When a registration is rejected, the applicant is notified and given the reason for the rejection along with information on what must be done to correct the error. Due to the population differences resulting from the contrast of rural and urban counties, the means of accomplishing this notification will vary from county to county.

How is the statewide registration list linked to the DMV database?
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 15a. Link to DMV Database

State	F	Real-Time Intervals	Specific Time Intervals	What Time Intervals	Other
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona	(F)		Y	Daily	The Secretary of State will begin real time in the summer of 2007. We receive an updated file from DMV every 2 weeks.
Arkansas			Y		
California			Y		
Colorado		Y			Once in place. Currently upon request.
Connecticut		Y			
Delaware		Y			
District of Columbia	(F)		Y	Daily	Scheduled daily batch job.
Florida	(F)				
Georgia	(F)	Y			
Hawaii		Y			
Idaho		Y			
Illinois		Y			
Indiana		Y			
Iowa		Y		Nightly at 1 AM	
Kansas					
Kentucky			Y	Every 20 minutes	
Louisiana					
Maine	(F)				
Maryland		Y			
Massachusetts	(F)		Y		
Michigan			Y		
Minnesota			Y		
Mississippi			Y		Daily FTP processes for voter registration and verification file transfers.
Missouri	(F)		Y	Daily	
Montana			Y	Monthly	Data dump monthly; this time is being reduced.
Nebraska		Y			
Nevada	(F)		Y	Nightly Upload	
New Hampshire	(F)		Y		
New Jersey	(F)	Y			
New Mexico	(F)				New Mexico is exempt from this provision of HAVA because we use the full SSN as Voter ID.
New York		Y			
North Carolina		Y			
North Dakota					
Ohio		Y			
Oklahoma	(F)		Y	Monthly	
Oregon			Y	Weekly	
Pennsylvania			Y	Varies	
Rhode Island		Y			Initial applications, 3 nights a week; change of address, 1 night a week.
South Carolina					
South Dakota			Y	Every 24 hours	
Tennessee	(F)		Y	Daily	
Texas	(F)				
Utah			Y		
Vermont			Y	Nightly	Upon request. Nightly upload and download of file.
Virginia		Y			
Washington					
West Virginia			Y	Monthly	
Wisconsin			Y		
Wyoming	(F)	Y			
American Samoa					
Guam					
Puerto Rico					
Virgin Islands					
Sum of Above		17	23		
Question		q21		q21time	q21other

Table 15a. Link to DMV Database**Question 21. How does the statewide voter registration database link to the DMV?**

- Arizona—The Secretary of State will begin real time in the summer of 2007.
- District of Columbia—Not applicable; the BOEE is in the process of establishing a link. The BOEE will receive updates on a twice-weekly basis.
- Georgia—The Department of Drivers Services sends an electronic file each day of individuals who registered to vote. An application is printed and provided to the SOS for distribution to the county registration offices.
- Maine—Real-time verification of new voters with Maine Driver's License number or State ID number provided as unique identifier. Monthly batch address change verification process beginning 04/30/07.
- Massachusetts—The verification of information provided on an applicant's form is conducted in real time. Only for applications made at the RMV is a batch file used.
- Nevada—While voter registration records are ran nightly against the DMV database, an additional functionality allows clerks/registrars to check specific individuals, one at a time, in real time.
- New Hampshire—New registrations are checked against a static database from the DMV which is updated by nightly uploads of limited data fields.
- New Mexico—New Mexico is exempt from this provision of HAVA because we use the full Social Security number as Voter ID.
- Oklahoma—Voter registration applications submitted at motor vehicle offices are mailed to the State Election Board. The voter registration database link is used for verification of registrations.
- Tennessee—Motor vehicles records are interfaced with the State Election Commission files and are read daily.
- Texas—We receive a daily update from the DPS and load the data into a data warehouse where driver's license is verified.
- Wyoming—In Wyoming, the voter registration database is linked to Wyoming Motor Vehicle information as per HAVA. Exempt from NVRA.

Is the statewide registration list linked to other databases in the same manner as for the DMV?
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 15b. Link to Other Databases

State	F	Yes	No	Other Method	Comments
Alabama			N		
Alaska			N	Not applicable. United States Postal Service.	
Arizona		Y			
Arkansas			N		
California	(F)		N	Manually reported to the individual counties.	
Colorado			N		
Connecticut			N		
Delaware			N	Paper applications delivered as specified above.	
District of Columbia			N		
Florida			N	FTP files received from other agencies.	
Georgia	(F)		N		
Hawaii			N		
Idaho		Y			
Illinois			N		
Indiana			N	Applications are transferred by hand delivery or certified mail. Paper.	
Iowa			N		
Kansas	(F)		N		
Kentucky			N	Batch job.	
Louisiana			N		
Maine			N		
Maryland			N	Agencies send completed voter registration applications. Forms are mailed.	
Massachusetts			N		
Michigan			N		
Minnesota			N		
Mississippi			N		
Missouri	(F)		N	See comments.	
Montana		Y			
Nebraska	(F)		N		
Nevada			N		
New Hampshire	(F)		N		
New Jersey	(F)		N		
New Mexico			N		
New York			N		
North Carolina			N	Receive paper voter registrations.	
North Dakota			N		
Ohio			N	No electronic link at this time. Manual system.	
Oklahoma			N		
Oregon			N	None.	
Pennsylvania			N		
Rhode Island			N		
South Carolina		Y			
South Dakota			N		
Tennessee	(F)		N		
Texas			N		
Utah		Y			
Vermont			N		
Virginia			N		
Washington			N	Registrations are transferred in hardcopy forms.	
West Virginia	(F)		N		
Wisconsin			N	Exempt from NVRA.	
Wyoming	(F)		N		
American Samoa					
Guam					
Puerto Rico					
Virgin Islands					
Sum of Above		5	44		
Question		q22	q22no	q22comment	

Table 15b. Link to Other Databases**Question 22. Is there a voter registration database link to disability and social services agencies in same manner as in Q21?**

Colorado—Social services agencies send hard copies to counties.

Georgia—Original copies of voter registration applications are forwarded on a daily and weekly basis via U.S. mail or courier service.

Kansas—Each disability and social service agency manually transmits voter registration applications to the appropriate county election office.

Missouri—The Secretary of State updates decedent tables incrementally each week from Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services data. The Secretary of State replaces the list of convicted felons each week with the latest data from the Missouri Department of Corrections.

Nebraska—Voter records received disability and social services.

New Hampshire—Exempt from NVRA.

New Jersey—At present time, the only DHSS Interface is Vital Statistics. It is done on a weekly basis and then checked over the weekend (death records only).

Tennessee—All other agencies are interfaced with the State Election Commission and are read monthly.

Virginia—Our centralized goes through DMV which goes through Social Security Administration.

Wyoming—Exempt from NVRA.

What process is used to perform list maintenance and who has responsibility?
(F) See notes.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 16. List Maintenance Responsibility

State	Means of List Maintenance				Responsibility for List Maintenance			Roles & Responsibilities for Each?
	Electronic Only	Manual Only	Both	State Officials Only	Local Officials Only	Both		
Alabama	(F)		Y		Y			
Alaska	(F)	Y		Y				
Arizona	(F)		Y			Y		
Arkansas	(F)		Y		Y			
California	(F)		Y			Y		
Colorado	(F)		Y		Y			
Connecticut	(F)		Y			Y		
Delaware	(F)		Y			Y		
District of Columbia	(F)		Y		Y			
Florida	(F)		Y			Y		
Georgia	(F)		Y			Y		
Hawaii	(F)		Y		Y			
Idaho	(F)		Y			Y		
Illinois	(F)		Y			Y		
Indiana	(F)		Y			Y		
Iowa	(F)		Y			Y		
Kansas	(F)		Y			Y		
Kentucky	(F)		Y			Y		
Louisiana	(F)		Y			Y		
Maine	(F)		Y			Y		
Maryland	(F)		Y		Y			
Massachusetts	(F)		Y		Y			
Michigan	(F)		Y			Y		
Minnesota	(F)		Y		Y			
Mississippi	(F)		Y		Y			
Missouri	(F)		Y		Y			
Montana	(F)		Y		Y			
Nebraska	(F)		Y			Y		
Nevada	(F)		Y			Y		
New Hampshire	(F)		Y		Y			
New Jersey	(F)		Y		Y			
New Mexico	(F)		Y		Y			
New York	(F)		Y		Y			
North Carolina	(F)		Y		Y			
North Dakota	(F)		Y			Y		
Ohio	(F)		Y		Y			
Oklahoma	(F)		Y			Y		
Oregon	(F)		Y		Y			
Pennsylvania	(F)		Y		Y			
Rhode Island	(F)		Y			Y		
South Carolina	(F)		Y		Y			
South Dakota	(F)		Y		Y			
Tennessee	(F)		Y			Y		
Texas	(F)		Y		Y			
Utah	(F)		Y			Y		
Vermont	(F)		Y			Y		
Virginia	(F)		Y	Y				
Washington	(F)		Y			Y		
West Virginia	(F)		Y			Y		
Wisconsin	(F)		Y			Y		
Wyoming	(F)		Y			Y		
American Samoa								
Guam								
Puerto Rico								
Virgin Islands								
Sum of Above	1	0	49	3	21	26		
Question	q23			q24		q24both	q24comment	

Table 16. List Maintenance Responsibility**Question 23. What process is used to perform list maintenance?**

- Alaska—The Director of the Division of Elections is responsible for performing list maintenance.
- Arizona—Counties' responsibilities: confirmation notices, some out-of-State notices, inactive 4-year deletions, newspaper obituaries, and recorded death certificates. States' responsibilities: duplicate matches between counties through motor vehicle division, vital statistics, felons, incapacitated, and some out-of-State notices.
- Arkansas—State publishes lists of possible felony and death notice matches, as well as possible duplicate matches on a monthly basis. Local jurisdictions process monthly lists, as well as check each new registration and each changed registration for a possible match against the list of felons and death notices.
- Colorado—State identify; county take action.
- Delaware—State sends notices based on an NCOA match. Departments send address verification notices and remove voters based on responses to notices and for death, moved from State, noncitizens, personal requests, and inactive voters following no-contact for the period of 2 general elections.
- Georgia—The voter file on the statewide database is matched against the death file provided by the Office of Vital Records. Exact matches are removed systematically, and other possible matches are reviewed for a determination by the registrar. Voters who have been sent a confirmation notice who fail to reply are updated in the database as inactive. If voters remain inactive through 2 general elections, they are updated to delete status by the system.
- Hawaii—NVRA stipulates that notification of certain disqualifying conditions (felons, etc.) be conducted via the State Chief Election Officer. Other States also forward information via the State Election Office. The State forwards information to local officials as appropriate.
- Indiana—The State works with a vendor to provide information to the counties and to assist counties in automating certain maintenance functions. The county retains ultimate responsibility for the decision to add or modify a voter registration record maintained in the statewide voter registration system.
- Kansas—County election officers are charged by State law with the responsibility of maintaining voter registration databases. The statewide electronic system developed pursuant to HAVA means the State performs some list maintenance activities such as identification of felons and deceased persons and verification of registrations through DMV and AAMVA/SSA.
- Kentucky—State level removes any voter from the database due to death, mental incompetence, and felon convictions. Local level removes any voter from the database at the request from the voter and the voter having moved out of State.
- Louisiana—State maintains the statewide voter registration database and performs list maintenance along with the parish registrars of voters on projects, such as canvass.
- Maine—State will conduct NCOA match of statewide file and generate confirmation mailings. State or municipalities will make voters inactive or cancelled, as applicable.
- Michigan—State provides information on deceased voters and voters who have moved out of State. In addition, State conducts duplicate checks for local evaluation. Local officials track deceased voters and voters who have moved.
- Missouri—List maintenance is performed manually for information provided by the Probate Division of the Missouri Circuit Courts and the United States District Courts.
- Nebraska—The State provides and maintains a real-time interface to DMV to match voters to driver records. The State provides and maintains a nightly, off-hours interface to the Social Security Administration through DMV to match voter records to Social Security records. The State provides and maintains a real-time interface to death records from vital statistics. The State provides data on felon convictions that match voter records. All of these resources are used by county officials continuously as they update and add records.

The State conducts statewide duplicate matching and puts potential matches into work queues for local county officials to verify. The State conducts NCOA matching and sends out confirmation mailings which are returned to the county office for recording. The State conducts purging of voters that have not responded to a confirmation mailing and have no activity through two general elections. The list of removed registrants is given to the counties to archive paper files stored at the local office. County officials are responsible for properly using all resources provided for list maintenance.

Nevada—Local officials are required under Nevada law to conduct all maintenance in regards to voter registration records. However, the State oversees the statewide voter registration database and is involved in list maintenance to the extent of running records through various outside agencies and generating reports which counties use in maintaining updated records. The State further provides a regulatory role as well.

New Mexico—State runs NCOA file and electronically deletes as per NVRA counties convene Boards of Registration under State Law; the State then sends notices.

Oklahoma—The State runs computer processes that identify voters who receive confirmation notices and performs the mailing of the notices. The counties receive the returned notices and process them.

Oregon—County election officials.

South Carolina—Localities can change and add records. State officials can conduct all forms of list maintenance.

Texas—State receives data and pushes it to the county to process.

Vermont—Only local officials can challenge or remove names, but the Office of Secretary of State can provide data to clerks for use in list maintenance activities.

Washington—Counties required by State law to perform list maintenance at least once every 2 years. State VRDB team does monthly and quarterly comparisons with other agencies' databases (Department of Health [deaths], Department of Corrections [felons]).

West Virginia—State compares SVRS records and notifies county of anomalies. County actually makes adjustments after verification.

Table 16. List Maintenance Responsibility (continued)

Question 24. Who is responsible for conducting list maintenance?

No comments.

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Table 17. Sources Used in List Maintenance

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

Alaska—According to Alaska Statute 15.07.130(f), a voter ‘contacts’ the division if the voter notifies the division of a change of address, responds to a notice sent under this section, signs a petition for a ballot measure, requests a new voter registration card, or otherwise communicates with the division other than to vote or register to vote.

Florida—Published Directories—They do not change a voter’s address from the resources above; however, notices are sent to them to update or change their address.

Indiana—Contact in person refers to onsite requests for address change or registration updates.

Nevada—Due to wide range of rural and urban counties, the sources considered in list performance can vary drastically from county to county, and, while these various factors are considered across the State, they may not necessarily be a factor used in every single Nevada county.

The codes used in the table for column headings reflect responses to the question:

- a: applications for absentee ballots
- b: ballots returned as undeliverable
- c: canvasses, house-to-house
- d: canvasses, political parties
- e: car registrations
- f: contact by phone
- g: contact in person
- h: jury questionnaires
- i: list of address changes, E911
- j: list of deceased persons, Social Security Administration
- k: lists of felony convictions; Federal and State courts
- l: lists of person’s licenses in other States, DMV
- m: lists of property ownership
- n: newspaper death notices/obituaries
- o: notices of address confirmations
- p: notices of deceased persons, Department of Health/Vital Statistics
- q: same as “p” above due to an apparent typographical error on the survey instrument
- r: notices of persons adjudicated mentally incapacitated
- s: petition checks
- t: reports/notices from other States that a former resident has registered to vote
- u: reports of address changes from USPS NCOA
- v: reports of surrendered driver’s licenses from other States
- w: returned election notices
- x: returned jury summons
- y: returned mail from county agencies using official voter file for mailings
- z: requests from voters for removals
- 1: target mailings
- 2: tax offices
- 3: utility changes, municipal
- 4: voter registration applications
- 5: voter registration system—duplicate checks
- 6: other (please specify)

Are the following classes of persons eligible to vote?
(F) See notes.

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 18. Eligibility for Voting by Felony Factors**

State	Felony Conviction				Felony Sentence				Felony Probation					
	F	Eligible for Reinstatement?		Yes	No	Yes	Eligible for Reinstatement?		Yes	No	Eligible for Reinstatement?		Yes	No
		Yes	No				Yes	No			Yes	No		
Alabama														
Alaska	(F)													
Arizona														
Arkansas														
California														
Colorado	(F)													
Connecticut	(F)													
Delaware	(F)													
District of Columbia	(F)													
Florida														
Georgia														
Hawaii	(F)													
Idaho	(F)													
Illinois	(F)													
Indiana	(F)													
Iowa	(F)													
Kansas	(F)													
Kentucky	(F)													
Louisiana	(F)													
Maine	(F)													
Maryland	(F)													
Massachusetts	(F)													
Michigan	(F)													
Minnesota	(F)													
Mississippi	(F)													
Missouri	(F)													
Montana	(F)													
Nebraska	(F)													
Nevada	(F)													
New Hampshire	(F)													
New Jersey	(F)													
New Mexico	(F)													
New York	(F)													
North Carolina	(F)													
North Dakota	(F)													
Ohio	(F)													
Oklahoma	(F)													
Oregon	(F)													
Pennsylvania	(F)													
Rhode Island	(F)													
South Carolina	(F)													
South Dakota	(F)													
Tennessee	(F)													
Texas	(F)													
Utah	(F)													
Vermont	(F)													
Virginia	(F)													
Washington	(F)													
West Virginia	(F)													
Wisconsin	(F)													
Wyoming	(F)													
American Samoa														
Guam														
Puerto Rico														
Virgin Islands														
Sum of Above	13	37	36	2	4	46	38	7	19	31	23	9		
Question	q31a1	q31a2	q31a2	q31b1	q31b1	q31b2	q31b2	q31c1	q31c1	q31c2	q31c2	q31c2	q31c2	

Table 18. Eligibility for Voting by Felony Factors**Question 31. Are the following classes of people eligible to vote (deals with felony voting)?**

Alaska—Per Alaska Statute 15.05.030(a), a person convicted of a crime that constitutes a felony involving moral turpitude under State or Federal law may not vote in a State, Federal, or municipal election from the date of conviction through the date of the unconditional discharge of the person. Upon the unconditional discharge, the person may register.

Connecticut—Individual ineligible; convicted of a felony and incarcerated or on parole.

Delaware—Unless permanently banned, may register to vote 5 years after completion of sentence to include payment of fines and restitution.

Idaho—Individuals convicted of a felony must complete all sentencing including probation and parole prior to having their voting rights restored.

Indiana—[Please disregard the 'No' selected in the second part of question 31A. I could not unselect the radio button, although it doesn't apply to Indiana] Indiana would also disfranchise those convicted of a misdemeanor if the person was incarcerated following conviction. However, as with any conviction, they would be eligible to vote once discharged from prison. A person is also eligible to vote even though they have been convicted of the crime, whether felony or misdemeanor, if they are on probation, parole, subject to home detention under IC 35-38-2.5, or placed in a community corrections program under IC 35-38-2.6.

Kentucky—In Kentucky, you have to apply for the Restoration of Civil Rights and can only do so upon completion of the incarceration or probation period.

Maryland—Under Maryland law, an individual is not eligible to register to vote if the individual (1) has been convicted of theft or other infamous crime unless the individual has been pardoned; or (2) in connection with the first conviction, completed the court-ordered sentence imposed for the conviction, including probation, parole, community service, restitutions, and fines; or (3) in connection with a subsequent conviction, has completed the court-ordered sentence and at least 3 years have passed since the completion of the court-ordered sentence. An individual convicted of buying or selling votes or convicted of a second or subsequent crime of violence is not eligible to vote.

Missouri—Pursuant to 115.133, R.S.Mo., persons convicted of a felony are entitled to vote upon discharge from probation or parole unless the conviction is connected with the right of suffrage.

Nebraska—They are able to reregister 2 years after completion of their sentence, including parole.

Nevada—NRS 293.540 provides a person convicted of a felony may be eligible to vote if his/her rights were restored pursuant to NRS 213.090, 213.155, or 213.157; if person was convicted of a felony within another State, his/her rights are restored pursuant to the laws of the State in which the person was convicted.

North Dakota—Please remember that the answer to these questions should be seen in light of whether or not they can vote again after serving sentence for a felony rather than being able to register.

Ohio—Per Section 3599.39 of the Revised Code of Ohio, a person is permanently disenfranchised if twice convicted of a violation of Title XXXV [35] of the Revised Code of Ohio (i.e., Ohio's election laws).

Oklahoma—Persons convicted of a felony are eligible to register after a time equal to the time prescribed in the judgment and sentence has passed.

Oregon—As long as they are not in the physical custody of the Department of Corrections, a convicted felon is eligible to register to vote and cast a ballot.

South Dakota—The person must be convicted of a felony conviction and sentenced to an adult penitentiary, whether served or suspended, before losing his/her voting rights. Once completed with their entire sentence, including probation and parole, the person can register to vote again.

Tennessee—Not all felons lost their right to vote during the period of January 15, 1973, through May 17, 1981.

Vermont—No one loses the right to vote for felony conviction or incarceration in Vermont unless the conviction was related to election fraud (which we don't believe has ever occurred).

Virginia—Convicted felons are only eligible when they have had their rights restored by the appropriate authority. Virginia does recognize the restoration policies of other States.

Washington—31b is governed by legal injunction. A case is to be decided by the WA Supreme Court in 2007 (whether rights can only be restored after complete fulfillment of sentence, including financial remuneration).

Wisconsin—If their civil rights have been restored pursuant to Wisconsin State Statute 304.78.

CROSS REFERENCE OF SURVEY QUESTIONS TO TABLES

- Question 1. Exempt from NVRA**
See **Table 2a. Application Means et seq.**
- Question 2. Number of registered voters for 2004 and 2006 by active/inactive status**
See **Table 1a. Voter Registration History**
- Question 3. Number of persons who registered on Election Day, November 7, 2006**
See **Textual Summary (only applicable to six States)**
- Question 4. Total registration applications received, 2004–2006**
See **Table 2a. Application Means**
- Question 5. Mail registration applications**
See **Table 2a. Application Means**
- Question 6. In-person registration applications**
See **Table 2a. Application Means**
- Question 6. In-person registration applications**
See **Table 2a. Application Means**
- Question 7. Registration applications received from defined categories of agencies**
See **Table 2b. Application Sources**
- Question 8. Type of applications processed**
See **Table 3. Applications Processed**
- Question 9. New applicants added to registration records**
See **Table 3. Applications Processed**
- Question 10. Number of jurisdictions conducting voter registration**
See **Table 5. Jurisdictions Conducting Registration**
- Question 11. Identify the local entity primarily responsible for registering voters**
See **Table 6. Local Entity Responsible for Voter Registration**
- Question 12. State and local offices designated as voter registration agencies**
See **Table 7. Other Registration Entities Designated as Voter Registration Agencies**
- Question 13. State provides training on voter registration process to other governmental agencies or offices**
See **Table 8. Training by State to Other Government Agencies**
- Question 14. How are voter registration applications transferred from other offices in Q12 to office responsible for voter registration (Q11)**
See **Table 9. Application Transmission to Other Entities**

- Question 15. Who verifies and processes voter registration forms?**
See **Table 10. Level of Official Verifying Applications**
- Question 16. Number used for voter ID in processed form?**
See **Table 11. Unique Identifier Used To Process Registration**
- Question 17. How do voter registration officials from Q11 verify voter registration applications?**
See **Table 12. Verification of Applications**
- Question 18. What data fields are compared to identify duplicate registrations?**
See **Table 13. Data Fields for Comparison To Identify Duplications**
- Question 19. Does State electronic check for duplicates across State lines?**
See **Table 14a. Interstate Duplication Checks**
- Question 20. Were all rejected applicants notified of rejection with reasons?**
See **Table 14b. Notification of Rejection to Applicants**
- Question 21. How is statewide voter registration database linked to DMV?**
See **Table 15a. Link to DMV Database**
- Question 22. Is there a voter registration database link to disability and social services agencies in same manner as in Q21?**
See **Table 15b. Link to Other Databases**
- Question 23. What process is used to perform list maintenance?**
See **Table 16. List Maintenance Responsibility**
- Question 24. Who is responsible for conducting list maintenance?**
See **Table 16. List Maintenance Responsibility**
- Question 25. Number of registered voters deleted from list**
See **Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices**
- Question 26. Removal notices sent**
See **Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices**
- Question 27. Responses to removal notices received**
See **Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices**
- Question 28. Voters moved to inactive list**
See **Table 4a. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Notices**
- Question 29. Removed from list**
See **Table 4b. Voter List Maintenance—Removal Actions**

Question 30. Identify all of the sources considered in performing list maintenance
See **Table 17. Sources used in List Maintenance**

Question 31. Are following classes of people eligible to vote (deals with felony voting)?
See **Table 18. Eligibility for Voting by Felony Factors**

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U.S. Election Assistance Commission



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:

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:

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3. 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:

4. 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:

5. 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:

6. 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:

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7. 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:

8. 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:

9. Total number of election jurisdictions conducting voter registration:

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

Comments:

10. 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:

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11. 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:

12. 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:

13. 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:

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14. Who verifies and processes voter registration forms?

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

Comments:

15. 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:

16. 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:

17. 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:

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

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

Comments:

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

- Yes
- No

Comments:

20. 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:

21. 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:

22. What process is used to perform list maintenance?

- Only electronically
- Only manually
- Both electronically and manually

Comments:

23. 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:

24. 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:

25. 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:

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26. 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:

27. 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:

28. 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:

29. 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

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- 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:

30. 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:

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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:

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

- Yes
 No

Comments:

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32. 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:

33. 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

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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:

34. 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:

35. 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:

36. 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

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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:

37. 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:

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38. 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:

39. 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:

40. 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

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- 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

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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:

41. 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.

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QUESTIONS:

42. 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:

43. 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:

44. 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:

45. 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:

46. 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:

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

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

Comments:

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

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

Comments:

49. 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:

50. 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:

51. 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:

52. 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:

53. 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:

54. 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:

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55. 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:

56. 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:

57. 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

END OF SURVEY

THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING TO THIS SURVEY.

*This information collection is required for the EAC to meet its statutory requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301), the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.), and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voters Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). Respondent's obligation to reply to this information collection is mandatory as required under NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.) and UOCAVA (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1); respondents include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. This information will be made publicly available on the EAC website at www.eac.gov. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0006 (expires 11/30/2009). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 115.07 hours per response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent to the Program Manager - 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, 1225 New York Ave, NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005.

EAC Commissioners

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

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