

Appendix B

Footnotes to Tables

General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Specific Notes for the Tables:

Table 26. Ballots Cast by Category.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Connecticut – There are only data for total ballots cast.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kentucky – The number of ballots cast is not available for any jurisdiction.

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

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

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

Missouri – Grundy County reported regarding 33d and e, "some were sent out but were not received prior to election day closing deadline." Jackson County reports that 33d and 33e are a combined total.

Montana – Montana does not have early voting.

Nebraska – One jurisdiction reported: 15 precincts vote by mail, so 941 'at polls' voters actually voted by mail.

New Hampshire – One jurisdiction reported: Information not submitted by categories; only provided the overall total ballots cast. Another jurisdiction reported: The above information was not broken down in categories. Another reported: The county included in its total the number of regular and absentee ballots cast in the November 7, 2006, Federal general election. Another reported: The total for ballot cast was not broken down in categories. Another reported: This total is for all ballots cast; this information is not separate, i.e., total FWAB, provisional ballots, etc.

New Mexico – Once the ballots were canvassed, provisional and different types of fed absentee ballots were no longer separated. One jurisdiction reported: Reporting total combines ALL absentee voters.

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

Nevada – One jurisdiction reported: Domestic and overseas military have been combined under domestic military. Another reported: Domestic citizen absentee ballots also includes 386 ballots from mail-in precincts. Another reported: For 'At Polls,' 258 ballots were cast in mail-in precincts.

Ohio – Ohio does not offer early voting. One jurisdiction reported: Domestic military, overseas military, and overseas citizens included in the 15,716 total. The State reported: Commencing in June 2006, voters were required to provide acceptable proof of identity prior to voting. The number of provisional voters increased in 2006 due to that change. I believe we still remain the only State or one of a few that allow a person who is registered anywhere in the State, but who has moved within the State and failed to update his/her voter registration record with the person's new county board of elections, to vote provisionally.

Oklahoma – One Jurisdiction reported: County provided no separation for domestic military, overseas military and overseas citizens. Another reported: Includes data for domestic military, overseas military and overseas citizens. Another reported: Overall total given for UOCAVA voters.

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

South Dakota – One jurisdiction reported: 1 military overseas, 10 civilian overseas.

Tennessee – Most jurisdictions reported: Do not collect.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 27. Ballots Counted by Category

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

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

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

Connecticut – There are only data for total ballots counted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Montana – Montana does not have early voting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Idaho – Idaho considers this absentee voting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 36

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 37

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mississippi – One jurisdiction reported election commissioners rechecked all provisional ballots on voter registration rolls in all county precincts.

Missouri – The only other reason to reject a provisional ballot per Missouri State statutes is: Ballot envelope not complete. Kansas City reported: Rejection reasons not provided in output report in MCVR. Certification timeframe does not allow time for manual count.

New Jersey – Several jurisdictions reported the county does not list reasons for rejection.

New Mexico – One jurisdiction reported: Did not track the rejected with the above reasons but will attempt to in the future.

Oklahoma – The counties in Oklahoma do not track already voted, not timely received, deceased, elector challenged, incomplete ballot form, ineligible to vote, missing ballot, multiple ballots, no signature, matching signature, or registration purged.

Oregon – Currently we do not track why a provisional ballot is rejected.

Texas – One jurisdiction reported: Election judge failed to instruct voter to place white secrecy envelope in green affidavit provisional voter envelope; therefore, we could not determine what ballot belonged to what voter.

Washington – Several jurisdictions reported that some provisional ballots were sent to different counties. Another jurisdiction reported that election supervisor does not have a report on the reasons for rejection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Missouri – There are only two other reasons to reject an absentee ballot per Missouri State statutes. Statewide totals for the following reasons are: the ballot was not notarized (1,156); incomplete information on ballot envelope (36).

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

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

Questions 43 and 44.

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

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

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

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

REPORTED VOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL

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

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

QUESTION 43

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Missouri – Missouri does not track nor collect this information.

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

North Carolina – We do not maintain these data.

Ohio – Most counties reported they do not track undervotes.

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

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

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

Wisconsin – Wisconsin does not collect data for undervotes.

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

QUESTION 44

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

Georgia – Georgia has no overvotes to report.

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

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

Kansas – Our office does not collect this information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ohio – Most counties reported they do not track overvotes.

Vermont – We do not collect these data.

West Virginia – A number of counties reported they don't know how many overvotes occurred or that there were no overvotes.
Wyoming – The difference between the survey and reported are the overvotes and undervotes for the U.S. Senate election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 45

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

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

District of Columbia – No legal requirement exists.

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

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

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

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

Maryland – If a precinct has less than 200 registered voters, that precinct must have at least 2 poll workers.

Massachusetts – The following poll workers are required to be at each polling place: Warden, clerk, and at least two inspectors in towns and four in cities. However, in a polling place that houses more than one but less than five precincts, only one warden is required for all.

Mississippi – Several responses; one typical jurisdiction reported: A minimum of 3 poll managers and a maximum number of poll managers according to registered voters in a precinct.

Montana – Minimum of 3 per precinct.

Nevada – The State of Nevada does not require, by law, a set number of poll workers per polling place/precinct.

New Hampshire – 1 moderator, 1 clerk, 3 selectmen, 3 supervisors per jurisdiction. (Most jurisdictions have one polling place.)

New Mexico – Several responses; one typical jurisdiction reported: Our precincts require 4, with the exception of the absentee/early precinct, which requires 5 poll workers. See State Statutes 1-2-12B.

Ohio – Minimum of 4 per precinct.

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

Pennsylvania – Minimum of 3; judge of elections; majority inspector; minority inspector.

South Carolina – Our election law states: Section 7-13-72. Managers of election. For the general election held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in each even-numbered year, the commissioners of election must appoint three managers of election for each polling place in the county for which they must respectively be appointed for each five hundred electors, or portion of each five hundred electors, registered to vote at the polling place.

South Dakota – Minimum of 3 required.

Vermont – Vermont law does not specify a number to be present, but certain activities must be done by 2 election officials, so at least 2 must be present at all times.

Washington – Most counties in the State are vote-by-mail. State law requires a county advisory committee to set disability access poll site locations and manning. A typical jurisdiction reported: We provide disability access at the county offices during normal business hours beginning 20 days before the election.

American Samoa – Depends on the population of the county; at least 3 poll workers assigned to a polling station; usually 3 to 8 poll workers per station.

QUESTION 46

California – El Dorado County reported: includes rovers and student poll workers.

District of Columbia – This is the number that were trained.

Florida – One county reported two very small polling places had one inspector to handle both the TSX and the ACV (touch screen and optical scanner), as they did not have room for more. This worked successfully for them.

New Mexico – One county reported: 529 were assigned; only 401 showed up.

Missouri – Boone County reported: Includes troubleshooters.

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

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

QUESTION 47

Ten jurisdictions in seven States reported they were fully staffed.

QUESTION 50

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 51

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

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

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

QUESTION 52

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

Hawaii – State office makes the final determination.

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

Louisiana – Pending receipt of notification from parish governing authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 53

District of Columbia - See answer to Question 52.

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

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

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

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

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

Number and identity of local election jurisdictions.

State	Local Jurisdictions				Type of Jurisdiction				Note for Other
	Number of Juris.	Provided Information	Borough	City	County	Parish	Township	Village	
Alabama	67	52 ⁷	67	4	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
Alaska	1	7	15	15	15	Y	Y	Y	Region
Arizona	15	15	75	75	54	Y	Y	Y	
Arkansas	75	75	58	54	Y	Y	Y	Y	
California	58	58	64	64	169	Y	Y	Y	
Colorado	64	64	3	3	1	1	Y	Y	
Connecticut	8	169	169	3	3	Y	Y	Y	
Delaware	3	1	1	1	1	Y	Y	Y	
Dst. of Columbia	1	1	67	67	67	Y	Y	Y	
Florida	67	159	159	159	44	44	Y	Y	
Georgia	159	4	4	4	44	44	Y	Y	
Hawaii	4	44	110	110	110	Y	Y	Y	
Idaho	44	44	92	92	92	Y	Y	Y	
Illinois	110	110	92	92	92	Y	Y	Y	
Indiana	92	99	99	99	99	Y	Y	Y	
Iowa	99	105	105	105	105	Y	Y	Y	
Kansas	105	120	120	120	120	Y	Y	Y	
Kentucky	120	64	64	64	64	Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana	64	501	501	501	501	Y	Y	Y	
Maine	16	24	24	24	24	Y	Y	Y	
Maryland	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	Y	Y	Y	
Massachusetts	14	1,516	1,516	1,447	1,447	Y	Y	Y	
Michigan	83	87	87	87	87	Y	Y	Y	
Minnesota	87	82	82	82	82	Y	Y	Y	
Mississippi	82	116	116	116	116	Y	Y	Y	
Missouri	116	56	56	56	56	Y	Y	Y	
Montana	56	93	93	93	93	Y	Y	Y	
Nebraska	93	35	35	35	35	Y	Y	Y	
Nevada	17	236	236	236	236	Y	Y	Y	
New Hampshire	10	21	56	21	21	Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey	21	56	33	0	0	Y	Y	Y	
New Mexico	33	62	62	62	62	Y	Y	Y	
New York	58	2,763	2,763	100	100	Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota	53	53	53	53	53	Y	Y	Y	
Ohio	88	88	88	88	88	Y	Y	Y	
Oklahoma	77	77	77	77	77	Y	Y	Y	
Oregon	36	36	36	36	36	Y	Y	Y	
Pennsylvania	67	67	67	67	67	Y	Y	Y	
Rhode Island	5	565	565	0	0	Y	Y	Y	
South Carolina	46	315	66	65	65	Y	Y	Y	
South Dakota	66	95	95	95	95	Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee	95	3,453	3,453	230	230	Y	Y	Y	
Texas	254	29	29	29	29	Y	Y	Y	
Utah	29	29	29	29	29	Y	Y	Y	
Vermont	14	246	246	246	246	Y	Y	Y	
Virginia	134	134	134	134	134	Y	Y	Y	
Washington	39	39	39	39	39	Y	Y	Y	
West Virginia	55	286	286	55	55	Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin	72	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908	Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming	23	23	23	17	17	Y	Y	Y	
American Samoa	1	17	17	17	17	Y	Y	Y	
Puerto Rico	1	....	....	....	....	Y	Y	Y	
Virgin Islands	1	2	2	2	2	Y	Y	Y	
Sum of Above	3,123	15,449	q54	7,229	2	38	16	7	11
Question		q49						3	1
								q48	Other

Table 33. Number and Identity of Local Election Jurisdictions

Questions 32, 48, 49, and 54.

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 32

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

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

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

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

Idaho – Idaho considers this absentee voting.

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

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

North Dakota – 2 counties.

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 48

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 49

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

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

Michigan – 274 cities; 1,242 townships.

Nevada – This number combines cities and the 17 counties.

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

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

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

QUESTION 54

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

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

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

Nevada – County Clerks/Registrars of Voters.

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

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

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

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

Table 34. Types of Voting Equipment Used

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

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

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

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

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

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

American Samoa – We used paper ballots.

CROSS REFERENCE OF SURVEY QUESTIONS TO TABLES

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

Question 32. Early Voting

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

Question 33. Ballots Cast

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

Question 34. Ballots Counted

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

Question 35. Votes by Candidate

See **Accompanying dataset.**

Questions 36 and 37. Provisional Ballots Rejected by Reason

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

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

Question 41. Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots Rejected

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

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

Questions 43 and 44. Undervotes and Overvotes

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

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

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

Questions 48 and 49. Local Election Jurisdictions

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

Questions 50 and 51. Precincts and Polling Places

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

Questions 52 and 53. Access for Voters with Disabilities

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

Question 54. Local Election Jurisdictions Responding

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

Question 55. Types of Voting Equipment Used

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

Questions 56 and 57. Sources of Information

See **Accompanying dataset.**

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

See **Accompanying dataset.**