



Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D. California Secretary of State Elections Division

1500 11th Street, 5th Floor | Sacramento, CA 95814 | 916.657.2166 | elections@sos.ca.gov

December 3, 2024

County Clerk/Registrar of Voters (CC/ROV) Memorandum #24230

TO: All County Clerks/Registrars of Voters

FROM: /s/ Sam Burgess
VoteCal Project Manager

RE: Administration: 2024 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has issued the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) for 2024. EAVS is a federally mandated survey that states are required to complete following every biennial federal election cycle. The questions ask for information about ballots cast, voter registration, overseas and military voting, Election Day activities, voting technology, and other important items.

VoteCal will answer some of the survey questions. However, we will require your assistance to answer questions with information specific to your county. A complete copy of the EAVS is attached for your reference.

As in 2022, the EAC has provided an online form that will allow you to submit responses to the EAVS questions in a user-friendly manner. This form will be pre-filled with information from VoteCal, and you will need to complete all questions that are not yet answered. We will review and compile your responses and send the final data to the EAC.

The Fors Marsh Group, an EAC contractor, will be holding webinar calls to provide information to aid in the completion of the survey. These calls are open to counties and will be held on the following dates:

- **Tuesday, December 10, 2024, 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.**
- **Wednesday, December 11, 2024, 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.**

If you would like to attend one of these webinar sessions, please send an email to eavs@sos.ca.gov prior to the webinar with the session choice and attendee information.

Please note the following deadlines:

- **December 13, 2024:** County must provide the Secretary of State with a point of contact who will answer the county-specific EAVS questions.
 - Please provide a name, title, email address, and direct phone number to eavs@sos.ca.gov.
- **January 13, 2025:** County responses to the EAVS due to the Secretary of State
- **February 3, 2025:** Final statewide data due to the EAC from the Secretary of State

Please visit the link below for the full U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) 2024 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS).

https://eavsportal.com/Downloads/2024/2024_EAVS_FINAL_508c_v2.pdf

Also, find attached a Frequently Asked Questions document from the EAVS training sessions that were held August 19 and 20, 2024, as well as the EAVS Glossary.

If you have any questions, you may contact (916) 695-1571 or eavs@sos.ca.gov.

Attachments



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Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) FAQ

This is a supplement to the EAVS training provided by SOS on August 19 and 20, 2024. For a copy of the recordings or for further clarification, please contact the SOS EAVS team at EAVS@sos.ca.gov.

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Glossary of Terms for California

Close of Registration: For California, close of registration is 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, or the close of polls, as a voter is still legally permitted to register for the election until that time. This includes UOCAVA registration. This means that all registrations and cancellations are reported that took place between the close of polls on November 8, 2022, and the close of polls on November 5, 2024.

Jurisdiction: For California, this means county.

Electronic Poll Book (e-poll book): A device that partially automates the process of checking in voters, assigning them to the correct ballot style, and marking voters who have been issued a ballot. It may be used in place of a traditional paper poll book. Electronic poll books can be stand-alone at the precinct with a separate copy of the registration list, or they can be networked into a central voter registration system where elections officials or poll workers can check and update voter records in real time.



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Provisional Ballot: A ballot used to record a vote when there is some question regarding the eligibility of the voter. Once voted, provisional ballots are kept separate from other ballots and are not tabulated until the eligibility of the voter is confirmed.

For additional definitions, please review the glossary provided by Fors Marsh that was sent with this FAQ. To request a copy, please email EAVS@sos.ca.gov.

General Questions

Question: Will the trainings be recorded for people who are unable to attend?

Answer: Yes, both trainings were recorded and provided via SFTP. To request these recordings, please email EAVS@sos.ca.gov.

Question: Is there a link to the presentation slides?

Answer: The slide deck was provided via SFTP. To request a copy of the presentation, please email EAVS@sos.ca.gov.

Question: Where can I find the survey instrument?

Answer: The survey instrument is attached to the training meeting invitation, or you can access it at: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/2024-04/2024_EAVS_FINAL_508c.pdf

Question: If we have any questions later, can we email you?

Answer: Of course! Please submit all questions to: EAVS@sos.ca.gov

Question: Is there a good guideline or guidance that provides when to use “0”, “Data Not Available”, or “Does Not Apply”?

Answer [Fors Marsh]: “Does Not Apply” generally means your state does not allow a particular action. If your state does not allow same-day voter registration (SDR), you would put Does Not Apply in all questions related to SDR. “Data Not Available” means your state DOES allow that action (e.g., SDR) but that data about it is not available to you because you do not record the data. Please provide an explanation in the comments section as to why data is not available whenever possible. Zero is only used when the true data is 0. For example, if there were truly no provisional ballots collected but there *could* have been and you recorded the data, the answer would be 0.

Section A

Question: Does question A4d (registrations received from a motor vehicle office) include those that come down through our VoteCal online queue?



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Answer: For sections A4-A9, registration types are from the point of voter submission. COVR registrations are to be included in (c), DMV transactions are included in (e), and a voter that uses COVR in a DMV office are included in (c).

Question: Is A10 focused on the way the registration cards are returned and is A11 focused on why the cards were sent?

Answer: Yes, that is correct.

Question: Do the A10 and A11 totals have to match?

Answer: Yes, they are corresponding, meaning that the total of A11 should equal A10.

Question: Does A11c through A11g mean pre-cancellation notice?

Answer: Yes, it would include the pre-cancellation notice. Pre-cancellation notices are confirmation notices for EAVS reporting.

Question: For question A12b – Moved out of Jurisdiction, does this include just the out-of-state moves or would it include in-state moves such as county to county?

Answer: Jurisdiction refers to the county, so “moved out of jurisdiction” means moved out of county.

Question: Do we include the paper voter registration forms that SOS receives and are forwarded to the counties?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Is a voter re-registration considered an update to a registration or a duplicate, or does duplicate mean purely duplicate, such as a redundant registration?

Answer: If the registration changes voter information, it is an update. If the registration does not change voter information, it is a duplicate.

Question: If the county’s EMS system does not track the pre-cancellation notices within the system and we have to do it manually, do we have to report it?

Answer: Yes, you still need to report it if it is done manually.

Question: Do duplicates also include discovered duplicates, such as those that have been determined to match and are sent to the county by the VoteCal potential duplicate matching?

Answer: As long as there is no change to the voter’s information, it is a duplicate.



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Question: If a voter re-registers via COVR and the record becomes "fatal," does this also count as being "Removed" from the voter rolls?

Answer: A registration that never becomes an active voter, or merged with an active voter, is reported as an invalid registration. It is not a voter removed.

Question: Do we report in the 2024 EAVS survey, 8d2-related cancellations of voters whose second instance of not voting in a federal election occurred in the November 2024 general election?

Answer: No. For voters who are being cancelled because they did not respond to an 8d2 notice sent prior to November 3, 2020, did not notify the county of continued residence in California, and did not vote in the 2020 and 2022 federal general elections:

- The voters must have been sent an 8d2 card prior to the November 3, 2020, General Election.
- The voters did not vote in the November 3, 2020, General Election and the November 8, 2022, General Election.
- Counties will report any cancellations of these voters that occurred after the close of polls on November 8, 2022, and before the close of the 2024 EAVS reporting period (the close of polls on November 5, 2024) on the 2024 EAVS survey.
- Voters that are to be cancelled as a result of failing to vote in the 2024 general election should not be reported as "cancelled" in the 2024 EAVS survey; they will be reported as cancelled on the 2026 EAVS survey.

Question: Will we get the spreadsheet ahead of time so we can do self-checking of our answers?

Answer: Once your county completes the survey in the portal, we will provide you the spreadsheet that allows you to run the error check macro to validate your numbers. If you would like a copy of the blank spreadsheet in advance, please email EAVS@sos.ca.gov, and we will email it to you.

Question: In A13a, does "Merged" means two identical records that were merged, not necessarily two records that are being merged because of the reregistration?

Answer: If there are two separate voter registration records with names such as Jonathan and Jon which you determine are the same person and they are merged, they would be counted once in A13a. The original registration is not counted for this section, but all subsequent registrations would be.



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Section B

Question: Is there a preferred classification for UOCAVA voters who are outside the U.S./territories, but their status as military or non-military is not known? We at times receive USPS notices with forwardable foreign addresses, or the voter registers as an overseas voter on state forms, that don't have the classification question.

Answer: Do the best you can to provide the specific data; however, if data is not available, there is not much to be done. One possibility is to include the known data and add comments where possible to state something like, "Some UOCAVA voters do not provide this information, and it cannot be provided on the survey; therefore, the sum of military and non-military does not equal the total. The difference is the unknown UOCAVA voters."

Note: Specifically for Section B, we have requested Fors Marsh include a specific entry for the number of "Unknowns" to be added to these so you can include the known military, non-military, and unknowns. This is an option in most other areas and would help us provide better data in this section.

Question: For B9, can you please explain what a "transmitted ballot delivery portal" is?

Answer: A "transmitted ballot delivery portal" is a portal that a voter can log into to retrieve their ballot as opposed to a ballot being sent as an attachment to an email.

Question: Is email considered a "transmitted delivery portal"?

Answer: No, a ballot that is attached to an email is not considered a delivery portal. A ballot that is downloaded from an internet site that was received from a link in an email would be considered a web portal.

Question: Are CVR UOCAVA registrations counted in Section B rather than being counted in Section A?

Answer: All UOCAVA registrations are reported in Section B, including UOCAVA CVR. No UOCAVA registrations are reported in Section A. Voter registration deadlines are the same for UOCAVA and non-UOCAVA voters.

Section C

Question: What is considered a "drop box"?

Answer: A "drop box" is a locked container located either indoors or outdoors where voters or their authorized representatives may deliver voted mail ballots for the election. They are operated and controlled by elections officials and are separate from the ballot



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boxes that are located at the in-person polling places for voters to place their ballots immediately after voting in person.

Clarifying definition: A VBM ballot bag inside of a vote center where ballots that were completed/voted elsewhere are dropped off is considered a “drop box.”

Question: What is the definition of the “dates for early voting”?

Answer: Any voting that occurs prior to November 5, 2024, election day.

Question: Are VBMs from other counties reported as rejected?

Answer: No. They are forwarded to the correct county and are not reported as rejected nor included in your county’s statistics.

Question: Do satellite offices fall under “elections offices” or “non-election offices”?

Answer: An “elections office” is a regular office that conducts normal county election activity. A “non-election office” is a temporary place that a ballot box is placed for election purposes. A “satellite office” is considered an elections office. See Elections Code section [3018](#).

Question: Why is the age of poll workers being requested?

Answer [Fors Marsh]: The EAVS survey tracks the ages of poll workers (if a jurisdiction has that data available to them) to gain a better understanding of the demographics of poll workers across the United States. In previous elections, we’ve seen an increase in younger poll workers, for example, and that data is valuable in understanding the election as a whole.

Question: If the county does not have in-person early voting, do you indicate “Data Not Available” on the survey?

Answer: All counties are required to have their offices open for early voting.

Section D

Question: Would temp staff and office staff for elections be considered poll workers if they are assisting voters?

Answer [Fors Marsh]: The EAVS defines a “poll worker” as a person who verifies the identity of voters; assists voters with signing the register, affidavits, or other documents required to cast a ballot; assists voters by providing them with a ballot or setting up the voting machine for the voters; and serves other functions as dictated by state law.

The count of poll workers should not include observers stationed at the polling places, regular office staff who did not serve poll worker functions during the election, or



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temporary election staff not hired specifically to serve voters in either early or Election Day voting. If regular election office staff served as poll workers, they should be counted in the response to these questions.

Question: Would remote or satellite offices be considered an “elections office” or “non-elections office”?

Answer [Fors Marsh]: If the remote/satellite offices conduct activities similar to a “regular” election office, you should include as an “election office,” otherwise, include as “non-elections office.”

Section E

Question: Would the example for E2f be a CVR and not technically defined as provisional?

Answer: If a voter is able to update their address and receive a live ballot, it is considered “in-person voting” (and an update to their registration). If the voter cannot be validated with their update and the ballot will be kept separate and apart from live ballots in order to be counted later, it is considered “provisional voting” (and an update to their registration) and included in E2f.

Question: E1a specifically calls out “voters,” while E1b-d calls out “provisional ballots.” Is this an oversight or is there a reason these data points do not match? Should a county that received three provisional ballots from the same voter indicate “1” on E1a and “3” on E1d? Or should we be indicating “3” in E1a?

Answer [Fors Marsh]: The emphasis is on the total provisional ballots submitted; therefore, “3” should be submitted for E1a and “3” would also be entered for E1d if all were rejected. If one of the three provisional ballots was accepted, “3” would be entered for E1a, “1” would be entered for E1b, and “2” for E1d.

Note: Ballots and registration are two separate things and reported separately. Registrations should be reported in Section A (Section B for UOCAVA). Provisional ballots are reported in section E. The reason a provisional ballot was issued would be provided in section E2.

Question: Question E2g seems to imply that a voter is required to surrender their VBM ballot to cast an in-person ballot. Does this apply to VCA counties?

Answer: This would only apply to a county that was required to retrieve the old VBM ballot.



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Section F

Question: Is an “e-poll book” any electronic voter roster, or does it have to be an approved e-poll book as defined in California? Apparently, there will be voter rosters on devices that are not considered e-poll books for California.

Answer [Fors Marsh]: A device that partially automates the process of checking in voters, assigning them to the correct ballot style, and marking voters who have been issued a ballot is considered an “e-poll book.” It may be used in place of a traditional paper poll book. Electronic poll books can be stand-alone at the precinct with a separate copy of the registration list, or they can be networked into a central voter registration system where elections officials or poll workers can check and update voter records in real time.



2024 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

Glossary of Terms

July 5, 2024



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Purpose of the 2024 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Glossary

This glossary contains nearly 150 terms and phrases used in the 2024 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) and the Policy Survey. The primary audience for this glossary is the state and local election officials who complete these surveys. The purpose of this glossary is to assist survey respondents in understanding the survey questions and providing data that are accurate and comprehensive, as well as to establish data consistency across states and jurisdictions.

This glossary is not intended to be a comprehensive overview of all election terminology or of all potential uses of the terms contained in this glossary. See the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's (EAC) [Glossary of Election Terminology](#) for a more thorough guide to election terms.

Within this glossary, question numbers that start with "Q" denote questions in the [2024 Policy Survey](#), and questions that start with "A"–"F" denote questions in the [2024 EAVS](#).

A

Access audit

Appears in: Q49

An assessment of whether legal procedures were followed to ensure an election's accessibility to voters with disabilities, or an assessment of whether polling places and voting locations met the accessibility requirements.

Accessible absentee voting

Related terms: Remote access vote by mail, remote ballot marking, electronic absentee

Appears in: Q10, Q32a

A process whereby a voter with a disability may access a ballot online, mark it privately and independently, and return it to election officials.

Active voter

Related terms: Active status, Active registered voter

Appears in: Q13, Q13a, Q13b, A1, B1

Fully eligible voters who have no additional processing requirements to fulfill before voting.



Affidavit

Appears in: Q28a, Q31, Q36, Q50b, C7, C9, D5–D9

A written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation. It can be used to attest to a voter's identity or their eligibility to cast a ballot.

All-mail election

Related term: All-vote-by-mail election

Appears in: Q25–Q25a, C2, F1

An election in which all registered voters or all active registered voters are automatically sent a mail ballot. Some in-person voting may take place in all-mail elections. All-mail elections may be conducted statewide or only in certain jurisdictions within a state.

Armed forces recruitment office

Related term: Military recruiting office

Appears in: Q5, Q17, Q19, A4–A9

An office at which members of the U.S. armed forces assist individuals in signing up for military service. In some states, these offices may also serve as voter registration sites.

Automated independent ballot audit

Appears in: Q49

An audit that recounts all paper ballots through a different tabulation system to confirm the accuracy of the election results. This audit method provides a visualization of each ballot.

Automatic registration

Related term: Automatic voter registration

Appears in: Q8–Q8a, Q17, A4–A9

A system under which eligible voters are automatically registered to vote when they interact with a government agency (e.g., motor vehicles agency, public assistance agencies, other agencies designated by a state's chief election official or governor). The individual may be given the option to opt out of registration either during the interaction or in response to a mailer sent to the individual after the interaction has concluded.



B

Ballot

Related terms: Electronic ballot, mail ballot, paper ballot

Appears in: Q6, Q10, Q11–Q11b, Q19, Q25–Q25a, Q26, Q27–Q27d, Q28–Q28d, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32–Q32d, Q33–Q33b, Q34, Q35, Q36, Q36c, Q37, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q44, Q45, Q46–Q46e, Q48–Q48a, Q49, Q49b, Q50–Q50c, A1, A2, B2, B3, B4, B5–B10, B11–B16, B17, B18–B23, B24–B28, B29–B33, C1, C2, C3, C6, C7, C8, C9, E1, E2, E3, F1, F2, F3–F7, F9–F10, F12

The official presentation of all the contests to be decided in an election and the mechanism for voters to show their voter preferences. Ballots may be offered in both paper and electronic format.

Ballot curing

Related terms: Successfully cured ballot, unsuccessfully cured ballot

Appears in: Q28–Q28d, C1, C7

The process of allowing a voter who has returned a mail ballot with an error (such as a missing or non-matching voter signature or missing documentation) to correct the error so that their mail ballot will be counted. If a voter corrects the error, the ballot is successfully cured. If the voter does not correct the error and the ballot is rejected, the ballot is unsuccessfully cured.

Ballot design audit

Appears in: Q49

An assessment of the usability of the ballot(s) in an election, often focusing particularly on voters with disabilities or voters who use ballots in languages other than English.

Ballot marking device (BMD)

Related terms: BMD, electronic ballot marker, EBM

Appears in: F5

An electronic system that produces a paper record but does not tabulate votes. The device permits contest options to be reviewed on an electronic interface, produces a human-readable paper ballot, and does not make any other lasting record of the voter's selections.



Ballot marking device (BMD) card

Related terms: Activation device, ballot marking device

Appears in: F9

A programmed device that creates the necessary credentials to begin a voting session using a specific ballot style. Examples include electronic poll books and card activators that contain the necessary credential information to determine the appropriate ballot style for the voter.

Ballot reconciliation audit

Appears in: Q49

A comparison of the published election results with the number of voters who signed poll books during in-person voting or whose mail ballot envelopes were checked in.

Ballot request

Appears in: B2, B3, B4

An act by which a registered voter requests that a ballot be transmitted to them. Usually applies to mail voting or voting by Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters.

Ballot statement

Appears in: Q28a

A document that accompanies a returned mail ballot, typically attesting the voter's eligibility to cast a ballot and requiring the voter's signature (and, in some cases, a witness's signature). Some states or jurisdictions may reject a mail ballot that is missing a ballot statement or that has an incomplete ballot statement.

Ballot tabulation

Related terms: Ballot tally, vote tally

Appears in: Q48–Q48a, Q49–Q49b, F12

The process of counting ballots and tallying votes to determine the results of an election.

Ballot transmission

Related term: Transmitted ballot

Appears in: Q41, B5–B10, B11–B16, B17, B18–B23, B24–B28, B32, C1, C2, F1

The act of an election office sending a blank ballot to a voter, usually by mail or electronically.



Bottom-up system

Appears in: Q4–Q4a

A registration system in which data is stored and maintained in local jurisdiction election offices. These systems upload information retained at the local level and compile it at regular intervals to form the statewide voter registration list.

C

Canvass

Appears in: Q19, Q30, Q46d, C8

(1) The post-election process of aggregating or confirming every valid ballot cast and counted, which includes mail ballots, in-person voting during early voting or on Election Day, provisional ballots, and ballots from Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters. (2) The process of going door to door to collect information from registered voters on their voter eligibility.

Cast a ballot

Related term: Cast ballot

Appears in: Q11–Q11b, Q34, Q35, Q36, Q37, Q46a–Q46c, Q48, Q49, Q50, Q50b, A2, C1, C7, C9, E1, E2, F1, F2

The process by which a voter marks a ballot (either a paper ballot or an electronic ballot) with their preferences and submits the marked ballot to an election office (by placing the voted ballot in a ballot receptacle or a drop box, submitting the ballot at an election office, or returning the ballot electronically). Once a ballot is cast, the voter's preferences usually cannot be changed.

Challenged voter

Appears in: Q46a, E2

A voter whose eligibility to cast a ballot has been questioned.

Citizen voting age population (CVAP)

An estimate of the number of people who are U.S. citizens, are at least 18 years old, and are eligible to register and/or vote in federal elections. These estimates are based on data collected through the American Community Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau and are available for the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and most counties (or county equivalent). These data are used to calculate registration rates and voter turnout rates using Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) data.



Close of registration

Related term: Registration deadline

Appears in: Q11–Q11a, Q15, A1, A2, A3, A4–A9, A10, A11, A12

The last day that an individual can register to vote or update their voter registration before an election.

Compliance audit

Related terms: Procedural audit, process audit

Appears in: Q49

An audit that examines whether the established processes and procedures found in the applicable local laws and regulations were followed throughout the election.

Confirmation notice

Related terms: Confirmation of registration notice, removal notice

Appears in: Q18–Q18a, A10, A11, A12

A notice mailed to a voter to confirm changes made to their information in a database of registered voters.

The notice may request that the voter take an action to confirm that the information contained in the notice is accurate. Some of these notices are sent pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) Section 8 (d) (1) (B) and Section 8 (d) (2). States that are exempt from the NVRA requirements may send confirmation notices for other reasons, and some states that send confirmation notices pursuant to NVRA may have additional confirmation notice programs mandated by state law. Some states may refer to these notices as “removal notices”; a removal notice should be reported in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) only if it meets the criteria established above. Examples of situations in which confirmation notices may be sent include an indication that the registrant no longer resides in the registrar’s jurisdiction, the voter has not voted or appeared to vote in a federal election for a certain number of elections, or the voter may have received a criminal conviction that makes them ineligible to vote under your state’s law.

Counted ballot

Related terms: Tabulated ballot, tallied ballot

Appears in: Q28c, Q46c–Q46e, Q49, Q49b, Q50b–Q50c, B18–B23, B24–B28, B30, B31, B32, C1, C6, C7, C8, E1, F1, F2, F3–F7

A ballot that has been processed and the voter preferences expressed on the ballot have been included in the vote totals for the election.



Cross-jurisdiction change of address

Related term: Change of address

Appears in: Q15, Q18a, Q19, Q46a, A3, A10, A11

The act of a voter moving to a new election jurisdiction that is different from the jurisdiction in which they were previously registered and re-registering to vote to update their residence or mailing address.

Curbside voting

Appears in: Q37–Q37b

A process by which voters who are physically unable to enter their polling place may cast their ballot in-person outside the polling place or voting location. Typically, election workers will bring the voter a poll book to sign, a ballot, and any other voting materials needed to cast a ballot privately and independently.

D

Direct-recording electronic machine (DRE)

Appears in: Q36c, F3–F4

A vote capture device that allows the electronic presentation of a ballot, electronic selection of valid contest options, and electronic storage of contest selections as individuals vote. It also provides a summary of these contest selections.

Disqualifying criminal conviction

Appears in: Q18a, Q51–Q51c, A11, A12

An action or offense that renders a voter unable to participate in an electoral process pursuant to applicable state law.

Domestic civilian voter

Appears in: Q29, Q32, Q33–Q33b, Q45

A non-military citizen who resides within the United States or one of its territories and is eligible to vote in federal elections.



Drop box

Related terms: Place of deposit, secure ballot intake station

Appears in: Q10, Q27–Q27e, Q34, C3–C5, C6

A locked container (located either indoors or outdoors) where voters (or voters' authorized representatives, if allowed by state law) may deliver their voted mail ballots for collection. Drop boxes may be staffed or unstaffed and are operated or controlled by election officials. Drop boxes are separate from ballot boxes, which are located at in-person polling places for voters to place their ballots immediately after voting in person.

Duplicate ballot

Related terms: Duplicate ballot transmission, duplicate ballot return

Appears in: B5–B10, B11–B16, C1

(1) An additional ballot transmitted to a voter who has already been transmitted a ballot, usually because the original transmitted ballot has been lost or spoiled. (2) An additional returned ballot that originates from a voter who has already cast another ballot.

Duplicate registration

Appears in: Q16, Q21, A3, A6, A11, A12, A13

An application to register to vote from a person who is already registered to vote at the same address, under the same name and personal information.

E

Early voting

Related terms: In-person absentee voting, advance voting, one-stop voting, walk-in absentee voting

Appears in: Q11a, Q27a, Q34–Q34b, Q35, Q36, A2, C5, D4, D6, D7, F1, F2, F3–F8, F9, F12

Voting that occurs before Election Day wherein voters complete their ballots in person at an election office or other designated polling site under the supervision of election workers.

Early voting polling place

Related term: Early voting site

Appears in: Q27a, D4, F1

A location at which voters may cast their ballots before Election Day in person, such as at an election office or other designated polling site, under the supervision of election workers.



Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) comprehensive report

A report written by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) that highlights findings from the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) and the Policy Survey, particularly those findings related to election administration and other election activities. This report is delivered to the U.S. Congress and is publicly released no later than June 30 in the year following the federal election for which the EAVS and Policy Survey data were collected.

Election

A formal process of selecting a person for public office or of accepting or rejecting a political proposition by voting.

Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

Related term: EAVS Comprehensive Report

A biennial data collection effort by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to collect data on election administration and other election activities following each federal general election. This term may refer specifically to the survey that collects data on voter registration, Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voting, mail voting, in-person polling operations, provisional voting, voter participation, and election technology within 90 days of a federal general election. It may also be used to refer collectively to the data collection effort that encompasses the EAVS and the Policy Survey.

Election audit

Related term: Audit

Appears in: Q49–Q49b

(1) A systematic, independent, documented process for obtaining records, statements of fact, or other relevant information and assessing them objectively to determine the extent to which specified requirements are fulfilled. (2) The verification of statistical or an exact agreement of records from different processes or subsystems of a voting system. (3) A review of a system and its controls to determine its operational status and the accuracy of its outputs.

Election certification

Related terms: Certification of election, certification of official election results, certification

Appears in: Q47

(1) A written statement attesting that the tabulation and canvassing of an election are complete and accurate. (2) The act of confirming the final official results of a jurisdiction's election. This event occurs after results from valid ballots are tallied from all voting methods, and results are validated and approved by those legally responsible.



Election Day registration (EDR)

Related term: Same-day registration (SDR)

Appears in: Q11–Q11b, A2, A3, A4–A9

An act whereby a voter may register to vote on Election Day and cast a ballot in person on the same day.

Election Day voting

Appears in: Q11–Q11a, Q27a, Q35, Q36, A2, A3, A4–A9, C4, D3, D5, D7, F1, F3–F7, F12

An act whereby voters cast ballots on Election Day.

Election office

Related term: Election division

Appears in: Q1, Q10, Q11b, Q17, Q18–Q18a, Q19, Q27a–Q27d, Q34, Q36–Q36a, Q39, Q52, A2, A4–A9, A10, A11, B4, B5–B10, B11–B16, C4–C5, D3–D4

The department of government that is charged with administering elections. These offices may be a part of a state (or equivalent) government or a local government.

Electronic data transfer

Appears in: Q5

The transmission of information from one computer system to another, not including information sent by email or fax.

Electronic poll book (EPB)

Related terms: E-poll book, EPB

Appears in: Q5, Q23–Q23a, Q36c, F8, F9

A device that partially automates the process of checking in voters, assigning them to the correct ballot style, and marking voters who have been issued a ballot. It may be used in place of a traditional paper poll book. Electronic poll books can be stand-alone at the precinct with a separate copy of the registration list, or they can be networked into a central voter registration system where election officials or poll workers can check and update voter records in real time.



Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC)

Appears in: Q19

A public charity nonprofit membership organization that assists states in improving the accuracy of America's voter rolls and increasing access to voter registration for all eligible citizens. These objectives are accomplished by sharing data from member states and other data sources on voters who have moved (either within states or between member states), voters who have died, and voters with duplicate registrations in member states to facilitate voter registration list maintenance.

Eligibility audit

Appears in: Q49

A process to verify that the ballots that were counted were legally cast.

Eligible voter

Related term: Voter eligibility

Appears in: Q6, Q10, Q13, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q19, Q46a, Q46e, Q51c, A1, A3, A4–A9, A10, B1, B2, B3, C9, E1, E2

The universe of all voters who, if they cast a ballot, would have the legal right to have eligible contests on that ballot tabulated. This includes individuals who do not appear in the list of eligible voters because they did not or could not register ahead of time and live in a state that offers same-day registration and/or Election Day registration or does not require voter registration.

Email

Related terms: Email ballot return, email ballot transmission

Appears in: Q17, Q28c, A4–A9

A method of transmitting and receiving messages electronically across computer networks. Uses of email to support elections include as a method of transmitting or returning ballots, a method of voter registration, or a method for an election office to notify a voter of the need to cure the voter's ballot.

Email ballot return

Appears in: Q33, Q33b, Q42, B13, B20

The return of a voted ballot from a voter as an attachment to an email message. Some states and jurisdictions may allow this ballot return method for Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters, voters with a disability, or in other circumstances. Other electronic means of returning ballots, including fax, online ballot delivery portals, and other internet-supported applications, are reported separately from ballots returned by email in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS).



Email ballot transmission

Appears in: Q32, Q32c, Q41, B7, B17

The delivery of a blank ballot to a voter as an attachment to an email message. Some states and jurisdictions may transmit ballots using this method to Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters, to voters with a disability, or in other circumstances. Other electronic means of transmitting ballots, including fax, online ballot delivery portals, and other internet-supported applications, are reported separately from ballots transmitted by email in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS).

Excuse for mail voting

Appears in: Q24

The act of requiring voters to provide a valid excuse to be permitted to vote by mail in an election. Common excuses include the voter being away from their county on Election Day, having an illness or disability, being incarcerated but otherwise qualified to vote, or having a work shift during all voting hours.

F

Fax

Related terms: Ballot return, ballot transmission, facsimile, Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)

Appears in: Q17, Q32, Q33, Q33b, Q41, Q42, A4–A9, B8, B14, B17, B21

A machine that scans a document as a single, fixed graphic image and transmits the contents of the document via the telephone system. The received document is reconstructed so it can be printed. Ballots may be transmitted to some types of voters through fax, and in some cases, voters may return their voted ballots to an election office by fax.

Federal general election

Related term: General election

A general election in which a candidate for federal office (president, senator, or representative) appears on the ballot.

Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)

Appears in: Q38, Q39, Q40, B2, B3, B4

A uniform registration and ballot request application for military and overseas voters that is accepted in all U.S. states and territories.



Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

Related term: Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)

A division within the U.S. Department of Defense that works to ensure Service members, their eligible family members, and overseas citizens are aware of their right to vote and have the tools and resources to successfully do so. The data collected in Section B of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) are the result of a collaboration between the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) and FVAP to study the implementation of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA).

Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB)

Appears in: Q38, B29–B33, F1

A blank ballot provided by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) through which military and overseas voters can vote by writing in their choices and returning the ballot to their election office. The FWAB is typically used when a voter's regular UOCAVA absentee ballot does not arrive in time. FWABs originate from the voter and are not transmitted by any election office.

G

General election

Related term: Federal general election

An election in which all eligible voters, regardless of their party affiliation, are permitted to select candidates to fill public office and/or to vote on ballot measures.

H

Hand cancellation

Related term: Postmark

Appears in: Q31

Imprints applied to stamped mail pieces that cancel the affixed postage. Unlike physical postmarks applied by machines, these imprints are applied by hand using a stamp provided by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). Hand cancellation may be used to satisfy postmark requirements for mail ballots in some states.

Hand count

Appears in: Q49, Q49b, F7

Counting paper ballots and/or selections on paper ballots by human examination.



Help America Vote Act (HAVA)

An act passed by the U.S. Congress in 2002 to make reforms to the nation's voting process. HAVA addresses improvements to voting systems and voter access that were identified following the 2000 election. The Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) assists the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) in meeting its statutory requirements under HAVA.

Hybrid system

Related terms: Bottom-up system, top-down system

Appears in: Q4–Q4a

A registration system that combines elements of both top-down and bottom-up registration systems.

I

Inactive voter

Related terms: Inactive status, National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)

Appears in: Q13–Q13b, A1, A12, A13, B1

Voters who remain eligible to vote but require address verification under the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)

Ineligible voter

Appears in: Q18, Q19, Q20, B3

A voter who does not have the legal right to register to vote and/or to cast a ballot in an election under federal, state, or local law.

In-person voting

Appears in: Q11–Q11b, Q25, Q26a, Q27, Q32, Q33, Q34–Q34b, Q36, Q37, Q46a, Q49, Q50–Q50a, A2, C1, C9, D2, D3–D4, D5–D6, E2, F1, F3–F7, F12

Voting that occurs in an official location, such as a polling place or election office, under the supervision of election workers.



Intelligent barcode

Related term: Intelligent Mail barcode (IMb)

Appears in: Q31

A 65-bar U.S. Postal Service (USPS) barcode applied to a mail piece. When applied to a mail ballot envelope, this barcode allows election officials to track individual ballots as they are mailed between the election office and voters.

L

Legal audit

Appears in: Q49

An assessment of whether election practices comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.

List maintenance

The process that state and local election offices use to maintain and update voter registration rolls on a periodic basis by canceling registrations for voters who are no longer eligible to vote.

Local election office

Appears in: Q1, Q18, Q27a–Q27d, Q34, Q36a

An office that oversees election administration below the level of the state, including counties, cities, districts, boroughs, towns, townships, villages, and parishes.

Local jurisdiction

Governmental jurisdictions below the level of the state, including counties, cities, districts, boroughs, towns, townships, villages, and parishes. The Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) collects data at the local jurisdiction level.

Logic and accuracy testing (LAT)

Related terms: LAT, pre-election testing, L&A testing

Appears in: Q49

A test to examine whether voting machines are tabulating votes correctly before vote tabulation begins, usually by creating a test deck of ballots and running them through the machines.



M

Machine recount

Related term: Recount

Appears in: Q48a

A repeat tabulation of the votes cast in an election to determine the accuracy of the reported election results wherein the repeat tabulation is conducted by using machines, not humans, to examine the voting records.

Mail ballot

Related term: Absentee ballot

Appears in: Q10, Q11, Q19, Q25–Q25a, Q26, Q27, Q28–Q28d, Q29, Q31, Q34, Q43, Q44, Q45, Q46a, Q49, A2, C1, C2, C3–C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, E2, F1, F2, F5–F7, F9–F10, F12

A ballot cast by a voter through a method other than in person at a voting location (such as a polling place or an election office). Mail ballots are marked, unsupervised, at a location of the voter's choosing before being returned to election officials. Mail ballots are typically mailed to voters but can be issued over the counter from an election office. Depending on the jurisdiction, mail ballots can be returned by mail, in a drop box, or in person. For the purposes of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), in-person absentee voting that takes place at an election office is considered early voting.

Mail voting

Related terms: Absentee voting, vote by mail

Appears in: Q10, Q24, Q32–Q32a, C1, C2

Voting via a physically transmitted ballot that is not returned in person at a physical polling place. Voters mark their mail ballot, unsupervised, at a location of their choosing either before or on Election Day before returning the ballot to election officials. Common methods for voters returning their mail ballots include by mail through the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), at a drop box, or at an election office. For the purposes of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), in-person absentee voting that takes place at an election office is considered early voting.

Manual recount

Related term: Recount

Appears in: Q48a

A repeat tabulation of the votes cast in an election to determine the accuracy of the reported results of an election wherein the repeat tabulation is conducted by humans examining the voting records by hand.



Motor vehicle agency

Related term: Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)

Appears in: Q5, Q8a, Q9a, Q17, Q19, A4–A9

A government agency that manages motor vehicle registration and driver licensing. The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires that states offer the opportunity to register to vote at state motor vehicle agencies.

N

National Change of Address (NCOA)

Appears in: Q19, A11

A secure data set of approximately 160 million permanent change-of-address (COA) records consisting of the names and addresses of individuals, families, and businesses who have filed a COA with the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). Election officials use NCOA to update records in their voter registration databases.

National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)

Related terms: Motor Voter Act, motor voter

Appears in: Q5, Q13, Q17, Q18, Q19, A1, A4–A9, A10

An act, commonly known as the “Motor Voter Law,” that requires that states offer the opportunity to register to vote at their motor vehicle agencies (known as the Department of Motor Vehicles [DMV] in many states), state offices that provide public assistance, state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to people with disabilities, and armed services recruitment offices. NVRA also provides guidelines on registration list maintenance and sets limits on how voters can be removed from the rolls.

New valid registration

Appears in: Q15, A3, A5

A successful voter registration application submitted by an individual who meets the eligibility requirements and does not duplicate or modify a voter registration record that already exists within the voter registration system.



Non-military/civilian overseas voter

Related terms: Overseas citizen, overseas voter, Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voter

Appears in: Q38, Q44, B1, B2–B3, B5–B10, B11–B16, B18–B23, B24–B28, B29–B33

A U.S. citizen who is living outside of the United States and is eligible to vote in their last place of residence in the United States.

O

Online

Related terms: Ballot return, ballot transmission, online ballot delivery portal, voter registration

Appears in: Q8, Q9, Q10, Q17, Q28c, Q32, Q32a, Q32c, Q33, Q33b, Q41, Q42, A4–A9, B9, B15, B17, B22

(1) A method of ballot transmission or return whereby a blank ballot is transmitted to a voter electronically or a voter returns a voted ballot to an election office electronically. The transmission or return of ballots as an attachment to an email message is reported separately from ballots that are transmitted or returned online in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). (2) Online websites may also be used to collect information that is used to register individuals to vote.

Online ballot delivery portal

Related terms: Electronic ballot interface, electronic ballot delivery, electronic ballot return, online

Appears in: Q28c, Q32, Q32c, Q33, Q33b, Q41, Q42, B9, B15, B17, B22

An internet-supported application that transmits blank ballots to voters electronically. Some portals may also allow voters to return their voted mail ballots using the same application. Some states and jurisdictions may use these applications to facilitate voting by Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters, voters with a disability, or in other circumstances. The transmission or return of ballots as an attachment to an email message is reported separately from ballots that are transmitted or returned using an online ballot delivery portal in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS).

Online registration

Appears in: Q8, Q9–Q9a, Q17, Q32, Q33, A4–A9

A process whereby individuals may submit a voter registration application or update an existing voter registration via a paperless form filled out on an internet site; the paperless form is submitted electronically to election officials for reviewed and, if valid, added to the state's voter registration rolls. This process typically parallels the traditional paper-based process but does not require a paper form to be submitted by the voter.



P

Partially counted provisional ballot

Appears in: Q46c, E1, F1

A provisional ballot for which only some voter preferences are included in the official tally of the votes, typically because the voter cast their ballot in the wrong precinct and was only eligible to vote in some of the contests on their ballot.

Permanent mail voter

Related term: Permanent absentee voter

Appears in: Q26–Q26a, C2

A voter who has applied to use a mail ballot to vote for all elections and has met the qualifications to be a permanent mail voter in their jurisdiction. In reporting data on permanent mail voters in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), voters who receive a mail ballot because they reside in a state or jurisdiction that transmits mail ballots to all registered voters, or all active registered voters, in each election (typically called an all-mail election) should be excluded.

Policy Survey

A survey that collects data from state election officials on the applicable election policies and procedures to provide context for the quantitative data included in each state's Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) submission. The Policy Survey is collected before the election for which data are being sought.

Poll book

Related terms: Roster, electronic poll book

Appears in: Q5, Q23–Q23a, Q36c, Q37, Q49, F2, F8, F9–F10, F11

An official register of people entitled to vote in an election that is used at in-person voting sites to verify and check in voters before issuing them a ballot. Poll books may be printed on paper or used electronically.



Poll worker

Related terms: Election judge, booth worker, warden, commissioner, election inspector, election worker

Appears in: Q10, Q27d, Q36–Q36d, Q37, Q46a, D5–D6, D7, D8, D9, E2, F2

An official who is responsible for the proper and orderly voting at a polling location or an election process.

Poll workers perform duties that may include verifying the identities of voters; assisting voters with signing the register, affidavits, or other documents required to cast a ballot; providing voters with ballots or setting up voting machines for voters; and other functions as dictated by state law. Poll workers do not include observers stationed at polling places, regular office staff who do not serve poll worker functions in an election, or temporary office staff not hired specifically to serve voters in either early or Election Day voting.

Polling place

Related terms: Polling site, polling location, polling station, poll, voting service center, voting center

Appears in: Q6, Q10, Q11b, Q17, Q27–Q27a, Q34, Q35–Q35a, Q36, Q36c, Q37–Q37a, Q46a, Q49, Q50b, A2, A4–A9, C1, D2, D3–D4, E2, F1, F2, F9–F10, F11, F12

A location at which voters may cast ballots in person under the supervision of poll workers or other election workers. These locations may be open for voting either on Election Day or before the election.

Postal mail return

Appears in: Q42, B12, B17, B19, C1

The return of a voted ballot from a voter to an election office through the postal mail, including the U.S.

Postal Service (USPS), or through a private courier shipping service. Ballots that are typically returned by mail include mail ballots, Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) absentee ballots, and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB).

Postal mail transmission

Appears in: Q41, B6, C1

The transmission of a blank ballot from an election office to a voter through the postal mail, including the

U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or through a private courier shipping service. Ballots that are typically transmitted by mail include mail ballots and Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) absentee ballots.



Post-election tabulation audit

Appears in: Q49–Q49b

A type of election audit in which a sample of ballots is selected and re-tabulated. The results of the re-tabulation are compared to the corresponding vote totals that were originally reported as a check on the accuracy of the election results and to detect discrepancies.

Postmark

Related term: Hand cancellation

Appears in: Q29, Q31, Q43, Q44, Q45, B27, C9

A postal marking made on an envelope, parcel, postcard, or the like, indicating the place, date, and time that the item was delivered into the care of a postal service, or sometimes indicating where and when received or in transit. Postmarks may be used to determine that a mail ballot or a Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) absentee ballot was submitted in a timely manner and is able to be counted in an election.

Precinct

Related terms: Voting precinct, tabulation district, ward

Appears in: Q35, Q46a, Q46c, D1, E1, E2, E3, F2, F3–F7, F12

An election administration division that corresponds to a contiguous geographic area that is the basis for determining which contests and issues the voters legally residing in that area are eligible to vote on.

Pre-registration

Appears in: Q12–Q12a, A1, A3

A process by which persons under age 18 submit a voter registration application so that they will be registered when they become of voting age. Not all states allow pre-registration.

Provisional ballot

Related terms: Affidavit ballot, fail-safe ballot

Appears in: Q10, Q36c, Q46–Q46e, Q50b–Q50c, C1, E1, E2, E3, F1, F3–F7, F12

A ballot cast by a voter when there is some question regarding the eligibility of the voter (e.g., the voter was not on the list of eligible voters, the voter's information was incomplete or not accurate, or the voter had already received a ballot in the mail and was allowed to vote). Provisional ballots are usually kept separate from the other ballots and are not tallied until an election official can determine if the voter is eligible to vote.



Provisional voter

Appears in: E1, E2, E3, F2

An individual who declares they are a registered voter in the jurisdiction where they desire to vote and is eligible to vote in an election for federal office, but (1) the voter's name does not appear on the official list of eligible voters for the polling place, or (2) an election official asserts that the individual is not eligible to vote.

Public assistance offices

Appears in: Q5c, Q8a, Q17, Q19, A4–A9

A government agency that administers a program that provides either cash assistance or in-kind benefits to individuals and families from any government entity. State public assistance offices are mandated to serve as voter registration sites under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA).

Public network

Related terms: Voter registration system, registration database, centralized voter registration system

Appears in: Q7

A public telecommunication network that is used to transmit information and data.

R

Received ballot

Related terms: Returned ballot, ballot receipt, ballot return

Appears in: Q10, Q19, Q27, Q27c, Q29, Q32a, Q33–Q33b, Q42, Q43, Q44, B11–B16, B17, B18–B23, B24–B28, B29–B33, C1, C6, C7, C8, C9

A ballot that has been cast by a voter and returned to an election office to be tallied. Received ballots are reviewed by election officials to determine whether they should be counted or rejected.

Record merge or link

Related terms: Duplicate registration, voter registration removal

Appears in: Q21, A12, A13

The act of combining information (such as a voter's name, address, or voting history) when duplicate voter registration records are identified in a voter registration system. Registration records that are entirely removed from a voter registration system are reported separately from merged or linked records in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS).



Recount

Appears in: Q47, Q48–Q48a, Q49

A repeat tabulation of the votes cast in an election to determine the accuracy of the reported results of an election. Recounts may be conducted for a variety of reasons, and the repeat tabulation may be conducted by hand or by machine, depending on the local laws and procedures.

Registered voter

Related terms: Active voter, inactive voter

Appears in: Q15, Q18a, Q25, Q26, Q27e, A1, A2, A3, A10, A11, A12, B1, E3, F1, F9–F10

A voter who is listed on an electoral roll for the jurisdiction where the voter resides. Registered voters may be further classified into active voters, inactive voters, and other types of registered voters (such as provisionally registered voters, voters whose registration applications are still being processed, or voters whose registration status is pending).

Registration drive

Related term: Voter registration drive

Appears in: Q17, A4–A9

An effort by a government authority, political party, or other entity to register to vote persons otherwise entitled to vote. Participants in a voter registration drive distribute voter registration forms, provide assistance in completing them, and return the forms to election offices for review.

Registration form

Related terms: Registration card, voter registration card, voter registration application

Appears in: Q9, B2, B3

An official sworn statement of information used by voters to register to vote. Registration forms may contain multiple updates on a single form.

Registration source

Related term: Registration mode

Appears in: Q17, A4–A9

The means through which a voter registration form is submitted to election officials for processing. Common registration sources include paper forms submitted through mail/fax/email, motor vehicle agencies, and registration forms submitted online.



Registration status

Related terms: Active voter, canceled voter, inactive voter

Appears in: Q10, A1, A12, A13

A term used by election officials to describe whether a voter's record shows that the voter is eligible to vote. Common status terms include active, inactive, and canceled.

Registration update

Related terms: New valid registration, rejected registration, transaction

Appears in: Q6, Q9, Q15, Q17, A2, A3, A7, E2

A registration transaction that modifies or edits voter information for an individual with a current, valid registration in the election jurisdiction. Examples of updates include a change to the individual's name, contact information, address (either within the same jurisdiction or an address change that crossed jurisdiction borders), or political party (where applicable).

Rejected ballot

Appears in: Q46c, B24–B28, B31–B33, C1, C6, C7, C9, E1, E3

A ballot that has been cast by a voter but cannot be counted due to a defect on the ballot, the ineligibility of the voter, or the ballot being received after the deadline for returning ballots.

Rejected registration

Related term: Invalid registration

Appears in: Q16, A3, A8

A registration transaction that did not result in the creation of a new registration record or an update to an existing registration record because the transaction was not completed properly or did not meet the requirements for registration according to state or federal law.

Risk limiting tabulation audit

Related term: Risk limiting audit (RLA)

Appears in: Q49, Q49b

A post-election audit procedure for checking a sample of ballots (or voter verifiable records). This procedure provides a pre-specified statistical chance of correcting the reported outcome of an election if the reported outcome is wrong (that is, if a full hand count would reveal an outcome different from the reported outcome).



S

Same-day registration (SDR)

Related terms: Election Day registration (EDR), same-day voter registration

Appears in: Q11–Q11b, Q46a, A2, E2, F9–F10

An act whereby a voter may register to vote on the same day that they cast a ballot in person. This may occur either on or before Election Day.

Scanner

Related terms: Ballot scanner, ballot tabulator

Appears in: Q36c, Q48a, F6

A device used to read the voter selection data from a paper ballot or ballot card.

Secrecy envelope

Related terms: Secrecy sleeve, privacy sleeve, inner envelope, identification envelope

Appears in: C9

An envelope that encloses a voted ballot to maintain the secrecy of how a voter marked their ballot. Some states or jurisdictions require voted mail ballots to be placed in a secrecy envelope when they are returned and will reject mail ballots that are not in a secrecy envelope.

Secure private network

Related terms: Voter registration system, registration database, centralized voter registration system

Appears in: Q7

A telecommunication network that is used to transmit information and data but is not publicly accessible.

Spoiled ballot

Related terms: Surrendered ballot, replacement or replaced ballot

Appears in: Q32, Q46a, C1, E2

A ballot that has been incorrectly marked or altered by a voter. A spoiled ballot is not cast, and the voter may request a new ballot to mark correctly.



State election office

An office that oversees election administration for a territory with its own government and borders within a larger country subordinate to a federal government. The Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) and Policy Survey collect data for the 50 U.S. states, five U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. The territories and the District of Columbia should complete the EAVS and Policy Survey as if they are states.

T

Top-down system

Appears in: Q4

A registration system that is hosted on a single, central platform or mainframe that is maintained by the state with information supplied by local jurisdictions.

Traditional machine tabulation audit

Appears in: Q49b

A tabulation audit in which records from a fixed number or percentage of randomly selected voting districts or voting machines are machine counted and compared to the originally reported vote totals.

Traditional manual tabulation audit

Appears in: Q49b

A tabulation audit in which records from a fixed number or percentage of randomly selected voting districts or voting machines are manually counted and compared to the originally reported vote totals.

Transaction

Related term: Registration form

Appears in: Q15, Q16, A3, A4–A9

A unit of work performed to a voter registration record within a voter registration database. Transactions may involve adding a new registration record, updating the record of an existing registered voter (such as updating the voter's name, contact information, or address), or removing a record if the individual is no longer an eligible voter in your jurisdiction. Multiple transactions may be performed on one voter registration record during the period between the close of registration for the 2022 general election and the close of registration for the 2024 general election. In addition, when a voter moves between jurisdictions, it may trigger registration transactions in the jurisdiction the voter was previously registered as well as in the jurisdiction that the voter is newly registered.



Transmitted ballot

Related term: Ballot transmission

Appears in: Q41, B5–B10, B11–B16, B17, C1, C2

A blank ballot that is sent from an election office to a voter to be marked and returned. Ballots are most commonly transmitted by mail but are sometimes transmitted by email or other electronic means to Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters and voters with disabilities.

Turnout

Related term: Citizen voting age population (CVAP)

The total number of voters in an election divided by the total number of potential voters in a given precinct or jurisdiction. When calculating turnout using Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) data, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) typically uses citizen voting age population (CVAP) as the denominator.

U

U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC)

Appears in: Q22a, F13

A federal agency created by the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) to assist the states regarding HAVA compliance and to distribute HAVA funds to the states. The EAC is also charged with creating voting system guidelines and operating the federal government's first voting system certification program. The EAC is also responsible for maintaining the National Voter Registration form, conducting research, and administering a national clearinghouse on elections that includes shared practices, information for voters, and other resources to improve elections. The data collected in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) and the Policy Survey assist the EAC in meeting its statutory requirements under HAVA and the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA).

U.S. Postal Service (USPS)

Appears in: Q31, Q40, A10, A11, B6, B12, B17, B19

An agency within the federal government that is responsible for providing postal service in the United States, including within its territories. The USPS may be involved in sending election mail, mailed ballots to voters, and voted ballots from voters to election offices.



Undeliverable

Related terms: Undeliverable ballot, undeliverable mail, undeliverable confirmation notice

Appears in: Q18a, Q19, A10, A11, B17, C1

A piece of mail or a ballot that is sent from an election office to a voter or an individual but cannot be delivered to its recipient. Reasons an item cannot be delivered may include the U.S. Postal Service is unable to deliver the item or the item is associated with an incorrect postal mail address, email address, or fax number. Items that are unable to be delivered by postal mail may be returned to the election office.

Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)

Related terms: UOCAVA voter, UOCAVA ballot, UOCAVA voting

Appears in: Q10, Q29, Q32, Q33–Q33b, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q44, Q45, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5–B10, B11–B16, B17, B18–B23, B24–B28, B29–B33, C1, F1, F2

An act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1986 requiring that the states and territories allow certain groups of citizens to register and vote absentee in elections for federal offices. These groups include Uniformed Services voters (members of the Uniformed Services, Merchant Marine, Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on active duty who may be residing domestically or overseas) and their eligible spouses and dependents, as well as overseas citizens (non-military U.S. citizens residing outside of the United States). These groups of voters are eligible to vote in their last place of residence in the United States. This act outlines processes by which these groups may participate in federal elections.

Uniformed Services voter

Related term: Military voter

Appears in: Q43, B1, B2–B3, B5–B10, B11–B16, B18–B23, B24–B28, B29–B33

A member of the Uniformed Services in active service, including Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on active duty. This includes the eligible spouses and dependents of these voters.

Unreturned

Related terms: Unreturned ballot, unreturned confirmation notice

Appears in: A10, C1

A mail piece or ballot that is sent from an election office to a voter or another individual but that is not returned to the election office, either by the recipient or by the deliverer (such as the U.S. Postal Service [USPS]).



V

Virtual private network (VPN)

Related terms: Voter registration system, registration database, centralized voter registration system

Appears in: Q7

A secure connection between a computing device and a computer network that allows data and information to be transmitted privately so it cannot be intercepted by other parties.

Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VMSG)

Appears in: Q22a

A set of specifications and requirements against which voting systems can be tested to determine if the systems meet required standards. Under Help America Vote Act (HAVA), the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is responsible for developing, maintaining, and approving these standards. Some factors examined under these tests include basic functionality, accessibility, and security capabilities.

Vote by mail (VBM)

Related terms: VBM, all-mail voting, mail voting, postal voting

Appears in: Q10, Q25–Q25a, Q32a

A method of voting by which eligible voters are mailed ballots and information packets by an election office (or, in some circumstances, issued over the counter from an election office). These ballots are marked unsupervised at a location of the voter's choosing before being returned to election officials. Voters can return their marked ballots by mail, to a voting location, or in drop boxes, depending on the jurisdiction. For the purposes of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), in-person absentee voting that takes place at an election office is considered early voting.

Vote center

Appears in: Q34, Q35–Q35a, Q36c, F11

A physical location where voters from multiple precincts may cast their ballots (i.e., voters are not assigned to one location).

Vote history

Related terms: Voter history, voting history

Appears in: Q6, F2

A record of whether a registered voter cast a ballot in previous elections.



Voter identification

Appears in: Q28a, Q46a, Q50–Q50c, C9, E2, E3

A means of proving a person’s identity for the purposes of casting a ballot in an election, according to the laws of the jurisdiction. Common forms of identification include driver’s licenses, passports, and state-issued identification cards.

Voter registration

Appears in: Q3, Q4–Q4a, Q5, Q6, Q8–Q8a, Q9–Q9a, Q10, Q11–Q11b, Q12–Q12a, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q25, Q26, Q32, Q33, Q35, Q38, Q46a, Q51b–Q51c, A1, A2, A3, A4–A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, B2, B3, C2, E2, F9–F10, F11

The requirement in most states for citizens to register with a state or local election office in order to be eligible to cast an official ballot in an election and, in some cases, to participate in certain election-related activities (including but not limited to signing petitions, serving as poll workers, and running for office).

Voter registration record

Related terms: Voter registration system, registration database, centralized voter registration system, transaction

Appears in: Q13, Q14, Q15, Q17, Q21, Q38, Q39, Q51b, A3, A11, A12, A13

An electronic record that contains information regarding an individual’s eligibility to vote in an election jurisdiction, including their registration number, registration date, name, party affiliation, birth date, residence address, precinct number, polling place address, vote history, etc.

Voter registration record removal

Related terms: Voter registration record, removed voter, list maintenance

Appears in: Q14, Q15, Q18a, Q19, Q21, A11, A12

An act whereby election officials remove a voter registration record from a voter registration roll after confirming that the individual associated with the record does not meet voter eligibility requirements under federal, state, or local law.

Voter registration roll

Related term: Voter registration list

Appears in: Q4, Q5, Q18a, Q19, Q46a, A11, A12, C2, E2

A list of the individuals that have registered on an electoral roll where a voter resides as a prerequisite for being entitled to vote.



Voter registration system (VRS)

Related terms: Voter registration database, registration database, centralized voter registration system

Appears in: Q4–Q4a, Q5, Q9, F11

A combination of hardware, software, or firmware and materials and documentation used to streamline the process of voter registration and to secure voter information in a county, state, or election jurisdiction by election administrators. A voter registration system is connected to a private network, administered through state or local jurisdictions, and holds the capability of administrative functions to aid in the voting process on Election Day. In some jurisdictions, VRSs may be interoperable with e-poll books, election night reporting systems, and/or election management systems. Voter registration systems are designed by either private sector manufacturers or in-house jurisdictions and are managed by manufacturers and jurisdictions based on high-level standards of cybersecurity and data infrastructure maintenance. The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) requires each state to have a centralized, statewide VRS. VRSs have multiple interfaces and can interact with motor vehicle agency systems, election officials, voters, and other stakeholders.

Voters with disabilities

Related terms: Persons with disabilities, disabled voters

Appears in: Q3, Q5, Q8a, Q17, Q19, Q26a, Q32–Q32d, Q33, Q34, Q36c–Q37b, Q49, A4–A9, C2, F3–F7, F12

Voters who may require assistance during the election process to interact with systems not designed using universal design.

Voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT)

Related terms: Voter-verified paper trail (VVPT), voter-verified paper record system (VVPRS)

Appears in: Q48a, F3–F4

Physical paper records of voted ballots as voters have cast them on an electronic voting system. If an election recount or audit is called for, the VVPAT provides a supporting record. The “voter-verified” part of the VVPAT refers to the fact that the voter is given the opportunity to verify that the choices indicated on the paper record correspond to the choices that the voter has made in casting their ballot. Thus, the result of an election is an electronic tally of the votes cast and a paper record of the individual votes that have been cast.

Voting district

Related terms: Precinct, district

Appears in: Q49b, D1

A political subdivision established within a specific geographic area.



Voting machine

Appears in: Q36, Q36c, Q48a, Q49, Q49b, F3–F6

The mechanical, electromechanical, and electric components of a voting system that the voter uses to view the ballot, indicate their selections, and verify those selections. In some instances, the voting machine also casts and tabulates the votes.

Voting System Test Laboratory (VSTL)

Appears in: Q22a

Privately owned testing laboratories that test voting systems (and other election systems) for conformance to the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) or other requirements, including individual state requirements. VSTLs are periodically reviewed for conformance to National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) administered by the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST).

W

Witness signature

Related term: Notary signature

Appears in: Q28a, C7, C9

The requirement that a ballot not marked under the supervision of an election worker (which may include mail ballots, Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act [UOCAVA] absentee ballots, Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots [FWAB], and accessible absentee voting ballots) include a signature from a person who is not the voter and who can attest that the ballot was marked by the correct voter or that the voter was entitled to vote using the method by which the ballot was cast. Some states have additional requirements for who may serve as a witness.