Registered Voters

Total Number of Registered and Eligible Voters 2016-2020

- 2016: 214.1 M
- 2018: 211.6 M
- 2020: 228.0 M

6.5% Increase
Total number of voters who cast a ballot that was counted, 2016 - 2020

- 2016: 140.1 M
- 2018: 120.3 M
- 2020: 161.3 M
Mode of Voter Turnout

Mode of Turnout

- **Election Day**
  - 2016: 54.5%
  - 2018: 58.2%
  - 2020: 30.5%

- **Mail**
  - 2016: 24.5%
  - 2018: 25.6%
  - 2020: 43.1%

- **In-Person Early**
  - 2016: 25.3%
  - 2018: 22.0%
  - 2020: 30.6%

- **UOCAVA, Provisional and Other**
  - 2016: 2.1%
  - 2018: 1.6%
  - 2020: 2.2%
- EAVS Data on states all VBM from 2016 to 2020.
- Dark is Statewide
- Shaded is some or many counties or jurisdictions in state all VBM
- NJ implemented EV.
Mail Voting Challenges

PBS Wisconsin
Postmarks Cause Absentee Ballot Confusion

npr
Signed, Sealed, Undelivered: Thousands Of Mail-In Ballots Rejected For Tardiness

FiveThirtyEight
If You Wait Until Your State’s Deadline To Mail Your Ballot, You May Be Too Late

nj.com
Expect your mail to take longer after processing center’s roof collapse, U.S. Postal Service says

npr
Mail Delivery Is About To Get Slower And Pricier Just In Time For The Holidays

Dogwood
Snail Mail: Virginia Voters Frustrated by Mail-In Ballot Delays

Early voting began Sept. 17. Registrar mailed my VA ballot shortly after. NO BALLOT YET (or any other mail for days—and I get a lot). How many Virginians are in this predicament? I suspect many are. U.S. Postal Service, heal thyself!

11:42 AM · Oct 1, 2021 · Twitter Web App
Early/In-Person Voting Challenges

Polling Places Are Closing Due To COVID-19. It Could Tip Races In 1 Swing State

Delays in verifying mail-in ballots will slow election tally

Wisconsin polling locations closing due to lack of workers ahead of April primary

Onslaught of absentee ballots slowed election results in Scott County

America in Line

Long before Election Day, voters across the country have been lining up to cast their ballots. We sent teams of reporters and photographers to six cities — Houston, Albuquerque, Chattanooga, Sarasota, Atlanta and Columbus — to capture how people feel as they wait for their chance to be heard.
Options in Voting

- Election Day
- Early Voting/Vote Centers
- Absentee/Mail/E-mail/Other
- 3 different operations
- More options provided, more investment needed, not less or same
- Different demographics and communities want early voting, election day, or weekend voting, absentee or vote by mail and there has been some shifting of favored option. #FundElections
• Absentee/Mail Voting will need to be option
• Online Request for Ballot: process easier with technology, databases for verification
• Verification of Identity = Signature comparison, personal identification number, or witness.
• Mail Ballot Tracking
• Timely Reporting of Results
• Overseas and Military Voters Delay
• First and Emergency Responders
• Voters with Disabilities need option without handling paper.
• Technology key to security & integrity
An Overview of the EAC
Help America Vote Act

- Enacted by the Congress to make sweeping reforms to the nation's voting process
- Improved voting system and access issues identified following the contested 2000 presidential election
- Created new mandates for states to follow in several key areas of election administration
Primary Missions

- Distributes, administers and audits the use of HAVA funds
- Adopts voluntary voting system guidelines, certifies voting systems and accredit testing laboratories
- Develops guidance to meet HAVA requirements
- Serves as a national clearinghouse of information on election administration
- Maintains the National Mail Voter Registration Form
EAC Commissioners

- Bipartisan
- Selected by Congressional leaders of the majority and minority parties
- Appointed by the President
- Confirmed by the U.S. Senate

EAC Chairman
Donald Palmer

EAC Vice Chair
Thomas Hicks

EAC Commissioner
Christy McCormick

EAC Commissioner
Benjamin Hovland
VVSG 2.0
Standards Development +
Testing =
Certification
What is goal of VVSG 2.0?

• VVSG 2.0 was designed to meet the challenges ahead, to replace decade’s old voting system standards, to improve the voter experience, and provide necessary safeguards to protect the integrity of the voting process
Forty-two states and D.C. use or refer to some aspect of the federal testing and certification program in addition to state-specific testing and certification of systems.

The few states that do not require federal certification typically still rely on the federal program to some extent, and use voting systems created by vendors that have been federally certified.

VVSG 2.0 Major Updates

• Improved cybersecurity requirements to secure voting and election management systems associated with the administration of elections.
  – Software independence
  – Requires systems to be air-gapped from other networks and disallows the use of wireless technologies
  – Physical security
  – Multi-factor authentication
  – System integrity
  – Data protection

• Interoperability
  – Ensures devices are capable of importing and exporting data in common data formats
  – Requires manufacturers to provide complete specifications of how the format is implemented
  – Requires that encoded data uses a publicly available method
VVSG 2.0 Major Updates

- **Improved accessibility** requirements to enhance the voting experience for voters with disabilities:
  - VVSG 2.0 allows for systems where all voters can vote *privately and independently* throughout the voting process:
    * Marking, Verifying, Casting
  - Language access throughout the process
  - Improved documentation requirements for accessibility testing
  - Voter privacy features
  - Accessibility requirements derived from federal laws

- **Other Changes**
  - Ballot secrecy
  - **Improved auditability**
  - User-centered design
  - Reorganized to simplify usage and focus on functional requirements

- **Manuals**
  - Penetration testing
  - Component testing pilot program
Since the Testing & Certification Program started, 71 systems have been certified.

2 systems have been certified in 2021 and 4 are currently being tested.

– All of these are modifications of existing systems.
In 2018 and 2020, for the first time since 2010, EAC received grant funds under the authority of Section 101 to provide grants to states with an emphasis on *election security*.

- **2018**: $380,000,000
- **2020**: $425,000,000

**2020 Cares Act**: States expended 82% of the roughly $400 million Cares Act Grants provided by Congress.
State Investment in Elections

- In-depth review of local spending on election administration to identify gaps, lack of uniformity, where State can find efficiencies of centralized services
- State Investment into Voting Systems/Voter Registration Systems to allow local procurement of latest technology
- Early Voting (technology to allow real time verification of eligibility, voter registration systems)
- Election Day polling place infrastructure & Training (poll workers & electronic poll books)
- Online Portals to Request Absentee/Mail Ballots
Questions?