



**FVAP.GOV**  
FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

# POST-ELECTION VOTING SURVEY: STATE ELECTION OFFICIALS (SEO)

TECHNICAL REPORT

# 2023

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# INTRODUCTION AND KEY FINDINGS

**T**he Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is a customer service-focused, census-type survey that is sent to state election officials (SEO) after every U.S. general election. The survey is sent to state election officials in all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The primary purpose of the survey is to evaluate the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) overall customer service approach with SEOs as part of FVAP's responsibilities under the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)*, codified in Chapter 203 of Title 52, U.S.C. and sections 1566 and 1566a of Title 10, U.S.C. Individuals covered under *UOCAVA* include Service members, their eligible family members, and overseas citizens.

This survey helps FVAP to understand how it can best engage election officials and identify areas where its processes can be improved. The analysis presented in this report is an evaluation of the extent to which FVAP is achieving its mission and what actions FVAP might be able to take in the future to improve its products and services. In addition, the data collected help FVAP determine whether legislative changes have been successful in removing barriers for absentee voting and help the agency identify any remaining obstacles to voting by those populations covered by *UOCAVA*.

The data gathered in the PEVS-SEO allow for FVAP to evaluate SEO viewpoints and usage of FVAP products and services, SEO interaction with local election officials (LEO), state procedures for registration/ballot requests and the processing of ballots, and SEO implementation status of the Council of State Governments' (CSG) Overseas Voting Initiative (OVI) recommendations.

In determining the key findings for the PEVS-SEO, FVAP took into account that the survey has a very small sample size of only 55 recipients.<sup>1</sup> Out of this number, 40 SEOs responded to the survey, giving FVAP an overall response rate of 73 percent. However, the response rate for each individual sub-question is substantially lower due to the

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<sup>1</sup> There is no exact number to define what a small sample size is, but based on the 2020, 2018, and the 2016 PEVS-SEO surveys, a high variability in the results between states is visible. A high variability in results is typically associated with having a small sample size.

survey skip logic employed. This means that a small number of responses have high influence over the aggregated results for each question. Therefore, one must keep this in mind when viewing the results in a percentage format.

The following are key findings from the 2022 PEVS-SEO:

- In 2022, 95 percent of SEOs were satisfied with FVAP.gov, which is an increase from the 2020 rate of 90 percent.
- FVAP did conduct 16 in-person trainings to election officials while at state conferences during the 2022 election cycle. One in 10 SEOs took FVAP's Election Official (EO) online training in 2022, continuing a downward trend from the 39 percent of SEOs who took the training in 2016. However, 43 percent of SEOs referred LEOs to FVAP EO online training, a 16-percentage-point increase from 2020.
- The share of SEOs who used FVAP's monthly EO newsletter improved to 49 percent in 2022, up from 38 percent in 2020 but still a large decrease from 80 percent in 2016.
- Fifty-three percent of SEOs referred LEOs to FVAP staff support, a 19-percentage-point increase from 34 percent in 2020.

SEOs also reported how policy changes, if at all, have affected *UOCAVA* voting in their states:<sup>2</sup>

- Sixty-eight percent of states reported they allowed *UOCAVA* voters to register to vote online, which is similar to the percentages from 2018 and 2020 (67% and 70%, respectively).
- Of the 45 percent of states that reported having a statutory requirement for processing FPCAs in a timely manner, a time limit of one or two days was most common in 2022.
- The FPCA remains the main absentee ballot request form that ensures *UOCAVA* protections, with 95 percent of SEOs reporting this ensures *UOCAVA* protections in 2022, similar to 2016, 2018, and 2020 (96%, 100%, and 96%, respectively).
- In 2022, three-quarters of SEOs reported their state provided confirmation of ballot receipt to *UOCAVA* voters through a website or online system, whereas three in five provide confirmation via email, and 11 percent provide proactive confirmation.
- Seventy-nine percent of states that responded reported accepting ballots without a secrecy envelope.
- The majority of respondents (58%, 72%, 88%, and 75%, respectively for each CSG OVI Technology Working Group recommendation) reported either having already implemented or planning to implement before the November 2024 election the four CSG OVI Technology Working Group recommendations regarding data standardization/performance metrics.

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<sup>2</sup> Note that the percentages reported within this finding and within the rest of the report are based entirely on the survey respondents' answers. FVAP did not conduct any additional research or verification in relation to actual state policies. Respondent error could affect the results presented within this report.

These key findings will be taken into consideration as part of FVAP's preparations for the upcoming 2024 General Election cycle.

## 1.1 // Legislative Requirement

The 2022 PEVS-SEO Technical Report is one of four interrelated reports evaluating those covered under *UOCAVA* and those that support them. The other three 2022 reports are the Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM) Technical Report, the Post-Election Voting Survey of Voting Assistance Officers (PEVS-VAO) Technical Report, and the Overseas Citizen Population Analysis (OCPA).

These reports fulfill the statistical analyses required by *UOCAVA*. FVAP, under the guidance of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD P&R), is responsible for implementing *UOCAVA* and evaluating the effectiveness of its programs. As a customer satisfaction survey, the PEVS-SEO fulfills the obligations of *UOCAVA* §20301(b)(1), which directs FVAP to “consult State and local election officials.”

In addition, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 1000.04 assigns the USD P&R as the “Presidential designee” to execute the responsibilities stated within *UOCAVA*. FVAP works under the direction of the USD P&R to carry out these responsibilities. Under these authorities, FVAP provides voter registration and voting information to those eligible to vote in U.S. federal elections. FVAP provides assistance directly through resources like the Voting Assistance Guide, FVAP.gov, and its customer service center. FVAP also helps train and provide guidance on *UOCAVA* voting to VAOs and election officials. SEOs are crucial to FVAP providing voting information to *UOCAVA* voters.

In October 2009, *UOCAVA* was amended by the *Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act*, Title V, Subtitle H of P.L. 111-84, National Defense Authorization Act Fiscal Year 2010. Among its provisions, *UOCAVA* (as amended) requires FVAP to evaluate the effectiveness of its activities carried out under section 20305. FVAP is required to assess the voter registration and participation rates of *UOCAVA* voters, describe the communication between states and the federal government in carrying out the requirements of *UOCAVA*, and describe the utilization of voter assistance under section 1566a of 10 U.S.C. The PEVS-SEO is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate SEO and LEO assistance to *UOCAVA* voters and satisfy the mandates of *UOCAVA*.

## 1.2 // PEVS-SEO Methodology

FVAP administers the PEVS-SEO to SEOs after every general election. The 2022 PEVS-SEO is the fourth time that this survey was conducted, with the prior surveys sent out after the 2020, 2018, and 2016 General Elections. FVAP contracted Fors Marsh to administer and analyze the 2022 PEVS-SEO.

The PEVS-SEO is a non-anonymous and non-mandatory census that is sent to SEOs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. As there are only 55 survey recipients, a

small number of responses have a high influence over the aggregated results for each question, especially because most of the survey questions contain skip logic. Due to this, it is recommended that the total number of responses per sub-question is also considered when interpreting the results for each question. The response rate for the 2022 PEVS-SEO was 73 percent. This is a decrease from 2020, 2018, and 2016, which had response rates of 85 percent, 93 percent, and 91 percent, respectively.

## SURVEY DESIGN

The 2022 PEVS-SEO's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number is 0704-0643, with an expiration date of December 31, 2025.

The 2022 survey instrument consisted of 35 questions and closely resembled the 2020 survey instrument.<sup>3</sup> In addition to making the necessary changes to the dates within the survey, the other following changes were also made to the 2022 survey instrument:

- Question 5 was added as a new question: "How much do you agree or disagree with this statement: LEOs found it easy to navigate and find information on FVAP.gov."
- In the "FVAP Policy and Research" section, the question "How useful were the following FVAP policy-related products?" was removed.
- In question 20, the response option "online registration" was added to the existing responses.
- In the "CSG Overseas Voting Initiative" section, the question "Was your office aware of the CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group recommendations?" was removed.
- In question 26, sub-question d., "SEOs, LEOs" was replaced with "election officials."
- In question 33, sub-question b., "Asking voters to identify their sex" was changed to "Asking voters to identify their formal title (Mr., Ms., Mrs., Miss)."

The survey instrument and the email communications were approved by the Department of Defense's (DoD) Office of People Analytics (OPA) and OMB after finalization. A full version of the 2022 PEVS-SEO survey instrument can be found in Appendix A, and email communications can be found in Appendix B.

## SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

The PEVS-SEO is a web-based survey programmed and administered using the Voxco survey platform. Each state was assigned a customized survey link, which the SEO could forward to the most appropriate person to fill out the survey within their office. During the fielding period, SEOs had the freedom to reopen the survey and change their answers or skip certain questions and answer them later. They also had the option of printing out the entire blank survey instrument if they wanted to review all the questions before responding.

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<sup>3</sup> 2020 PEVS-SEO, pg. 35, <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/PEVS-SEO-Tech-Report-Final.pdf>

The first PEVS-SEO email invitation was sent to SEOs in late January 2023. After this, 10 survey reminders were sent before the scheduled survey close date of February 28, 2023. However, due to low response rates, the survey was extended to March 6, 2023, with an additional reminder sent. The survey was then extended to March 17, 2023, with additional reminders being sent, including additional reminders to specific states (Ohio, New York, and California). FVAP staff also reached out to SEOs to encourage them to complete the survey.



# ANALYSES

The analyses presented in this report are key areas of evaluation and allow the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) to better understand successful program areas and areas of improvement, as well as to identify overall policy shifts and trends in the states. The data presented within this analyses section are solely descriptive. Statistical analyses were not performed on the data due to the small survey recipient size. To protect the privacy of the survey respondents, all data within this report are in their aggregated form and are not presented at the individual state level.

Where the data are available, FVAP compares the 2022 data with the previous 2020, 2018, and 2016 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) results. Given that the PEVS-SEO is a survey, some states may have completed it in one year, but not another. Thus, the mix of states responding can impact the findings from year to year. There are several analyses presented in this report in which 2016 data points are missing. This is because the data in reference were not collected by the 2016 survey and therefore do not exist. Regardless of whether the election was a presidential or midterm election, this should not affect how a state election official (SEO) would respond to the survey questions or the level of usefulness of the results to FVAP. Therefore, comparing 2022 data to previous years data still yields valuable information.

The analyses chapter is divided into four parts. The first part analyzes how SEOs interact with local election officials (LEO) in regard to *UOCAVA* voting, what SEOs think of FVAP products and services, and whether they share or refer them to LEOs. The second part examines how states handle registration and ballot request issues. The third part explores how states process returned *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* ballots, and the fourth part shows us the percentage of SEOs that are aware of the Council of State Governments (CSG) Overseas Voting Initiative (OVI) Technology Working Group recommendations and their implementation status.



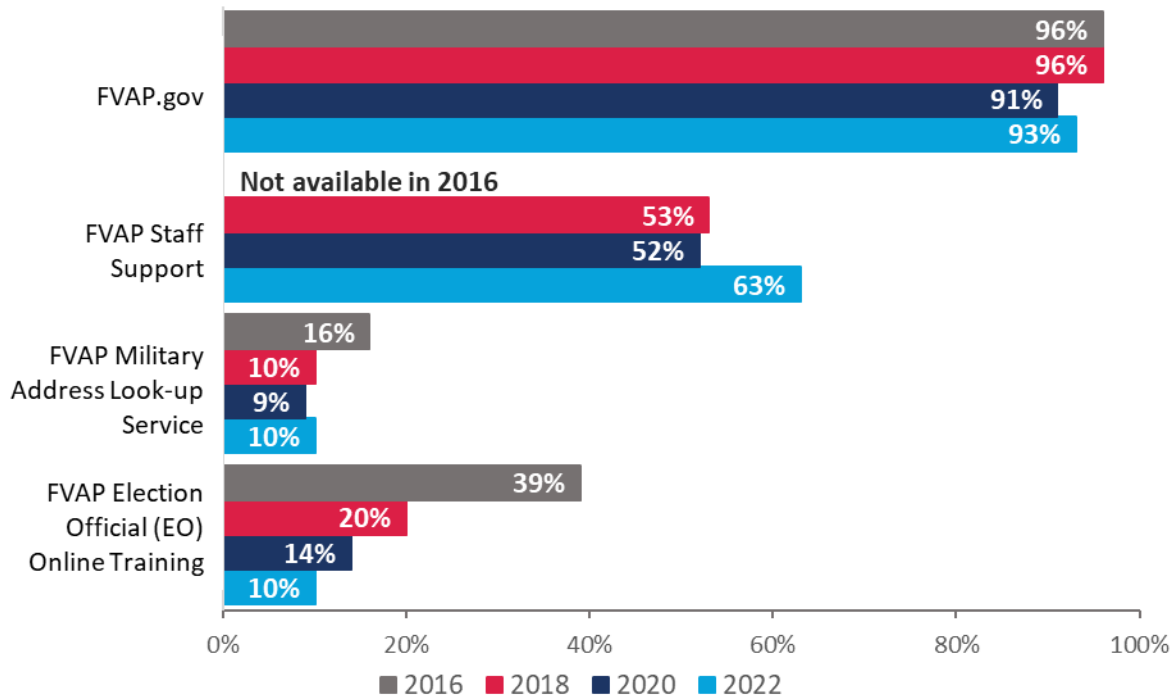
## 2.1 // Part 1: Assessment of FVAP Products and Services and SEO Interactions with LEOs

FVAP relies on SEOs to provide guidance and to share information and resources regarding *UOCAVA* voting to LEOs. In turn, FVAP provides the products and services for SEOs in order to do this and have them reconcile FVAP's information with existing state law. It is important for FVAP to get feedback from SEOs on these products and services and find out whether they have been using and sharing them with LEOs.

The most common products and services that FVAP offers to SEOs are FVAP.gov, FVAP staff support, FVAP military address look-up service, and FVAP Election Official (EO) online training. FVAP.gov has a section dedicated to election officials where they can go to learn about *UOCAVA*, take the EO online training, and find information on how they can best serve *UOCAVA* voters. FVAP staff support assists election officials with any questions or requests they might have and are available by email or telephone during standard business hours. FVAP's military address look-up service assists election officials by searching for the addresses of active duty military (ADM) members who have had a ballot returned due to having an old address. FVAP's EO online training goes over the *UOCAVA*, election official responsibilities under *UOCAVA*, and how election officials can best serve *UOCAVA* voters.

SEOs generally used FVAP products and services in 2022 at a similar percentage compared to 2020, except for FVAP staff support, which increased by 11 percentage points, its highest mark since it was first asked in 2018. As seen in Figure 1, FVAP.gov continued to be the most used product or service, with 93 percent of SEOs using it. There was a 29-percentage-point decrease in SEOs using FVAP EO online training from 2016. However, FVAP did conduct 16 in-person trainings to election officials while at state conferences during the 2022 election cycle.

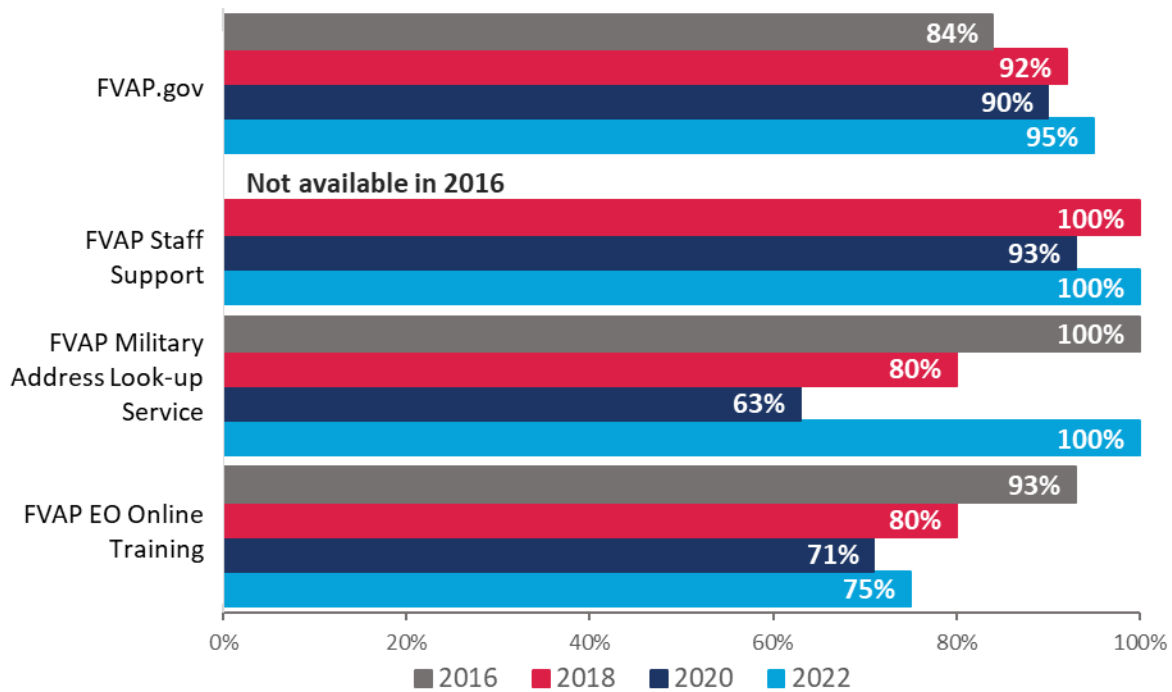
**Figure 1. Percentage of SEOs that Used FVAP.gov, FVAP Support Staff, FVAP Military Address Look-up Service, and FVAP EO Online Training from 2016 to 2022<sup>4</sup>**



<sup>4</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 1

Figure 2 below shows that satisfaction rates for all FVAP products and services increased from 2020 to 2022. Satisfaction with both FVAP staff support and FVAP military address look-up service improved to 100 percent, up from 93 percent and 63 percent, respectively. Satisfaction with FVAP.gov increased by five percentage points to 95 percent, whereas satisfaction with FVAP EO online training increased by four percentage points to 75 percent.

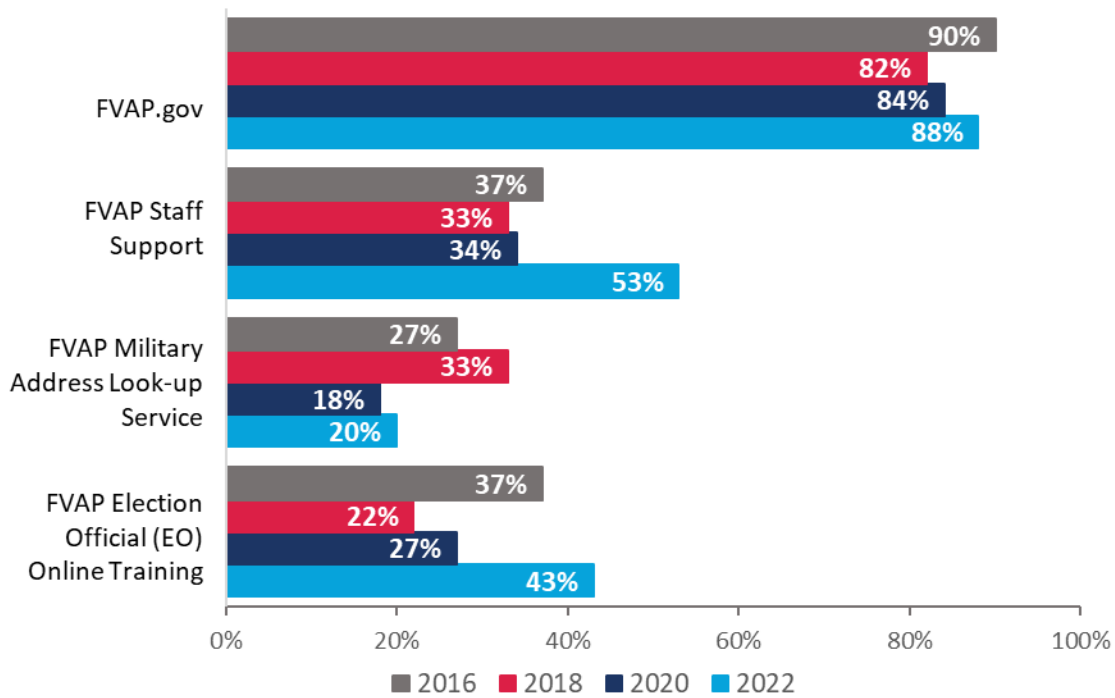
**Figure 2. Percentage of SEOs that Were Satisfied with FVAP.gov, FVAP Support Staff, FVAP Military Address Look-Up Service, and FVAP EO Online Training from 2016 to 2022<sup>5</sup>**



<sup>5</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 2, The percentages for the answers “very satisfied” and “satisfied” were aggregated. Interpret with caution due to the low number of observations. For 2022, FVAP.gov  $n = 37$ . FVAP Staff Support  $n = 25$ . FVAP Military Address Look-Up Service and FVAP EO Online Training  $n = 4$

The percentage of SEOs that referred LEOs to FVAP.gov and FVAP military address look-up service did not change much from 2020. However, both FVAP staff support and FVAP EO online training both saw notable increases compared to 2020, as seen in Figure 3 below. FVAP staff support increased by 19 percentage points to 53 percent in 2022, whereas FVAP EO online training increased by 16 percentage points to 43 percent.

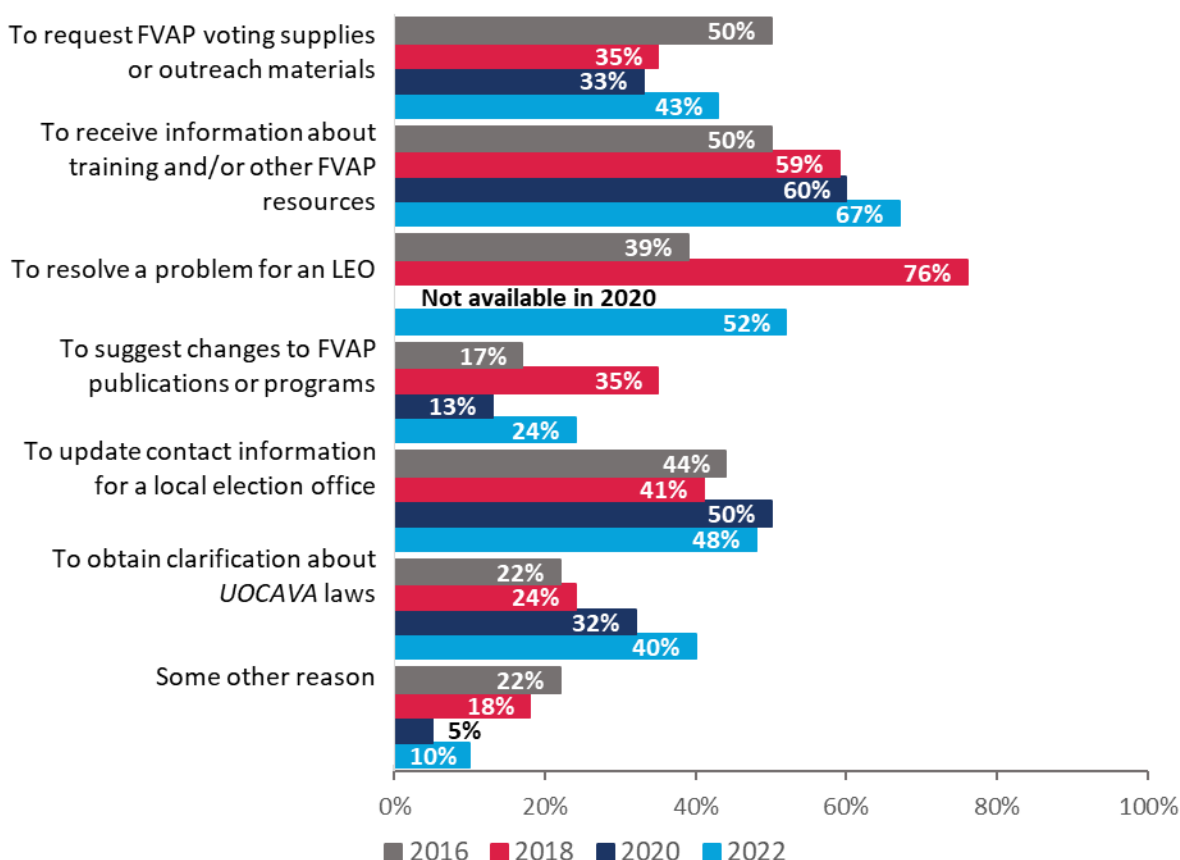
**Figure 3. Percentage of SEOs that Referred LEOs to FVAP.gov, FVAP Support Staff, FVAP Military Address Look-Up Service, and FVAP EO Online Training from 2016 to 2022<sup>6</sup>**



<sup>6</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 3

Figure 4 below shows the different reasons why SEOs referred LEOs to FVAP staff support. The most popular reason is to receive information about training, other FVAP resources, or both, up 7 percentage points from 2020 to 67 percent. The share of SEOs referring LEOs to suggest changes to FVAP publications or programs increased by 11 percentage points from 2020 to 24 percent, whereas the share of SEOs referring LEOs to request FVAP voting supplies or outreach materials increased by 10 percentage points to 43 percent. There were no notable decreases compared to the 2020 PEVS-SEO.

**Figure 4. Reasons Why SEOs Referred LEOs to FVAP Staff Support<sup>7</sup>**

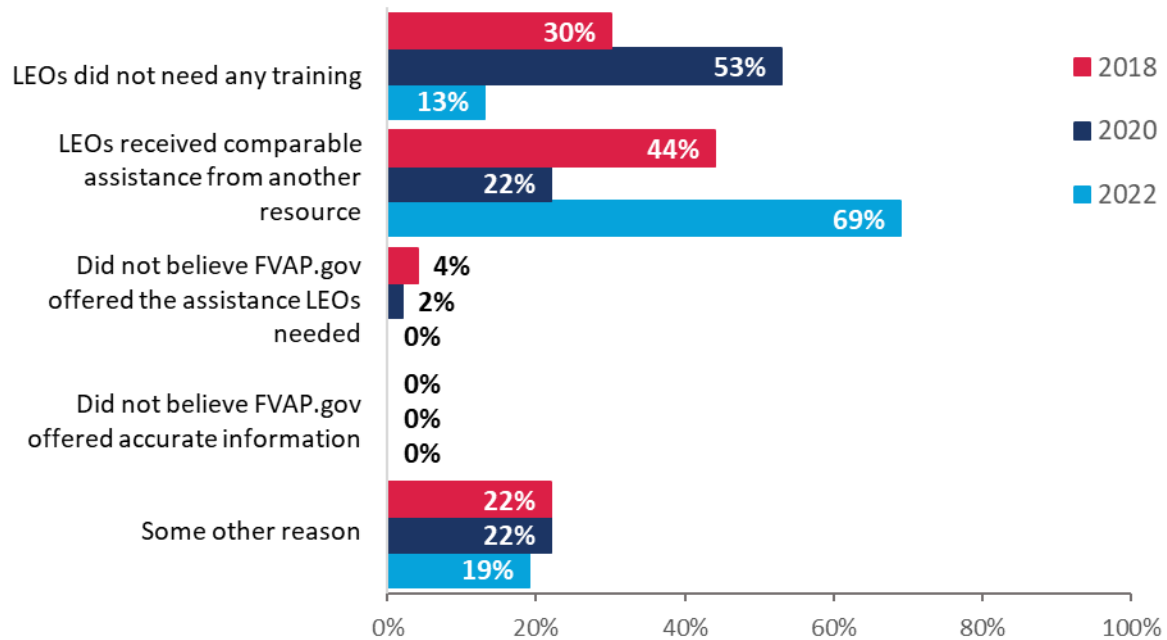


FVAP's EO online training is one of the most important products and services that FVAP offers to election officials. Because of this, the survey examined the reasons why SEOs did not refer LEOs to this product.

<sup>7</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 6

Figure 5 below shows that the most common reason was because LEOs received comparable assistance from another resource, a 47-percentage-point increase from 2020, and a 25-percentage-point increase from 2016, the previous high point.

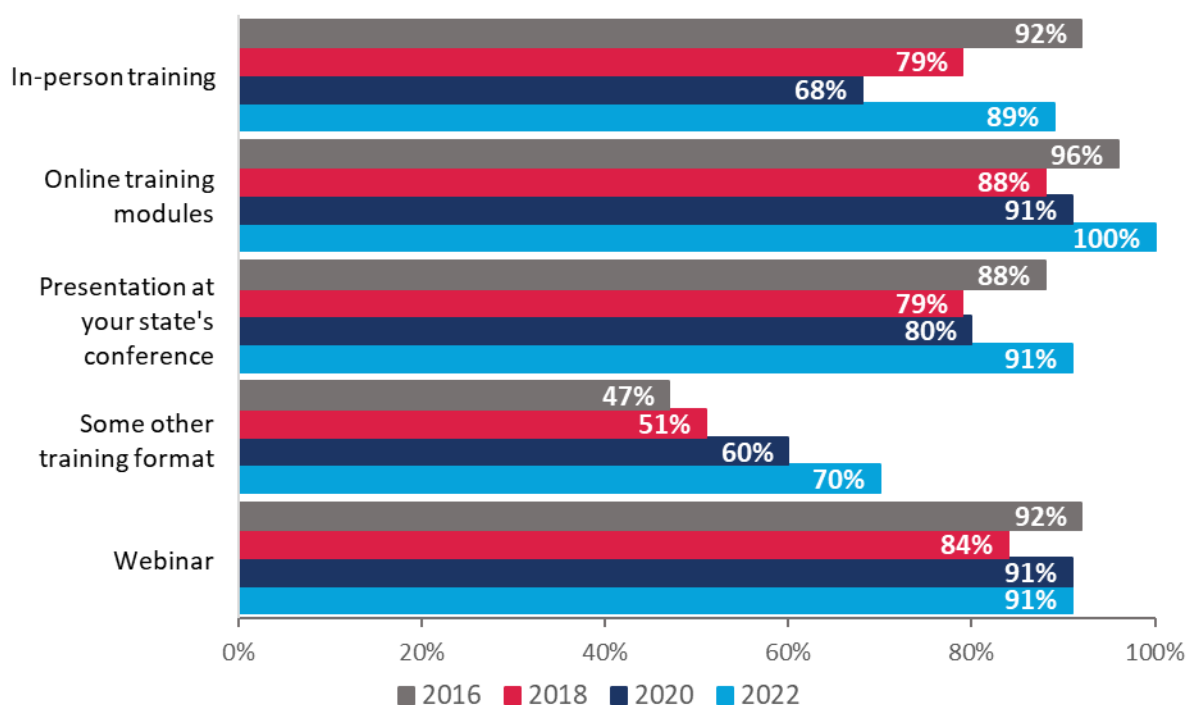
**Figure 5. Main Reasons Why SEOs Did Not Refer LEOs to FVAP EO Online Training<sup>8</sup>**



<sup>8</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 10. The response item “Did not believe FVAP.gov offered accurate information” was asked in 2018, 2020, and 2022, although no state indicated this was the main reason they did not refer LEOs to FVAP EO training.

The PEVS-SEO survey also looked into the usefulness of different training types. In 2022, SEOs found all training types more useful or as useful as they did in 2020, as seen in Figure 6 below. All SEOs surveyed found online training modules useful, whereas 91 percent found both a webinar and a presentation at their state’s conference useful. There was a 21-percentage-point increase in SEOs finding in-person training useful, due in large part to the resumption of in-person events after COVID–19-related disruptions in 2020.

**Figure 6. Usefulness of the Different Training Types for LEOs According to SEOs<sup>9</sup>**

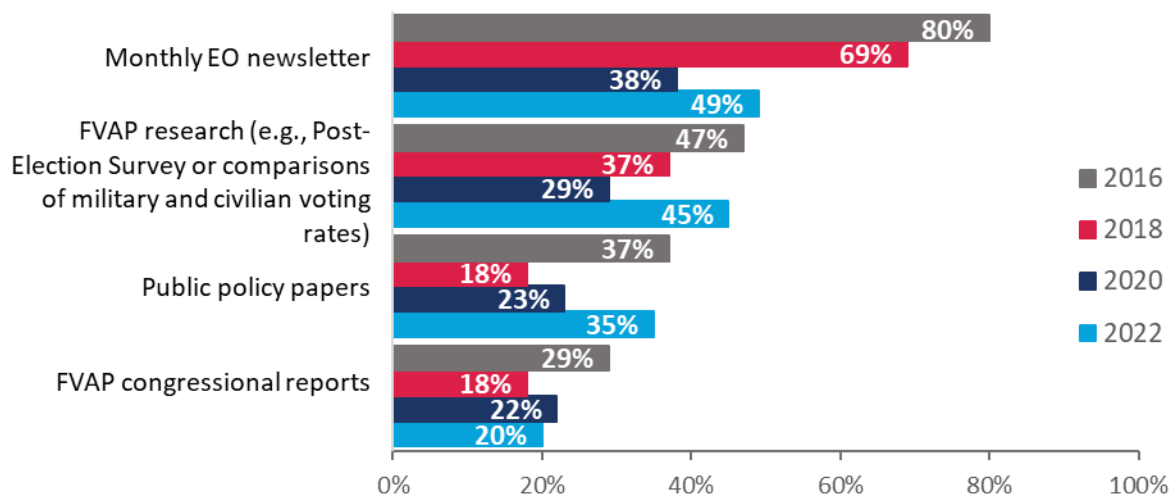


In addition to the products and services mentioned previously, FVAP also offers policy-related products to election officials. These are the monthly Election Official (EO) newsletter, FVAP research studies and reports, public policy papers, and FVAP congressional reports.

<sup>9</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 11

As shown in Figure 7 below, use of policy-related products has somewhat recovered from lows in 2018 and 2020, but has not fully reached levels seen in 2016, its high point. Use of the monthly EO newsletter increased by 11 percentage points from 2020, but is still 31 percentage points short of its mark in 2016. FVAP research and public policy papers both improved to within 2 percentage points of what was seen in 2016.

**Figure 7. Use of One of the Following FVAP Policy-Related Products by SEOs<sup>10</sup>**

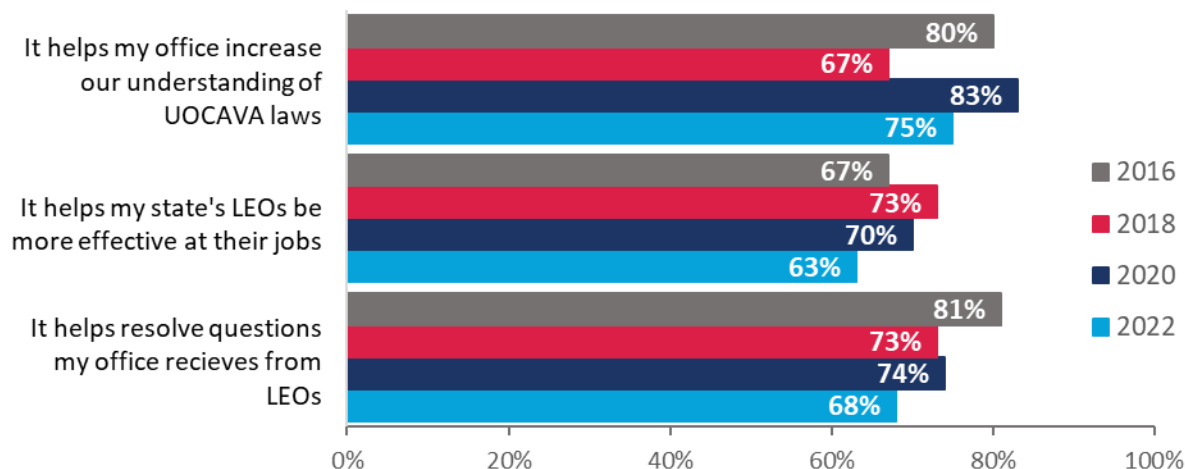


<sup>10</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 8



The majority of SEOs continue to find the information provided by FVAP helps their office resolve questions they receive from LEOs, helps LEOs be more effective, and helps their office increase their understanding of *UOCAVA* laws, as seen in Figure 8.

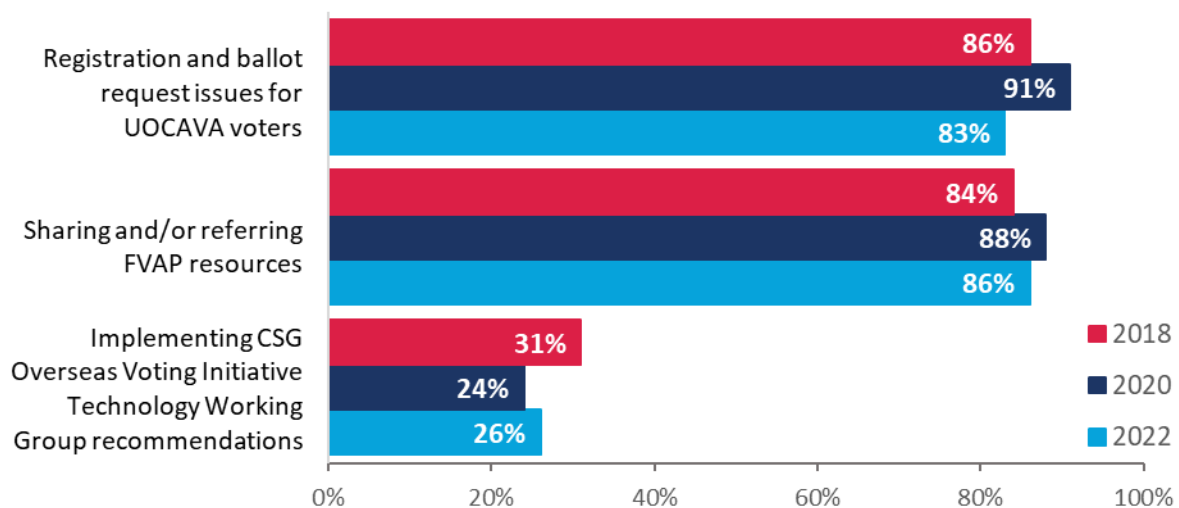
**Figure 8. Percentage of SEOs that Agreed with Statements Regarding Information Provided by FVAP<sup>11</sup>**



<sup>11</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 12

As seen in Figure 9 below, the share of SEOs assisting LEOs with the tasks shown below has not changed significantly. Eighty-six percent of SEOs assisted LEOs with sharing FVAP resources or referring FVAP resources, or both, whereas 83 percent of SEOs assisted LEOs with registration and ballot request issues for *UOCAVA* voters. However, the share of SEOs assisting with registration and ballot request issues for *UOCAVA* voters did decrease by 8 percentage points to 83 percent in 2022. The share of SEOs assisting LEOs with implementing CSG OVI Technology Working Group recommendations increased by 2 percentage points to 26 percent. A description of the CSG OVI Technology Working Group and its recommendations can be found in Part 4 of this analyses section.

**Figure 9. Percentage of SEOs that Assisted LEOs with Registration and Ballot Request Issues, Sharing and/or Referring FVAP Resources, and Implementing CSG OVI Technology Working Group Recommendations<sup>12</sup>**



<sup>12</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 34

## 2.2 // Part 2: Registration and Ballot Request Issues

SEOs must be aware of the registration and ballot request responsibilities that they are required to fulfill to ensure *UOCAVA* voters receive the protection and assistance needed to complete the absentee voting process for federal elections.

Some of these responsibilities include the following:

- Provide *UOCAVA* voters with an option to request and receive voter registration and absentee ballot applications by electronic transmissions and establish electronic transmission options for delivery of blank absentee ballots to *UOCAVA* voters;
- Transmit validly requested absentee ballots to *UOCAVA* voters no later than 45 days before an election for federal office when the request has been received by that date, except where an undue hardship waiver is approved by the Department of Defense (DoD) for that election;
- Take steps to ensure that electronic transmission procedures protect the security of the balloting process and the privacy of the identity and personal data of *UOCAVA* voters.
- Ensure the acceptance of the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to all elections for federal office;
- Accept otherwise valid voter registration applications, absentee ballot applications, voted ballots, or FWABs without regard to state notarization requirements, or restrictions on paper type, or envelope type; and
- Allow *UOCAVA* voters to track the receipt of their absentee ballots through a free access system.

In addition to the above responsibilities, states are also required to ensure *UOCAVA* voters receive certain protections that allow them to successfully navigate the absentee ballot process. These protections are enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice (DoJ) and apply to all federal elections.

These protections include:

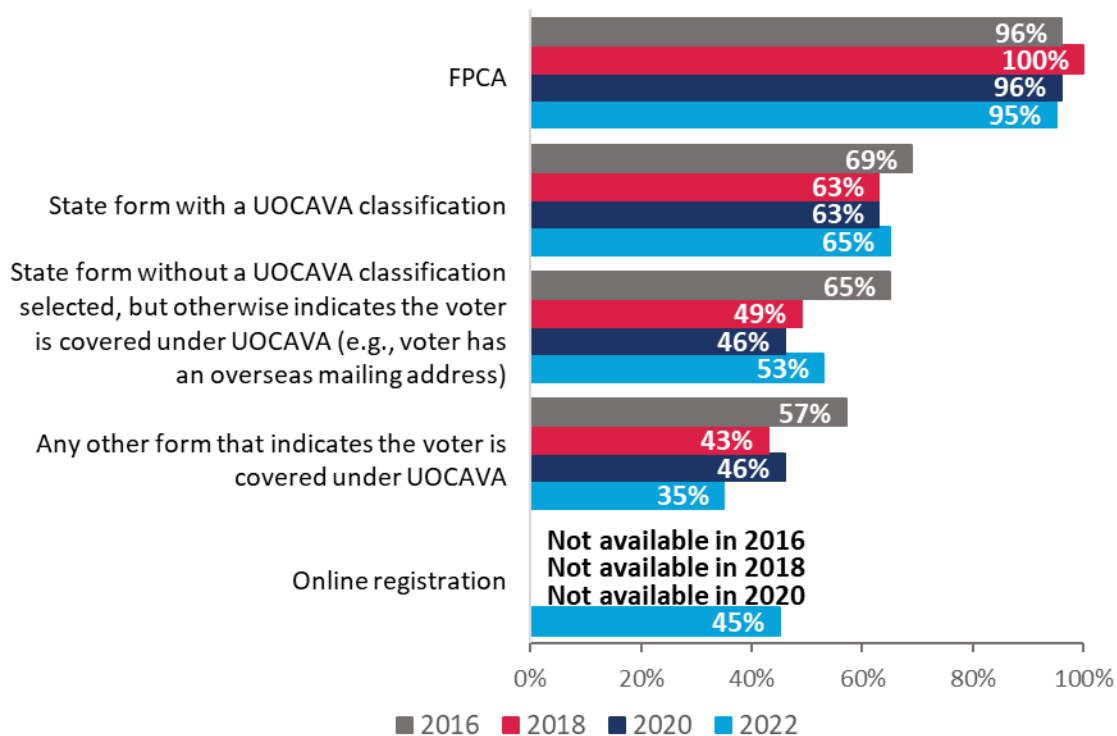
- The right to register to vote and request an absentee ballot and use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA);
- The right to receive an absentee ballot at least 45 days before an election, if a request is received by that date;
- The right to request and receive a voter registration form, absentee ballot request, and blank absentee ballot electronically;
- The right to cast a FWAB under certain conditions;
- The right to access a ballot tracking system that tells voters whether their ballot has been received by the appropriate state election official; and

- The right to submit otherwise valid voted ballots even if they are not notarized, and even if they are printed on a nonstandard paper size or sent in a nonstandard-type envelope.<sup>13</sup>

This and previous PEVS-SEO reports show that states do not ensure these protections in the same ways. The analyses in this section will show how states treat and process voter registration and ballot request forms and ballots, and how they handle different issues that may come up related to the *UOCAVA* voting process.

Variation in ensuring *UOCAVA* protections can be seen in Figure 10 below. This figure shows that some states do not grant *UOCAVA* protections for voters who use some other type of form other than the FPCA for registering to vote, requesting a ballot, or both. This most often happens with online registration or another form indicating voters are covered under *UOCAVA*. This demonstrates the importance of FVAP distributing and promoting the FPCA as the one universal national form for *UOCAVA* voters to use to ensure they receive the *UOCAVA* protections they are entitled to.

**Figure 10. Percentage of States that Grant *UOCAVA* Protections to *UOCAVA* Voters if They Use the Following Absentee Ballot Request Forms (States Were Able to Choose More than One Answer)<sup>14</sup>**

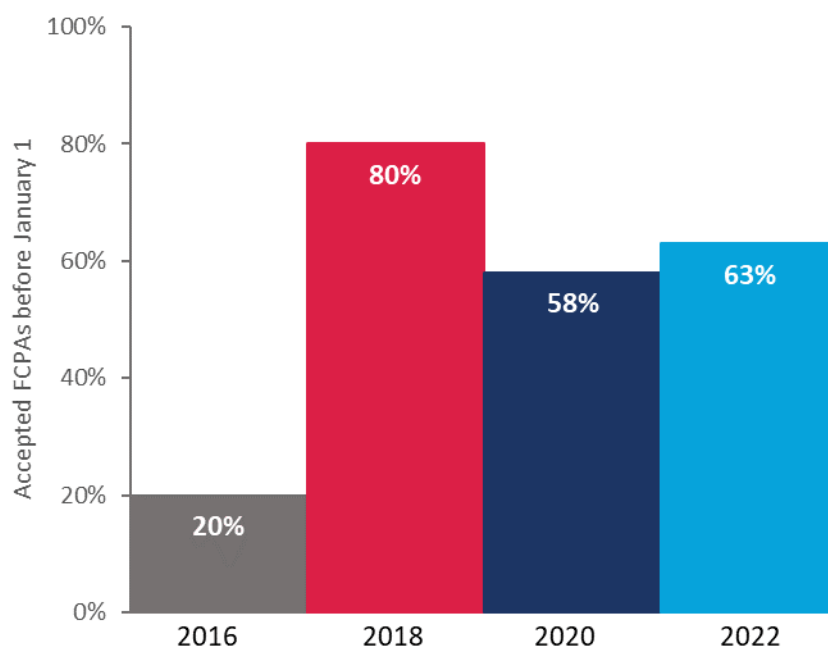


<sup>13</sup> *UOCAVA*, DoJ. April 5, 2023. <https://www.justice.gov/crt/uniformed-and-overseas-citizens-absentee-voting-act>

<sup>14</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 20. The response item "Online registration" was first asked on the 2022 PEVS-SEO.

Another *UOCAVA* protection is that states must have an FPCA validity period that covers the entire calendar year in which the FPCA was submitted. This means that if a *UOCAVA* voter sent in their FPCA and had it accepted on or after January 1, then their state would automatically send them ballots for all federal elections during that year. Many states, however, have a longer validity period and accepted FPCAs for the 2022 General Election prior to January 1, 2022. Figure 11 below shows the percentage of states that accepted FPCAs for the general election prior to January 1, 2022, is 5 percentage points greater than in 2020.

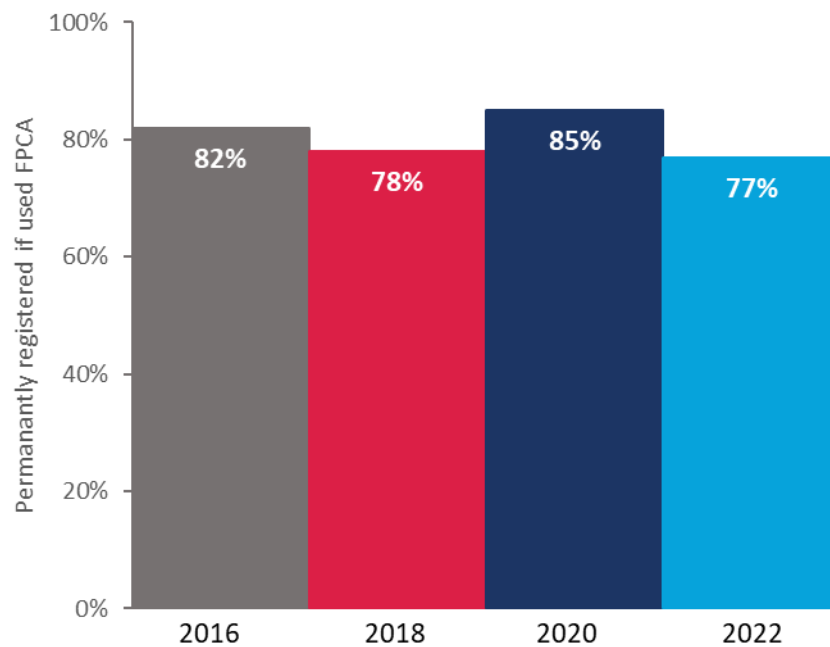
**Figure 11. Number of States that Accepted FPCAs for the General Election Before January 1 of the General Election Year<sup>15</sup>**



<sup>15</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 14

In addition, not all states consider voters to be permanently registered under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) if they used the FPCA. As shown in Figure 12 below, in 2022, 77 percent of states permanently registered voters under the NVRA if they used the FPCA, a decrease from 85 percent in 2020. This shows how important it is for FVAP to encourage voters to send in an updated FPCA every January to their LEO to ensure that their status as a *UOCAVA* voter is up to date.

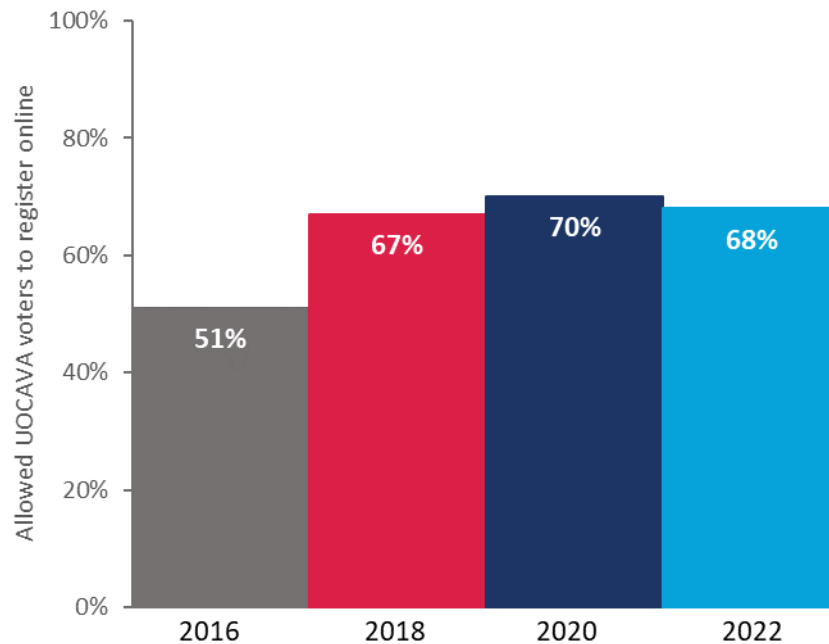
**Figure 12. Percentage of States that Consider Voters Permanently Registered Under the NVRA if They Used the FPCA<sup>16</sup>**



<sup>16</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 17

The share of states that allow *UOCAVA* voters to register online has held relatively steady since 2018, as seen in Figure 13 below. In 2022, 68 percent of states allowed online registration, down 2 percentage points from 2020 and up 1 percentage point from 2018.

**Figure 13. Percentage of States that Allowed *UOCAVA* Voters to Register Online<sup>17</sup>**

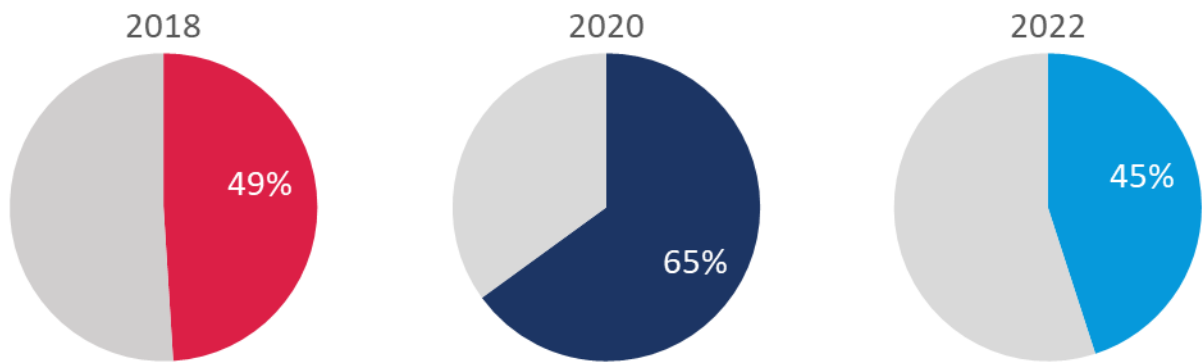


A cornerstone of *UOCAVA* voting is the timely processing of FPCAs. The process begins with a *UOCAVA* voter sending an FPCA or state registration and ballot request to their election official. If the form is filled out correctly, then the election official will accept the application and send the voter a ballot. The voter then completes the ballot and sends it back to their election office. They may encounter delays when sending their ballot back, especially when overseas.

<sup>17</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 15

Figure 14 shows that in 2022, 45 percent of states had a statutory requirement for processing FPCAs in a timely manner, a 20-percentage-point decrease from 2020.

**Figure 14. Percentage of States that Have a Statutory Requirement for Processing FPCAs in Timely Manner<sup>18</sup>**

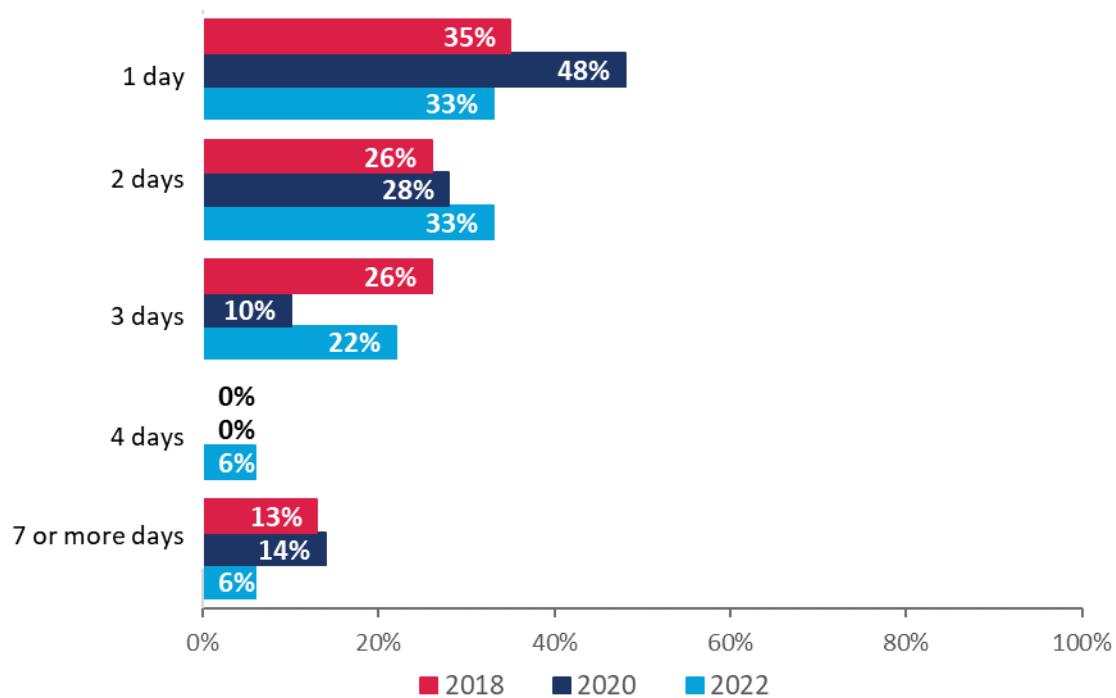


<sup>18</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 16



Two-thirds of states had a statutory requirement for processing FPCAs in 1 or 2 days, as seen in Figure 15.

**Figure 15. Statutory Time Limits<sup>19</sup>**

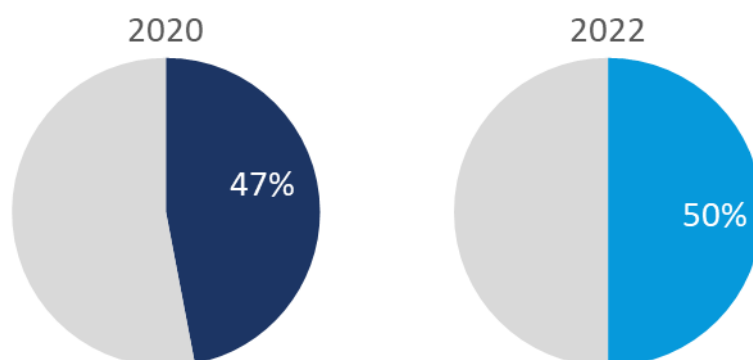


Another way that states can help to ensure a successful *UOCAVA* voting experience is by providing a proactive confirmation of receipt for an FPCA or another type of *UOCAVA* registration or request. Federal law only requires that a voter be notified if their request is rejected. If states also provide confirmation of receipt upon receiving a registration or request, then they could help their *UOCAVA* voters better complete the absentee voting process.

<sup>19</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 16sp. This item is an open-ended item, and responses greater than 7 days were combined into “7 or more days” for reporting purposes. In 2016 and 2018, no respondents reported a statutory time limit of 4 days.

Figure 16 shows that in 2022, half of states provided a proactive confirmation of receipt for an FPCA or other *UOCAVA* registration request, up from 47 percent in 2020.

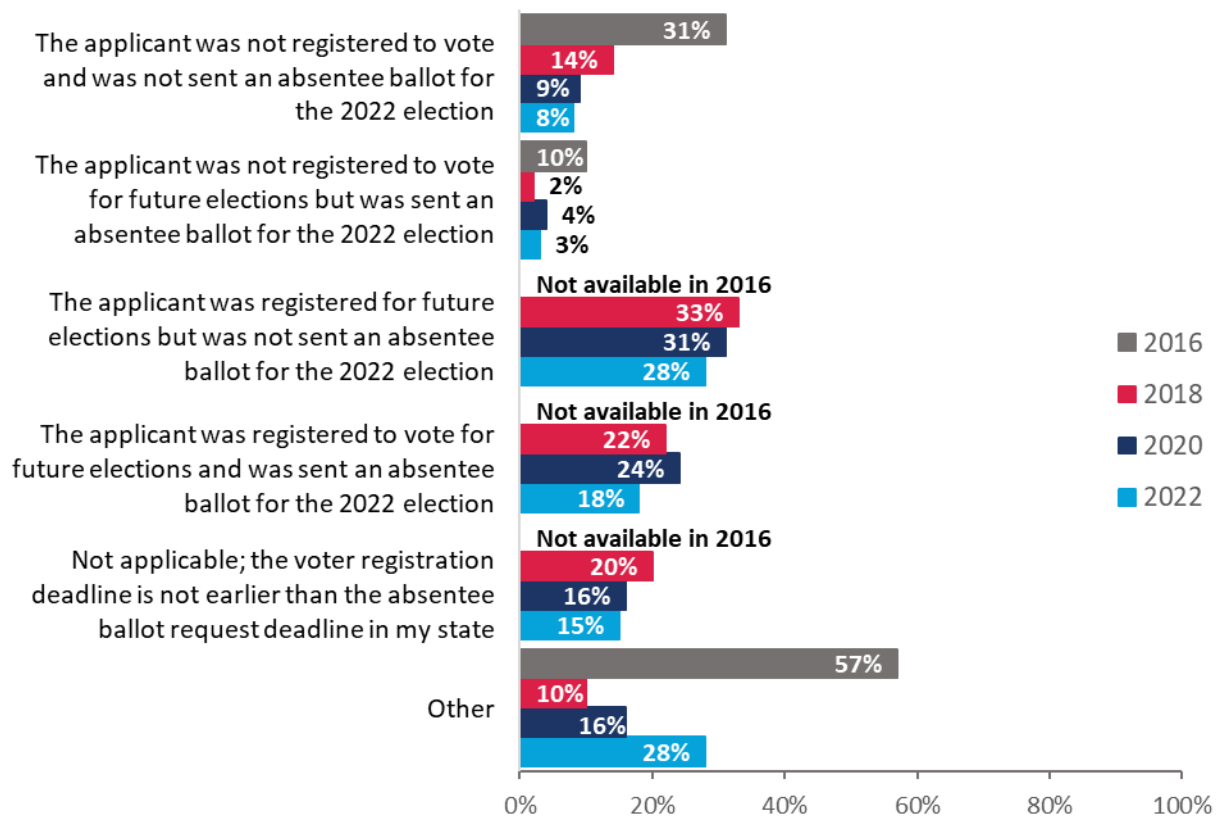
**Figure 16. Percentage of States that Required SEOs or LEOs to Provide a Proactive Confirmation of Receipt for an FPCA or Other *UOCAVA* Registration Request<sup>20</sup>**



In most states, the deadline to register to vote as a *UOCAVA* voter differs from the absentee ballot request deadline. In Figure 17, we can see how states processed FPCAs from unregistered voters that came in after the voter registration deadline but before the absentee ballot request deadline. In 2022, 18 percent of states both registered the applicant for future elections and sent them an absentee ballot for the 2022 election. Twenty-eight percent of states registered them for future elections but did not send them an absentee ballot for the 2022 election. Three percent of states did not register them for future elections but did send them a ballot for the 2022 election. Eight percent of states neither registered them for future elections nor sent them a ballot for the 2022 election, and 15 percent of states reported that their voter registration deadline was not earlier than their ballot request deadline.

<sup>20</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 18. This question was not in the 2016 or 2018 PEVS-SEO, and therefore no comparison with prior years can be provided.

**Figure 17. How States Processed FPCAs from Unregistered Voters that Came in After the Voter Registration Deadline but Before the Absentee Ballot Request Deadline<sup>21</sup>**



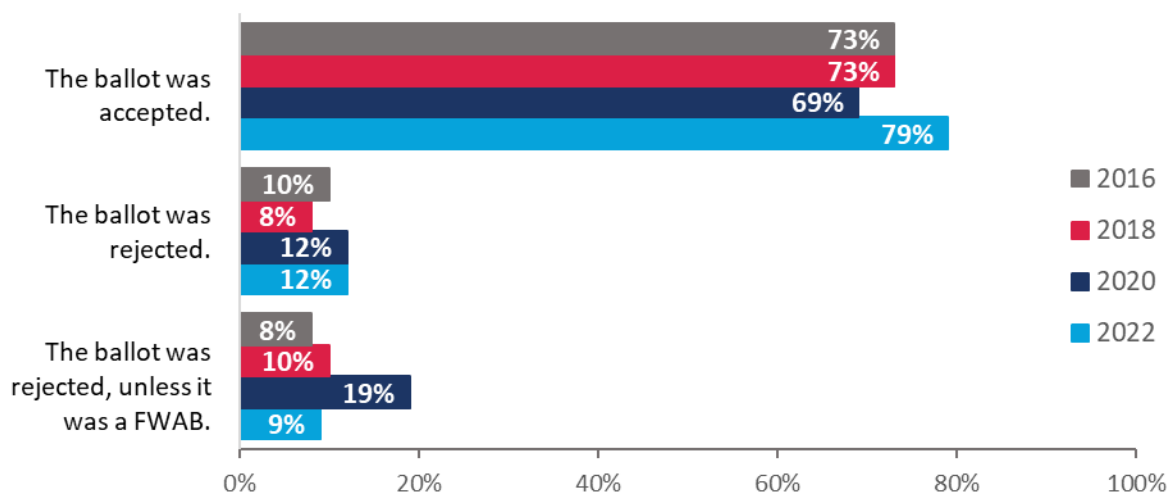
<sup>21</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 19

## 2.3 // Part 3: Ballot Processing Issues

Each state handles ballot processing issues differently, just as they do with registration and ballot requests. States also have different requirements related to how ballots must be returned. All states accept ballots via mail, but some also accept ballots through other methods.

If a voter is returning a ballot by mail, some states require that the ballot be returned in a secrecy envelope that is then placed separately within another envelope that includes the voter's signed affidavit. Figure 18 shows the number of states that accepted or rejected mailed ballots back without a secrecy envelope. This shows how important it is for SEOs to provide clear instructions to *UOCAVA* voters on how to fill out and return their ballots, and for voters to send back their ballots early so they have time to resolve any issues that arise. More states, however, accepted ballots without a secrecy envelope in 2022 than in 2020.

**Figure 18. How States Processed Voted Ballots Returned Without a Secrecy Envelope<sup>22</sup>**

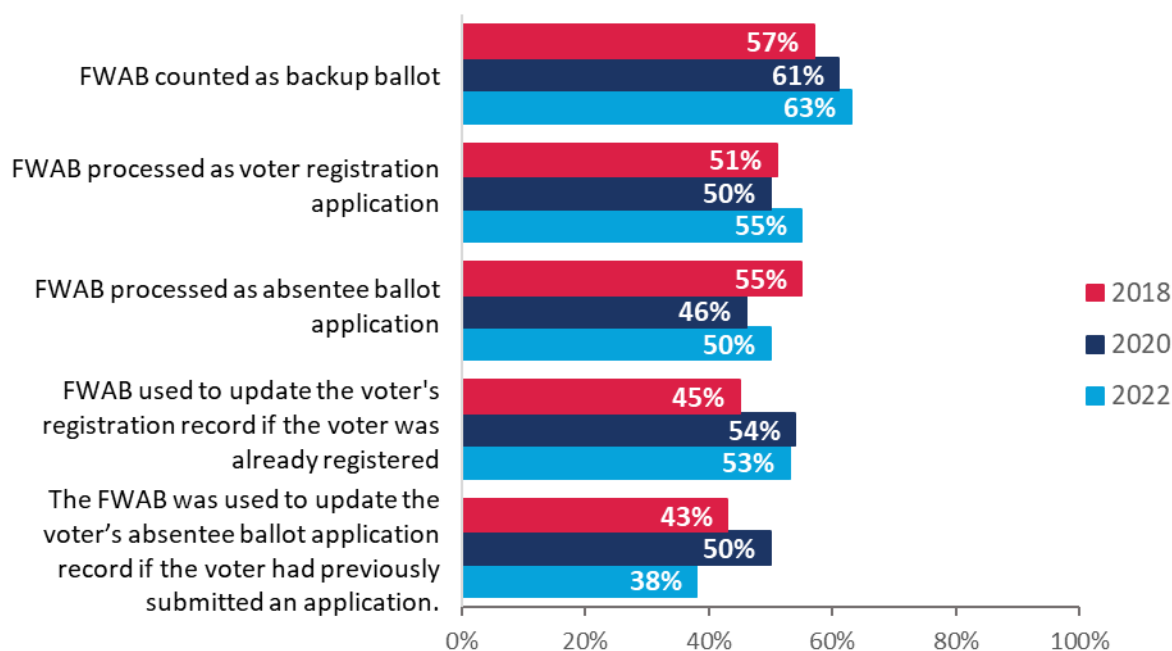


FWABs are used as a backup ballot when a *UOCAVA* voter does not receive their ballot in time. FVAP recommends that *UOCAVA* voters send in a FWAB to their election official if they are 30 days out from an election and they still have not received their official ballot. The FWAB contains a section that asks voters whether they want to register and request a ballot for future elections. If the voter leaves this section blank, states vary in their method of dealing with this missing answer.

<sup>22</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 25

Figure 19 below shows the various ways that states have dealt with this issue. In 2022, 55 percent of states processed the FWAB as a voter registration application, and half the states processed it as an absentee ballot request application. Fifty-three percent of states used it to update the voter's registration record if the voter was already registered. Thirty-eight percent used it to update the voter's absentee ballot application record if the voter had previously submitted an application—the largest change and a 12-percentage-point decrease from 2020. Sixty-three percent counted the FWAB as a backup ballot.

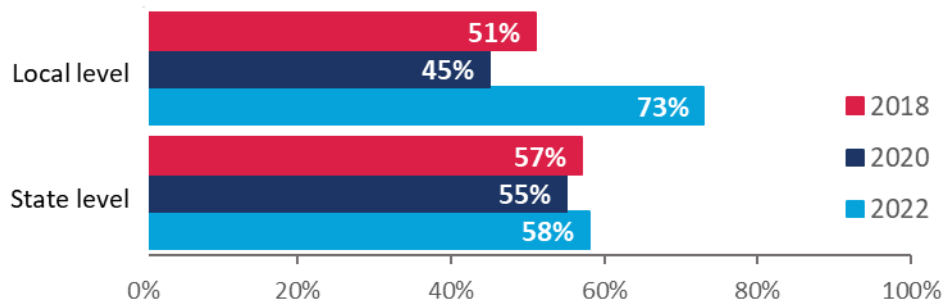
**Figure 19. How States Processed FWABs for Voters Who Did Not Indicate a Preference for Registering and Requesting a Ballot for Future Elections (States Were Able to Choose More than One Answer)<sup>23</sup>**



<sup>23</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 21

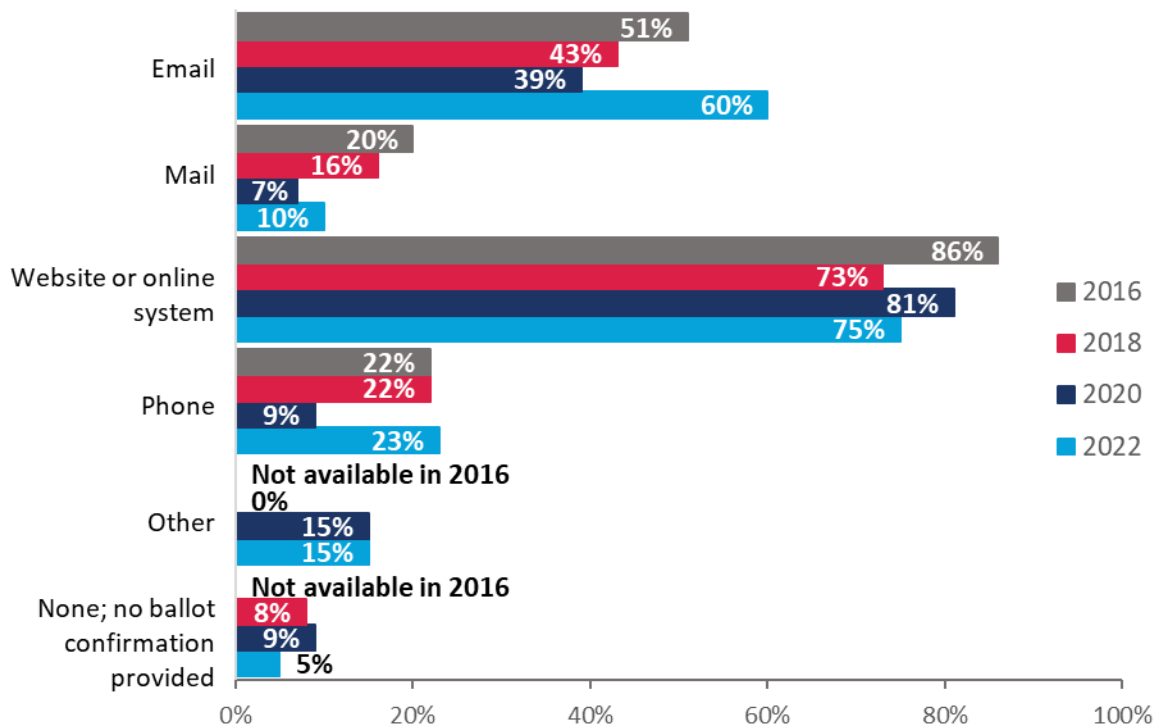
Another requirement under *UOCAVA* is that election officials must confirm receipt for a completed ballot if a voter requests it. Figure 20 below shows that in 2022, 73 percent of states provided this confirmation at the local level, a 28-percentage-point increase from 2020. At the state level, 58 percent provided this confirmation, comparable to 2018 and 2020. Three-quarters of states provide this confirmation via website or online system, whereas 60 percent of states provide confirmation by email, as seen in Figure 21.

**Figure 20. Percentage of States that Provided Confirmation of Receipt to *UOCAVA* Voters for a Completed Ballot at the State or Local Level (States Were Able to Choose More than One Answer)<sup>24</sup>**



<sup>24</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 22

**Figure 21. Methods that States Used to Conform Ballot Receipt to *UOCAVA* Voters (States Were Able to Choose More than One Answer)<sup>25</sup>**

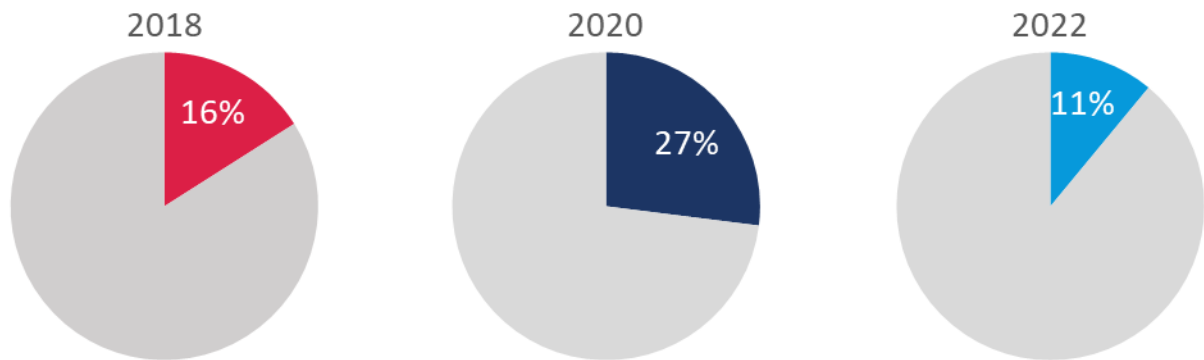


States can provide a streamlined *UOCAVA* voting experience by providing voters with a proactive confirmation of receipt for a completed ballot rather than waiting until the voter contacts them.

<sup>25</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 23

Figure 22 shows that in 2022, just 11 percent of states provided proactive confirmation of ballot receipt—a decrease of 16 percentage points from 2020.

**Figure 22. Percentage of States that Provided Proactive Confirmation of Ballot Receipt to *UOCAVA* Voters<sup>26</sup>**



<sup>26</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 24



## 2.4 // Part 4: CSG Overseas Voting Initiative

In 2014, FVAP entered into a cooperative agreement with CSG and established the OVI. The goal of the OVI is to improve the voting process for *UOCAVA* voters by forming working groups that evaluate best practices and explore innovations that can assist election officials with the administration of elections.

In 2018, FVAP entered into its second cooperative agreement with CSG, which continues the work of the OVI. This agreement examines two key areas of interest. The first is the examination of the viability of technical solutions to support the implementation of electronic blank ballot delivery systems. The second is the implementation of the ESB Data Standard to assist FVAP with informed program improvements and meeting its congressional reporting requirements. The 2022 PEVS-SEO solicited feedback from SEOs on CSG's OVI Technology Working Group recommendations, with the questions asked being in regard to the state's implementation status of these recommendations in preparation for the 2024 election cycle.

The OVI Technology Working Group recommendations focused on the following areas:

- Unreadable/damaged ballot duplication
- Common access card (CAC)/digital signature verification
- Data standardization/performance metrics

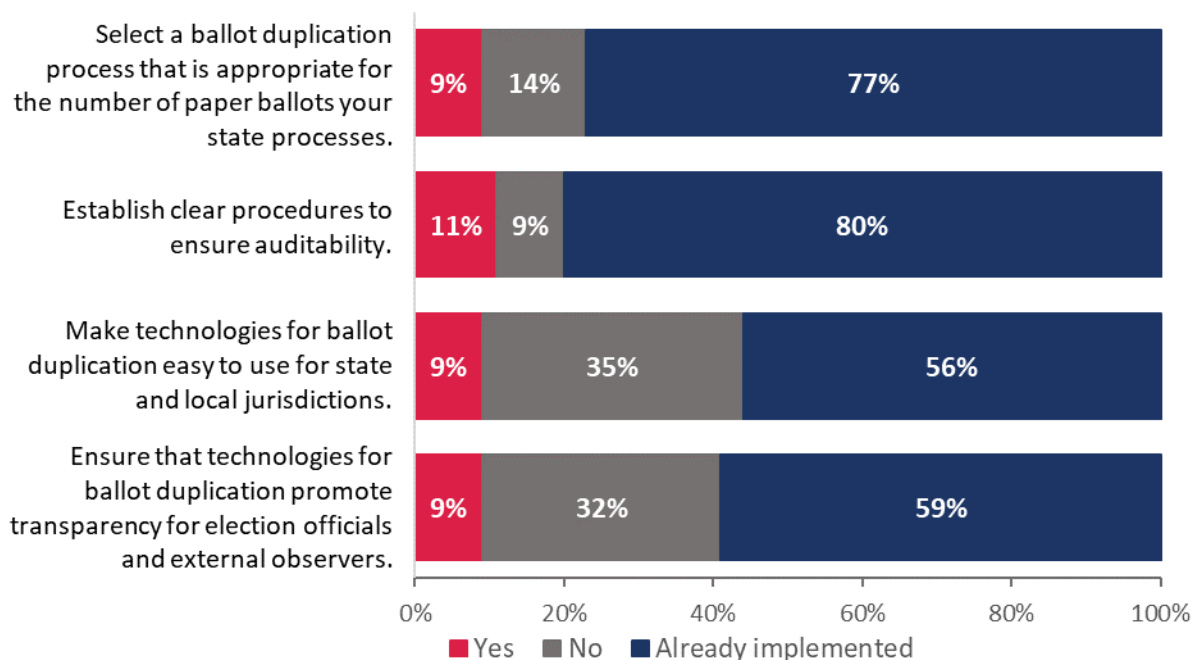
In regard to unreadable/damaged ballot duplication, the majority of states have already implemented or plan to implement OVI's Technology Working Group recommendations. According to CSG, "Ballot duplication is the process for replacing a damaged or improperly marked ballot with a new ballot that preserves the voter's intent and can be counted."<sup>27</sup>

Figure 24 shows that 77 percent of states have already selected a ballot duplication process appropriate for the number of paper ballots they process. Eighty percent established clear procedures to ensure auditability. Slightly over half of states have already made technologies for ballot duplication easy to use for state and local jurisdictions and ensured technologies for ballot duplication promote transparency. About one in 10 states plan to implement these recommendations before the 2024 election.

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<sup>27</sup> "Frequently Asked Questions (and Answers) About Ballot Duplication," Council of State Governments, September 16, 2020. <https://ovi.csg.org/ballot-duplication-faq/>

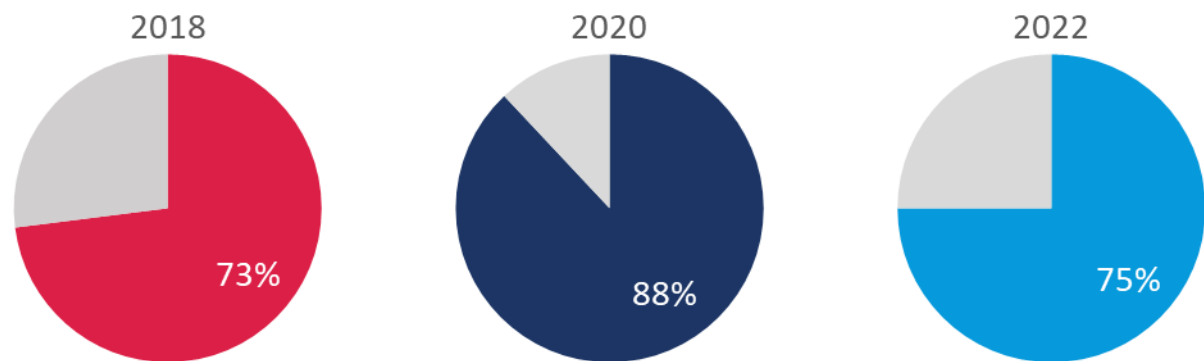
**Figure 24. Percentage of States that Plan to Implement CSG’s OVI Technology Working Group Recommendations Regarding Unreadable/Damaged Ballot Duplication Before the November 2024 Election<sup>28</sup>**



Voters protected under *UOCAVA* are sometimes unable to access the equipment needed to print, scan, and send their ballot or FPCA. States can help minimize this barrier by permitting the use of digital signatures for election-related activities. States can also use DoD-issued CACs to verify electronic signatures. Three-quarters of states already allow digital signatures to be used for non-election-related activities, such as tax forms and real estate transactions.

<sup>28</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 26

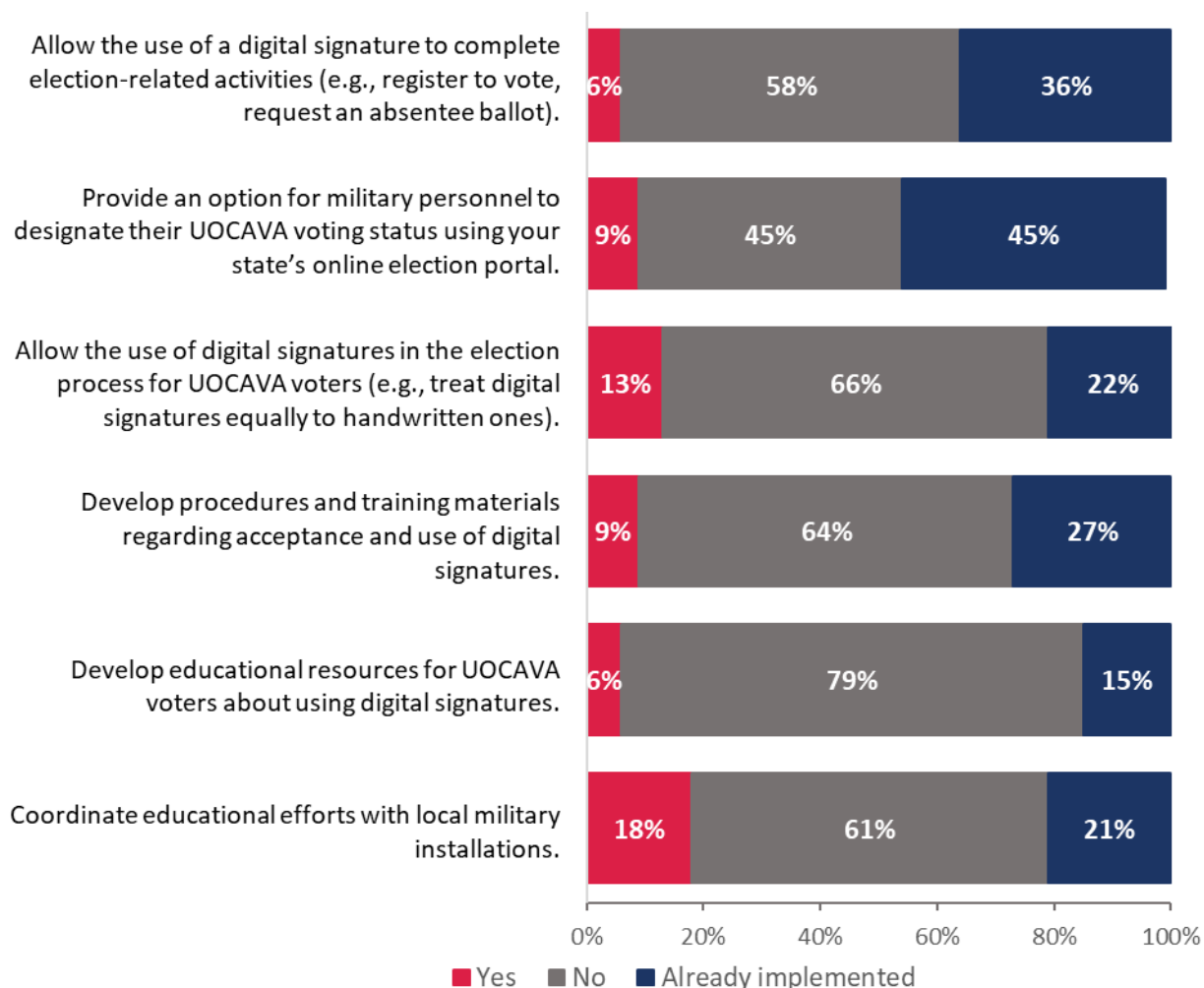
**Figure 25. Percentage of States that Allow the Use of a Digital Signature for Non–Election-Related State Activities<sup>29</sup>**



The responses from SEOs in regard to the CAC/digital signature verification recommendations can be found in Figure 26 below. According to the survey responses, the majority of states do not allow for digital signatures and do not plan to allow their use in the 2024 election. Even fewer states plan to allow digital signatures specifically for *UOCAVA* voters, with just 22 percent of states implementing this and 13 percent planning to do so before the 2024 election cycle. As such, 64 percent of states do not plan to develop procedures and training materials regarding acceptance and use of digital signatures, and 79 percent do not plan to develop educational resources for *UOCAVA* voters about using digital signatures. Twenty-one percent of states currently coordinate educational efforts with local military installations, whereas an additional 18 percent plan to do so for the 2024 elections. Nearly half of states that responded (45 percent) provide an option for military personnel to designate their *UOCAVA* voting status in their state’s online election portal, with 9 percent more planning to do so ahead of the 2024 election.

<sup>29</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 32

**Figure 26. Percentage of States that Plan to Implement CSG’s OVI Technology Working Group Recommendations Regarding CAC/Digital Signature Verification, Prior to the November 2024 Election<sup>30</sup>**



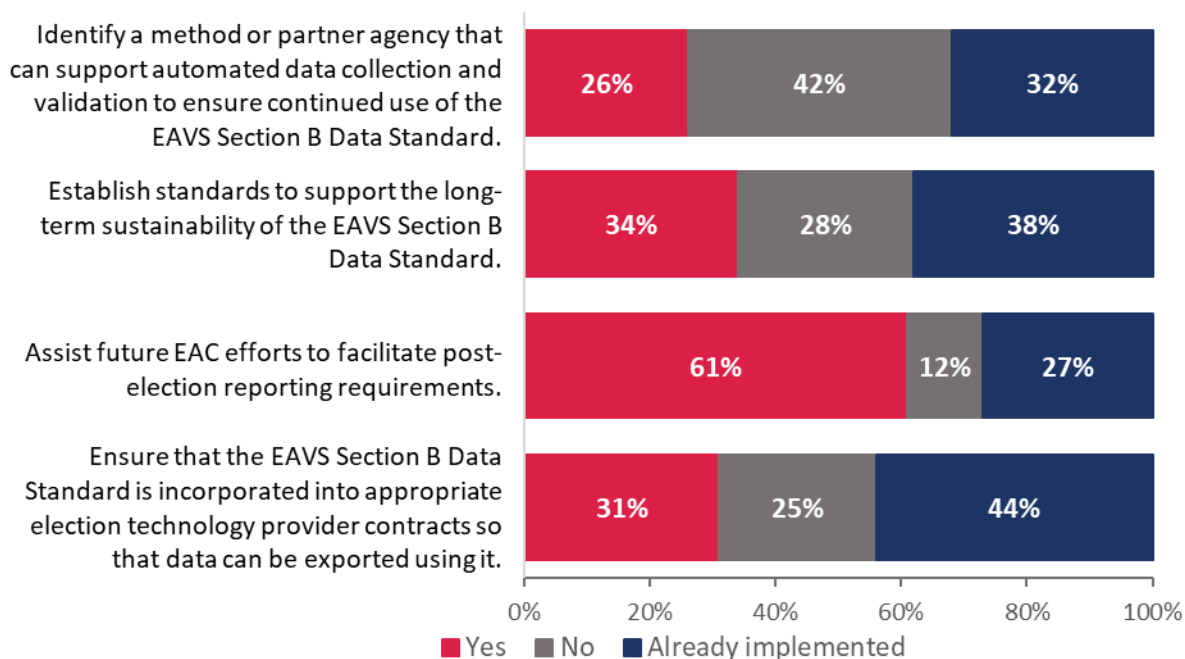
FVAP and CSG’s OVI have developed a standardized way of collecting data on *UOCAVA* voting at the transactional level. This data collection will ease the burden on states when it comes to completing Section B of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), which is administered every 2 years by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). The EAVS Section B provides aggregated data at the jurisdictional level, but not at the transactional level, which is what is required to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the *UOCAVA* voting process. This standardized data collection is called the EAVS Section B or ESB Data Standard. The ESB Data Standard allows FVAP to evaluate the different stages of the *UOCAVA* voting process without collecting any personal information on voters. These transactional data encompass how and when voting transactions occur, such as voter registration,

<sup>30</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 28

ballot request, ballot transmission, and ballot receipt.<sup>31</sup>

The majority of states have already implemented or plan to implement CSG’s OVI Technology Working Group recommendations regarding data standardization/performance metrics prior to the November 2024 election, as seen in Figure 27 below. About a third of states have identified a method or partner agency that can support automated data collection and validation to ensure continued use of the ESB Data Standard, with about a quarter planning to do so prior to the 2024 election. Thirty-eight percent of states have established standards to support long-term sustainability of the ESB Data Standard, whereas 34 percent plan to do so. Sixty-one percent of states plan to assist future EAC efforts to facilitate post-election reporting requirement, whereas 27 percent do so already. With regard to ensuring the ESB Data Standard is incorporated into appropriate election technology-provided contracts so data can be exported, 44 percent of states have already implemented it with 31 percent planning to do so before the November 2024 election.

**Figure 27. Percentage of States that Plan to Implement CSG’s OVI Technology Working Group Recommendations Regarding Data Standardization/Performance Metrics Prior to the November 2024 Election<sup>32</sup>**



<sup>31</sup> FVAP, Data Standardization and the Impact of Ballot Transmission Timing and Mode on UOCAVA Voting, 2018. [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2020-ESB-Research-Note\\_Final.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2020-ESB-Research-Note_Final.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> 2022 PEVS-SEO Q. 30

## 3.1 // Conclusion and Recommendations

The 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) has gathered the information needed for the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) to evaluate its customer service approach with state election officials (SEO) and to identify those products and services that are working well and where improvements can be made. The report also shows how states handled registration, ballot request and processing issues, and the implementation of the Council of State Governments' (CSG) Overseas Voting Initiative (OVI) Technology Working Group recommendations. The report also compares measures collected in 2022 to those collected from the 2020, 2018, and 2016 PEVS-SEO surveys, where applicable. When taking into account the findings in this report, there are several actions FVAP can continue to take in the upcoming 2024 election cycle to support state and local election officials (LEO), minimize barriers for *UOCAVA* voters, and improve their overall voting experience:

- Continue to promote FVAP staff support services.
- Use relationships with states to learn how FVAP products, such as the monthly Election Official (EO) newsletter, can be tailored to meet states' need.
- Improve and update online and in-person trainings while promoting these new resources to states and SEOs.
- Through direct communication, educate election officials on the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* and recommend best practices in order to better streamline the voting process to help reduce barriers for *UOCAVA* voters.
- Continue to monitor state legislation and provide testimony of impacts on *UOCAVA* voters, upon request.
- Encourage proactive communication with voters about the status of their registration, ballot requests, and ballot receipt.
- Continue to promote CSG's OVI Technology Working Group recommendations and support states' implementation of these recommendations.
- [Placeholder for FVAP recommendations.]

# REFERENCES

## 4.1 // References

“Frequently Asked Questions (and Answers) About Ballot Duplication,” Council of State Governments, September 16, 2020. <https://ovi.csg.org/ballot-duplication-faq/>

FVAP 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey—State Election Officials Technical Report  
<https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/PEVS-SEO-Tech-Report-Final.pdf>

FVAP 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey—State Election Officials Technical Report  
[https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Surveys/FVAP\\_SEO\\_Technical\\_Report\\_2018.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Surveys/FVAP_SEO_Technical_Report_2018.pdf)

FVAP 2016 Post-Election Voting Survey—State Election Officials Technical Report  
[https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/PEVS\\_SEO\\_TechReport\\_Final.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/PEVS_SEO_TechReport_Final.pdf)

FVAP, Data Standardization and the Impact of Ballot Transmission Timing and Mode on UOCAVA Voting, 2018. [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/609\\_ResearchNote11\\_DataStd\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/609_ResearchNote11_DataStd_FINAL.pdf)

The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, Department of Justice. April 5, 2023.  
<https://www.justice.gov/crt/uniformed-and-overseas-citizens-absentee-voting-act>

# APPENDIX A: 2022 PEVS-SEO SURVEY INSTRUMENT

## A.1 // 2022 PEVS-SEO Survey Instrument

### FVAP Products and Services

// Include running section header “FVAP Products and Services” //

// Display all resources descriptions together on one page. Format each resource inside a separate box with a light blue background //

The first section of this survey will ask about your experience using five different Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) products and services in 2022.

On the next page, please read the following descriptions of these FVAP products and services carefully. You can reference these descriptions during the survey by using the links at the bottom of your screen.

#### **FVAP.gov**

Provides customized, voting-related information and resources for all *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* voters and election officials. FVAP.gov supplies state-specific election information, including dates, deadlines, and contact information that voters can rely on to adhere to their state’s absentee voting process. Other products and services, such as the election official online training module, are available at FVAP.gov.

#### **Staff Support**

FVAP staff is available to provide support to election officials, including voting information, voter outreach materials, and state-specific updates that can be communicated with voters. FVAP staff can be reached by email at [vote@fvap.gov](mailto:vote@fvap.gov) or by using a toll-free telephone service.

#### **Address Look-Up Service**

Election officials can contact FVAP when a ballot sent to a military Service member is returned and FVAP will attempt to find the member’s current address information.

#### **Election Official (EO) Online Training**

A short, interactive course created for election officials. It provides information on UOCAVA-related laws, clarifies the absentee voting process, and includes an overview of FVAP’s role in assisting your office with UOCAVA voters.

// Page Break //

// At the bottom of QUSE-QSATSPSP, display link to pop up descriptions of FVAP.gov, address look-up service, and EO online training with above descriptions //

Item #: 1

Question Type: Grid

// *Soft Prompt*: “You did not answer all questions; we would like your response to the question above.”//

QUSE. In 2022, did your office use any of the following FVAP products or services? Mark “Yes” or



“No” for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QUSEWEB	FVAP.gov	Q1a: FVAP.gov use
QUSESTF	FVAP staff support	Q1b: FVAP staff support use
QUSESAS	FVAP military address look-up	Q1c: FVAP military address look-up use
QUSETRN	FVAP EO online training	Q1d: FVAP EO online training use

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
98	Not applicable; my office was not aware of this FVAP product/service
-99	Refused

Item #: Q2

Question Type: Grid

// For each subitem, ask if matching QUSE= 1. If all QUSE subitems ≠ 1, skip to QREF //

QSAT. How satisfied was your office with the following FVAP products or services?

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QSATWEB	FVAP.gov	Q2a: FVAP.gov satisfaction
QSATSTF	FVAP staff support	Q2b: FVAP staff support satisfaction
QSATMAL	FVAP military address look-up	Q2c: FVAP military address satisfaction
QSATTRN	FVAP EO online training	Q2d: FVAP EO online training satisfaction

Value	Value Label
5	Very satisfied
4	Satisfied
3	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
2	Dissatisfied
1	Very dissatisfied
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q2sp

Question type: Open End Essay

// Ask if QSATWEB = 1|2 OR QSATSTF = 1|2 OR QSATMAL = 1|2 OR QSATTRN = 1|2, else skip to QREF //

QSATSP: Please explain why you were not satisfied with the following products or services from FVAP: [INSERT “FVAP.gov” if QSATWEB = 1|2, INSERT “FVAP staff support” if QSATSTF = 1|2, INSERT “FVAP military address look-up service” if QSATMAL = 1|2, INSERT “FVAP EO online training” if QSATTRN = 1|2]. Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).

Variable Label: Q2sp: FVAP products dissatisfied reason

service, and EO online training //

Item #: Q3

Question Type: Grid

// Soft Prompt: “You did not answer all questions; we would like your response to the question above.”//

**QREF.** In 2022, did your office refer any local election officials (LEO) to the following FVAP products or services? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QREFWEB	FVAP.gov	Q3a: FVAP.gov referred LEO
QREFSTF	FVAP staff support	Q3b: FVAP staff support referred LEO
QREFADD	FVAP military address look-up service	Q3c: FVAP military address referred LEO
QREFTRN	FVAP EO online training	Q3d: FVAP EO online training referred LEO

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
98	Not applicable; my office was not aware of this FVAP product/service
-99	Refused

**FVAP.gov**

// Include running section header “FVAP.gov” //

// At the bottom of QWEBNOT-QWEBNOTSP, display link to pop up description of FVAP.gov //

Item #: Q4

**Question type:** Single punch

// Ask if QUSEWEB = 0 | 1 AND QREFWEB = 0, else skip to QWEBNOTSP //

**QWEBNOT:** In 2022, what was the main reason your office did not share information about [FVAP.gov](https://www.fvap.gov) with local election officials (LEO)?

**Variable Label:** Q4: Reason not shared FVAP.gov

Value	Value Label
1	Did not believe FVAP.gov offered the assistance LEOs needed.
2	Did not believe FVAP.gov offered accurate information.
3	LEOs received comparable assistance from another resource.
4	LEOs did not need assistance or information available on FVAP.gov.
5	Some other reason
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q5

**Question type:** Single punch

// Ask if QREFWEB = 1, else skip to QWEBNOTSP //

**QFVAPNAV:** How much do you agree or disagree with this statement: LEOs found it easy to navigate and find information on FVAP.gov

**Variable Label:** Q5: Easy to Navigate FVAP.gov

Value	Value Label
5	Strongly agree
4	Agree
3	Neither agree nor disagree
2	Disagree
1	Strongly disagree
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

**Item #:** Q5sp

**Question type:** Open End Essay

**QWEBNOTSP:** How can FVAP improve FVAP.gov? Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).

**Variable Label:** Q5sp: How to improve FVAP.gov

## FVAP Staff Support

// Include running section header “FVAP Staff Support” //

// At the bottom of QSTFRE-QSTFNOTSP, display link to pop up description of FVAP staff support //

**Item #:** Q6

**Question Type:** Grid

// Ask if QUSESTF = 0 | 1 AND QREFSTF = 1, else skip to QSTFNOT //

**QSTFRE.** In 2022, did your office refer any local election officials (LEO) to FVAP staff support for any of the following reasons? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QSTFREA	To request FVAP voting supplies or outreach materials	Q6a: Request voting supplies
QSTFREB	To receive information about training and/or other FVAP resources	Q6b: Receive training or resources
QSTFRECE	To resolve a problem for an LEO	Q6c: Resolve LEO problem
QSTFRED	To suggest changes to FVAP publications or programs	Q6d: Suggest FVAP changes
QSTFREE	To update contact information for a local election office	Q6e: Update LEO contact info
QSTFREF	To obtain clarification about UOCAVA laws	Q6f: Obtain UOCAVA clarification
QSTFREG	Some other reason	Q6g: Some other reason

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q6sp

Question type: Open End Essay

// Ask if QSTFREG = 1, else skip to QSTFNOT //

QSTFRESP: Please specify the other reason(s) your office referred LEOs to FVAP staff support in 2022. Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).

Variable Label: Q6sp: Other reasons referred to staff support

Item #: Q7

Question type: Single punch

// Ask if QUSESTF = 0 | 1 AND QREFSTF = 0, else skip to QSTFNOTSP //

QSTFNOT: In 2022, what was the main reason your office did not refer local election officials (LEO) to FVAP staff support for assistance?

Variable Label: Q7: Reason not referred staff support

Value	Value Label
1	Did not believe FVAP staff offered the assistance LEOs needed.
2	Did not believe FVAP staff offered accurate information.
3	Did not believe FVAP staff provided timely responses.
4	LEOs received comparable assistance from another resource.
5	LEOs did not need assistance or information from FVAP staff.
6	Some other reason
-.99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q7sp

Question type: Open End Essay

// Soft Prompt: “We would like your response to the question above. If you have no comments, please enter ‘N/A’”//

QSTFNOTSP: How can FVAP improve the assistance provided by FVAP staff support? Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).

Variable Label: Q7sp: How to improve staff support

## FVAP Policy and Research

// Include running section header “FVAP Policy and Research” //

Item #: Q8

Question type: Grid

QSASP: During 2022, did your office use any of the following FVAP policy-related products? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QSASPA	Public policy papers	Q8a: Public policy papers used

QSASPB	FVAP research (e.g., Post-Election Voting Survey or comparisons of military and civilian voting rates)	Q8b: FVAP research used
QSASPC	FVAP congressional reports	Q8c: Congressional reports used
QSASPD	Monthly EO newsletter	Q8d: EO newsletter used

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q9

Question type: Open End Essay

**QRESTOP:** FVAP conducts periodic research on important election topics. On what policy topic(s) would you most want FVAP to disseminate new research? *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q9: Research topics

## FVAP Election Official (EO) Online Training

// Include running section header “FVAP Election Official (EO) Online Training” //

// At the bottom of QTRNNOT-QTRNNOTSP, display link to pop up descriptions of EO online training //

Item #: Q10

Question type: Single punch

// Ask if QUSETRN = 0|1 AND QREFTRN = 0, else skip to QTRNNOTSP //

**QTRNNOT:** In 2022, what was the main reason your office did not refer local election officials (LEO) to the FVAP EO online training?

**Variable Label:** Q10: Reason not referred FVAP EO online training

Value	Value Label
1	Did not believe FVAP EO online training offered the assistance LEOs needed.
2	Did not believe FVAP EO online training offered accurate information.
3	LEOs received comparable assistance from another resource.
4	LEOs did not need any training.
5	Some other reason
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q10sp

Question type: Open End Essay

**QTRNNOTSP:** How can FVAP improve the FVAP EO online training? *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q10sp: How to improve FVAP EO online training

Item #: Q11

Question Type: Grid

**QTRNTYPE.** FVAP provides training to election officials in various formats. How useful would each of the following types of training formats be for local election officials (LEO) in your state? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QTRNTYPEA	Online training modules	Q11a: Online training modules
QTRNTYPEB	In-person training	Q11b: In-person training
QTRNTYPEC	Presentation at your state's conference	Q11c: Presentation at your state's conference
QTRNTYPED	Webinar	Q11d: Webinar
QTRNTYPEE	Some other training format	Q11e: Some other training format

Value	Value Label
4	Very useful
3	Useful
2	Somewhat useful
1	Not useful
-99	Refused

Item #: Q11sp

Question type: Open End Essay

// Ask if QTRNTYPEE = 3|4, else skip to QHELPS //

**QTRNTYPESP:** Please describe the other training format(s) that would be valuable to your office. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q11sp: Other training formats

## Improvement of Services

// Include running section header "Improvement of Services" //

// Display below description on same page. Format all inside a separate box with a light blue background //

The following questions ask about how FVAP can improve communication with your office and improve FVAP products and services.

Item #: Q12

Question Type: Grid

**QHELPS.** Across all of FVAP's products and services, how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the information provided by FVAP? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QHELPSA	It helps my office increase our understanding of UOCAVA laws.	Q12a: Helps with UOCAVA laws
QHELPSB	It helps resolve questions my office	Q12b: Helps resolves LEO questions

	receives from LEOs.	
QHELPSC	It helps my state's LEOs be more effective at their jobs.	Q12c: Helps LEOs be more effective

Value	Value Label
5	Strongly agree
4	Agree
3	Neither agree nor disagree
2	Disagree
1	Strongly disagree
-99	Refused

ITEM #: Q13

Question type: Open End Essay

QIMPRVCOMM: How can FVAP help improve communication between SEOs and LEOs? *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

Variable Label: Q13: How to improve SEO and LEO communication

## Registration and Ballot Requests

// Include running section header "Registration and Ballot Requests" //

// Display below description and the two definitions on one separate page. Format all inside a separate box with a light blue background //

The following questions will help us better understand your state's standard procedures for processing registration and ballot requests during the 2022 General Election. Most of these questions ask about *UOCAVA* citizens and the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), described below:

**UOCAVA Citizens:** U.S. citizens who are active members of the Uniformed Services, their eligible family members or U.S. citizens residing outside of the United States.

**FPCA:** The FPCA is a single form that can be used to register to vote and/or request an absentee ballot for federal elections.

Each state has unique policies, so you might not see an answer that exactly represents your state's procedures. **Please select the answer to each question that best represents your state's procedures.** If you would like to add any additional comments about your state's procedures, please do so in your answer to the open-end question at the end of the survey.

Item #: Q14

Question type: Single punch

QFPCADATE: States have varying dates for when they begin accepting FPCAs before the current federal election year. Did your state accept FPCAs for the 2022 General Election before January 1, 2022?

Variable Label: Q14: Date state began accepting FPCAs

Value	Value Label
1	Yes, my state began accepting FPCAs before January 1, 2022.

0	No, my state only accepted FPCAs received after January 1, 2022.
-99	Refused

Item #: Q15

Question type: Single punch

QONREG: In 2022, did your state allow UOCAVA voters to register online?

Variable Label: Q15: State online voter registration

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
2	It varies by jurisdiction within my state
-99	Refused

Item #: Q15sp

Question type: Open End Essay

// Ask if QONREG = 3, else skip to QFPCATIME //

QONREGSP : Please provide additional information about how online registration varied by jurisdiction. *Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

Variable Label: Q15sp: State online voter registration other

--

Item #: Q16

Question type: Single punch

QFPCATIME: In 2022, did your state have a statutory requirement for processing FPCAs in a timely manner (e.g., FPCAs must be processed within 1 business day)?

Variable Label: Q16: State has FPCA processing requirement

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

ITEM #: Q16sp

Question type: Open End Numeric

// Limit to 0 through 999, soft prompt "Please enter a number between 0 and 999." //

// Ask if QFPCATIME = 1, else skip to QFPCAPERM //

QFPCATIMESP: In 2022, what was the statutory time limit *in days* for processing FPCAs? *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

Variable Label: Q16sp: FPCA processing day limit

--

Item #: Q17

Question type: Single punch

QFPCAPERM: In some states, if voters register using the FPCA, they are considered permanently registered under the National Voter Registration Act (i.e., the voter will be placed on your state's voter registration roll). In other states, voters must submit a separate registration form to be permanently registered.



In 2022, did your state consider voters to be permanently registered if they registered using an FPCA?

**Variable Label:** Q17: Permanently registered if using FPCA

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

**Item #:** Q18

**Question type:** Single punch

**QFPCARECP:** In 2022, did your State policy require that either state election officials (SEO) or LEOs provide proactive confirmation of receipt for an FPCA or other UOCAVA registration request to UOCAVA voters (i.e., a confirmation was sent automatically without a voter inquiring about the registration or ballot request status)?

**Variable Label:** Q18: Confirmation of receipt if using FPCA

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

**Item #:** Q19

**Question type:** Single punch

**QFPCAPROC:** In 2022, if an FPCA from an unregistered voter was received after the voter registration deadline but before the absentee ballot request deadline, how was the FPCA processed in your state?

**Variable Label:** Q19: FPCA after registration before ballot request deadline

Value	Value Label
1	The applicant was not registered to vote and was not sent an absentee ballot for the 2022 election.
2	The applicant was not registered to vote for future elections but was sent an absentee ballot for the 2022 election.
3	The applicant was registered for future elections but was not sent an absentee ballot for the 2022 election.
4	The applicant was registered to vote for future elections and was sent an absentee ballot for the 2022 election.
5	Not applicable; the voter registration deadline is not earlier than the absentee ballot request deadline in my state.
6	Other
-99	Refused

**Item #:** Q19sp

**Question type:** Open End Essay

**// Ask if QFPCAPROC = 6, else skip to QPROTECT //**

**QFPCAPROCSP :** If you would like to provide additional information, please do so. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q19sp: FPCA after registration before ballot request deadline other

--

**Item #:** Q20

**Question type:** Multi punch

**QPROTECT:** Military members and U.S. citizens residing overseas may request absentee ballots using different forms, including FPCAs and state forms. We are interested in whether these types of voters receive the same *UOCAVA* protections if they use non-FPCA forms.

From the list below, mark all types of absentee ballot request forms that would allow a military member, eligible family member, or U.S. citizen residing overseas to receive *UOCAVA* protections in your state.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QPROTECTA	FPCA	Q20a: FPCA
QPROTECTB	State form with a <i>UOCAVA</i> classification selected	Q20b: State form with <i>UOCAVA</i> classification
QPROTECTC	State form without a <i>UOCAVA</i> classification selected, but otherwise indicates the voter is covered under <i>UOCAVA</i> (e.g., voter has an overseas mailing address)	Q20c: State form without <i>UOCAVA</i> classification
QPROTECTD	Online registration	Q20d: Online registration
QPROTECTE	Any other form that indicates the voter is covered under <i>UOCAVA</i>	Q20e: Other form

Value	Value Label
1	Marked
0	Not Marked
-99	Refused

## Ballot Processing

// Include running section header “Ballot Processing” //

// Display below description and the two definitions on one separate page. Format all inside a separate box with a light blue background //

The following questions will help us better understand your state’s standard procedures for processing backup ballots during the 2022 General Election. Most of these questions ask about *UOCAVA* citizens and the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), described below:

***UOCAVA* Citizens:** U.S. citizens who are active members of the Uniformed Services, their eligible family members, or U.S. citizens residing outside of the United States.

**FWAB:** The FWAB is a single form that can be used as a backup absentee ballot for *UOCAVA* voters who have not yet received their ballot. Many states have expanded use of the FWAB for other purposes, such as voter registration.

Each state has unique policies, so you might not see an answer that exactly represents your state’s procedures. **Please select the answer to each question that best represents your state’s procedures.** If you would like to add any additional comments about your state’s procedures, please do so in your answer to the open-end question at the end of the survey.

// Display FPCA Section 5 centered above QFWABPROC on the same page //

5. What are your preferences for future elections?			
A. Do you want to register and request a ballot for all elections you are eligible to vote in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B. How do you want to receive voting materials from your election office?	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Email or online <input type="checkbox"/> Fax
		C. What is your political party for primary elections?	

Item #: Q21

5. What is your voting preference for future elections?			
Do you want to register and request a ballot for all elections you are eligible to vote in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	How do you want to receive voting materials from your election office?	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Email or online <input type="checkbox"/> Fax
		What is your political party for primary elections?	

Question type: Multi punch

QFWABPROC: In 2022, if a FWAB was received

from a voter who did NOT indicate a preference for registering and requesting a ballot for future elections in Section 5 (shown above), then how was the FWAB processed in your state? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QFWABPROCA	The FWAB was counted as a backup ballot.	Q21a: FWAB counted as backup ballot
QFWABPROCB	The FWAB was processed as a voter registration application.	Q21b: FWAB processed as voter registration application
QFWABPROCC	The FWAB was processed as an absentee ballot application.	Q21c: FWAB processed as absentee ballot application
QFWABPROCD	The FWAB was used to update the voter's registration record if the voter was already registered.	Q21d: FWAB used to update registration record
QFWABPROCE	The FWAB was used to update the voter's absentee ballot application record if the voter had previously submitted an application.	Q21e: FWAB used to update absentee ballot application

Value	Value Label
1	Marked
0	Not Marked
-99	Refused

Item #: Q22

Question type: Multi punch

QCONFLVL: In your state in 2022, confirmation of receipt for a completed ballot was provided to UOCAVA voters at the :

*Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QCONFLVLA	State level	Q22a: Ballot receipt notification by state
QCONFLVLB	Local level	Q22b: Ballot receipt notification by local

Value	Value Label
1	Marked
0	Not Marked
-99	Refused

Item #: Q23

Question type: Multi punch

// Selecting QBALCONFF=1 automatically deselects all other subitems //

QBALCONF: In your state in 2022, which methods did state or local election officials use to provide confirmation of receipt for a completed ballot to UOCAVA voters? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QBALCONFA	Email	Q23a: Ballot receipt notification by email
QBALCONFB	Mail	Q23b: Ballot receipt notification by mail
QBALCONFC	Website or online system	Q23c: Ballot receipt notification by website or online system
QBALCONFD	Phone	Q23d: Ballot receipt notification by phone
QBALCONFE	Other	Q23e: Ballot receipt notification by other

QBALCONF	None; no ballot confirmation is provided	Q23f: Ballot receipt notification - none
----------	--	--

Value	Value Label
1	Marked
0	Not Marked
-99	Refused

Item #: Q24

Question type: Single punch

**QPROCONF:** In 2022, did your state policy require that either state or local election officials provide proactive confirmation of receipt for a completed ballot to UOCAVA voters (i.e., a ballot confirmation was sent automatically without a voter inquiring about the ballot status)?

Variable Label: Q24: State required proactive confirmation

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q25

Question type: Single punch

**QBALSEC:** In 2022, if a voter returned a voted ballot without enclosing it in a ballot secrecy envelope, how did your state process the ballot?

Variable Label: Q25: Processed without ballot secrecy envelope

Value	Value Label
1	The ballot was accepted.
2	The ballot was rejected.
3	The ballot was rejected, unless it was a FWAB.
-99	Refused

## CSG Overseas Voting Initiative

// Include running section header “CSG Overseas Voting Initiative” //

// Display description on a separate page. Format inside a separate box with a light blue background

//

This section of this survey will ask about your state’s awareness and implementation in 2022 of several key recommendations from the Council of State Governments (CSG).

Please read the following descriptions of these recommendations.

// Display below description and the three definitions all on a separate page. Format all inside a separate box with a light blue background //

In December 2016, the CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group released [recommendations](#) for improvements to state policies regarding the UOCAVA voting process, beyond UOCAVA and the *Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act* requirements, in three key areas:

**1. Unreadable/Damaged Ballot Duplication**—Recommend that states use a ballot duplication process for unreadable and damaged ballots appropriate for the number of paper ballots they process, and that states establish clear audit procedures.

**2. Common Access Card (CAC)/Digital Signature Verification**—Recommend that states allow the use of CAC digital signatures in the election process for UOCAVA voters and that states develop materials to facilitate their acceptance and use.

**3. Data Standardization/Performance Metrics**—Recommend that states adopt the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Section B Data Standard, that states identify methods and partners to support automated data collection and validation, and that states establish data repositories.

**ITEM #: Q26**

**Question Type:** Grid

**QCSGDUPL:** The CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group made several [recommendations](#) regarding [unreadable/damaged ballot duplication](#). Does your state plan to implement any of the following before the November 2024 election? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QCSGDUPLA	Select a ballot duplication process that is appropriate for the number of paper ballots your state processes.	Q26a: Appropriate ballot duplication process
QCSGDUPLB	Establish clear procedures to ensure auditability.	Q26b: Clear auditability procedures
QCSGDUPLC	Make technologies for ballot duplication easy to use for state and local jurisdictions.	Q26c: Technologies to improve duplication process
QCSGDUPLD	Ensure that technologies for ballot duplication promote transparency for election officials and external observers.	Q26d: Technologies to promote transparency

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
2	Already implemented
-99	Refused

**ITEM #: Q27**

**QCSGDUPLNOT:** What are the main reasons your State may not implement the CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group recommendations regarding unreadable/damaged ballot duplication by the November 2024 election? *Do not provide Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q27: Reasons to not implement CSG duplication recommendations

--

**ITEM #: Q28**

**Question Type:** Grid

**QCSGSIG:** The CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group made several [recommendations](#) regarding [common access card \(CAC\)/digital signature verification](#). Does your state plan to implement any of the following before the November 2024 election? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QCSGSIGA	Allow the use of a digital signature to complete election-related activities (e.g., register to vote, request an absentee ballot).	Q28a: Allow digital signature to complete absentee ballot activities
QCSGSIGB	Provide an option for military	Q28b: Provide military option to

	personnel to designate their <i>UOCAVA</i> voting status using your state's online election portal.	designate <i>UOCAVA</i> status
QCSGSIGC	Allow the use of digital signatures in the election process for <i>UOCAVA</i> voters (e.g., treat digital signatures equally to handwritten ones).	Q28c: Allow use of digital signatures in election
QCSGSIGD	Develop procedures and training materials regarding acceptance and use of digital signatures.	Q28d: Develop procedures for using digital signature
QCSGSIGE	Develop educational resources for <i>UOCAVA</i> voters about using digital signatures.	Q28e: Develop educational resources about using digital signature
QCSGSIGF	Coordinate educational efforts with local military installations.	Q28f: Coordinate educational efforts with military

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
2	Already implemented
-99	Refused

**ITEM #: Q29**

**QCSGSIGNOT:** What are the main reasons your State may not implement the CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group recommendations regarding common access card/digital signature verification by the November 2024 election? *Do not provide Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q29: Reasons to not implement CSG signature recommendations

--

**ITEM #: Q30**

**Question Type:** Grid

**QCSGSTD:** The CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group made several [recommendations](#) regarding [data standardization/performance metrics](#). Does your state plan to implement any of the following before the November 2024 election? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QCSGSTDA	Identify a method or partner agency that can support automated data collection and validation to ensure continued use of the EAVS Section B Data Standard.	Q30a: Support automated data collection and validation for ESB
QCSGSTDB	Establish standards to support the long-term sustainability of the EAVS Section B Data Standard.	Q30b: Establish standards to support long-term sustainability of ESB
QCSGSTDC	Assist future EAC efforts to facilitate post-election reporting requirements.	Q30c: Facilitate post-election reporting requirements
QCSGSTDD	Ensure that the EAVS Section B Data Standard is incorporated into	Q30d: Incorporate ESB Data Standard into contracts

	appropriate election technology provider contracts so that data can be exported using it.	
Value	Value Label	
1	Yes	
0	No	
2	Already implemented	
-99	Refused	

ITEM #: Q31

**QCSGSTDNOT:** What are the main reasons your State may not implement one or more of the CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group recommendations regarding data standardization/performance metrics by the November 2024 election? *Do not provide Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q31: Reasons to not implement CSG data standardization recommendations

--

ITEM #: Q32

**Question Type:** Single Punch

//Ask if QCSGSTDA = 0, else skip to QFPCAINFO //

**QCSGSIGNES:** To the best of your knowledge, does your state allow the use of a digital signature for any non-election-related state activities (e.g., tax forms, real estate transactions)?

**Variable Label:** Q32: Allow use of digital signature for non-election-related activities

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

## Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) versus State Forms

// Include running section header "Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) versus State Forms //

// Display FPCA Section 6 centered above QFPCAINFO on the same page //

### 6. What additional information must you provide?

Puerto Rico and Vermont require more information, see back for instructions. **Additional state guidelines** may be found at FVAP.gov. You may also use this space to clarify your voter information.

--

ITEM #: Q32

**Question Type:** Open End Essay

**QFPCAINFO:** What additional information, if any, does your state require voters to provide in order to register to vote and request an absentee ballot using Section 6 of the FPCA (pictured above)? *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q32: Additional absentee requirements

--



// Display FPCA Section 1 centered above QFPCAREG on the same page //

**1. Who are you? Pick one.**

I request an absentee ballot for all elections in which I am eligible to vote AND:

☐ I am on active duty in the Uniformed Services or Merchant Marine **-OR-** ☐ I am an eligible spouse or dependent.

☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and I intend to return.

☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and my intent to return is uncertain.

☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, I have never lived in the United States.

Last name  Suffix (Jr., II)  ☐ Mr. ☐ Miss  
☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.

First name  Previous names (if applicable)

Middle name  Birth date (MM/DD/YYYY)

Social Security Number  Driver's license or State ID#

ITEM #: Q33

Question Type: Grid

**QFPCAREG:** Does your state require the following information captured in Section 1 of the FPCA (pictured above) to process voter registration?

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QFPCAREGA	Asking voters to specify the reason for their <i>UOCAVA</i> status (e.g., military member, overseas citizen)	Q33a: Require specify <i>UOCAVA</i> status
QFPCAREGB	Asking voters to identify their formal title (Mr., Ms., Mrs., Miss)	Q33B: Require identify formal title

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

ITEM #: Q34

Question Type: Grid

**QFPCALEO:** In 2022, did your office assist local election officials (LEO) with any of the following tasks? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
QFPCALEOA	Sharing and/or referring FVAP resources	Q34a: Assist LEO sharing/referring FVAP resources
QFPCALEOB	Registration and ballot request issues for <i>UOCAVA</i> voters	Q34b: Assist LEO <i>UOCAVA</i> registration and ballot request issues
QFPCALEOC	Implementing CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group recommendations	Q34c: Assist LEO implementing CSG recommendations

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

**Suggested Improvements**

// Include running section header “Suggested Improvements” //



**Item #:** Q35

**Question type:** Open End Essay

**QCHANGE:** FVAP strives to provide excellent products and services to state election officials (SEO).

What changes could FVAP make to improve our products and services to better assist your office and the local election officials (LEO) you serve? *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

**Variable Label:** Q35: Changes to improve FVAP products and services

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# APPENDIX B: 2022 PEVS-SEO COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

## B.1 // Email Communications

### First Email: Invitation

Initial Announcement – Sent the day the survey opens

Email Subject: Invitation: 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (SEOs)

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

To help state election officials (SEOs) be more effective in their roles, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) wants to know how SEOs use FVAP products and services, interact with local election officials, and address state ballot and registration issues. FVAP, a Department of Defense organization, is conducting the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials* to improve the services we offer your office, local election officials, and UOCAVA voters. This survey is different from the Election Assistance Commission's (EAC) Election Administration & Voting Survey (EAVS) and focuses on your experience with FVAP, absentee voters, and voting assistance resources. You have been selected to participate in this survey because your office is listed as the state election office of %State%. As the Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program, **I personally invite you to participate in a short, 15-minute survey.** Your participation is voluntary; however, we want to hear from all SEOs, regardless of your familiarity with FVAP.

**The 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials is available at:**

Click on the link to go directly to the survey website. If this does not work, "copy and paste" this address into the web address box of your Internet browser. Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can

be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*.

If you would like to view all survey questions before you start this online survey, a printable pdf version of the survey can be found here: [insert url for pdf of full survey here]

If you have questions regarding how to complete this survey or need assistance, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com).

Your response is crucial to improving the absentee voting process for our Uniformed Service members and overseas citizens. On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Second Email

First Email Reminder

Email Subject: Reminder: 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

In an effort to improve the services we offer your office, local election officials, and *UOCAVA* voters, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) wants to learn more about your experiences leading up to the 2022 election. Please take the time today to complete the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*, which focuses on how you use FVAP services, interact with LEOs, and address state ballot and registration issues. This survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting Survey (EAVS). Most people take 15 minutes to complete the survey. Your participation is voluntary but is important because it will provide FVAP and the Department of Defense with valuable information to refine services that allow SEOs to be more effective in their roles.

### **The 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials is available at:**

Click on the link to go directly to the survey website. If this does not work, "copy and paste" this address into the web address box of your Internet browser. Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*.

If you would like to view all survey questions before you start this online survey, a printable pdf version of the survey can be found here: [insert url for pdf of full survey here]

If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com).

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy  
State Affairs Specialist,  
Federal Voting Assistance Program

### Third Email

#### Second Email Reminder

Email Subject: FVAP 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

To better assist you and other state election officials (SEOs) in your responsibilities, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) is interested in hearing about your experiences as an SEO leading up to the 2022 election. If you have already completed the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*, we thank you. If not, please try to do so today. This FVAP and Department of Defense-administered survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting Survey (EAVS) that many SEOs are familiar with. Most people take 15 minutes to complete it. The survey will help inform FVAP of how we can improve our products and resources to better serve SEOs, local election officials, and *UOCAVA* voters. Your participation is voluntary; however, we want to hear from all SEOs, regardless of your experience using FVAP resources.

#### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If you would like to view all survey questions before you start this online survey, a printable pdf version of the survey can be found here: [insert url for pdf of full survey here]

If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com). If you do not wish to participate or to receive additional reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Please include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list."

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy  
State Affairs Specialist,  
Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Forth Email

Third Email Reminder

Email Subject: FVAP 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

In an effort to improve the services we offer, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) wants to learn more about your experiences leading up to the 2022 election. If you have already completed the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*, we thank you. If not, please do so before the website closes on February 28. This short, 15-minute survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting Survey (EAVS). While your participation is voluntary, this is your opportunity to inform policy officials of your opinions on programs and services that assist your office, local election officials, and *UOCAVA* voters.

### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If you would like to view all survey questions before you start this online survey, a printable pdf version of the survey can be found here: [insert url for pdf of full survey here]

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On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,



Heather Eudy  
State Affairs Specialist,  
Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Fifth Email

Fourth Email Reminder

Email Subject: FVAP 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) recently invited you to participate in the 2022 *Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*. Please complete the survey **before the website closes on February 28**. This short, 15-minute survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting Survey (EAVS). Your participation is voluntary, but will help FVAP and DoD improve the programs and services that we offer.

### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If you have already started the survey, please complete the remaining items and submit the survey.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

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If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*.

If you would like to view all survey questions before you start this online survey, a printable pdf version of the survey can be found here: [insert url for pdf of full survey here]

If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com). If you choose not to participate, you can remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Please include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list."

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,  
Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Sixth Email

Fifth Email Reminder

Email Subject: Reminder: 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) recently invited you to participate in the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*. Please complete the short, 15-minute survey **before the website closes on February 28**. This survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting (EAVS) Survey. Your participation is desired, but entirely voluntary.

### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If you have already started the survey, please complete the remaining items and submit the survey. If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

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Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

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On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

## Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Seventh Email

Sixth Email Reminder

Email Subject: Don't Forget: 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) recently invited you to participate in the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*. Please complete the 15-minute survey **before the website closes on February 28**. This survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting (EAVS) Survey. Your participation is desired, but entirely voluntary.

### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If you have partially completed the survey, but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log onto the website, complete as many items as you can, and submit the survey. After **February 5**, we will consider whatever items you have completed at that point to be your intended response.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*. If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com).

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

Federal Voting Assistance Program

## **Eighth Email**

Seventh and FINAL Email Reminder

Email Subject: Final Reminder – 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

This is your final reminder to complete the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*. Please **do so before the website closes on February 28**. Your participation is voluntary. This short, 15-minute survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting (EAVS) Survey.

### **Take the survey at:**

Once you have accessed the website, enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

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On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Ninth Email

### Eighth Email Reminder

Email Subject: Don't Forget: 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) recently invited you to participate in the 2022 *Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*. Please complete the 15-minute survey **before the website closes on February 28**. This survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting (EAVS) Survey. Your participation is desired, but entirely voluntary.

### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If you have partially completed the survey, but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log onto the website, complete as many items as you can, and submit the survey. After **February 28**, we will consider whatever items you have completed at that point to be your intended response.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

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On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

Federal Voting Assistance Program



## Tenth Email

Ninth Email Reminder

Email Subject: Don't Forget: 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) recently invited you to participate in the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*. Please complete the 15-minute survey **before the website closes on February 28**. This survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting (EAVS) Survey. Your participation is desired, but entirely voluntary.

### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If you have partially completed the survey, but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log onto the website, complete as many items as you can, and submit the survey. After **February 28**, we will consider whatever items you have completed at that point to be your intended response.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*. If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com).

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Eleventh Email

Tenth and FINAL Email Reminder

Email Subject: Final Reminder – 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs Closes Today

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

This is your final reminder to complete the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*. Please **do so before the website closes today on February 28**. Your participation is voluntary. This short, 15-minute survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting (EAVS) Survey.

### Take the survey at:

Once you have accessed the website, enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey. If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com).

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey, which closes today.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Twelfth Email<sup>33</sup>

Eleventh Email Reminder

Email Subject: Period for 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs Extended

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

This is an announcement that the period to complete the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials* has been extended to Monday, March 6, 2023. Please complete the survey **before the website closes on March 6**. Your participation is voluntary. This short, 15-minute survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting (EAVS) Survey.

### Take the survey at:

Once you have accessed the website, enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey. If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com).

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

Federal Voting Assistance Program

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<sup>33</sup> Survey close date extended to March 6, 2023.

### Thirteenth Email<sup>34</sup>

Twelfth Email Reminder

Email Subject: Period for 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs Extended

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

This is an announcement that the period to complete the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials* has been extended from Monday, March 6, 2023 to Friday, March 17, 2023. Please complete the survey **before the website closes on March 17**. Your participation is voluntary. This short, 15-minute survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting (EAVS) Survey.

#### Take the survey at:

Once you have accessed the website, enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey. If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com).

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy

State Affairs Specialist,

Federal Voting Assistance Program

---

<sup>34</sup> Survey close date extended to March 17, 2023.

## Email to Ohio

Email Reminder to Ohio

Email Subject: FVAP 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

In an effort to improve the services we offer, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) wants to learn more about your experiences leading up to the 2022 election. If you have already completed the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*, we thank you. If not, please do so before the website closes on **March 17**. This short, 15-minute survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting Survey (EAVS). While your participation is voluntary, this is your opportunity to inform policy officials of your opinions on programs and services that assist your office, local election officials, and *UOCAVA* voters.

### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

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Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If you would like to view all survey questions before you start this online survey, a printable pdf version of the survey can be found here: [insert url for pdf of full survey here]

If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com). If you do not wish to participate or to receive additional reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Please include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list."

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy  
State Affairs Specialist,  
Federal Voting Assistance Program

## Email to California and New York

Email Reminder

Email Subject: FVAP 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of SEOs

Your Ticket Number: %key\_1%

Dear %FullName,

In an effort to improve the services we offer, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) wants to learn more about your experiences leading up to the 2022 election. If you have already completed the *2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials*, we thank you. If not, please do so before the website closes on **Friday, March 17**. This short, 15-minute survey is different from the Election Administration & Voting Survey (EAVS). While your participation is voluntary, this is your opportunity to inform policy officials of your opinions on programs and services that assist your office, local election officials, and *UOCAVA* voters.

### The survey is available at:

Once you have accessed the website, **enter your personal Ticket Number: %key\_1%**

If this survey was sent to a general email account, please determine the best person to complete the survey, such as the head of your office or the staff member most familiar with *UOCAVA*.

FVAP is required by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* to describe the communication between states and the Federal government. The Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) is therefore necessary for FVAP to evaluate these communication efforts.

The report for the 2020 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) can be read [here](#).

Based on findings from the 2020 PEVS-SEO, FVAP made changes to its internal processes in order to provide SEOs with better customer service. These changes include returning to a more personalized communication strategy with SEOs and reinforcing the need for FVAP to have a designated State Affairs Specialist to facilitate communication and cooperation.

If you would like to view all survey questions before you start this online survey, a printable pdf version of the survey can be found here: [insert url for pdf of full survey here]

If you cannot access the website or experience other technical issues, please email [SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com](mailto:SEO-survey@forsmarshgroup.com). If you do not wish to participate or to receive additional reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Please include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list."

On behalf of FVAP, thank you for participating in this survey.

Sincerely,

Heather Eudy  
State Affairs Specialist,  
Federal Voting Assistance Program



# APPENDIX C: 2022 PEVS-SEO FREQUENCIES

## C.1 // 2022 PEVS-SEO Frequencies

The survey results of the 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) include the aggregated *N* values and percentages for each question, sub-question, and corresponding answers within the 2022 PEVS-SEO. It does not, however, include the open-ended questions and answers in order to protect the privacy of the survey respondents. The *N* value represents the total number of survey respondents that responded to a particular question or sub-question. The percentages are calculated based on the total *N* values for each question or sub-question and are unweighted. For questions in which the respondent was prompted to choose all applicable answers instead of just one answer, the corresponding percentages will most likely not equal 100 percent.

**Q1. In 2022, did your office use any of the following FVAP products or services? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.**

FVAP Product/Service	Yes		No		Not applicable; my office was not aware of this FVAP product/service (%)		Totals for each FVAP Product/Service	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value	Total %	Total N Value
FVAP.gov	93	37	8	3	0	0	100	40
FVAP Support Staff	63	25	30	12	8	3	100	40
FVAP military address look-up service	10	4	73	29	18	7	100	40
FVAP Election Official (EO) online training	10	4	75	30	15	6	100	40

**Q2. How satisfied was your office with the following FVAP products or services?**

FVAP Product/ Service	Very satisfied		Satisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied		Not applicable/ No opinion		Totals for each FVAP Product/ Service	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value	%	N Value	%	N Value	%	N Value	Total %	Total N Value
FVAP.gov	59	22	35	13	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	37
FVAP Support Staff	72	18	28	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	25
FVAP military address look-up service	50	2	50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	4
FVAP Election Official (EO) online training	50	2	25	1	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	4

**Q3. In 2022, did your office refer any local election officials (LEO) to the following FVAP products or services? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.**

FVAP Product/Service	Yes		No		Not applicable; my office was not aware of this FVAP product/service		Totals for each FVAP Product/ Service	
	%	N value	%	N value	%	N value	Total %	Total N value
FVAP.gov	88	35	8	3	5	2	100	40
FVAP Support Staff	53	21	40	16	8	3	100	40
FVAP military address look-up service	20	8	60	24	20	8	100	40
FVAP Election Official (EO) online training	43	17	43	17	15	6	100	40

**Q4. In 2022, what was the main reason your office did not share information about FVAP.gov with local election officials (LEO)?**

Main reason	%	N value
Did not believe FVAP.gov offered the assistance LEOs needed	0	0
Did not believe FVAP.gov offered accurate information	0	0
LEOs received comparable assistance from another resource	33	1
LEOs did not need assistance or information available on FVAP.gov	33	1
Some other reason	33	1

<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>
---------------	------------	----------

**Q5. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement: LEOs found it easy to navigate and find information on FVAP.gov.**

Statement	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Totals for Statement	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value	%	N Value	%	N Value	Total %	Total N Value
LEOs found it easy to navigate and find information on FVAP.gov	17	6	46	16	31	11	3	1	3	1	100	35

**Q6. In 2022, did your office refer any local election officials (LEO) to FVAP staff support for any of the following reasons? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.**

Reasons	Yes		No		Totals for each Reason	
	%	N value	%	N value	Total %	Total N value
To request FVAP voting supplies or outreach materials	43	9	57	12	100	21
To receive information about training and/or other FVAP resources	67	14	33	7	100	21
To resolve a problem for an LEO	52	11	48	10	100	21
To suggest changes to FVAP publications or programs	24	5	76	16	100	21
To update contact information for a local election office	48	10	52	11	100	21
To obtain clarification about UOCAVA laws	40	8	60	12	100	20
Some other reason	10	2	90	18	100	20

**Q7. In 2022, what was the main reason your office did not refer local election officials (LEO) to FVAP staff support for assistance?**

Main reason	%	N value
Did not believe FVAP staff offered the assistance LEOs needed	0	0
Did not believe FVAP staff offered accurate information	0	0

Did not believe FVAP staff provided timely responses.	0	0
LEOs received comparable assistance from another resource	20	3
LEOs did not need assistance or information from FVAP staff	60	9
Some other reason	20	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>

**Q8. During 2022, did your office use any of the following FVAP policy-related products? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.**

Policy-Related Product	Yes		No		Totals for each Policy-Related Product	
	%	N value	%	N value	Total %	Total N value
Public policy papers	35	14	65	26	100	40
FVAP research (e.g., Post-Election Survey or comparisons of military and civilian voting rates)	45	18	55	22	100	40
FVAP congressional reports	20	8	80	32	100	40
Monthly EO newsletter	49	19	51	20	100	39

**Q10. In 2022, what was the main reason your office did not refer local election officials (LEO) to the FVAP EO online training?**

Main reason	%	N value
Did not believe FVAP.gov offered the assistance LEOs needed	0	0
Did not believe FVAP.gov offered accurate information	0	0
LEOs received comparable assistance from another resource	69	11
LEOs did not need any training	13	2
Some other reason	19	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>

**Q11. FVAP provides training to election officials in various formats. How useful would each of the following types of training formats be for local election officials (LEO) in your state? Mark one answer for each statement.**

Training format	Very useful		Useful		Somewhat useful		Not useful		Totals for each Training format	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value	%	N Value	Total %	Total N Value
Online training modules	46	16	37	13	17	6	0	0	100	35

In-person training	26	9	23	8	40	14	11	4	100	35
Presentation at your State's conference	37	13	29	10	26	9	9	3	100	35
Webinar	37	13	40	14	14	5	9	3	100	35
Some other training format	11	3	22	6	37	10	30	8	100	27

**Q12. Across all of FVAP's products and services, how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the information provided by FVAP? Mark one answer for each statement.**

Statement	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Totals for each Statement	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value	%	N Value	%	N Value	Total %	Total N Value
It helps my office increase our understanding of <i>UOCAVA</i> laws	33	13	43	17	25	10	0	0	0	0	100	40
It helps resolve questions my office receives from LEOs	28	11	40	16	33	13	0	0	0	0	100	40
It helps my State's LEOs be more effective at their jobs	30	12	33	13	38	15	0	0	0	0	100	40

**Q14. States have varying dates for when they begin accepting FPCAs before the current federal election year. Did your state accept FPCAs for the 2022 General Election before January 1, 2022?**

Answer	%	N value
Yes, my state began accepting FPCAs before January 1, 2022.	63	25
No, my state only accepted FPCAs received after January 1, 2022.	38	15
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>

**Q15. In 2022, did your state allow *UOCAVA* voters to register online?**

Answer	%	N value
Yes	68	27
No	30	12
It varies by jurisdiction within my State	3	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>

**Q16. In 2022, did your state have a statutory requirement for processing FPCAs in a timely manner (e.g., FPCAs must be processed within 1 business day)?**

Answer	%	N value
Yes	45	18
No	55	22
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>

**Q17. In some states, if voters register using the FPCA, they are considered permanently registered under the National Voter Registration Act (i.e., the voter will be placed on your state’s voter registration roll). In other states, voters must submit a separate registration form to be permanently registered.**

**In 2022, did your state consider voters to be permanently registered if they registered using an FPCA?**

Answer	%	N value
Yes	77	30
No	23	9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39</b>

**Q18. In 2022, did your State policy require that either state election officials (SEO) or LEOs provide proactive confirmation of receipt for an FPCA or other *UOCAVA* registration request to *UOCAVA* voters (i.e., a confirmation was sent automatically without a voter inquiring about the registration or ballot request status)?**

Answer	%	N value
Yes	50	19
No	50	19
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>

**Q19. In 2022, if an FPCA from an unregistered voter was received after the voter registration deadline but before the absentee ballot request deadline, how was the FPCA processed in your state?**

Answer	%	N value
The applicant was not registered to vote and was not sent an absentee ballot for the 2022 election.	8	3
The applicant was not registered to vote for future elections but was sent an absentee ballot for the 2022 election.	3	1
The applicant was registered for future elections but was not sent an absentee ballot for the 2022 election.	28	11
The applicant was registered to vote for future elections and was sent an absentee ballot for the 2022 election.	18	7
Not applicable; the voter registration deadline is not earlier than the absentee ballot request deadline in my state.	15	6
Other	28	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39</b>

**Q20. Military members and U.S. citizens residing overseas may request absentee ballots using different forms, including FPCAs and state forms. We are interested in whether these types of**

voters receive the same *UOCAVA* protections if they use non-FPCA forms.

From the list below, mark all types of absentee ballot request forms that would allow a military member, eligible family member, or U.S. citizen residing overseas to receive *UOCAVA* protections in your state.

Form Type	Marked		Not Marked		Totals for each Form Type	
	%	N value	%	N value	Total %	Total N value
FPCA	95	38	5	2	100	40
State form with a <i>UOCAVA</i> classification selected	65	26	35	14	100	40
State form without a <i>UOCAVA</i> classification selected, but otherwise indicates the voter is covered under <i>UOCAVA</i> (e.g., voter has an overseas mailing address)	53	21	48	19	100	40
Online registration	55	22	45	18	100	40
Any other form that indicates the voter is covered under <i>UOCAVA</i>	65	26	35	14	100	40

**Q21. In 2022, if a FWAB was received from a voter who did NOT indicate a preference for registering and requesting a ballot for future elections in Section 5 (shown above), then how was the FWAB processed in your state? Mark all that apply.**

Answer	Marked		Not Marked		Totals	
	%	N value	%	N value	Total %	Total N value
The FWAB was counted as a backup ballot.	63	25	38	15	100	40
The FWAB was processed as a voter registration application.	55	22	45	18	100	40
The FWAB was processed as an absentee ballot application.	50	20	50	20	100	40
The FWAB was used to update the voter's registration record if the voter was already registered.	53	21	48	19	100	40
The FWAB was used to update the voter's absentee ballot application record if the voter had previously submitted an application.	38	15	63	25	100	40

**Q22. In your state in 2022, confirmation of receipt for a completed ballot was provided to *UOCAVA* voters at the \_\_\_\_\_: Mark all that apply.**

Answer	Marked	Not Marked	Totals
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	%	N value	%	N value	Total %	Total N value
State level	58	23	43	17	100	40
Local level	73	29	28	11	100	40

**Q23. In your state in 2022, which methods did state or local election officials use to provide confirmation of receipt for a completed ballot to UOCAVA voters? Mark all that apply.**

Method	Marked		Not Marked		Totals	
	%	N value	%	N value	Total %	Total N value
Email	60	24	40	16	100	40
Mail	10	4	90	36	100	40
Website or online system	75	30	25	10	100	40
Phone	23	9	78	31	100	40
Other	15	6	85	34	100	40
None; no ballot confirmation provided	5	2	95	38	100	40

**Q24. In 2022, did your state policy require that either state or local election officials provide proactive confirmation of receipt for a completed ballot to UOCAVA voters (i.e., a ballot confirmation was sent automatically without a voter inquiring about the ballot status)?**

Answer	%	N value
Yes	11	4
No	89	34
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>

**Q25. In 2022, if a voter returned a voted ballot without enclosing it in a ballot secrecy envelope, how did your state process the ballot?**

Answer	%	N value
The ballot was accepted	79	27
The ballot was rejected	12	4
The ballot was rejected, unless it was a FWAB	9	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>

**Q26. The CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group made several recommendations regarding unreadable/damaged ballot duplication.**

**Does your state plan to implement any of the following before the November 2024 election? Mark one answer for each statement.**

Recommendation	Yes		No		Already implemented		Totals for each Recommendation	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value	Total %	Total N Value



Select a ballot duplication process that is appropriate for the number of paper ballots your state processes.	9	3	14	5	77	27	100	35
Establish clear procedures to ensure auditability.	11	4	9	3	80	28	100	35
Make technologies for ballot duplication easy to use for state and local jurisdictions.	9	3	35	12	56	19	100	34
Ensure that technologies for ballot duplication promote transparency for election officials and external observers.	9	3	32	11	59	20	100	34

**Q28. The CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group made several recommendations regarding common access card (CAC)/digital signature verification. Does your state plan to implement any of the following before the November 2024 election? Mark one answer for each statement.**

Recommendation	Yes		No		Already implemented		Totals for each Recommendation	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value	Total %	Total N Value
Allow the use of a digital signature to complete election-related activities (e.g., register to vote, request an absentee ballot).	6	2	58	19	36	12	100	33
Provide an option for military personnel to designate their UOCAVA voting status using your state's online election portal.	9	3	45	15	45	15	100	33
Allow the use of digital signatures in the election process for UOCAVA voters (e.g., treat digital signatures equally to handwritten ones).	13	4	66	21	22	7	100	32
Develop procedures and training materials regarding acceptance and use of digital signatures.	9	3	64	21	27	9	100	33
Develop educational resources for UOCAVA voters about using digital signatures.	6	2	79	26	15	5	100	33
Coordinate educational efforts with local military installations.	18	6	61	20	21	7	100	33

**Q30. The CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group made several**

recommendations regarding data standardization/performance metrics. Does your state plan to implement any of the following before the November 2024 election? Mark one answer for each statement. The CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group made several recommendations regarding data standardization/performance metrics.

Does your state plan to implement any of the following before the November 2024 election? Mark one answer for each statement.

Recommendation	Yes		No		Already implemented		Totals for each Recommendation	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value	Total %	Total N Value
Identify a method or partner agency that can support automated data collection and validation to ensure continued use of the EAVS Section B Data Standard.	26	8	42	13	32	10	100	31
Establish standards to support the long-term sustainability of the EAVS Section B Data Standard.	34	11	28	9	38	12	100	32
Assist future EAC efforts to facilitate post-election reporting requirements.	61	20	12	4	27	9	100	33
Ensure that the EAVS Section B Data Standard is incorporated into appropriate election technology provider contracts so that data can be exported using it.	31	10	25	8	44	14	100	32

**Q32. To the best of your knowledge, does your state allow the use of a digital signature for any non-election-related state activities (e.g., tax forms, real estate transactions)?**

Answer	%	N value
Yes	75	9
No	25	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>

**Q33. Does your state require the following information captured in Section 1 of the FPCA (pictured above) to process voter registration?**

Sub-question	Yes		No		Totals for each sub-question	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value
Asking voters to specify the reason for their UOCAVA status (e.g., military member, overseas citizen)	71	25	29	10	100	35

Asking voters to identify their formal title (Mr., Ms., Mrs., Miss)	9	3	91	31	100	34
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**Q34. In 2022, did your office assist local election officials (LEO) with any of the following tasks? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.**

LEO Tasks	Yes		No		Totals for each LEO Tasks	
	%	N value	%	N Value	%	N Value
Sharing and/or referring FVAP resources	86	31	14	5	100	36
Registration and ballot request issues for UOCAVA voters	83	30	17	6	100	36
Implementing CSG Overseas Voting Initiative Technology Working Group recommendations	26	9	74	26	100	35



# ForsMarsh

## **ABOUT FORS MARSH**

Fors Marsh is a company that uses business as a force for good. Since 2002, we have focused on applying research and strategy to create positive behavior change in people and to improve programs and policies in large organizations and government. This work is conducted within seven core U.S. markets: health, defense, technology, finance, homeland security, policy, and consumer. As a B Corporation, we govern from a unique set of values and policies that compound the positive impact achieved for our employees, clients, and partners.