



★ VIRGINIA ★
DEPARTMENT *of* ELECTIONS

November 2, 2021

Post-Election Report

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
LAW AND REGULATION CHANGE.....	3
2021 Regular Session of the General Assembly.....	3
Absentee Voting.....	3
Election Day Procedures	4
Voting Rights	5
State Board of Elections Regulations	5
COURT ACTIONS.....	6
CONTEST AND CANDIDATES	9
PARTICIPATION	10
Newly Registered Voters.....	10
Method Used to Register	11
2021 November Turnout	12
Voters and Votes Cast.....	14
Web Traffic.....	16
CALL CENTER AND ONLINE COMPLAINTS	17
Call Center.....	17
Online Complaints.....	21
PRECINCT SIZES	24
ELECTION ADMINISTRATION TASKS.....	27
Ballot Proofing	28
Absentee Compliance	29
Logic and Accuracy Testing.....	30
Confirm Offices Using Election Night Reporting Website.....	31
Voter Turnout Data Entry	32
Voter Credit.....	33
Provisional Voter Turnout.....	34
Election Results Verification	35
Abstract of Votes	36
Voided Ballots	36
Primary Issue Identified for Election Administration Tasks Training.....	37
SPECIAL TOPICS RELATED TO THE 2021 GENERAL ELECTION	37

Statewide	37
COVID-19.....	37
VA MRC Partnership.....	37
Grant for the Expansion of Early Voting	37
ELECT’s Voter Education and Outreach Initiatives.....	38
Cooperation with the United States Postal Service (USPS)	40
Ballot Scout and Absentee Ballot Tracking	41
Localities	41
Albemarle County	41
Henrico County	41
Richmond City	42
Charles City County	42
Suffolk	43
Other Issues	43
Insufficient Number of Ballots	43
Masks	43
Other	43
SUMMARY AND SUGGESTED BEST PRACTICES	44
Appendix	45

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following each November General Election since 2018, the Virginia Department of Elections (ELECT) has published a post-election report in an effort to highlight successes and areas of improvement as well as to create a historical record of the conduct of the election. The ultimate goal is to be as transparent as possible in an effort to continually improve the administration of elections in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Through the tremendous efforts of ELECT staff we are pleased to present the 2021 Post-Election Report.

This report highlights several areas of work done in 2021 to include law and regulatory changes impacting the administration of elections, participation in the election, and election administration tasks completed. It also spotlights Virginia's successful Voter Education and Outreach Campaign and specific issues that were reported in the lead up to and on Election Day.

Virginia was one of two states in the U.S. in 2021 to host a statewide general election. The elections conducted in 2021 not only determined the leadership of the Commonwealth for the next four years but also served as a barometer for the entire national elections community. While 2020 was an election cycle unlike any other, 2021 continued to pose monumental challenges for election administrators brought on by an ongoing global health pandemic and a flood of concerns from citizens following the false information spread about the legitimacy of the 2020 Presidential election. To say "all eyes were on Virginia" is an understatement.

Over the last four years, Virginia has seen increases in the percentage of registered voters, a direct correlation to recent legislation that expanded access to the ballot, and has proven, once again, that elections can be administered in a way that guarantees access to the ballot, all while maintaining secure processes that ensure safe, secure, fair, and free elections. In short, the 2021 Virginia General Election was a resounding success and a testament to the tenacity, talent, and dedication of local election administrators and Electoral Board members, the State Board of Elections (SBE), and ELECT staff.¹

LAW AND REGULATION CHANGE

2021 Regular Session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly passed and Governor Northam signed into law eighteen bills during the 2021 Session that mandated a number of changes to election administration. Bills that directly impacted voters included changes to absentee voting, voter registration, voter identification, and processes at polling places. Other bills had a less direct impact on voters and included changes to campaign finance reporting requirements, candidate qualifications, officers of election, and Electoral Board members. This report will not discuss all of the laws that went into effect during the 2021 Regular Session but instead provide explanations for some of the more impactful legislation.

Absentee Voting

[Senate Bill 1097](#) eliminated the requirement for a witness signature *during* a declared state of emergency related to a communicable disease of a public health threat; however, a witness signature is required if there is *not* a declared state of emergency due to a communicable disease of public health

¹ All data for this report was generated on November 24th, 2021 from our Virginia Election Registration Information System (VERIS).

threat. When the Governor's Executive Order was lifted in July of 2021 therefore requiring witness signatures for the November election, many voters and third party advocates were confused regarding witness signature requirements as they differed from the June primary. ELECT communicated to general registrars to remain diligent when checking material omissions on the absentee ballot envelopes and continue to cure absentee ballots, when necessary. [SB 1097](#) also mandated that the Department of Elections convene a work group to consider alternatives to the witness signature requirement. The work group met twice and was composed of representatives from both the Democratic and Republican parties as well as Electoral Board members and general registrars from throughout the Commonwealth. The [report](#) of this work group was submitted to the General Assembly in November of 2021 and is publicly available for review.

[Senate Bill 1239](#) allowed general registrars to contract with third party vendors for the printing, assembly, and mailing of absentee ballots. With the increase in early voting, this legislation provided localities who were looking for more efficient ways to meet requirements for absentee mailings. This bill also resulted in regulations enumerated in [1 VAC 20-70-90](#), which prescribed processes to ensure secure and timely delivery of voter information to contractors and reports of mailed absentee ballots from contractors.

[Senate Bill 1245](#) codified the establishment of drop-off locations, which the legislature put into place for the November 2020 General Election and for the June 2021 primary. Additionally, this bill created a formalized cure process that allows voters an opportunity to correct procedural errors on absentee envelopes. Once an error has been discovered on a returned absentee ballot, the voter must be notified of the error within three (3) days and be provided with information on how to cure their ballot. The bill also required the Department of Elections to convene a work group to consider and evaluate sorting and reporting election results from absentee ballots separately by precinct. The work group met twice and was composed of representatives from both the Democratic and Republican parties as well as Electoral Board members and general registrars from throughout the Commonwealth. The [report](#) from this work group was submitted to the General Assembly in November of 2021 and is publicly available for review.

[Senate Bill 1331](#) allowed voters with a visual impairment or print disability to electronically receive and mark an absentee ballot using a screen-assisted ballot marking tool provided by the Department of Elections. General registrars are required to provide the voter with the appropriate envelopes for the return of the ballot, one of which includes tactile markings to determine the outer envelope.

[House Bill 1888](#) made several reforms to absentee voting processes and procedures that include the following highlights: removing in-person voting requirements for first-time voters who registered by mail, although they are still subject to HAVA ID requirements for federal elections; mandating pre-paid postage; requiring early in-person absentee votes to be reported separately from all other absentee ballots cast; ; and authorizing emergency absentee ballots for those voters who cannot vote in-person on Election Day due to hospitalization, illness, or the death of a loved one.

Election Day Procedures

[Senate Bill 1111](#) removed the power of officers of election to appoint an individual who is not a law-enforcement officer to have all the powers of a law-enforcement officer within the polling place and prohibited area. [House Bill 2081](#) prohibited any person from knowingly possessing a firearm within 40 feet of any building used as a polling place, including one hour before and one hour after its use as a

polling place. [House Bill 1968](#) allowed for the Electoral Board or general registrar of a locality to provide absentee voting in-person in the office of the general registrar or voter satellite office on Sundays during the early voting period. Lastly, [House Bill 1921](#) expanded curbside voting by allowing any voter to utilize curbside voting *during* a declared state of emergency related to a communicable disease or public health threat.

Voting Rights

Modeled after the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, [House Bill 1890/Senate Bill 1395](#) prohibits changes to a “covered practice” unless it is indicated that the change does not have the “purpose or effect of denying or abridging the right to vote based on race or color or membership in a language minority group.” Local governing bodies are required to present any proposed changes to a “covered practice” in advance for public comment for a minimum of 30 days, with a 30-day waiting period following the public comment. There are five covered practices, which include any change that reduces, consolidates, or relocates polling places in a locality except in the case of an emergency, and any change that limits or impairs the creation or distribution of voting and election materials in any language other than English. Additionally, it empowers voters and/or the Attorney General to sue in cases of voter suppression. The Voting Rights Act was landmark legislation that allowed Virginia to become the first state in the nation to pass legislation of its kind.

State Board of Elections Regulations

In addition to new laws passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor, the State Board of Elections (SBE) repealed, amended, or adopted four new regulations that impacted the operations of the 2021 General Election. These regulations were developed in response to legislative changes, needs of voters, and/or concerns raised by the elections community.

The SBE amended [1VAC20-20-30](#), which redefined a quorum. The regulation became effective in August of 2021. Pursuant to the [Virginia Freedom of Information Act § 2.2-3701](#), a meeting is defined as “when sitting physically, or through electronic communication means pursuant to [§ 2.2-3708.2](#), as a body or entity, or as an informal assemblage of (i) as many as three members or (ii) a quorum, if less than three.” Due to the increase in membership of the State Board of Elections from three members to five members, the definition of a quorum was amended in the Board’s regulatory code from “two” to “three”.

The SBE adopted [1VAC20-70-90](#), which went into effect in August 2021, in response to [Senate Bill 1239](#) regarding absentee 3rd party vendor regulations. This regulation prescribed processes that ensure secure and timely delivery of voter information to contractors and reports of mailed absentee ballots from contractors.

The SBE adopted [1VAC20-70-80](#) to clarify Absentee Witness Signatures during a declared State of Emergency, which went into effect in August of 2021. This regulation made clear the absentee ballot witness signature requirements under [§24.2-707](#) of the Code of Virginia. The regulation sought to avoid ambiguity, allowed election officials ample time to prepare for absentee balloting in advance of an election, and promoted uniformity among absentee voters who submit absentee ballots during the 45-day absentee voting period leading up to Election Day.

The SBE also adopted [1VAC20-70-20](#) regarding the processing of absentee ballots with missing or no postmark. The amendments went into effect in March of 2021. The amendments altered the text of

subsection (F) (2) and added subsection (F) (3) to the regulation. Under section (F), the general registrar may use data from a ballot’s Intelligent Mail barcode (IMb) to count the ballot, IF the IMb data shows the ballot was mailed on or before the date of the relevant election. If the data does not meet (F) but also does not show the ballot was mailed after the election the general registrar will do the following: Under (F) (2) if the ballot has an illegible postmark, the general registrar shall refer to the date on which the Envelope B oath was signed to determine whether the ballot was cast on or before the date of the relevant election. This language applied to mail absentee ballots with missing or illegible postmarks received by the general registrar’s office by noon on the third day after Election Day.

COURT ACTIONS

The SBE, ELECT, and the Office of the Attorney General worked together to address a number of court actions directly related to the administration of the 2021 General Election.

Below is a table prepared by the Office of the Attorney General with the case name, number, and a brief summary of the cases that most directly affected the administration of the election. Copies of court order for the cases listed in the table are not included as part of this report but are available for review.

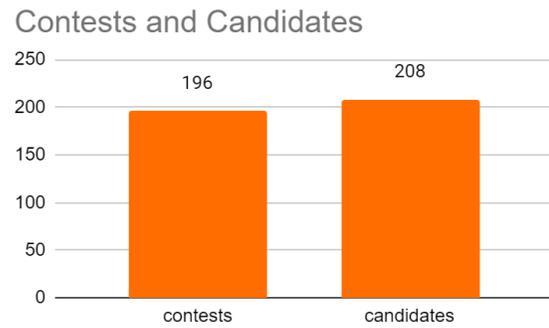
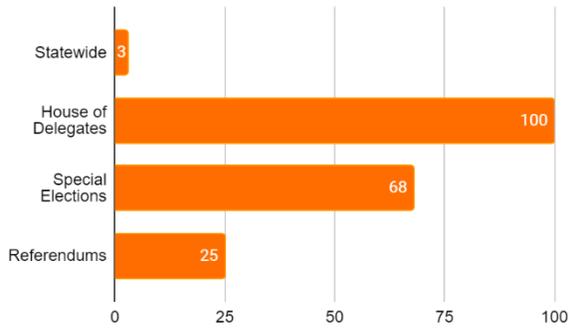
Case Name	Court	Case Number	Case Summary
<i>Democratic Party of Va., et al. v. Brink, et al.</i>	Eastern District of Virginia	3:21-cv-00756	The Democratic Party of Virginia and the DCCC sued Chairman Brink, Vice-Chair O’Bannon, Secretary LeCruise, and Commissioner Piper alleging that the requirement to provide a full nine-digit Social Security number when registering to vote is unconstitutional and the cure process for improperly completed absentee ballots is unconstitutional.
<i>Five Concerned Citizens v. Voter Registrar of Charlotte, et al.</i>	Charlotte Circuit Court	CL21000305-00	Citizens allege that there was impropriety in the conduct of elections in Charlotte on the part of the general registrar.
<i>Green v. Piper, et al.</i>	Norfolk Circuit Court	CL21012988-00	Petitioner filed a precursory petition notice to remove Chairman Brink, Vice-Chairman O’Bannon, Secretary LeCruise, and Commissioner Piper. Petitioner filed a notice of non-suit.
<i>Phipps, et al. v. ELECT, et al.</i>	Eastern District of Virginia	3:21-cv-00346	Plaintiffs, members of the Constitution Party, sought to disqualify Terence McAuliffe from the November 2021 gubernatorial ballot. ELECT’s demurrer was sustained.
<i>Phipps, et al. v. ELECT et al.</i>	Richmond City Circuit Court	CL21004548-00	Plaintiffs, members of the Constitution Party, sued to be required to be included on the November 2021 ballot, regardless of the fact that they had not met the qualification requirements.
<i>Goldman, et al. v. Northam, et al.</i>	Eastern District of Virginia	3:21-cv-420	Plaintiff challenged the district maps used for the 2021 House of Delegates election.

Case Name	Court	Case Number	Case Summary
<i>Eberle, et al. v. Commonwealth of Va., et al.</i>	Hanover Circuit Court	CL21002759-00	Plaintiffs challenge the outcome of the November 2020 election, request a “forensic audit” of voting equipment, and demand the resignation of various government officials.
<i>Adkins v. Va. Redistricting Commission, et al.</i>	Virginia Supreme Court	No. 210770	Petitioner challenged Virginia’s statute that assigns prisoners to their last known address for districting. The matter was dismissed.
<i>Bloom, et al. v. ELECT</i>	Richmond Circuit Court	CL21003590-00	Plaintiffs, members of the Constitution Party, demanded that candidate Terence McAuliffe be removed from the ballot as a candidate for Governor. ELECT’s demurrer was sustained.
<i>Adaku-Griffin v. Piper, et al.</i>	Petersburg Circuit Court	CL21000500-00	Plaintiff demanded that candidate Terence McAuliffe be removed from the ballot as a candidate for Governor. Plaintiff filed a non-suit motion, and the matter was dismissed.
<i>Holloway v. Piper, et al.</i>	Virginia Beach Circuit Court/Richmond City Circuit Court	CL21002717-00	Plaintiff demanded that candidate Terence McAuliffe be removed from the ballot as a candidate for Governor. Plaintiff filed a non-suit motion, and the matter was dismissed.
<i>Wallace v. Piper, et al.</i>	Hampton Circuit Court/Richmond City Circuit Court	CL21001316-00	Plaintiff demanded that candidate Terence McAuliffe be removed from the ballot as a candidate for Governor. Plaintiff filed a non-suit motion, and the matter was dismissed.
<i>Perry-Bey, et al. v. Piper, et al.</i>	Richmond City Circuit Court/Supreme Court of Virginia	CL21002538-00	Plaintiffs demanded that candidate Terence McAuliffe be removed from the ballot as a candidate for Governor. Defendants’ demurrer was sustained. Plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court and their petition was denied.
<i>Clement v. ELECT, et al.</i>	Richmond City Circuit Court	CL21000899-00	A candidate for Arlington County Board sued to reduce the number of petition signatures required to qualify as a candidate. Plaintiff filed a non-suit motion.
<i>Bohn, et al. v. ELECT, et al.</i>	Richmond City Circuit Court	CL21000870-00	Plaintiffs requested modifications in the petition signature requirements for candidates for the Montgomery County Board of Supervisors. A consent decree was entered.
<i>Patariu v. Scott</i>	Fairfax County Circuit Court	CL2021-002548	A candidate for Town of Vienna Council sued regarding the petition signature requirement. A consent decree was entered.
<i>Adeli, et al. v. ELECT, et al.</i>	Richmond City Circuit Court	CL21000438-00	Candidates for the House of Delegates sought to modify the requirements for procuring

Case Name	Court	Case Number	Case Summary
			petition signatures to qualify for the November 2021 election. A consent decree was entered.
<i>Goldman & Carter v. ELECT</i>	Richmond City Circuit Court	CL20006468-00	Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor sought to modify the requirements for procuring petition signatures to qualify for the November 2021 election. A consent decree was entered.

CONTEST AND CANDIDATES

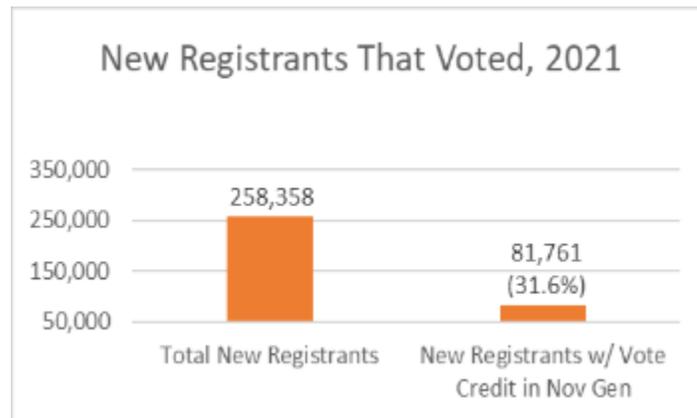
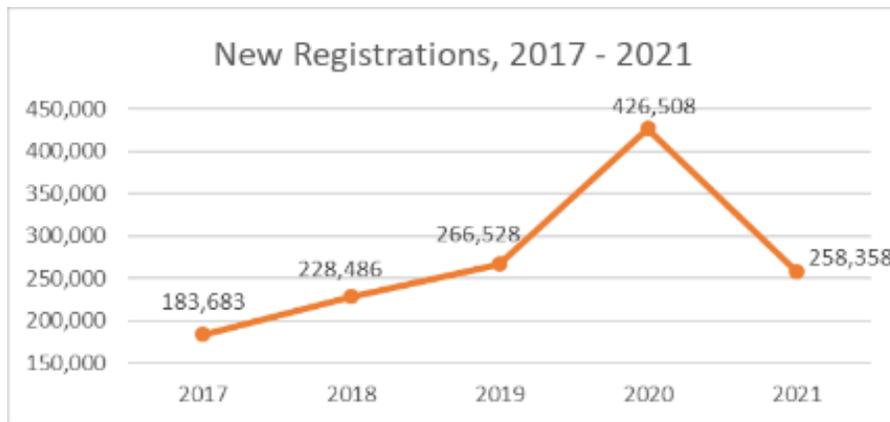
The November 2021 election included contests for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General; 100 seats in the Virginia House of Delegates; 68 Special Elections; and 25 local referendum questions. In total, there were 208 candidates, which included 201 House of Delegates as well as 7 statewide candidates, on the ballots across the Commonwealth.



PARTICIPATION

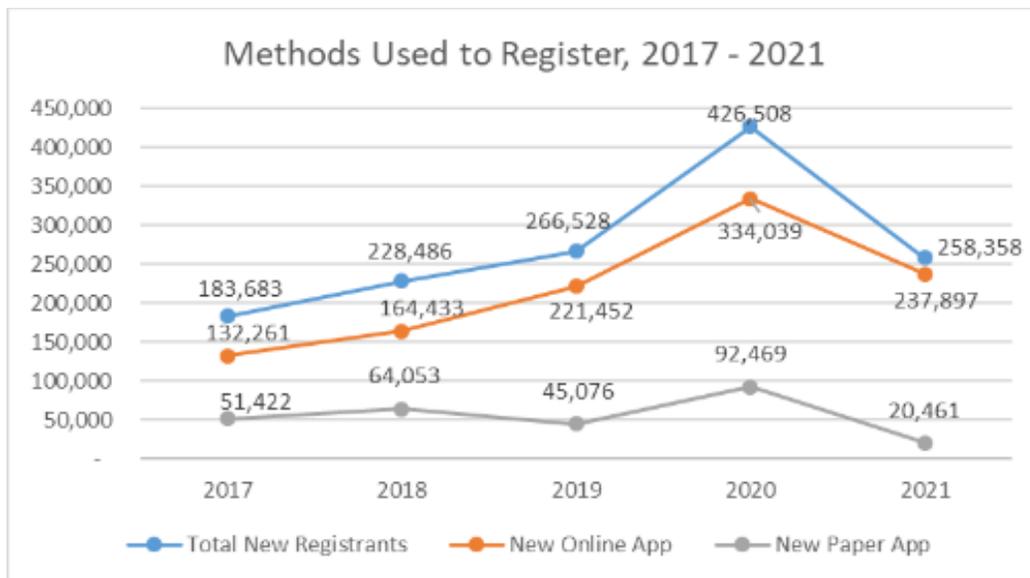
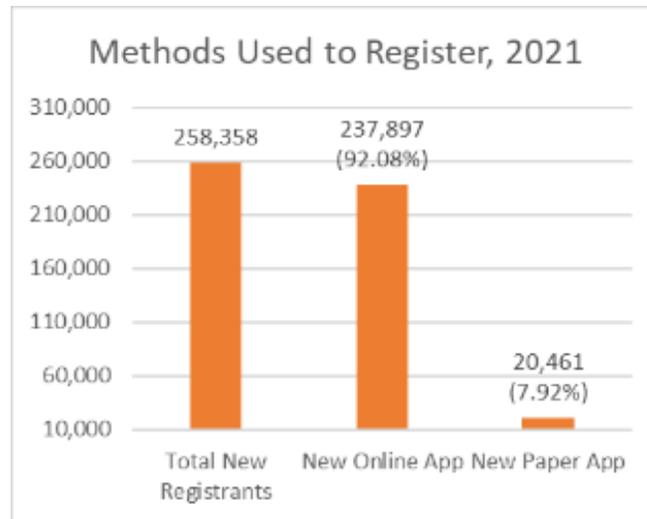
Newly Registered Voters

While newly registered voters in the Commonwealth did not exceed the number of newly registered voters during the 2020 Presidential election cycle, the decrease in registrations is expected in non-Presidential years, which typically generate less interest and lower turnout. A comparative analysis of newly registered voters across non-Presidential years from 2017-2021 election cycles reflected the following: 40.65% increase from the 2017 election cycle; a 13.07% increase from the 2018 election cycle; 3.065% decrease from the 2019 election cycle. From 2017-2019, ELECT saw a steady increase in voter registration during non-Presidential years. This trend ended in 2021. The decrease in newly registered voters from 2019 to 2021 may be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which limited voter registration drives typically held by third-party groups, and follows a similar trend when comparing data from 2016 and 2020 Presidential elections found in previous post-election reports.



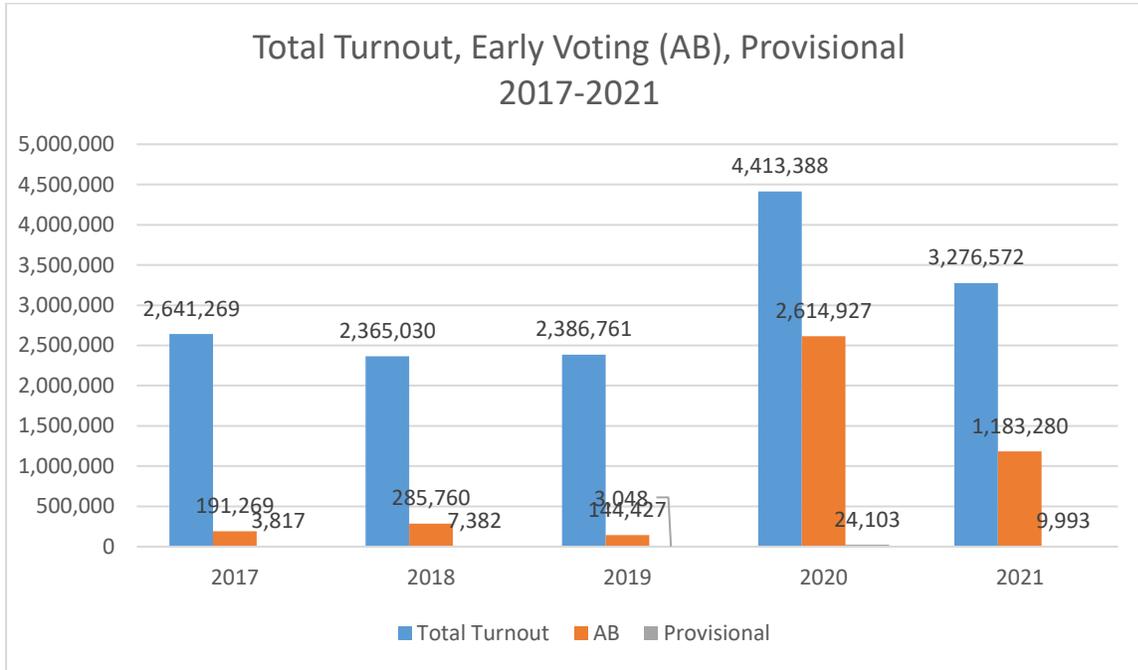
Method Used to Register

Since the implementation of electronic registration at the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in 2016 and the online voter registration portal in 2014, the percentage of individuals registering to vote electronically instead of by paper has continued to increase. The number of registrations submitted electronically encompassed 92.08% of the total number of new registrations, only 7.92% of newly registered voters utilized a paper application. The number of paper applications as a percentage of total newly registered voters decreased dramatically from 2020 (21.68%) to 2021 (7.92%).

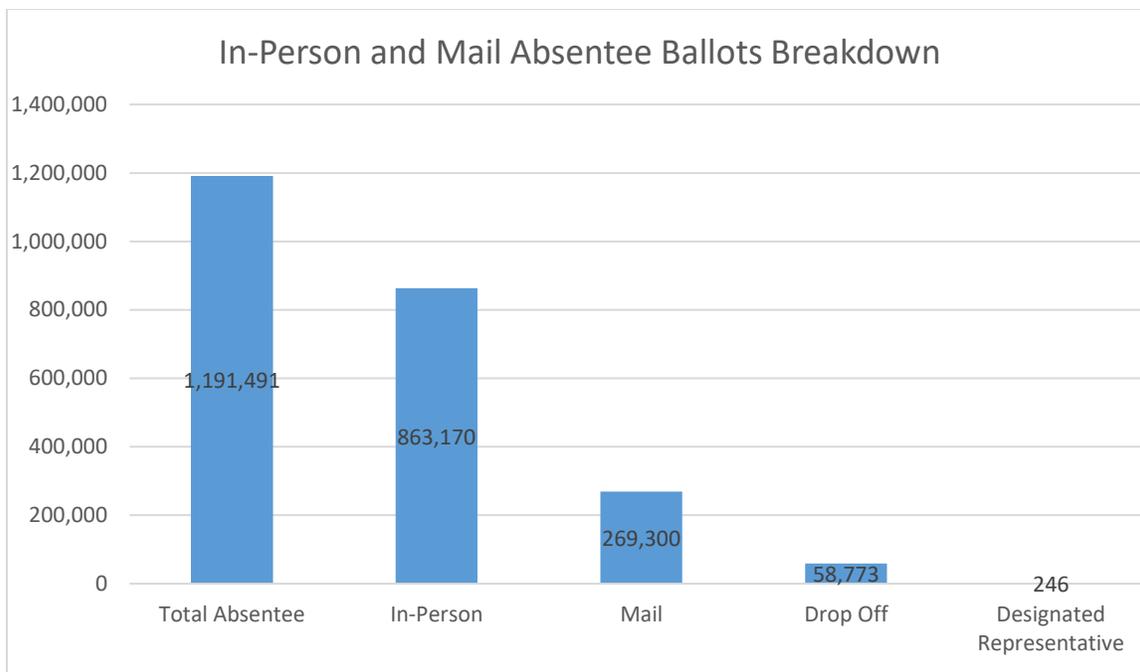


2021 November Turnout

While turnout was less than the 2020 November election, the decline in participation was expected in a non-Presidential year. Compared to 2017, however, turnout rose by 24.05%. Total Turnout in 2021 was 3,276,572 or 54.978% of registered voters (5,959,692 as of November 24th, 2021).



Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, state and local election officials anticipated a large number of both mailed and in-person early voting to continue in 2021. The chart above provides the actual numbers, and the chart below shows the percentage of combined mail and in-person absentee voting and provisional ballots cast as a portion of the overall vote total.



A total of 1,284,932 Virginia voters requested an absentee ballot for the 2021 General Election. Of those requests, 1,191,491 (92.72%) returned their ballots (using methods shown in the chart below) in time to be counted. Ballots mailed by Election Day were counted if they were received in the office of the general registrar by noon on Friday, November 5th.

Absentee returned on/before Election Day:

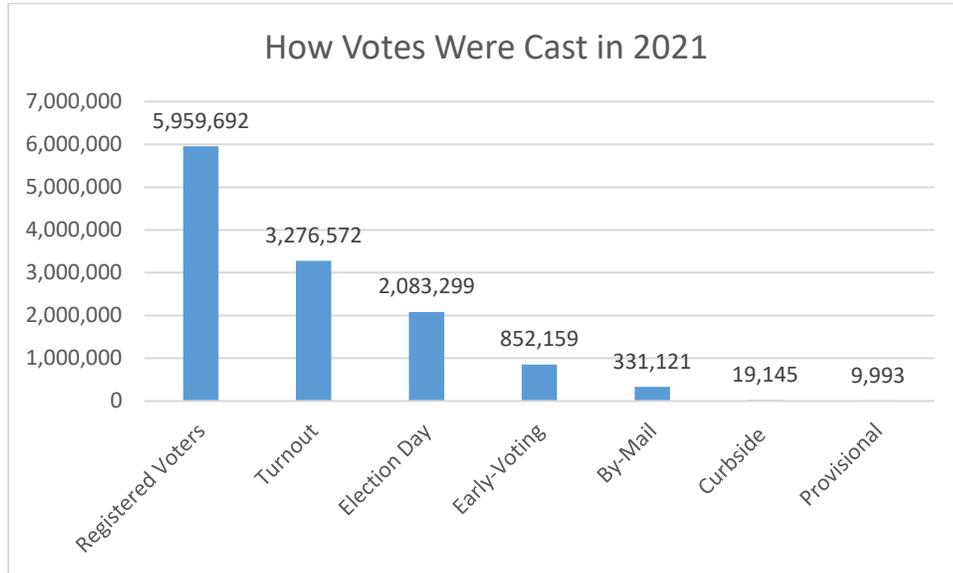
Return Method	Total	%
No Type Selected By GR	2	0.00%
Designated Representative	246	0.02%
Drop Off	58,773	4.93%
In Person	863,170	72.44%
Mail	266,791	22.39%
Mail (Non-USPS)	2,509	0.21%
Total	1,191,491	100.00%

Absentee returned late and not counted:

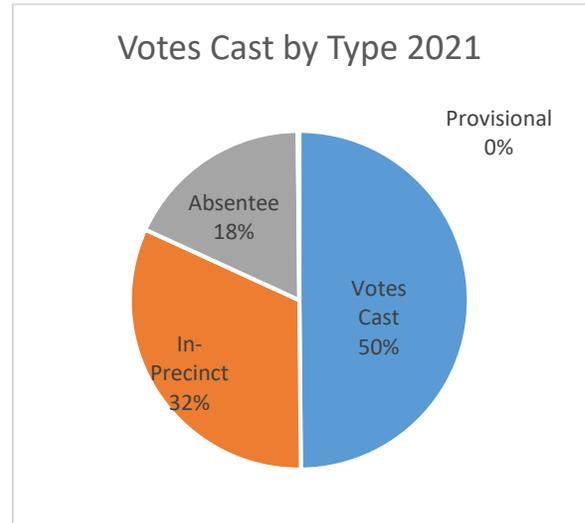
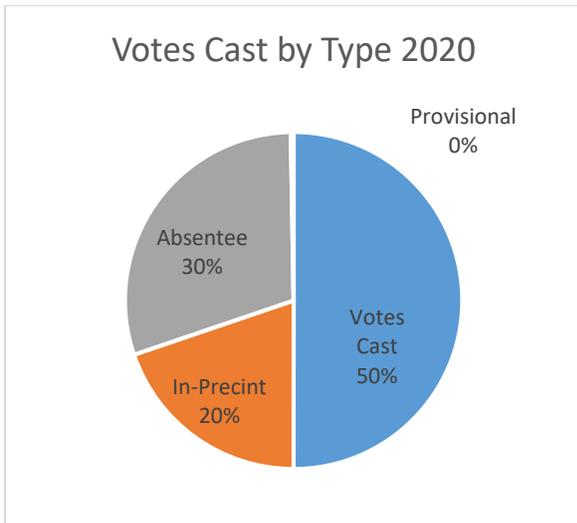
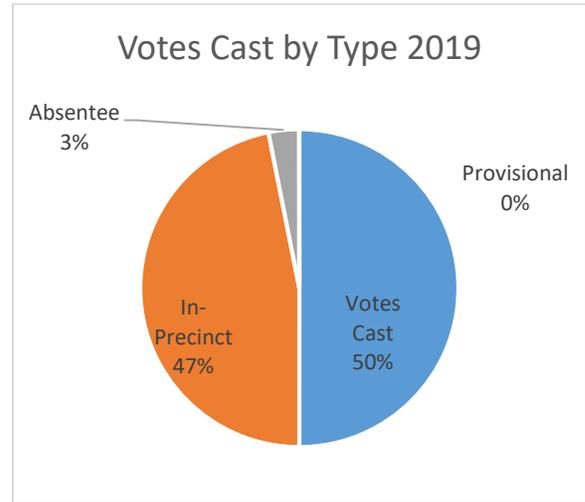
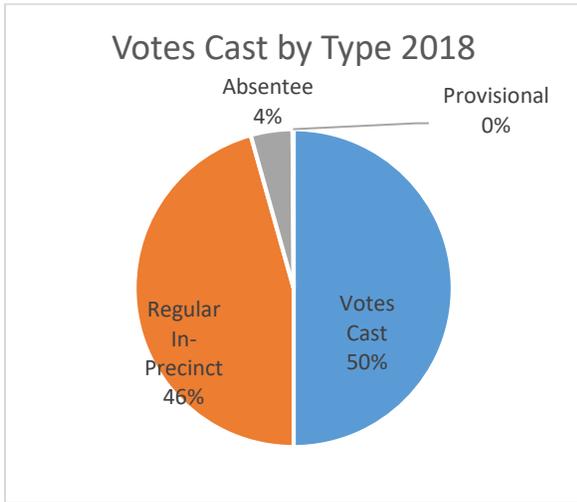
Return Method	Total	%
Drop Off	6	0.24%
Mail	2,496	99.40%
Mail (Non-USPS)	9	0.36%
	2511	100.00%

Voters and Votes Cast

Almost 55% (54.978%) of Virginia's active registered voters cast a ballot in the November General Election. Of those voting, 63.58% cast their ballot in-person on Election Day, 36.11% cast their ballot early either by-mail or early in-person, while .3% voted provisionally and .58% voted curbside.



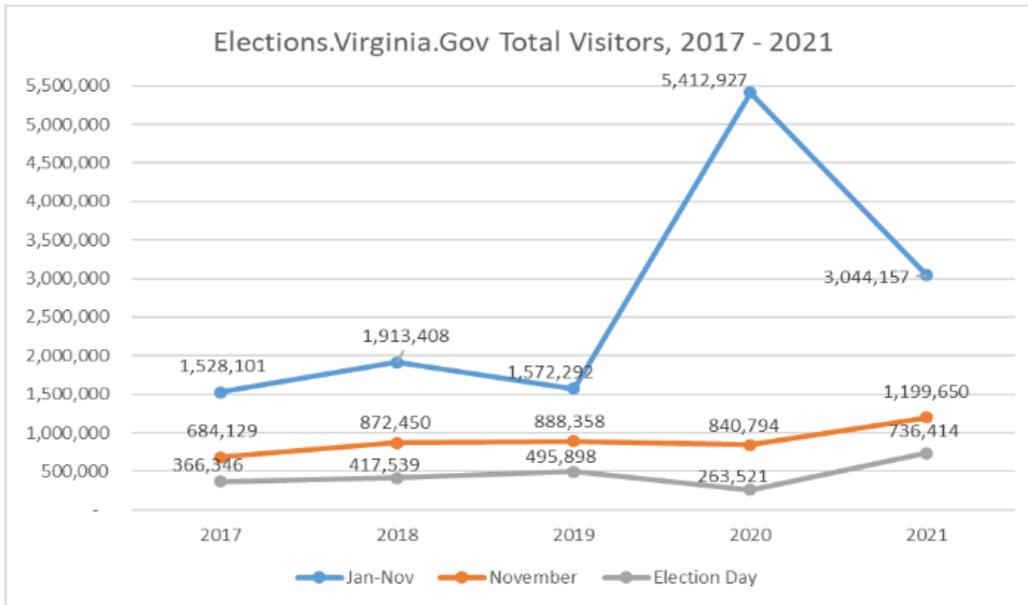
The following graphs provide a snapshot of how votes were cast as a percentage of total votes cast from 2018-2021.²



² Note that the provisional votes are greater than 0% but less than 1%.

Web Traffic

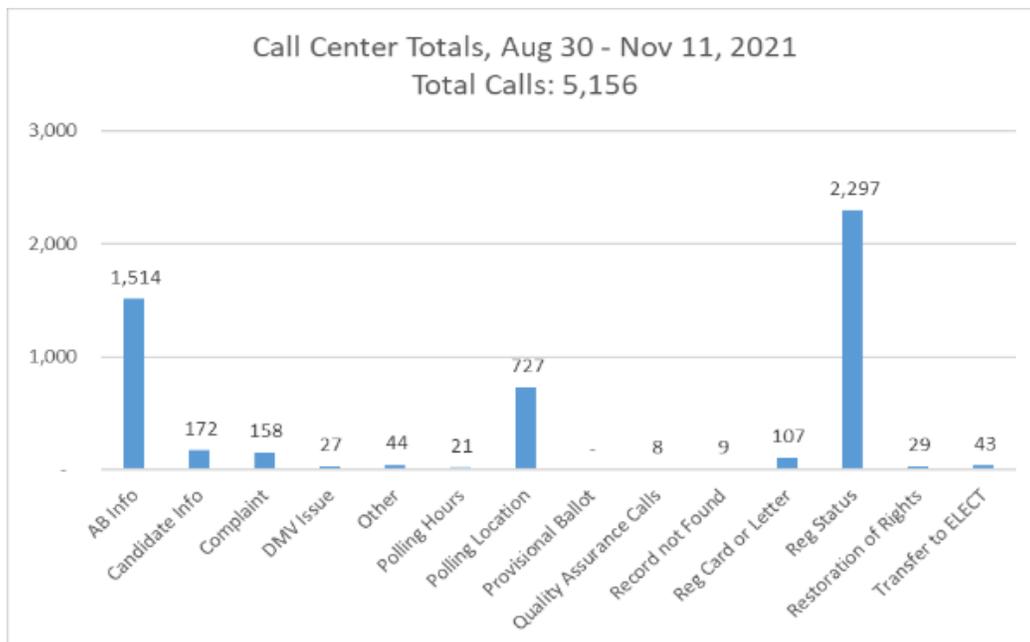
ELECT’s website had less traffic than in 2020. Since 2020 was a Presidential year, the web traffic was predictably higher. While the web traffic declined from the previous year, the use of the website during non-Presidential years continues to grow. In comparison to 2017, web traffic grew by roughly 50% over a four year period.



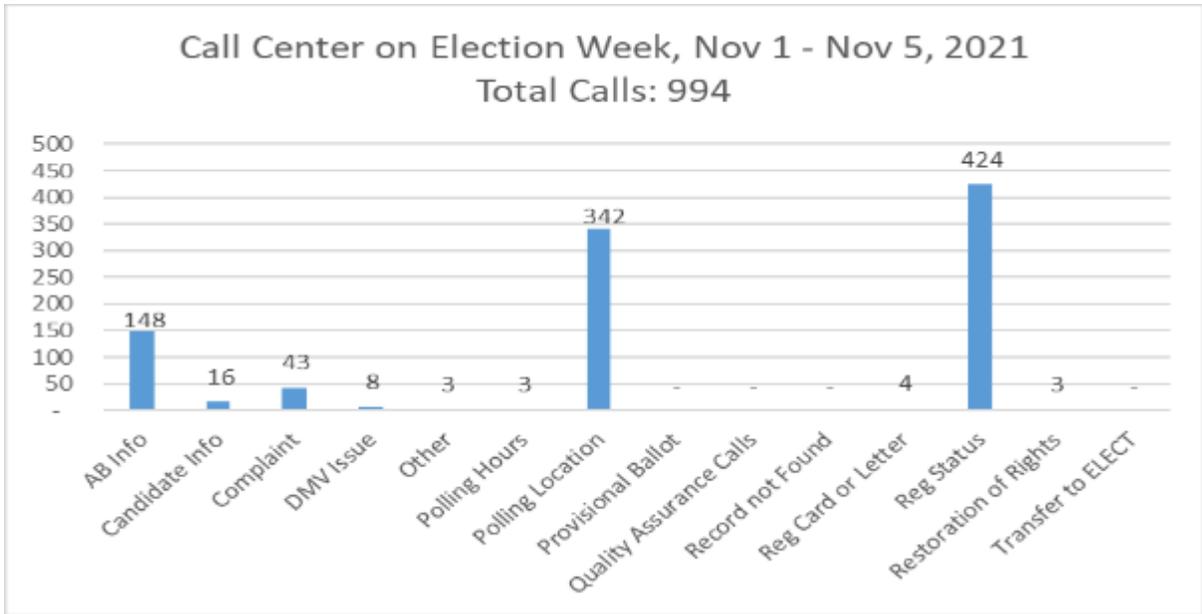
CALL CENTER AND ONLINE COMPLAINTS

Call Center

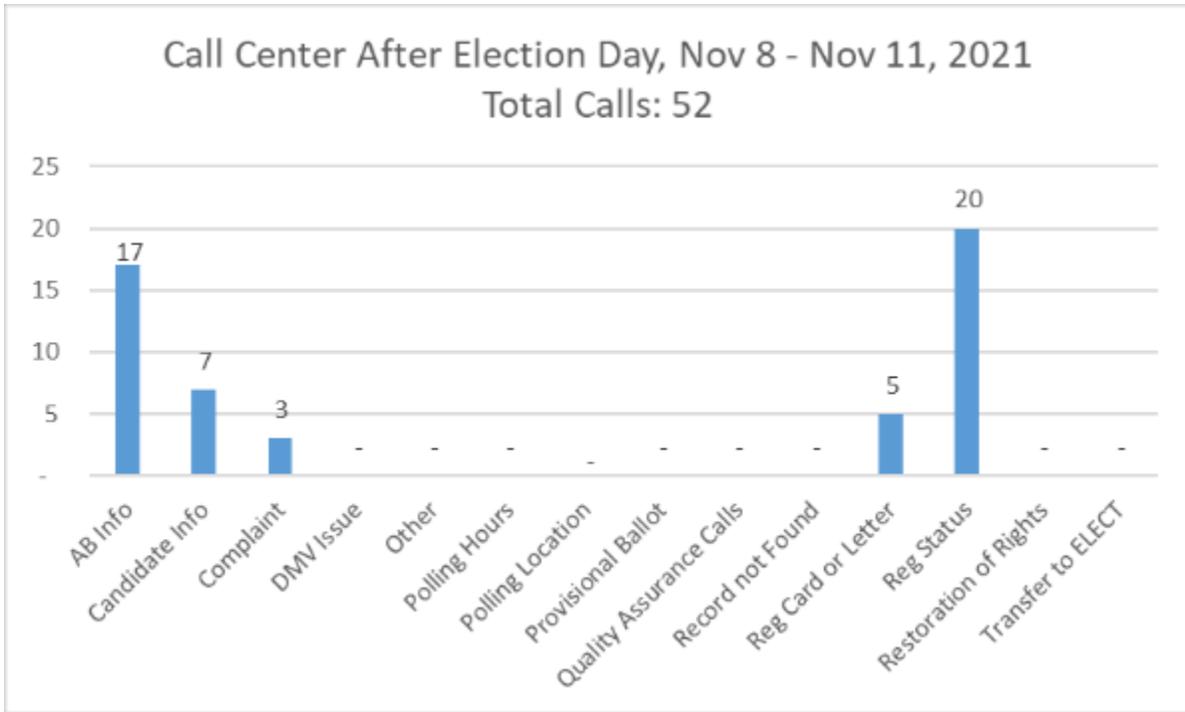
In addition to providing information to voters, media, and the general public through the website, ELECT receives a large number of telephone calls. These calls allow ELECT to interact directly with constituents to provide information and services. ELECT employed a professional call center from August 30th-November 11th, 2021 in an effort to ensure timely management of telephone calls. Customer service representatives were given information on some of the most frequently asked questions and instructions on when to escalate a call to staff at ELECT. Similar to the 2020 General Election, the majority of the calls were regarding absentee ballots and voter registration status. Unlike last year, however, more questions arose over registration status, suggesting additional outreach may be needed to inform voters on how to confirm their voter registration status.



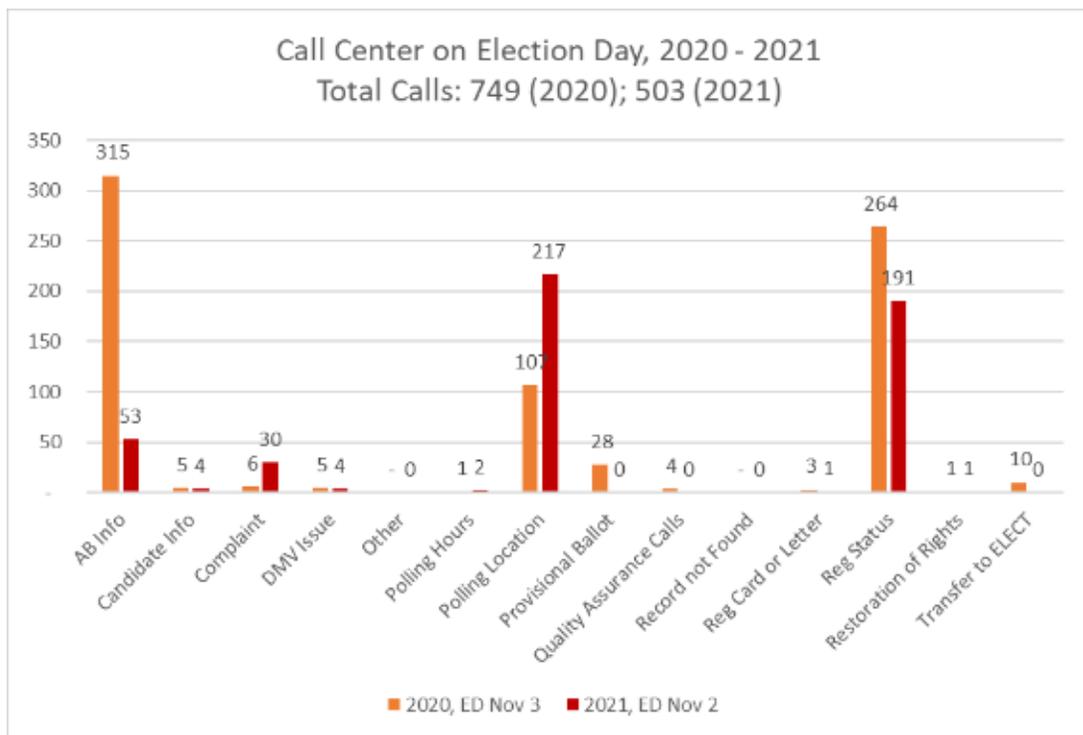
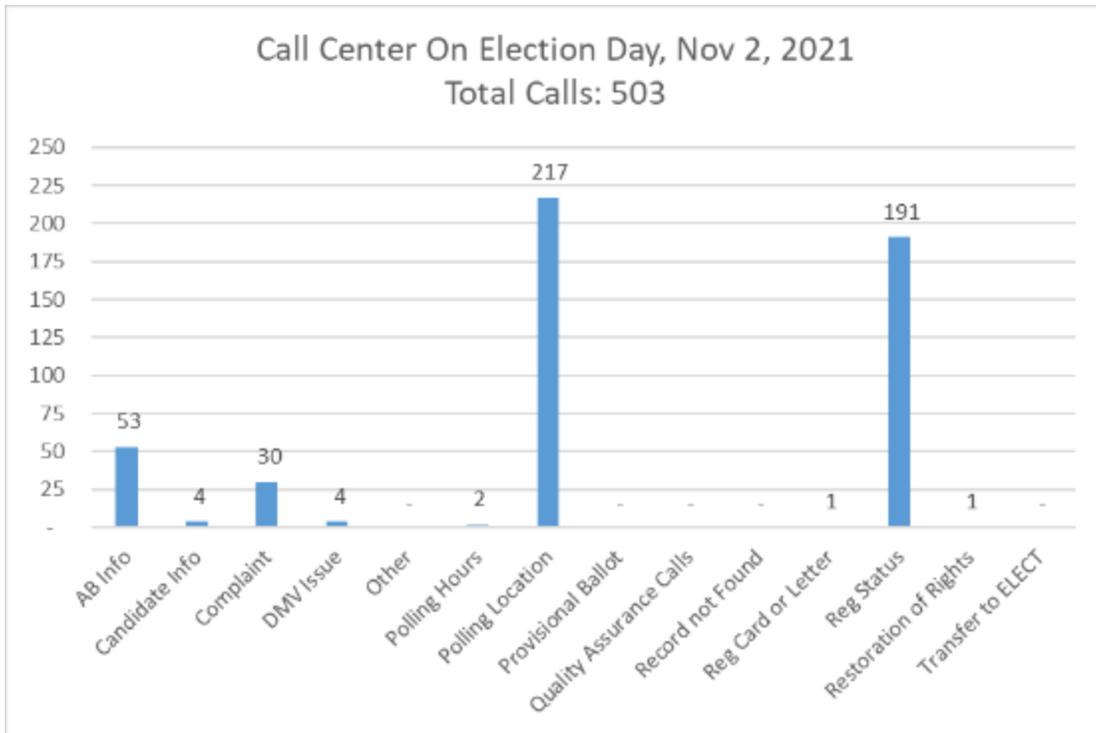
Aug 30 - Nov 11	Avg Time
Avg Handle Time	3:27 min
Avg Talk Time	3:20 min
Avg Call Wait	5 sec
Highest Disposition	Registration Status



Nov 1 - Nov 5	Avg Time
Avg Handle Time	3:06 min
Avg Talk Time	3:0 min
Avg Call Wait	3 sec
Highest Disposition	Registration Status



Nov 8 - Nov 11	Avg Time
Avg Handle Time	3:10 min
Avg Talk Time	3:0 min
Avg Call Wait	17 sec
Highest Disposition	Registration Status



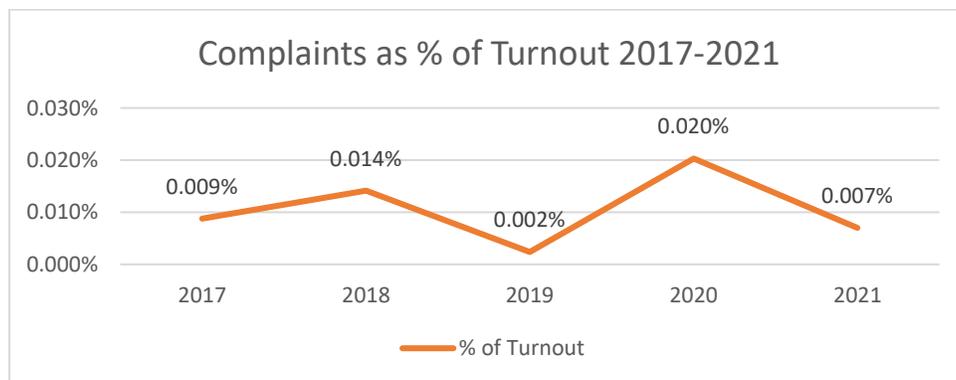
Online Complaints

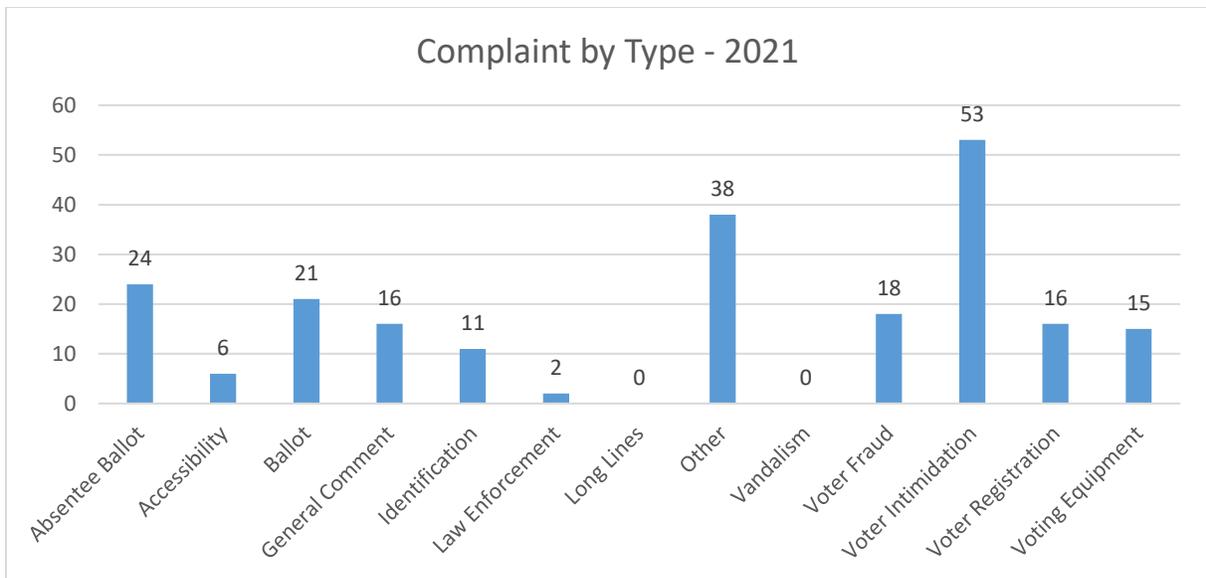
For several years, ELECT has provided an online tool for voters to voice their concerns about an election. In most cases, because election officials in the voter's locality best adjudicate these issues, ELECT forwards these issues to the local general registrar. ELECT follows up with the local general registrar to determine the outcome. A few of these issues are more urgent and require immediate attention from ELECT staff. These issues most often involve whether someone is registered to vote, finding a voter's correct polling place, or other factors that may limit a voter's ability to cast a ballot.

By providing a high-level overview of the patterns of voter complaints, the system alerts ELECT staff to analyze complaint data and monitor what may be a situation developing in a locality or precinct. In the majority of cases the general registrar or officers of election are already aware of a particular situation (e.g. long lines, voting machine issues, etc.) and are working on a solution, and simply have not had time to contact ELECT. In rare cases, ELECT will be the first to report a problem or pattern of issues to the general registrar. Either way, the voter complaint system allows ELECT and general registrars to quickly recognize and work to resolve Election Day issues.

ELECT's voter complaint website received a total of 132 complaints on Election Day 2021; between September 9th, 2021 and November 22nd, 2021 ELECT's voter complaint website received a total of 221 complaints. As a percentage of turnout, voter complaints came from .007% of the Commonwealth's electorate (.0037% of registered voters). While this is a small percentage in the overall scope of Election Day, it does not diminish the importance of solving voter's issues. This data serves as a useful tool in learning to anticipate and prepare for problems as they arise during future elections. Some key takeaways from this year's complaints are:

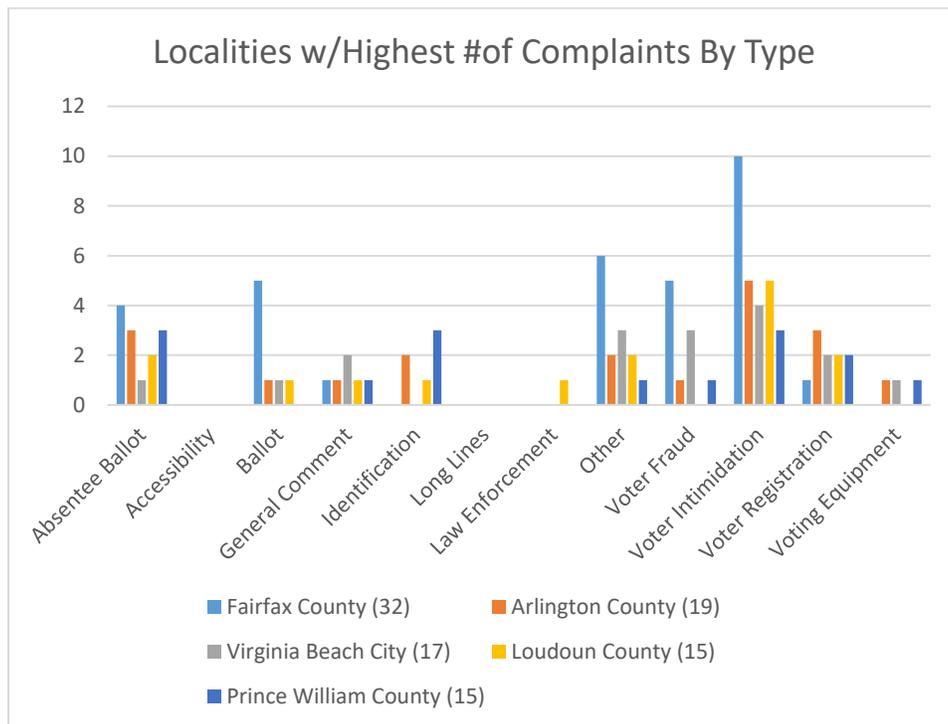
- Voter complaints for each of the past five-years totaled less than 1/100th of a percent of turnout.
- When comparing like years, ELECT received about the same amount of complaints as the 2017 General Election (although the top concerns varied).
- Voter intimidation was the largest type of complaint from the electorate (*see chart.*) The number of voter intimidation complaints during the 2021 General Election was comparable to the 2020 Presidential election, despite lower turnout, and significantly higher than the 2017 General Election.





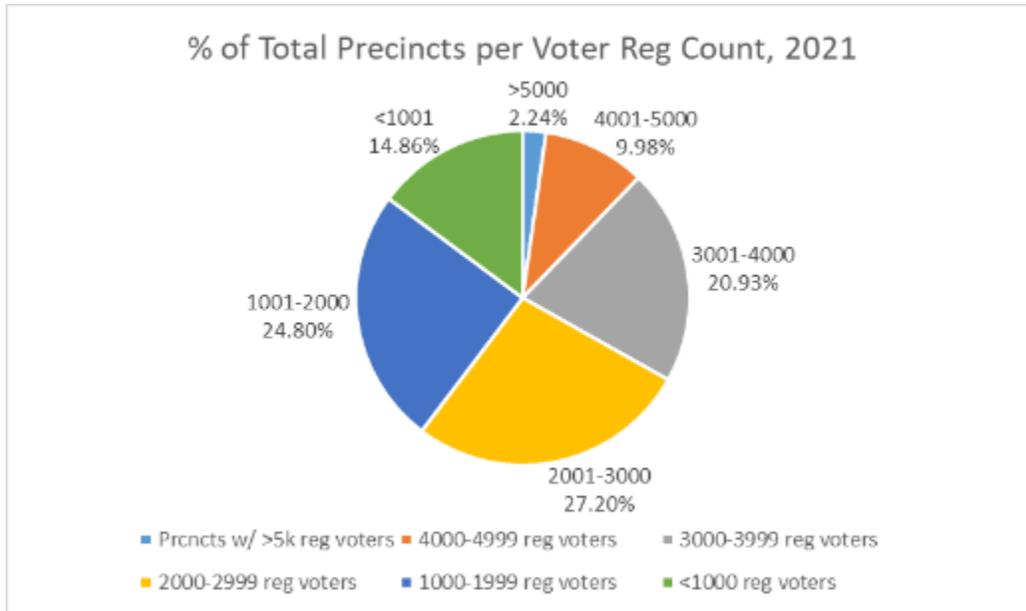
Complaint Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Absentee Ballot	18	26	8	161	24
Accessibility	15	32	6	9	6
Ballot	26	27	45	232	21
General Comment	26	42	17	42	16
Identification	12	27	8	23	11
Law Enforcement	1	2	1		2
Long Lines	2	113	0	3	0
Other	45	69	33	160	38
Vandalism	0	0	0	1	0
Voter Fraud	12	20	4	137	18
Voter Intimidation	34	44	5	56	53
Voter Registration	29	11	17	51	16
Voting Equipment	12	62	10	36	15
Total	232	475	154	911	221

Localities w/ Highest # of Complaints	# of Complaints	% of Total Complaints (221)	% of Reg Voters (5,959,692)
Fairfax County (Highest in 2020)	32	14.480%	0.0005%
Arlington County	19	8.597%	0.0003%
Virginia Beach City (3rd highest in 2020)	17	7.692%	0.0003%
Loudoun County	15	6.787%	0.0003%
Prince William County (2nd Highest in 2020)	15	6.787%	0.0003%
Total	98	44.344%	0.0016%



PRECINCT SIZES

Localities across the Commonwealth employed 2,456 precincts in the November 2021 General Election. From rural to suburban to urban, these precincts and their polling places are designed to provide voters with the ability to cast their ballots in an efficient manner. [§24.2-307](#) of the Code of Virginia requires precincts to have no more than 5,000 active registered voters at the time the precinct is established. The Code also requires a general registrar to report to their governing body anytime the number of registered voters, who cast a ballot in a Presidential election, exceeds 4,000.



55 precincts in 16 Localities Have Over 5,000 Active and Inactive Registered Voters

84 Precincts in 28 Localities are approaching 5,000 (4,500 to 5,000) Reg. voters

55 precincts in 16 Localities Have Over 5,000 Active and Inactive Registered Voters		84 Precincts in 28 Localities are approaching 5,000 (4,500 to 5,000) Reg. voters	
Localities (16)	# of precincts w/ >5k Reg. voters (55)	Locality (28)	Precincts w/ 4501-5000 Reg. voters (84)
Arlington County	1	Alexandra City	5
Chesterfield County	10	Arlington County	2
Fairfax County	16	Charlottesville City	1
Frederick County	1	Chesapeake City	2
Fredericksburg City	1	Chesterfield County	5
Hampton City	2	Culpeper County	2
Hanover County	1	Fairfax County	19
James City County	2	Fauquier County	1
Loudoun County	2	Fluvanna County	1
Lynchburg City	1	Franklin County	1
Newport News City	3	Frederick County	2
Prince William County	3	Hampton City	3
Shenandoah County	2	Henrico County	3
Spotsylvania County	4	James City County	1
Stafford County	5	King George County	2
Williamsburg City	1	Loudoun County	2
Total	55	Lynchburg City	2
Breakdown of Precinct Counts by # Reg. Voters		Newport News City	4
<1000 reg voters	365	Norfolk City	2
1000-1999 reg voters	609	Prince William County	6
2000-2999 reg voters	668	Richmond City	1
3000-3999 reg voters	514	Spotsylvania County	4
4000-4999 reg voters	245	Stafford County	4
Precincts w/>5k reg voters	55	Tazewell County	1
Total	2456	Virginia Beach City	3
		Warren County	1
		Waynesboro City	1
		York County	3
		Total	84

Number of Precincts to/Over Max. Reg. Voters

Precinct Counts for Years	2019	2020	2021
Precincts w/ >5k reg. voters	24	60	55
4501-5000 reg. voters	61	86	84
4001-4500 reg. voters	133	171	162
Total Precincts	218	317	301

Breakdown of Precinct Counts by # of Reg. Voters

Precinct Counts for Years:	2019	2020	2021
Precincts w/>5k reg. voters	24	60	55
4001-5000 reg. voters	194	257	245
3001-4000 reg. voters	485	518	514
2001-3000 reg. voters	694	645	667
1001-2000 reg. voters	653	607	609
<1001 reg. voters	403	366	366
Total Precincts	2,453	2,453	2,456

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION TASKS

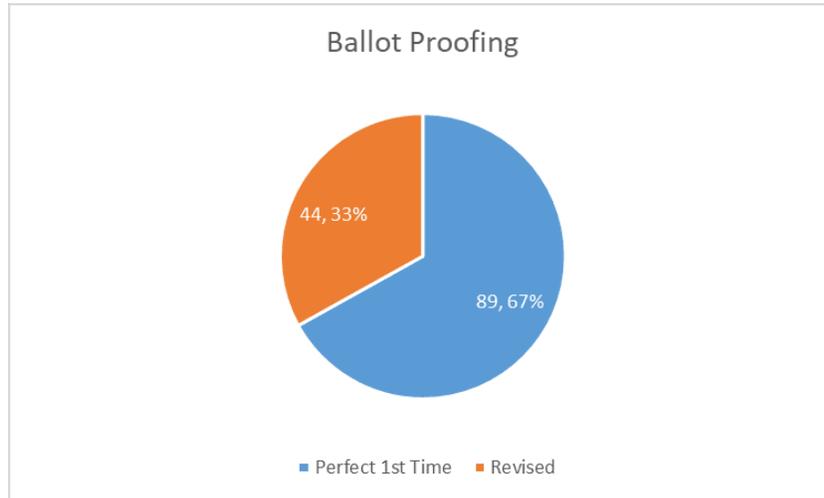
ELECT requires reports, information, or certification of completion from the general registrars for several election administration tasks. These tasks serve a variety of functions that fulfill statutory requirements, while others improve election night reporting and abstract production. The tasks include the following:

- Ballot Proofing;
- Absentee Ballot Mailing (AB Compliance);
- Logic and Accuracy Testing Certification (L&A Testing);
- Election Night Reporting (ENR) Office Verification;
- Election Night Preliminary Results (Includes Estimated Provisional Numbers);
- Actual Voter Turnout including Provisional Ballots (*Pending*);
- Error Report Verification;
- Voter Credit; and,
- Election Abstracts/Checklist.

Analyzing the completion of these tasks helps ELECT identify possible areas for improvement and additional training.

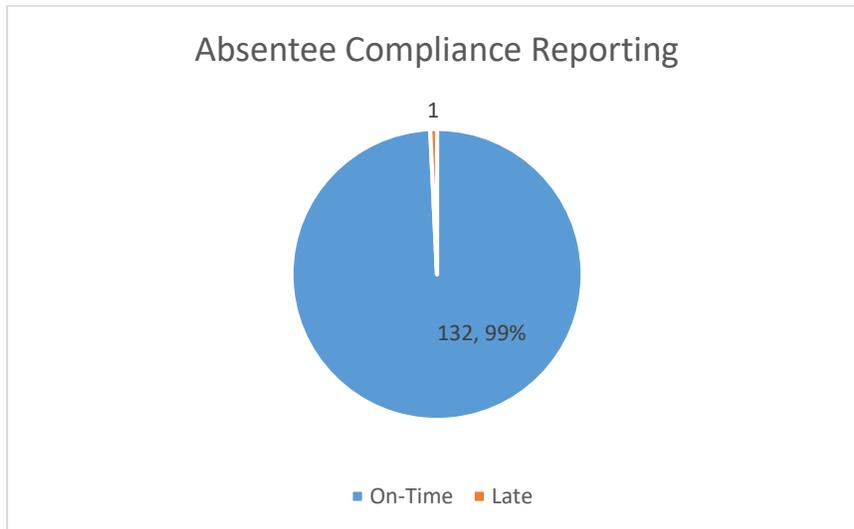
Ballot Proofing

Pursuant to [§24.2-612](#) in the Code of Virginia, all ballots must be approved by ELECT prior to their use in any General Election. Of the 133 localities, 89 (66.9%) localities did not require any revisions to their initial submissions, while 44 (33.1%) localities required amendments to their submissions. Ballots required fewer revisions than last year, when only 62 localities completed ballots that were perfect the first time.



Absentee Compliance

Pursuant to [§24.2-612](#) of the Code of Virginia, general registrars are required to report to the Department of Elections that ballots were available for both absentee voting by mail and in-person at least 45 days before Election Day. For this election, 132 localities reported on time to the Department and only one county reported late due to a last-minute staffing change. This is a vast improvement over 2020, which had 114 localities reporting on-time and 19 localities reporting late.

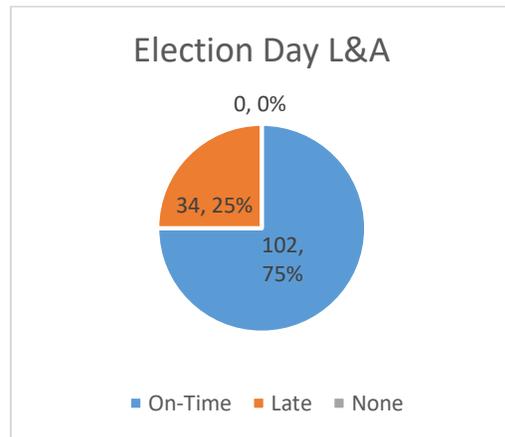
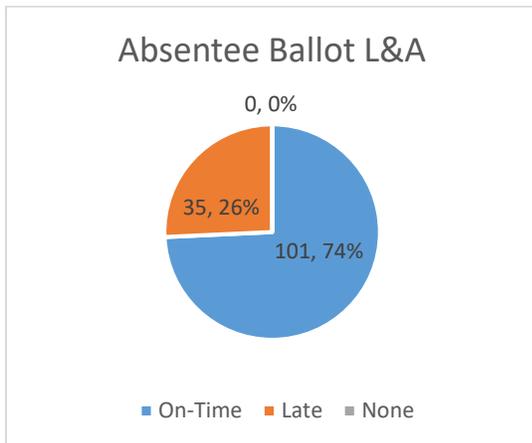


Logic and Accuracy Testing

Prior to each election, voting machines must be tested for logic and accuracy. The Logic and Accuracy (L&A) Testing ensures that the vote tabulators are correctly recording the votes from each ballot cast. L&A Testing is required to be performed on each machine that will be used for both absentee voting and Election Day and must be completed before any machine is used. The Department of Elections requires each locality to certify testing has been completed and that localities report this information to ELECT. This allows ELECT to ensure both compliance with the law and that the voting machines are properly tabulating and ready for use in the election. While all localities submitted their required Logic and Accuracy testing for the November 2, 2021 General Election, this year ELECT saw an increase in late submissions. This can be attributed to the implementation of a new reporting software.

Localities are able to submit all their security compliance items, including Logic and Accuracy Testing, in the Integra program, which ELECT acquired in September of 2020. Prior to Integra, localities demonstrated compliance by filling out an online survey provided by ELECT. In Integra, localities are provided this survey in the locality portal with due dates for absentee period and Election Day periods. Localities can submit their form instantly to ELECT through the portal with all the required information. ELECT is able to review Logic and Accuracy submissions on a daily basis. ELECT is also able to create a report of the Logic and Accuracy submission for any election with Integra.

Integra provides ELECT a home location for localities submissions and ELECT's reports. Localities were still getting used to interacting with the software, which accounts for an increase in late submissions. ELECT has plans to increase training on the Integra program for future elections. That being said, all localities completed L&A Testing on-time and the late submissions were purely administrative.

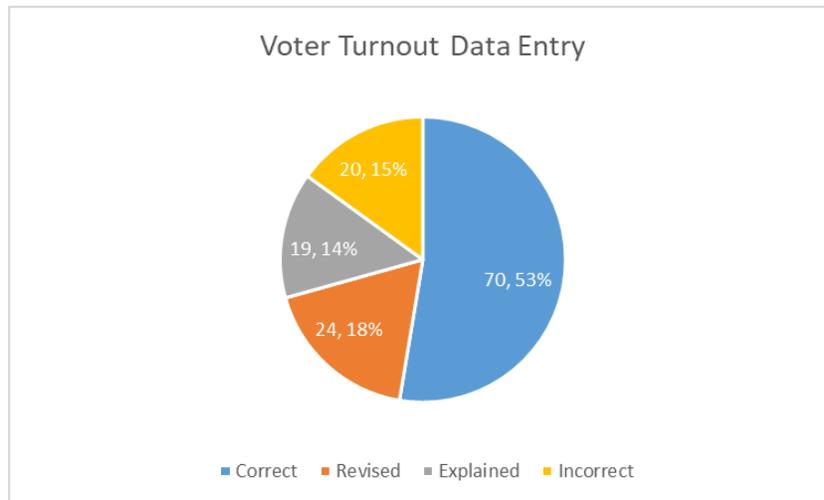


Confirm Offices Using Election Night Reporting Website

Prior to Election Day, ELECT sends notice to all localities asking them to review the information presented in their Election Night Reporting (ENR) website screens on ELECT's website. By verifying this information prior to the election, ELECT can ensure all necessary elements (contests, candidates, ballot issues, precincts, etc.) are in order to present accurate information to the public on election night. Verifying the information in advance can reduce errors and delays in reporting. 100% of localities reported on-time this year.

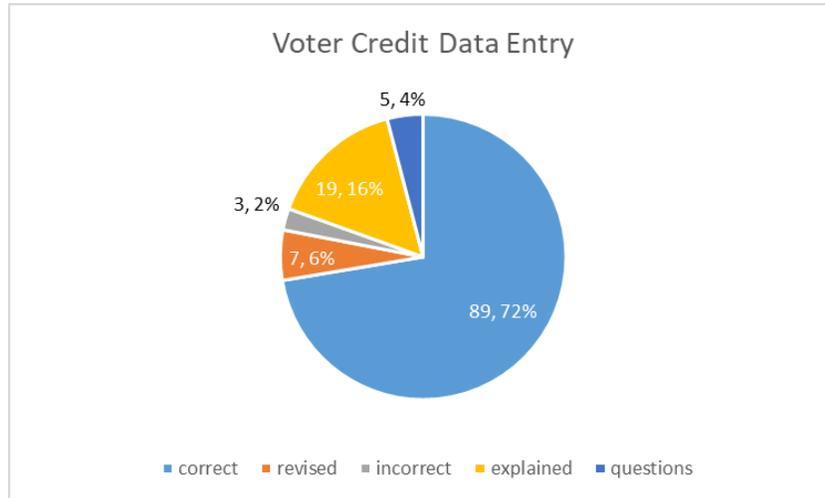
Voter Turnout Data Entry

Voter turnout data is comprised of a combination of voter classifications including, but not limited to, Election Day precinct voters, in-person and by-mail absentee voters, and provisional voters. Presenting an accurate picture of the electorate by the end of the canvass allows insight into the activities of voters for one election. The data below represents the efforts of localities to capture voter turnout.



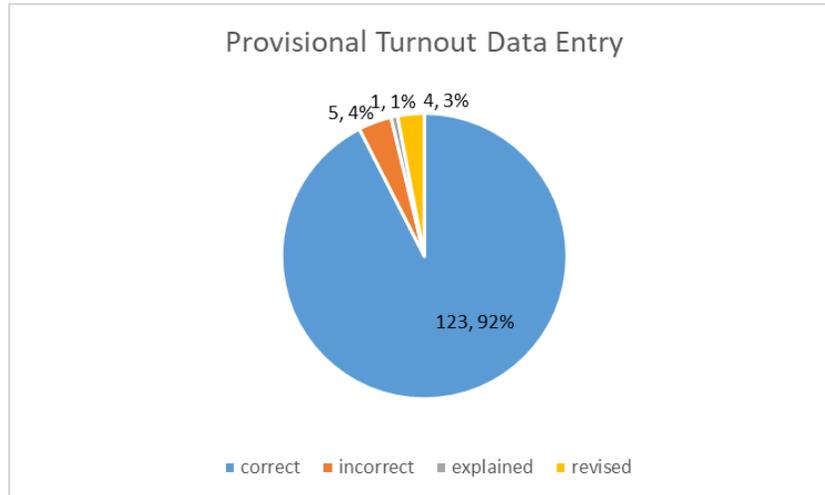
Voter Credit

Localities across the Commonwealth utilize electronic or paper pollbooks to verify that a voter is registered and voting in the correct precinct. With over 8,000 in use across the Commonwealth, localities predominantly rely on electronic pollbooks (EPBs); however, 14 localities operate with paper pollbooks. Those localities that operate with paper pollbooks are given an extended deadline (30 days) to enter the information into voters' records in the Virginia Election and Registration System (VERIS). The data below reflects 123 of the 133 localities, the other ten localities not represented operated with paper pollbooks both qualifying for and utilizing the extension.



Provisional Voter Turnout

Examining provisional voter turnout presents election administrators with an opportunity to review patterns in provisional voting that may identify a more widespread problem within a locality or throughout the Commonwealth.

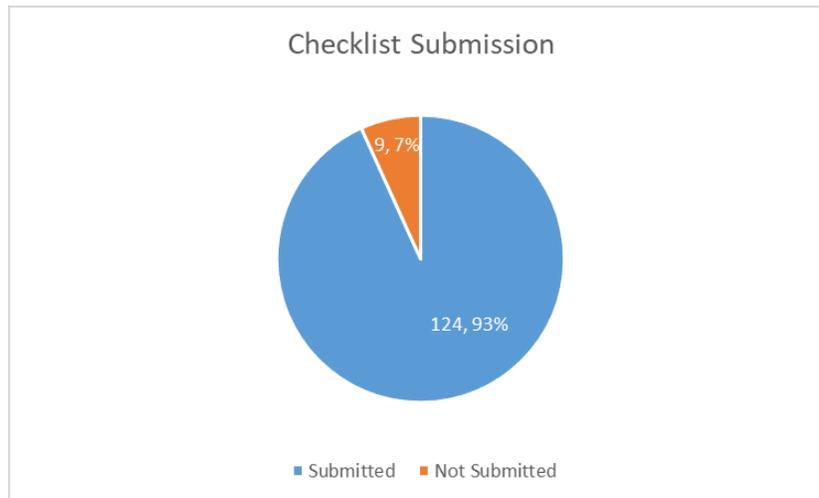


Election Results Verification

After previous elections, occasionally data entered into VERIS and presented on ELECT’s website did not accurately reflect Election Day. This issue was brought before the State Board of Elections by members of the Virginia Electoral Board Association (VEBA) in 2018. In response to these concerns, the Department instituted a new process for verifying locality election data in VERIS. This is the fourth year that this process has been used.

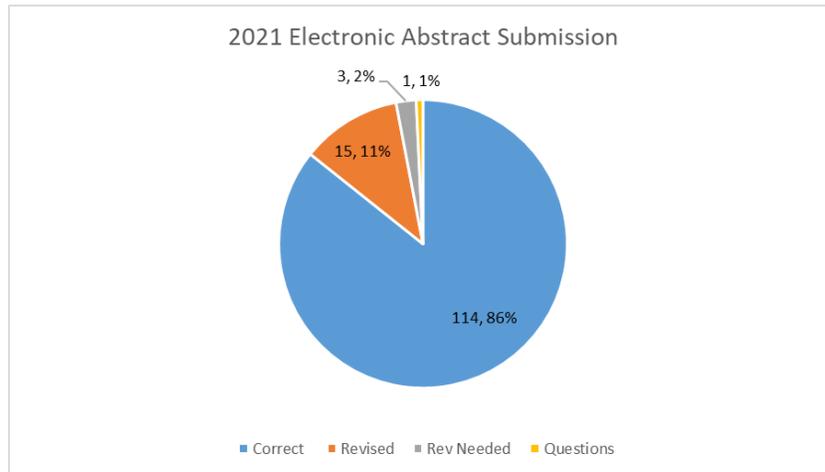
Prior to Election Day, ELECT sends detailed instructions to all general registrars reminding them of the reports already available in VERIS that allow them to check and crosscheck data to ensure their entries are correct. ELECT runs these same reports when verifying a locality’s abstracts prior to the SBE certification.

ELECT continued the use of a checklist as a means of reminding localities to run the reports as well as providing an easily accessible list of items to submit to ELECT after canvass. In most cases, the checklist has worked well and has been helpful to both the locality and ELECT. Nearly all localities completed this checklist with 124 localities or 93.2% of localities in compliance.



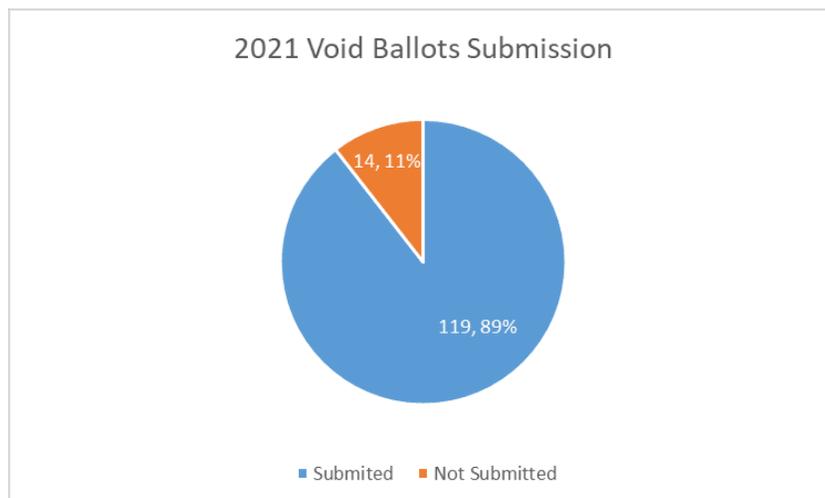
Abstract of Votes

Abstracts are the official record of the votes cast for candidates, constitutional amendments, and referenda. It is essential that election abstracts be correct. The Department works closely with localities to ensure abstracts submitted to the Department accurately reflect vote totals. Localities submit their abstracts to the Department electronically for inspection. Once the electronic versions are approved by the Department, localities mail the originals to the Department. The electronic versions must be submitted as soon as the locality’s canvass concludes to ensure the Department has time to review and approve all of the localities’ abstracts. The Department then prepares the abstracts that are certified by the State Board of Elections. The pie chart below illustrates the revisions that took place during the review process.



Voided Ballots

Pursuant to [§24.2-612](#) of Virginia Code, general registrars are required to submit a voided copy of each ballot used in an election for historical record retention. 89.5% or 119 localities were in compliance this year, while 10.5% or 14 localities were not. This is illustrated in the graph below:



Primary Issue Identified for Election Administration Tasks Training

Each year, ELECT and general registrars continue to improve the results verification process. With each election ELECT is able to highlight areas for training, especially related to entering data into VERIS. Vote count results are being entered accurately; however, it is apparent that not all general registrars understand how to utilize post-election results verification reports to catch errors.

These reports can help catch human errors such as entering a number into the wrong field or transposing numbers. ELECT ran these reports for all localities and worked with general registrars during canvass to identify and correct issues. Department staff tracked the errors found during this process and will build future training around these insights. Below are a few additional topics identified for 2022 training:

- Absentee
 - Multiple localities did not enter cure information into VERIS in a timely or correct manner. Despite a technical advisory and guidance provided by their Liaisons and during annual training, some localities indicated they did not know this was a requirement. Additional training is needed to reinforce this requirement.
- Election Night Reporting
 - To remain in compliance with Va. Code [§ 24.2-667.1](#) localities may require additional training on election night reporting as it pertains to absentee voting. [House Bill 1888](#) required that election results reflect absentee ballots that were cast early-in person be reported separately from the results of all other absentee ballots.

SPECIAL TOPICS RELATED TO THE 2021 GENERAL ELECTION

Statewide

COVID-19

As the global health pandemic reached its second year, it continued to impact all aspects of election administration. Election officials had to remain nimble during a constantly fluctuating landscape that included an evolving public health crisis. ELECT partnered with local election officials and state and local health authorities to ensure voters, officers of election, and election officials remained safe during in-person interactions.

VA MRC Partnership

Due to the resounding success of the ELECT/MRC partnership during the 2020 elections, ELECT once again coordinated with the Virginia Department of Health's Medical Reserve Corps (VA MRC) Infectious Disease Ambassadors to offer operational support during the COVID-19 pandemic. ELECT previously partnered with the VA MRC Infection Prevention Ambassadors during the 2020 Primary and General Elections as well as the 2021 June Primary. The VA MRC Infection Prevention Ambassadors provide infection prevention support by monitoring for proper social distancing, assisting with sanitation, and PPE coaching/fitting. Localities were given the option to participate through an online survey. During the 2021 election, VA-MRC supported 7 localities and 76 precincts in Alexandria, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Salem, Montgomery County, Floyd County, and Portsmouth.

Grant for the Expansion of Early Voting

The final version of [HB 7001 \(Second Special Session, 2021\)](#) provided "\$3,000,000 to the Department of Elections to support local efforts to expand early voting to include the adoption of Sunday voting." ELECT

facilitated a grant program to administer these funds. The funds were designed to expand early voting and/or Sunday voting opportunities. 19 localities applied for funding to either expand Sunday voting or early-voting opportunities. Localities could utilize these funds for a variety of expenditures including covering the cost of voting systems for the new location(s), setting up the new location(s), personnel costs for new location(s) and/or Sunday voting; as well as equipment related to expanding early voting. All applications were evaluated by a team of ELECT Senior Managers to determine viability. Localities, who submitted applications, provided detailed accounts of the planned expenditures, which were then evaluated by ELECT for approval (*see Appendix i. for a copy of the grant application.*) The November 2020 General Election was used as a benchmark to determine if a locality's request truly expanded access to early voting. For example, if a locality had two early voting locations during the November 2020 election, the locality would have to increase the number of locations available to three or more to be considered for this grant. The grant would not be reoccurring and after the election, those localities, which had been preapproved, would also have to submit material for reimbursements. The reimbursement process for these grants is currently underway. It is estimated, however, that approximately \$40,000 will be awarded for early-voting expansion and \$132,500 will be awarded for Sunday voting expansion efforts.

[ELECT's Voter Education and Outreach Initiatives](#)

The Virginia Department of Elections (ELECT) promotes and supports accurate, fair, open and secure elections for the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and is committed to strengthening relationships with community partners and stakeholders, while cultivating new partnerships.

This responsibility became highlighted even more on July 1, 2021 when Senate Bill 1395 and House Bill 1890 went into effect, prohibiting any state or local policy from denying or restricting the right to vote of any Virginian because of their race, color, or membership in a language minority group. The Voting Rights Act of Virginia is landmark legislation protecting the voting rights of all and making Virginia the first state in the nation to enact its own version of a voting rights act.

With the implementation of the Voting Rights Act of Virginia, ELECT increased its education efforts and developed even more creative and effective ways of communicating with voters in communities across the Commonwealth with the implementation of the Voter Education and Outreach Plan (VEOP).

The VEOP outlined ELECT's education and outreach goals, highlighted coordination of programming and initiatives to increase visibility in the community, and detailed how resources from the Voter Education and Outreach Fund would be allocated to meet those goals. These goals included the following:

- Developing a Voter Education and Outreach [microsite](#)
- Increasing ELECT's social media presence and engagement
- Creating voter education video projects and PSAs
- Developing voter education materials in multiple languages
- Participating in diverse community events
- Supporting educational events dedicated to voters with disabilities
- Nurturing relationships with colleges and universities
- Increasing work with high schools and youth-oriented outreach groups

Several of ELECT's outlined voter education and outreach goals were achieved by its statewide media campaign.

CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

Going into the 2021 election, there had been a high volume of constituent inquiries via calls and emails expressing concern over the integrity of elections. Questions came from all demographics and geographies of Virginia, so there was a need to launch a statewide, multimedia voter education campaign to increase broad awareness about the measures in place to ensure Virginia's safe, secure, and accessible elections. The campaign was executed across paid, earned and social media channels targeted to the general public as well as underserved populations.

MEDIA CAMPAIGN

- Online buys were all targeted statewide through 1) multiple streaming radio platforms, 2) streaming TV, and 3) digital banner ads, video pre-roll, and newspaper website advertising via Virginia Press Services.
- Print was specifically targeted to minority publications and to rural markets (as defined by the Office of Management & Budget) since these audiences may not be exposed to the broadcast buys.
- In radio markets that are rated, the buy included the top rated stations among adults 18+. For smaller and non-rated markets, stations were identified based on prior statewide media buying experience. The campaign creative did not meet public radio length specifications.
- TV was purchased for the five Virginia Designated Market Area (DMAs)—Hampton Roads, Richmond, TriCities, Roanoke, Harrisonburg, and Charlottesville.
- Because Washington DC is the 7th largest DMA in the country, it was cost-prohibitive to buy campaign TV and radio in that metro area. Northern Virginia was covered through the statewide online buys and minority print publications.

MEDIA ANALYTICS

The voter education media buy generated 79,038,637 impressions and 13,839 clicks to the ELECT website from September 22-November 1, 2021.

- Online has generated 12,347,352 impressions and 13,839 clicks to the site, which is a .16% Click-Through Rate (CTR) not including streaming TV.
- Print generated 653,440 impressions.
- Of measured markets, radio generated 27,066,730 impressions.
- TV generated 38,971,115 impressions.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Two op-eds were developed to educate the public on how Virginia ensures safe, secure, and accessible elections. Op-eds featured Brenda Cabrera and Chris Piper, who have extensive elections experience:

- Brenda Cabrera, Director of Elections, City of Fairfax, Virginia, has worked more than 30 years balancing election security and transparency while advocating for accessibility and voter-centric policies in elections. Cabrera is a Certified Election Registration Administrator (CERA), and current president of the Voter Registrars Association of Virginia.
- Chris Piper is Commissioner of the Virginia Department of Elections (ELECT). He is a Board member of the National Association of State Election Directors (NASSED), Vice Chair of the

Electronic Registration and Information Center (ERIC), Chair of the Election Assistance Commission's (EAC) Standards Board Executive Committee, Board member of the Election Official Legal Defense Fund, and a member of the Bipartisan Policy Center's (BPC) Election Task Force.

Cabrera's op-ed ran in Spanish-language in El Tiempo Latino (online 10/18, print 10/29), which has a circulation of 65,000 in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Piper's op-ed ran in the Richmond Times-Dispatch (online 10/30, print 10/31). Online, Richmond.com has over 2,000,000 unique visitors every month, while the Sunday print edition has a circulation of 120,280.

RURAL RADIO PARTNERSHIPS

Virginia Department of Elections partnered with rural radio stations in 30 markets across the Commonwealth to feature 2-minute interviews with subject matter experts who can address common concerns about election safety, security, and accessibility.

Ninety-two radio stations planned to air the interviews a total of 1201 times the week before the election. Below are the subject matter experts featured in these 2-minute interviews:

- Jake Washburne, Albemarle County Registrar
- Sharna' White, Surry County Registrar
- Kelly Keesee, Pittsylvania County Director of Elections
- Dianna Moorman, James City County Director of Elections
- Allison Robbins, Wise County Director of Elections
- Chris Piper, Commissioner of the Virginia Department of Elections

Stations were also provided with the full interview with Chris Piper and encouraged to share it on their websites.

SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLKIT

A social media toolkit was developed for the Virginia Department of Elections and its partners to support the voter education campaign. The toolkit included Facebook posts in English, and a flyer and social shareables in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Korean. *See Appendix.*

CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The voter education campaign also included creative development of a flyer and poster to support local recruitment of Officers of the Election. VERIS naming contest flyers were translated to share with the Virginia Department of Education. Translations were also provided for "Virginia is for Voters." Translations included Spanish, Vietnamese, and Korean. Digital materials were reviewed for 508 compliance. *See Appendix.*

Cooperation with the United States Postal Service (USPS)

The USPS plays a critical role in elections, especially in any election when so many voters choose to vote absentee. The USPS is tasked with ensuring ballots are delivered to voters and from voters back to elections offices across the Commonwealth. Representatives from ELECT and the USPS met regularly throughout the time leading up to the November General Election. These conversations allowed both parties to share information, discuss issues, and plan for upcoming deadlines. The meetings also facilitated communication directly with participants when emergent situations arose. This partnership

was very beneficial to both the USPS and ELECT, and we plan to continue working together to collaborate in future elections.

Ballot Scout and Absentee Ballot Tracking

ELECT uses a vendor to provide tracking of absentee ballots. Ballot Scout is a program that has been used in Virginia for several elections, but its use became even more important with the increased number of voters applying to vote by mail. In August of 2020, the SBE passed regulations requiring USPS IMb tracking information on all absentee ballot envelopes. Ballot Scout relies on USPS IMb scan data to provide tracking information to voters about where their ballot is in the mail stream. When a ballot envelope is scanned by the USPS, it updates Ballot Scout and thus provides the information on the ballot's status. As absentee voting began, USPS scan rates on absentee envelopes were relatively low resulting in 'holes' in the data. Voters contacted either their local general registrar or ELECT confused about where their ballots were in the process. As absentee voting progressed and ELECT continued to bring the issues to the attention of representatives from the USPS, scan rates improved and more voters were able to use the Ballot Scout system to track their ballot. ELECT continues to facilitate conversations with USPS and Ballot Scout on how to improve these processes prior to future elections.

Localities

Below we highlight several localities where issues were reported prior to or on Election Day. Prior to publication of this report, ELECT reached out to these localities informing them of their inclusion in the report and offering them an opportunity to respond. Those localities who did respond are noted below and responses are included in the Appendix.

Albemarle County

Albemarle County's Voter Registration and Elections Office contacted ELECT to let them know that some voters had been inadvertently sent an absentee ballot for the incorrect Virginia House of Delegates race. This impacted voters in the 25th District, who were given the option to vote on a House of Delegate race in the 58th. The issue was identified on October 4th. The mistake was a result of a printer error. Upon discovery, election officials called all impacted voters, additionally staff also made house calls to personally deliver new ballots. Letters were also sent out and local news articles were written to raise awareness. Voters were instructed to come to the GR's office and vote a replacement absentee ballot.

Henrico County

The Henrico County Voter Registration and Elections office contacted ELECT to let them know that eight precincts in western Henrico had been sent inadvertently an absentee mail-in ballot for the incorrect Virginia House of Delegates district. The mistake was the result of a clerical error that occurred in the process of assembling the absentee ballots by hand. The Voter Registration and Elections Office was alerted to the error by a handful of voters who had noticed they had been sent incorrect ballots. This impacted voters in the 56th House District, who were incorrectly sent a ballot for the 68th House District. The four candidates in the 56th and 68th were contacted by the Registrar to alert them of the situation the day it was discovered. The ballots were mailed to voters beginning Sept. 17; through Thursday, Sept. 30. A press release went out that described the incident immediately following its discovery. The Registrar did a media blitz on local television stations, radio and print interviews. Affected voters were also notified by mail and were sent a sample ballot with the correct Virginia House District. Affected voters who had already completed and returned their ballots were asked to contact The Henrico County Voter Registration and Elections. Using the Registrar's approved protocols (*see Appendix C*) 122 improper

ballots were hand-counted by the Absentee Preprocessing Election Officers. All voters received correct ballots at each polling place on Election Day.

Richmond City

ELECT became aware of an issue regarding an error related to witness signature requirements sent to UOCAVA voters. The absentee team at Richmond City inadvertently sent 2020 instructions for the 73 UOCAVA voters, who received their ballots by mail. The old absentee instructions, designed for the November 2020 General Election, left out the witness signature requirements due to the Governor's Executive Order declaring a state of emergency related to a communicable disease and public health threat in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. All voters returned their ballot with the witness signature; however, emails were sent to all voters to reinforce witness signature requirements and acknowledge the error.

Charles City County

On Thursday, September 16, 2021, ELECT received a communication indicating that there were interpersonal problems in Charles City County between the general registrar and certain other employees of the county. Since ELECT does not control employee or human resource issues at the local level, the situation was monitored for further developments. On the morning of Friday, September 17, 2021, ELECT was informed that the Charles City County general registrar was either resigning or had resigned, and that the office was not open for early voting. Pursuant to VA Code § 24.2-701.1, "Absentee voting in person shall be available on the forty-fifth day prior to any election...." For the November 2021 General and Special Elections, the forty-fifth day prior was Saturday, September 18, 2021. Most local elections offices are closed on Saturdays that far out from Election Day and choose to start absentee voting in person (early voting) on the Friday before. In this case, that date was Friday, September 17, 2021. Staff was able to confirm that the voter registration office was not open and agency leadership was alerted, as Charles City County was dangerously close to being non-compliant.

After several phone calls, ELECT and local Electoral Board members were determined to have the office open for early voting on Saturday, September 18, 2021, thereby meeting the requirement of Va. Code § [24.2-701.1](#). ELECT staff worked for the remainder of the day to find individuals who would be willing and able to open the Charles City County office the next day. Ultimately, two ELECT staff, Garry Ellis and Tammy Alexander, and three general registrars from other localities, Walt Latham (York Co.), Dawn Wilmoth (City of Petersburg), and Dianna Moorman (James City Co.) were all present with the Chair of the Electoral Board to open the office and make sure voters were able to vote on Saturday, September 18, 2021. ELECT's Information Services Division worked after hours to provide the necessary files for a printed poll book, which Garry Ellis delivered on Saturday morning. This ensured that voters could be checked in properly and provided the correct ballot. Mr. Latham, Ms. Wilmoth, and Ms. Moorman provided additional documents and forms that the office would need for early voting. Tammy Alexander worked to get access to VERIS for herself and Zakia Williams, Registrar Liaison. Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Ellis, and Ms. Williams returned to the office through the next week to ensure the office was open and operational and that voters were able to vote early. The Charles City County Electoral Board worked quickly to employ a new general registrar, who began working on Monday, September 27, 2021. This story is one of many that illustrate the dedication and determination of the Virginia elections community to work as a team to serve every voter in the Commonwealth and tackle problems as they arise.

Suffolk

An incident occurred at the Suffolk Voter Registration Office at approximately 2:10 p.m. on Friday, October 8, 2021 at the Human Resources Building in which the Voter Registration Office is located. A vehicle ran into the front of the building, causing minimal damage to the building. Although the Voter Registration Office is located on the 1st floor of the Human Resources Building, the incident in no way impeded the voters from entering the building and did not affect the voting process. The police were immediately notified, as well as the fire department and ambulance. The incident appeared to be an accident.

Other Issues

Insufficient Number of Ballots

Multiple localities failed to ensure each polling location had a sufficient number of ballots. Pursuant to VA Code [§24.2-612](#), each general registrar must inform the Department of the number of ballots ordered for the election. The Department has the authority to direct the general registrar to order the printing of more ballots. ELECT monitors the number of ballots ordered through an online survey. Localities typically order a percentage of the total registered voters, anticipating lower turnout and using it as a cost saving mechanism. The following localities notified ELECT that they would have to print more ballots on Election Day: Albemarle, Madison, Floyd, Chesterfield, and Powhatan. Moving forward, ELECT will monitor this process more closely to ensure that localities order enough ballots for Election Day.

Masks

ELECT received reports on Election Day of voters who had either been turned away for not wearing a mask or were made to wait until the polling place cleared out before being allowed to vote if they refused to wear a mask. ELECT immediately sent out a communication to both the Electoral Board and general registrars reinforcing previous guidance indicating that “a voter may not be turned away because they are not wearing masks.” Additionally, the guidance stated that a line may not be held up to vote based on whether voters are wearing masks. While masks were encouraged, every eligible voter is entitled to cast a ballot at their polling place. It is not sufficient to offer curbside voting as an alternative. Under [§24.2-649.1](#) of the Code of Virginia, curbside voting is available only to “any voter with a disability or who is age 65 or older”. However, during a declared state of emergency related to a communicable disease or public health threat, any voter shall be *entitled* to vote outside of the polling location but only if they request it.

Other

The Post-Election Report is typically reserved for information that can be quantified; however, it is important to note the following two issues, 2021 saw a dramatic increase in Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and authorized representatives (aka election observers).

While FOIA requests are often made, the sheer volume of these requests both at the state and local level was hard to deny; however, since these requests at the local level are not regularly tracked, our recognition of this information is anecdotal. Suffice it to say, that many localities were concerned that they were not going to have time or resources to successfully conduct the election due to the volume of FOIA requests. The sheer volume of requests led ELECT to quickly create and deploy election-specific FOIA training. Fortunately, the requests slowed by the start of absentee voting 45 days prior to the election.

Authorized representatives (AR) are those persons authorized by political party chairs to observe the conduct of the election inside the polling place. Neither ELECT nor localities have tracked the number of authorized representatives in the past and it was not done this year; therefore, like FOIA requests, the

increase in ARs is anecdotal. Most localities reported at least one AR in every polling place and at each early voting location. This fact is unprecedented.

Virginia welcomed these observers and these FOIA requests. The Commonwealth's election administrators strive to conduct elections in the sunshine and believe strongly that the best antidote to concerns about how elections are administered is to simply let those people in to see how the process works.

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTED BEST PRACTICES

The data presented in this report illustrates the hard work and steadfast dedication of election administrators throughout the Commonwealth. With over 3.2 million voters casting ballot in the midst of a pandemic and a highly polarized political climate, issues will inevitably arise. By working together, planning in advance, and knowing and implementing best practices, the vast majority of problems are solved quickly and in ways that improve the voters' experience. General registrars, Electoral Board members, and ELECT staff will learn from these lessons and use them to develop future training and guidance for future election cycles.

It is with the information presented that ELECT recommends the following:

- Increase training and instruction in the reporting of the absentee cure process into VERIS to ensure uniformity;
- Increase training and instruction on the use of the Integra program;
- Create uniformity in the reporting of election results, particularly as it relates to early-voting totals;
- Continue to educate the public on election processes, voter registration, election security and vote totals;
- Encourage general registrars to incorporate ELECT created officer of election training tools into their officer of election training sessions;
- Encourage and train general registrars to use ELECT created election night and canvass training tools; and
- Find useful ways to track and collect FOIA requests at the local level and the number of authorized representatives utilized throughout the Commonwealth.

Appendix

A.



★ VIRGINIA ★
DEPARTMENT *of* ELECTIONS

Early Vote Expansion and Sunday Vote Grant

Instructions: Before filling out this form make sure that you have reviewed and understand [§2 CFR 200](#). Please complete this form to apply for the Early Vote Expansion and Sunday Vote Grant. Once completed, you must submit the application to Kevin A Hill at Kevin.Hill@elections.virginia.gov. Please use “##### – Expansion of Early Voting Application” in the subject line, where “#####” is the name of your locality (e.g., Petersburg – Expansion of Early Voting Application).”

For grant questions or technical assistance, please contact ELECT fiscal office at Kevin.Hill@elections.virginia.gov or 804-864-8950.

Sub-recipient Information

General Register			
Chief Fiscal Officer			
Locality			
Remittance Address for Funds			
Phone Work		Phone Mobile	
Email			

Project Information

Project Title – Expand Early Voting

Description - Please provide a summary of your project in 100 words or less.	
---	--

Project Title - Sunday Voting

Description - Please provide a summary of your project in 100 words or less.	
---	--

Budget

In the following section, provide proposed costs and grant amount requests by categories.

	Early Voting Expansion	Sunday Voting
Personnel		2
Contractors		
Equipment		
Training		
Other**		

**Provide a detailed list of items included in this category.

Certifications:

Certification 1: Applicant understands that no project can be started until review and approval is received from ELECT. Any change to the approved project will require re-evaluation for compliance. Any activities that have been initiated without the necessary review and approval will result in a non-compliance finding and will not be eligible for reimbursement.

Certification 2: Applicant understands that submission of this project proposal does not guarantee funding, in whole or part, for the project outlined above.

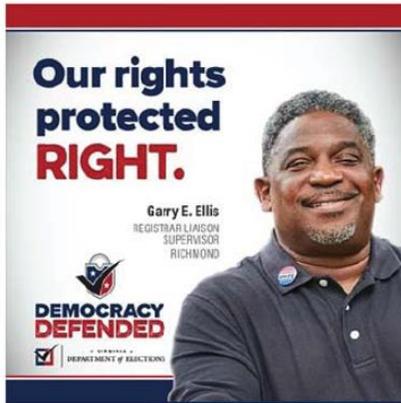
Certification 3: Applicant has read and agrees to comply with federal grant guidance for this program, which includes the federal grant code regulations (§2 CFR-200) - Uniform Guide.

Certification 4: Applicant understands that all records are to be made available to ELECT for reimbursement and are to be submitted by requested date. Any requests that are not honored will result in a non-compliance finding and will not be eligible for reimbursement.

**Prepared
by:**

Date:

B. Facebook Ads



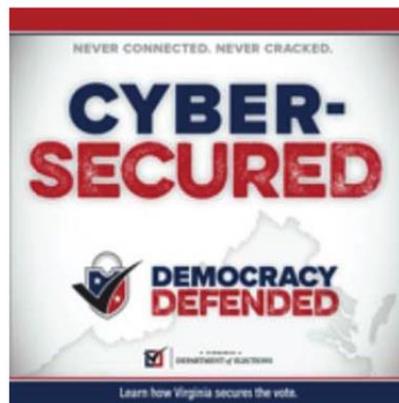
Vote with confidence this November. Every election is run by Virginia Department of Elections officials, registrars and volunteers who work to keep voting safe, secure and accessible. The Virginia Voting Rights Act provides comprehensive protections against voter suppression, discrimination, or intimidation. Learn more about how we safeguard votes at Vote.Virginia.gov.



Voters need to know that their vote is secure. That's why Virginia ballot boxes are always locked and sealed to keep votes safe. Paper ballots provide physical proof of the voter's intent and can be used to verify numbers and keep the count honest. Learn more about how Virginia safeguards elections at Vote.Virginia.gov.



Protecting your vote and our electoral process means 133 certified registrars follow 470 pages of code when conducting elections in Virginia with the help of 15,000 volunteers across the Commonwealth. Learn more about how Virginia safeguards elections at Vote.Virginia.gov.



Hackers can't gain access to vote or change the outcome because Virginia voting machines are never connected to the Internet. Plus, voter-verified paper ballots leave a trail so any election can be verified. Learn more at Vote.Virginia.gov.



Did you know that absentee voting dates back to the Civil War? Today, safeguards are in place for all Virginia voters whether they are voting in-person, early or with an absentee ballot.



Want to help Virginia's elections stay safe, secure and accessible? Officer of Elections are always needed. These important people perform a variety of duties on Election Day including setting up polling places and assisting voters. For details and how to apply for a position, visit elections.virginia.gov/officer.

Shareables

Voting in Virginia is:

CONVENIENT

All registered voters in Virginia can vote early, in person or by mail. Here are some important dates:

- SEPT 17:** First day to vote early in person at Voter Registration Office or satellite location.
- OCT 12:** Last day to register to vote or update your address. If you move, your polling place may change.
- OCT 22:** Last day to request an absentee ballot by mail (by 5pm).
- OCT 30:** Last day to vote early in person.
- NOV 2:** Election Day. Polls open 6am-7pm.



Learn more about secure elections:
Vote.Virginia.gov



Vote the way that works for you. All registered voters in Virginia may vote early, in person or by mail. It's just one way voting in the Commonwealth is safe, secure and accessible. Learn more about how we safeguard votes at Vote.Virginia.gov.

Voting in Virginia is:

VERIFIED

- If you don't have a proper ID, you can use a provisional ballot and follow the Officers of Elections' instructions.
- Each provisional ballot is reviewed by the local electoral board. All are handled, tracked and counted separately from other ballots.



Learn more about secure elections:
Vote.Virginia.gov



Every vote counts and everyone who is registered and legally qualified has a right to vote. Virginia voters must be validated prior to voting and there are safeguards in place for early and absentee voting as well as voting in person. Learn more at Vote.Virginia.gov.

**Voting in Virginia is:
ACCESSIBLE**

There are accessible voting systems at each polling place, including satellite voting locations.

- You can vote from your vehicle if you are 65 or older or have a physical disability.
- You can get help reading or writing from an election officer or your own assistant.
- If you are blind, have low vision, or have impaired manual dexterity, you may vote an absentee ballot using an electronic ballot marking tool.



Learn more about secure elections:
Vote.Virginia.gov



We want everyone to be able to vote if they are eligible. So, the Commonwealth has processes in place for voters 65 and older, those with a disability and those with vision or dexterity challenges. Learn more about how Virginia safeguards elections at Vote.Virginia.gov.

**Voting in Virginia is:
PROTECTED**

- The Virginia Voting Rights Act provides comprehensive protections against voter suppression, discrimination or intimidation.
- You can't be denied the right to vote if you're legally qualified.
- You may ask an election officer for help to cast your ballot.
- You may ask for a new ballot if you want to change your vote before you cast it.
- You can vote a provisional ballot.
- You can vote if you are in line by 7pm when polls close.



Learn more about secure elections:
Vote.Virginia.gov



Did you know that protection against voter suppression, discrimination, or intimidation is the law in Virginia? You have rights as a voter including being able to vote if you are in line by 7pm when polls close. Find out more at Vote.Virginia.gov.

**Voting in Virginia is:
SECURE**

Voting machines go through rigorous testing to be certified on the federal and state level. You can vote three ways:

- By mail before Election Day: request ballot by 5pm, Oct. 22.
- In person before Election Day: Sept. 17 – Oct. 30 at your local Voter Registration Office or satellite voting location.
- In person on Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 2: polls are open 6am – 7pm.
- For more information on voting options, locations, and hours, contact your local Voter Registration Office: elections.virginia.gov/VRO.



Learn more about secure elections:
Vote.Virginia.gov



Whether you decide to vote in person on Election Day, in person before Election Day, or to use an absentee ballot, you'll know that your vote will be safe and secure, thanks to all of the safeguards we use to make all elections safe, secure and accessible. To learn more, visit Vote.Virginia.gov.

Campaign Flyers

Cast your Vote with CONFIDENCE.

Virginia is committed to safe, secure and accessible elections.

Protecting your vote and our electoral process means 133 certified registrars follow 470 pages of code when conducting elections in Virginia with the help of 15,000 volunteers across the Commonwealth. Whether it's a race for School Board or the President of the United States, every election run by The Virginia Department of Elections officials and volunteers is safe, secure and accessible.

Processes and safeguards include:

- Validation for registered Virginia voters
- Safeguards for early and absentee votes
- Voting machines that are never connected to the Internet
- Your vote, and every vote is protected
- All polling places have accessible systems
- Ballot boxes that are locked and sealed



Learn more about how Virginia safeguards every election. Vote.Virginia.gov.

VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

Emite tu voto con CONFIANZA.

Virginia se compromete a que las elecciones sean seguras, confiables y accesibles.

Proteger tu voto y nuestro proceso electoral significa que 133 oficiales del registro certificados actúan de conformidad con 470 páginas del código electoral cuando se llevan a cabo elecciones en Virginia con la ayuda de 15.000 voluntarios en toda la Mancomunidad. Ya sea que se esté eligiendo a los miembros de una junta Escolar o al presidente de los Estados Unidos, todas las elecciones a cargo de oficiales y voluntarios del Departamento de Elecciones de Virginia son seguras, confiables y accesibles.

Los procesos y salvaguardas incluyen:

- Validación para votantes registrados de Virginia
- Salvaguardas para el voto anticipado y en ausencia
- Máquinas de votación sin conexión a Internet
- Todos los votos están protegidos por igual
- Todos los lugares de votación cuentan con sistemas de accesibilidad
- Urnas cerradas y selladas



Obtén más información sobre cómo Virginia protege cada elección. Vote.Virginia.gov.

VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

YÊN TÂM khi bỏ lá phiếu của bạn.

Virginia cam kết tổ chức các cuộc bầu cử an toàn, bảo mật và dễ tiếp cận.

Lá phiếu của bạn và quy trình bầu cử của chúng tôi được đảm bảo bằng 133 nhân viên đăng ký được chứng nhận, tuân thủ bộ quy tắc gồm 470 trang về tiến hành bầu cử tại Virginia cùng với sự giúp đỡ của 15.000 tình nguyện viên trên khắp Khối thịnh vượng chung. Bất kể là tranh cử vào Hội đồng Trưởng hay Tổng thống Hoa Kỳ, mọi cuộc bầu cử do các viên chức và tình nguyện viên của Bộ Bầu cử Virginia đều hành động để an toàn, bảo mật và dễ tiếp cận.

Các quy trình và biện pháp đảm bảo bao gồm:

- Xác thực các cử tri Virginia đã đăng ký
- Biện pháp đảm bảo cho bỏ phiếu sớm và vắng mặt
- Máy bỏ phiếu không bao giờ được kết nối với Internet
- Phiếu bầu của bạn và mọi phiếu bầu đều được bảo vệ
- Tất cả các địa điểm bỏ phiếu đều có các hệ thống có thể truy cập
- Thông phiếu được khóa và niêm phong



Tìm hiểu thêm về cách Virginia Bảo vệ mọi cuộc bầu cử tại [Virginia Department of Elections \(Vote.Virginia.gov\)](http://Vote.Virginia.gov).

VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

신뢰를 가지고 투표하십시오.

버지니아는 안전하고 접근하기 쉬운 선거를 위해 최선을 다하고 있습니다.

여러분의 투표 및 선거 절차를 보호한다는 것은 버지니아에서 선거를 실시할 때 133 명의 공인 레지스트라가 버지니아 전역에 걸쳐 15,000명의 자원봉사자들의 도움을 받아 470 페이지에 이르는 법률을 수행하는 것을 의미합니다. 교육 위원회 선거, 미국 대통령 선거 등을 비롯하여 버지니아 선거 관리국 및 자원봉사자들이 운영하는 모든 선거는 안전하며 접근이 용이합니다.

과정 및 보호 조치:

- 등록된 버지니아 유권자만 확인
- 조기 및 부재자 투표를 위한 보호 조치
- 인터넷에 연결되지 않은 투표 기계
- 여러분의 투표, 모든 투표는 보호됩니다
- 모든 투표소는 접근 가능한 시스템이 있습니다
- 잠금 후 일종의 투표함



버지니아 주 버지니아 선거의 모든 선거에 대해 어떤 보호가 있는지 자세히 알아보기 (Vote.Virginia.gov).

VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

Streaming Radio



Cast your Vote with CONFIDENCE.

Virginia is committed to safe, secure and accessible elections.

LEARN MORE.  * VIRGINIA * DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

:30

[Woman's voice, aged 30-35, warm and friendly. Fife and drum music; like what you might hear in a revolutionary place like Williamsburg — or a modern version of this. Up and then fades back to continue throughout.]

Virginia has a long history of helping to shape America and our democracy. Maybe that's why we are so passionate about making sure every election is safe, secure and accessible to all eligible Virginia voters.

Virginia Department of Elections officials and volunteers are personally dedicated to making sure your vote counts. Whether it's a race for School Board or the President of the United States, we have processes and safeguards to ensure safe, secure and accessible elections.

Learn more about how Virginia safeguards every election. Visit online at Vote.Virginia.gov.



Cast your Vote with CONFIDENCE.

Virginia is committed to safe, secure and accessible elections.

LEARN MORE.  * VIRGINIA * DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

:30

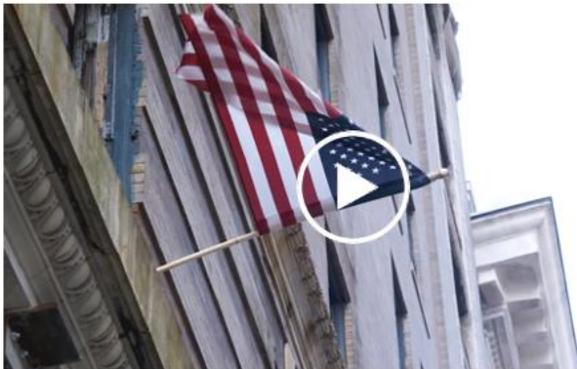
[Man's voice, warm and approachable. Slightly patriotic music (such as a marching band), up and then under.]

When you vote in Virginia, you can vote with confidence knowing that every election is safe, secure and accessible. Our one hundred and thirty-three certified election registrars and over fifteen thousand volunteers follow strict processes and procedures to make sure every vote counts.

These safeguards include validating registered voters during early, absentee and Election Day voting, electronic voting machines that are never connected to the Internet, and ballot boxes that are locked and sealed.

Learn more about how Virginia safeguards every election. Visit online at Vote.Virginia.gov.

TV Spot



TV: [Click here to view TV spot](#)

Digital Banners

**Cast your
Vote with
CONFIDENCE.**



Virginia is committed to safe,
secure and accessible elections.

LEARN MORE.  * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

**Cast your Vote with
CONFIDENCE.**



Virginia is committed
to safe, secure and
accessible elections.

LEARN MORE.  * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

**Cast your Vote with
CONFIDENCE.**



Virginia is committed
to safe, secure and
accessible elections.

 * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

LEARN MORE.

**Cast your Vote with
CONFIDENCE.**



Virginia is committed
to safe, secure and
accessible elections.

 * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

LEARN MORE.

**Cast your
Vote with
CONFIDENCE.**



Virginia is committed to safe,
secure and accessible elections.

LEARN MORE.  * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

**Cast your Vote with
CONFIDENCE.**



Virginia is committed
to safe, secure and
accessible elections.

LEARN MORE.  * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

**Cast your
Vote with
CONFIDENCE.**



Virginia is committed to safe,
secure and accessible elections.

LEARN MORE.  * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

**Cast your Vote with
CONFIDENCE.**



Virginia is committed
to safe, secure and
accessible elections.

LEARN MORE.  * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

Print Ads

**Let's set the record
straight about
VOTING
in Virginia.**



Every Virginia Department of Elections official and volunteer is personally dedicated to making sure your vote counts. Whether it's a race for School Board or the President of the United States, we have processes and safeguards to ensure safe, secure and accessible elections. These include:

- Validation for registered voters prior to voting
- Safeguards for early and absentee votes
- Voting machines that are never connected to the Internet
- Paper ballots that are voter-verified
- Ballot boxes that are locked and sealed

Learn more about how Virginia safeguards every election.
Vote.Virginia.gov

 * VIRGINIA *
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

Cast your Vote with **CONFIDENCE.**

Virginia is committed to safe, secure and accessible elections.

You want your vote to count. And so do we. That's why Virginia works hard all year to make sure that every election is fair. Safeguards in place include:

- 133 certified registrars who follow 470 pages of election code
- Protection for registered voters, including early or absentee voters
- Voting machines that are never connected to the Internet
- Voter-verified paper ballots and a process that includes an auditable trail of proof
- Ballot boxes that are locked and sealed



Every election official, every volunteer and every person at the The Virginia Department of Elections is dedicated to making every vote count.



★ VIRGINIA ★
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

Learn more about how Virginia safeguards every election. Visit Vote.Virginia.gov.

Posters

Become an **OFFICER OF ELECTION** in Virginia.

Paid positions now available in your community.

Safe, secure and accessible elections in Virginia wouldn't happen without Officers of Election. We're looking for people to fill thousands of paid positions that help support our election process. You're invited to be part of this important work in our community. Apply today.

If you have questions, email us at info@elections.virginia.gov or call 800.552.9745.



Learn more and apply online at Elections.Virginia.gov/Officers



★ VIRGINIA ★
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

Conviértete en **OFICIAL ELECTORAL** en Virginia.

Puestos remunerados disponibles en tu comunidad.

Hacer que las elecciones sean seguras, protegidas y accesibles en Virginia no sería posible sin la colaboración de los Oficiales Electorales. Estamos en la búsqueda de personas para cubrir miles de puestos remunerados que ayuden a respaldar nuestro proceso electoral. Estás invitado/a a ser parte de este importante trabajo en nuestra comunidad. Solicita tu puesto hoy. Si tienes preguntas, envíanos un correo electrónico a info@elections.virginia.gov o llama al 800-552-9745.



Obtén más información
y presenta tu solicitud en línea en
Elections.Virginia.gov/Officers



★ VIRGINIA ★
DEPARTMENT of ELECTIONS

C. Processing Protocol for HD 56 and 68 Mail-in/Drop-Box Ab Ballots in Henrico

- All HD 56 Ab ballots shall be
 - Segregated physically from all other district Ab ballots
 - Processed in different area of Registrar's office with sufficient separation to assure
 - Actual segregation
 - No mixing of Ab ballots from different districts

- New arrivals shall be
 - Marked in VERIS
 - Placed into separate container
 - Alphabetized
 - Date returned noted

- If HD 56 voter comes into Registrar's office with a HD 68 ballot
 - Voter surrenders ballot
 - Staff shall
 - Void ballot in front of voter
 - Issue correct HD 56 ballot for voter to vote there at the office

- If HD 56 voter calls into Registrar's office re issue but does not want to come to the office
 - Staff encourages voter to come into the office
 - If homebound – voter shall be sent
 - Goldenrod form
 - HD 56 ballot
 - Instructions to
 - Destroy HD 68 ballot
 - Return
 - Goldenrod form
 - HD 56 ballot
 - Staff shall
 - Locate voter's Ab ballot
 - Mark it spoiled on envelope
 - Segregate it

- If HD 56 voter has returned incorrect ballot by mail or drop box, realizes it and comes into Registrar's office
 - Staff shall
 - Locate voter's Ab ballot
 - Mark it spoiled on envelope
 - Segregate it
 - Issue correct HD 56 ballot for voter to vote there at the office

- If HD 56 voter has returned incorrect ballot by mail or drop box, realizes it and calls into Registrar's office re issue but does not want to come to the office
 - Staff encourages voter to come into the office
 - If homebound – voter shall be sent
 - Goldenrod form
 - HD 56 ballot
 - Instructions to
 - Destroy HD 68 ballot
 - Return
 - Goldenrod form
 - HD 56 ballot
 - Staff shall
 - Locate voter's Ab ballot
 - Mark it spoiled on envelope
 - Segregate it
-
- If HD 56 voter has returned incorrect Ab ballot without contacting Registrar for cure and Ab remains uncured in time
 - Special Preprocessing
 - There shall be a dedicated HD 56 preprocessing date.
 - Saturday, October 30 at 10am at Western Govt Ctr Registrar's Office.
 - 1 observer per political party may observe.
 - "Double blind method."
 - HD 56 ballots shall be preprocessed – open all envelopes – remove all ballots etc.
 - HD 68 ballots shall be identified and pulled out.
 - HD 68 ballots shall be boxed and sealed.
 - OEs doing the work shall sign across seal.
 - Proper HD 56 ballots shall be scanned.
 - HD 68 ballots shall be held until Election Day to be counted at same time other hand counting is done.
 - Special Hand Count of HD 68 Ballots Originating from HD 56
 - Only statewide races to be hand counted.
 - HD 68 votes shall be ignored.
 - Hand counts performed on Election Day at CAP.
 - November 2 at 3pm in CAP (8600 Dixon Powers Drive, 2nd Floor).
 - Per statute, cannot hand count until after 3pm.
 - HD 68 ballots shall be kept separate from other hand counts.
 - Two separate teams shall hand count.
 - One dedicated team for this issue.
 - Another team for generic hand count ballots.
 - The entire Electoral Board shall be there.
 - 1 observer per political party may observe.
-
- If HD 56 voter has returned incorrect Ab ballot by mail postmarked by Election Day but

received timely before Friday cutoff – the below shall be done Friday afternoon November 5 after expiration of the deadline

- At CAP (8600 Dixon Powers Drive, 2nd Floor)
- Special Preprocessing
 - 1 observer per political party may observe.
 - “Double blind method.”
 - HD 56 ballots shall be preprocessed – open all envelopes – remove all ballots etc.
 - HD 68 ballots shall be identified and pulled out.
 - Proper HD 56 ballots shall be scanned.
- Special Hand Count of HD 68 Ballots Originating from HD 56
 - Only statewide races to be hand counted.
 - HD 68 votes shall be ignored.
 - HD 68 ballots shall be kept separate from other hand counts.
 - Two separate teams shall hand count.
 - One dedicated team for this issue.
 - Another team for generic hand count ballots.
 - The entire Electoral Board shall be there.
 - 1 observer per political party may observe.