

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MATTHEW DUNLAP  
SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE OF MAINE  
OFFICE  
OF THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE

January 15, 2015

Honorable Scott W. Cyrway  
Chair, Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs  
100 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine 04333-0100

Honorable Louis J. Luchini  
Chair, Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs  
100 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine 04333-0100

Dear Senator Cyrway, Representative Luchini and Members of the Committee:

Maine election law, Title 21-A section 195, requires the Secretary of State to report annually "on the administration of the central voter registration system" (i.e. CVR). The law permits that the report may "address issues of public access to the information from the central voter registration system, taking into consideration the compelling state interests to prevent voter fraud and the potential disenfranchisement of voters and to ensure voters are not discouraged from participating in the voting process". The following is the required 2014 report.

Appendix A of this report provides the background and history of implementation of the CVR, as well as current voter registration figures and a summary of CVR management and maintenance activities and statistics for 2014. This data provides valuable insight into a major tool of election administration -- indeed, the backbone -- of Maine's voter registration, absentee voting and election results tracking and reporting system.

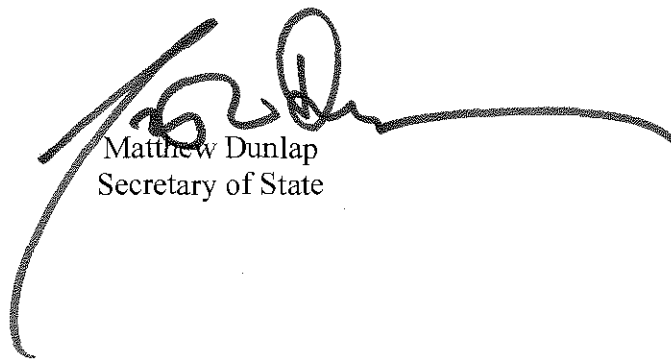
I would like to highlight the fact that in the 7 ½ years since full implementation of the system, Maine has gone from a completely decentralized voter registration process, involving the maintenance of disparate voter registration lists in about 500 municipalities, with no uniformity of data or automation tools, and little access to accurate voter registration data or statistics statewide; to a robust, functional and uniform voter registration software and database that allows for local control of data input, while providing central oversight and management of data accuracy. Moreover, it is worthwhile to take note that the application and database have had an extremely low incidence of system downtime.

Like any good tool, the CVR is never static. The database is being accessed and updated on a daily basis by state and local election administrators in response to information received from voters and reliable data maintenance sources such as death records and notices of cancellation from election administrators in other jurisdictions. Likewise, the software application and system functionality undergoes an annual review to identify and implement enhancements needed to comply with new laws and procedures, and to create process efficiencies.

However, as with any tool, the CVR must be maintained and used by humans. Accordingly, the effectiveness of the CVR is dependent upon the diligence of users to accurately enter, maintain and report on the voter registration data it contains, as well as the voters themselves to provide complete and accurate information on the voter registration application or change forms. Accordingly, deficiencies in the voter registration data are attributable to human clerical omissions and errors. To help improve and maintain data integrity, the Elections Division personnel continually and periodically monitor CVR data; plan and execute annual system-wide, non-discriminatory data maintenance activities as required by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA); and provide guidance and training to a constantly changing set of local election officials in 500 municipalities.

I look forward to working with you as you consider this report, and as our Department continues to maintain the CVR, administer other federal laws and initiatives and fulfill its ongoing obligations. As always, you may contact me at 626-8400 if I can provide you with any additional materials, answer any questions, or assist you in any way.

Sincerely,



Matthew Dunlap  
Secretary of State

*2015 Report on the Administration of the Central Voter Registration (CVR) System*  
*Appendix A*

### **Description of the Central Voter Registration (CVR) System**

The CVR is a statewide system for maintaining voter registration and election information by State and local election officials, which was implemented in compliance with the Help America Vote Act of 2002 and state law. The CVR consists of a highly-modified, commercial off-the-shelf software application (called *ElectioNet*), developed and supported by a vendor, PCC Technology Group, LLC; and an Oracle database that is maintained by the Department of the Secretary of State in the Department's secure data center. The application is accessed by municipal clerks and registrars, as well as State elections staff, over the Internet. Updates and changes are made in real time and are immediately visible to authorized staff, as well as available for reports pursuant to the law. However, CVR is not available to municipal election officials on Election Day except for inquiries, updating absentee information, and printing reports. New voter records or changes to existing voter records must not be done on Election Day. They must be done within 10 business days following the election. This decision was made to ensure that a data entry error would not incorrectly remove a voter's record from the municipality of registration on Election Day.

Clerks and registrars in over 500 municipalities are primarily responsible for individual voter record maintenance, including: adding new voter records, updating records with address changes, party changes, or other changes; and entering voter participation history (i.e. the voters who voted at an election). The CVR is the computer system that enables these municipal clerks and registrars to maintain voter registration records and to administer key election management activities, such as issuing and tracking absentee ballots and printing the incoming voting lists for Election Day.

State election officials conduct system-wide data maintenance efforts and batch updates as allowed by law. Consequently, the success and accuracy of the CVR relies not only on the Department's performance of its system maintenance duties, but also on the accurate and timely use of the system by municipal clerks and registrars.

### **History of CVR Implementation**

By the spring of 2007, the Department of the Secretary of State had fully implemented the CVR, meeting the requirements of the state and federal law. The Department successfully deployed all required CVR infrastructure, including municipal equipment and network connectivity; the CVR application, *ElectioNet*, became fully operational; voter registration data from all municipal jurisdictions was loaded into the statewide database; and election officials from all municipalities received initial training on how to use the new system.

### **Benefits of the CVR**

The Department and municipal election officials are able to realize the benefits of an integrated software application and database for maintaining voter registration data. Municipal election officials have a functional voter registration system that requires no local licensing or maintenance fees, and that facilitates voter registration and election activities. The CVR allows

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clerks and registrars to share information through the use of electronic notices, so that when a voter registers in a new municipality, the voter's old record may be updated by the election official in the new municipality, and automatically removed from the municipality of prior registration, saving the election officials both time and mailing costs. The CVR also allows the Department to more efficiently complete activities that were once left to municipalities to perform. These activities include biennial mandatory federal reporting of voter registration statistics and Election Day voting information; and the conduct of voter list maintenance functions required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). The Department, in cooperation with municipalities, has been working to identify and remove records of deceased voters, voters who have moved from their municipality of registration, and duplicate voter records.

### **Voter Registration Statistics and Activities**

As of January 2, 2015, Maine has 987,762 active status voters and 24,877 inactive status voters. Statewide, active status registered voters comprise 94% of Maine's Voting Age Population (VAP), which the 2010 census designates as 1,053,828.

In 2014, municipal election officials (clerks and registrars) across the State processed 35,717 new voter registrations and 124,523 registration changes (such as party enrollment changes or new addresses).

The CVR was also used to process 139,090 absentee ballot requests for the November 4, 2014 General and Referendum Election, including 1,046 ballot requests processed by the Elections Division for the Uniformed Service and Overseas Voters (UOCAVA). UOCAVA voters were able to request ballots using mail, fax, email and the online Absentee Ballot Request (ABR) service; and to return their ballots via mail, fax, or as a scanned image attached to an email.

### **2014 Data Maintenance Statistics**

In 2014, State or municipal election officials performed individual and statewide, periodic voter list maintenance activities that resulted in records of voters being removed from the database (i.e. cancelled) for the following reasons:

- 10,174 – voters deceased
- 1,125 – duplicate records
- 0 – voters inactive for 2 federal general elections (done in odd-numbered years only)
- 17,171 – voters moved from the municipality of registration
- 26 – registrar hearing determined voters ineligible
- 594 – voter requested removal from list
- 29,090** – Total records cancelled due to required voter list maintenance activities

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**Summary of Data Maintenance Statistics from June 2007 to the Present**

The following is a summary of the data maintenance statistics from June 2007 to the present, reflecting the total number of voter records cancelled from the database to date:

- 76,862 – voters deceased
- 33,538 – duplicate records
- 86,140 – voters inactive for 2 federal general elections
- 157,489 – voters moved from the municipality of registration
- 377 – registrar hearing determined voters ineligible
- 3,059 – voter requested removal from list
- 357,465** – Total records cancelled due to required voter list maintenance activities

**Ongoing Obligations, Improvements and Enhancements**

**Help Desk**

In addition to its election-specific CVR activity, the Department has ongoing responsibilities to maintain the system and provide support to its municipal partners. The Department maintains and staffs a toll-free Help Desk to provide assistance to municipal clerks and registrars, as needed, and offers annual refresher training. In 2014, close to 950 calls were handled by the CVR Help Desk. About 25% of these calls related to hardware and system requirements (equipment, internet, and browser requirements) and password/maintain user functions, not application questions. Of the application-related questions, 30% were related to voter registration and absentee voting; and 25% were related to producing reports, responding to CVR data requests, and entering Voter Participation History. The remaining 20% of calls related to voter list maintenance, enrollment, maintaining municipal data (such as Street Libraries and Elections), and other miscellaneous voter registration procedures. These calls last on average between 1 and 5 minutes. Remote assistance is provided when necessary, and these calls usually last between 20 and 30 minutes.

While the number of calls coming in through the CVR Help Desk has been declining over the past few years, the number of inquiries coming in through email has been increasing. Emailed inquiries are archived, but not added to the call log. On average, 4 or 5 emailed inquiries a week are received, and the breakdown by type is similar to that of the call log.

**Site Computing Equipment**

Prior to implementation of the CVR, the Department conducted an extensive review/needs assessment of local computing equipment and capabilities, and found that nearly half of the jurisdictions had either no equipment or equipment with insufficient memory or processing speed to use the CVR application. Additionally, in order to ensure that all municipalities had the same equipment, and to facilitate the State's support of local CVR users, the State used HAVA grant monies to purchase a desktop computer, printer and peripherals to allow every municipality to perform CVR functions in a consistent manner. This equipment provided by the State is now over 8 years old, and nearly all municipalities have now retired that equipment and use a municipal computer to access CVR for all required voter registration activities.

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**2014 Redistricting Efforts**

In 2014, the CVR was used for the first time to implement the new districts enacted by the Legislature in 2013. A decade earlier, prior to having the CVR, each municipality was provided with the maps and boundary descriptions for the Senate, House and County Commissioner districts affecting the jurisdiction, and the municipal clerk or registrar had to determine how to update their individual voter records to correctly reflect the new districts. With CVR, the Elections Division staff was able to use the state's GIS mapping system to propose the needed district corrections to the municipalities' street libraries (i.e. lists of municipal street names and street number ranges with the local and state electoral districts for each range) for review and approval by the municipal clerk or registrar. Upon receiving final corrections and approval of the new street library for each town, the CVR vendor was able to make the corrections as batch updates, first in a test environment, which the Elections Division staff was able to proofread and approve before deploying the changes to the production (live) system. There were over 1,370,000 separate redistricting changes made between November 2013 and August 2014, including changes for about 20 jurisdictions that also had to implement local redistricting changes in the Spring or Summer of 2014.