



★ VIRGINIA ★
DEPARTMENT *of* ELECTIONS

Annual List Maintenance Report

September 1, 2024 - August 31, 2025

Executive Summary

The 2025 Annual List Maintenance Report is produced in accordance with the *Code of Virginia* §§ 24.2-404 (F) and 24.2-404.4 (C) and provided to the members of the House and Senate Privileges and Elections Committees of the Virginia General Assembly. This report describes list maintenance activities undertaken to update the Virginia Voter and Election Registration Information System (VERIS) between September 1, 2024, and August 31, 2025.

Introduction

Accurate voter registration lists are the cornerstone of fair and free elections. State election officials throughout the country maintain accurate voter registration lists through their list maintenance programs. List maintenance is the process by which elections officials ensure an accurate and current list of registered voters. Virginia is one of the only states requiring the full nine-digit social security number in order to register to vote, which facilitates more effective matching in list maintenance processes. The basic framework for list maintenance activities in Virginia is governed by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and Title 24.2 Chapter 4 Article 5 of the *Code of Virginia*. The NVRA does not permit a list maintenance program to remove registrants from the list of registered voters simply due to their failure to vote. This prohibition is intended to prevent selective or discriminatory voter removal practices. Ultimately, the NVRA divides the required list maintenance programs into three major areas: registering to vote, confirmations, and cancellations.

Report Overview

The Department of Elections (ELECT) is required to use a variety of sources and processes to maintain the voter list, bolstering the accuracy and fairness of Virginia elections in accordance with state and federal law. In addition to statutory requirements, ELECT utilizes business processes and safeguards to minimize duplicate registrations, remove out-of-state registrants, and identify ineligible voters who may have died, all while adhering to state and federal requirements for voter eligibility, notice, and due process. List maintenance activities are a collaborative effort between ELECT and the general registrars who serve each county and city in the Commonwealth.

The Five-Step Process

Virginia law requires local general registrars in each of the Commonwealth's 133 localities to determine individuals' eligibility to register and remain on the list of registered voters.¹ The

¹ See *Code of Virginia* §§ 24.2-114 and 24.2-427.

Department of Elections supports the general registrars in routine list maintenance tasks through a standard five-step process.

First, the Department receives a list from a statutorily mandated data source containing information for classes of persons who are either prohibited from voting in the Commonwealth or require confirmation of information on their registration. Lists containing information for prohibited voters, such as lists containing decedents, may be used to cancel voter registrations. Lists containing information such as address changes may be used to confirm voter registrations.

Second, the Department compares the list it receives against the list of registered voters to identify potential matches between the two lists. The process of comparing records between lists and identifying similar records is referred to as record matching. The Department uses a standardized methodology to match records received against the list of registered voters. This methodology is referred to as the confidence factor. ELECT uses confidence factors to indicate with a high degree of certainty that an individual's personally identifiable information (PII) accurately matches a record in VERIS.

Third, the Department notifies the appropriate general registrars of any potential matches between the list received and the list of voters in their localities. Fourth, general registrars review the potential matches the Department makes available to them. Ultimately, the general registrars are responsible for either approving or rejecting a potential match. If a general registrar approves a potential match, the matching voter's registration will be cancelled. If a general registrar rejects a potential match, it will remove the potential match from consideration and leave the list of registered voters unchanged.

Fifth and most importantly, the voter is notified that their voter registration is cancelled (or given an opportunity to affirm their citizenship in the case of a non-citizen). ELECT provides general registrars with standardized cancellation notices through VERIS that are used to notify voters of their cancellation for any reason. The notice is sent to the cancelled voter's address on their registration record and by email if one was provided.² In the event a voter is cancelled due to being deceased, VERIS will generate a cancellation letter expressing condolences to "The Family of" the deceased former voter. By law, each cancelled voter's record is retained for at least four years, along with the reason for cancellation.³

Reporting Methodology

Any change to a registration record in VERIS, such as adding a registration, updating an address, creating a voter notice, or cancelling a registration, creates an individual transactional record. These transactional records are the primary data sources for this report. VERIS systematically logs these transactions for the purposes of NVRA compliance through a straightforward and reliable process as part of any registration action. However, it is important to note that an

² See *Code of Virginia* § 24.2-427(B).

³ See *Code of Virginia* §§ 404(A)(5) and 24.2-114(8).

individual voter may have several different transactions on their registration within a given reporting period, even in the context of cancellations.

The methodology for analysis in this report involves aggregating the VERIS transactional records for cancellations by each type of list maintenance activity. Those totals are then compared with similar values for previous reporting periods to illustrate trends.⁴

Historical Reporting

Unlike previous annual reports, the current report provides historical list maintenance trends over a multi-year period. However, the data reported in some of the previous years was gathered several days prior to the end of the reporting period and occurred at different times.⁵ This required ELECT to standardize the reporting periods for each of the past five years and contains some minor corrections. Standardizing agency processes and capturing standard operating processes has been a major focus of the last four years, not only for the list maintenance team but for all divisions within ELECT. All totals for this report provide the transaction data for the entire reporting period until 11:59 PM on August 31 for each reporting year.

Staff

Keeping Virginia's voter rolls as up-to-date as possible requires a small team of individuals that are dedicated to list maintenance activities. The development of a full-time list maintenance team came in response to recommendations presented by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) in its September 2018 'Operations and Performance of Virginia's Department of Elections' report.⁶ With the 2019 budget process, two full-time equivalents (FTE) were added to ELECT's team in fiscal year (FY) 2020. Further during the 2024 General Assembly Session, funds were allocated for one additional FTE position in FY 2025. ELECT pays for list maintenance activities through its operating general funds.

Process Improvements

Over the past four years, Virginia's list maintenance efforts have transitioned from improving individual elements of election administration to embedding a holistic and enforceable framework that safeguards both voter eligibility and accurate voter lists. This framework includes an established multi-agency data-sharing protocol, one-to-one data sharing agreements with 10 states and the District of Columbia, bi-annual National Change of Address mailings to identify voters who have moved, daily reporting of non-citizens from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), and streamlined removal of deceased voters with weekly reports and comprehensive annual death record audits.

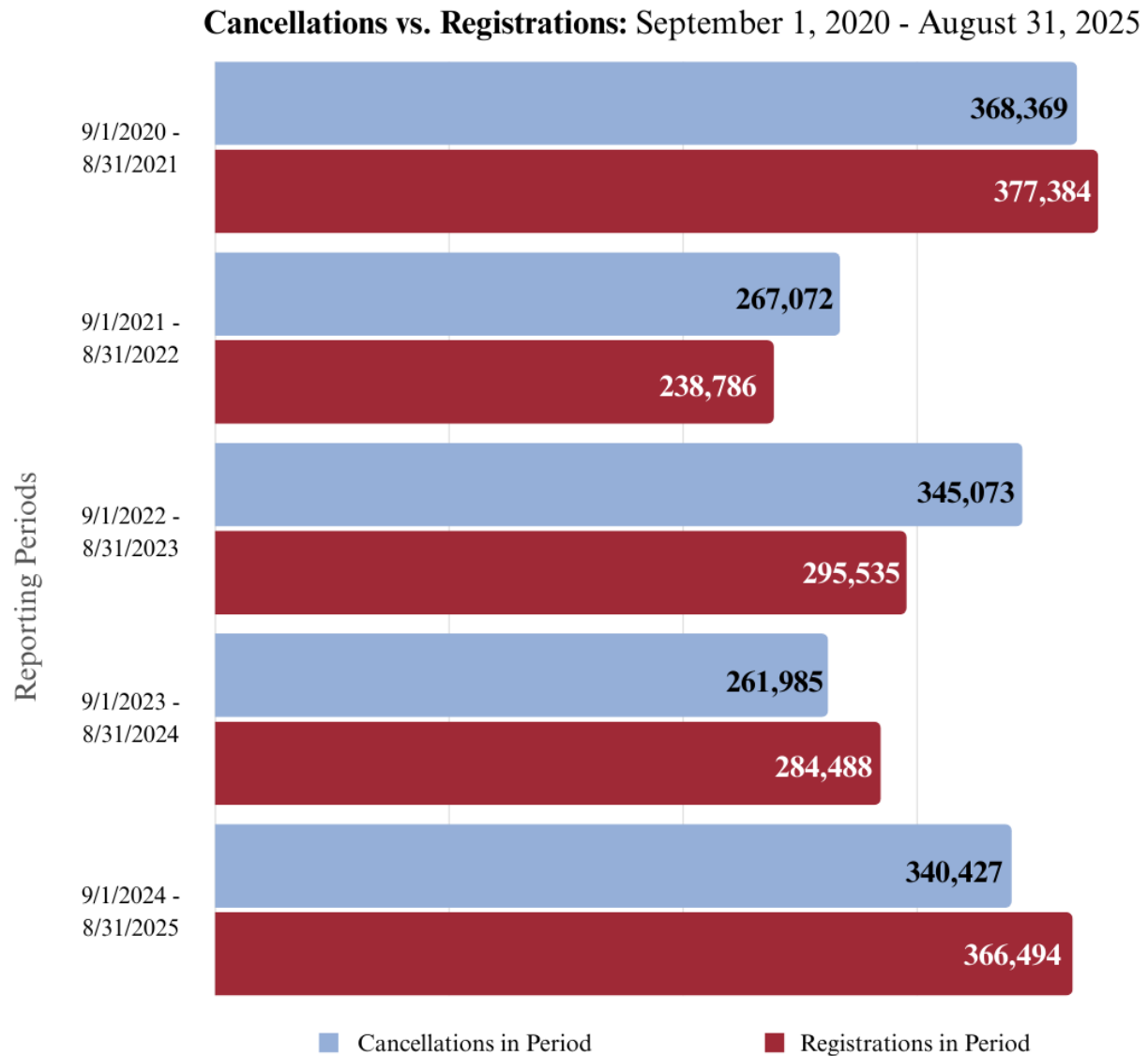
⁴ This report currently presents trends using the raw counts of transactions.

⁵ Data for the 2021 report was gathered on August 25; data for the 2022 report was gathered on August 22; and data for the 2023 report was gathered on August 16.

⁶ Joint Legislative and Audit Review Commission, Operations and Performance of Virginia's Department of Elections, September 10, 2018.

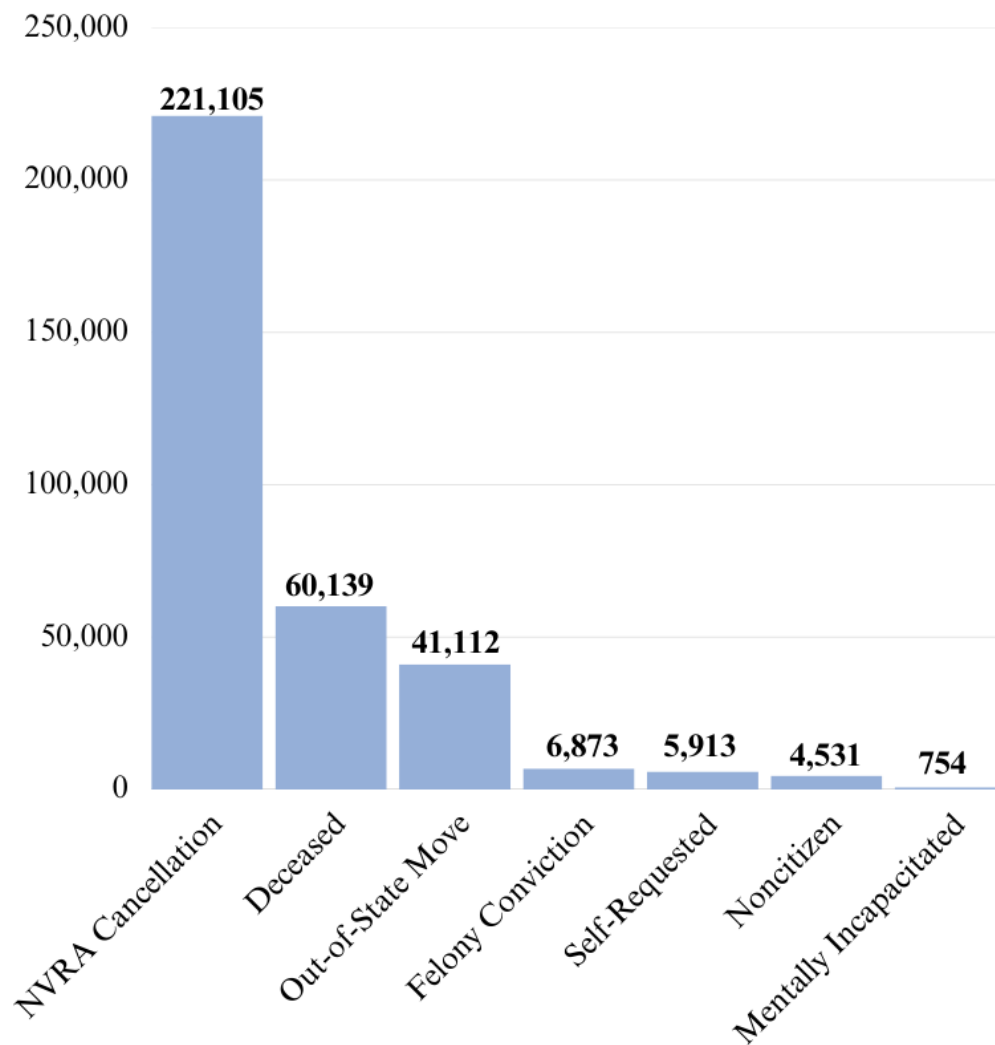
Voter Registration at a Glance

As of September 5, 2025, a total of **6,304,140** individuals were registered to vote in Virginia. For the 2025 reporting period, 366,494 individuals were newly registered to vote. In the regular course of list maintenance activities, 340,427 voter registrations were cancelled after following the various processes for voter registration list maintenance statutorily required by both state and federal law.



Total Cancellations by Reporting Period, September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2025

Total Cancellations by Type



Confirmation Mailings

While there is always a significant focus on new and cancelled voter registrations, updating registrations for individuals who may have moved is a foundational component of the Commonwealth's list maintenance practices. Individuals who may have moved are identified using several sources including: National Change of Address database, DMV address change and license surrenders, election mail returned as undeliverable, and cross-state matching.⁷

⁷ See *Code of Virginia* §§ 24.2-404.4, 24.2-427(E), 24.2-428, and 24.2-428.1.

Federal Requirements

Voters who may have moved are identified and contacted through the federally mandated National Change of Address (NCOA) confirmation process required by both § 24.2-428 of the *Code of Virginia* and 52 USC § 20507 of the NVRA.

The NCOA confirmation process prescribed by § 20507(c) of the NVRA requires a state established program to utilize change-of-address information supplied by the Postal Service or through its licensees to identify registrants whose addresses may have changed. The Commonwealth of Virginia further requires voters to be included in the NCOA confirmation process if a.) any election mail sent to a registered voter is returned as undeliverable or; b.) if a voter provides an address on a candidate or referendum petition that differs from the address for the voter in VERIS, pursuant to § 24.2-428.1.

ELECT conducts confirmation mailings twice a year, exceeding the once-a-year statutory requirement⁸, and voters have two federal general election cycles to update their residential address. Unlike other list maintenance processes conducted throughout the year pursuant to § 20507(c)(2)(B)(i), this program must be completed “not later than 90 days prior to the date of a primary or general election for Federal office.” These provisions serve as a crucial safeguard for voters who may have moved by prohibiting their cancellation until all appropriate time periods have expired.

Overview of Process

The NCOA database catalogs change of address requests submitted by individuals to the United States Postal Service (USPS). ELECT accesses this database through its contract with Melissa Data, a global leader in data quality and address verification. Using data from the NCOA database, ELECT identifies voters registered in Virginia who may have moved and may need to update or cancel their voter registration. Voters registered in Virginia who are identified as potential movers by the NCOA registry are then sent a confirmation notice by forwardable mail to their last known Virginia address. These letters include a postage prepaid envelope and a confirmation form that voters can utilize to either: (i) confirm that their address did or did not change, or (ii) to request that the general registrar cancel their registration, if appropriate.

Additional Sources

Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)

In addition to NCOA data, ELECT sends cancellation request mailers to those on the Virginia voter registration list who have been identified as having moved out-of-state. Each month ELECT receives an updated electronic file from the DMV of individuals who have surrendered their Virginia driver’s license indicating relocation to another state. Once ELECT receives the file, VERIS automatically conducts a search for any potential matches of registered voters

⁸ See *Code of Virginia* § 24.2-428.

contained on the list. The potential matches whose new address is also available are provided to the appropriate general registrar for review, and the general registrar may initiate the cancellation process. However, any potential matches that do not contain the voter's new address are included in ELECT's confirmation mailing process.

Mailers sent through this process reach registrants soon after they move out-of-state, allowing voters to cancel their registration immediately without having to wait for the routine confirmation mailing process. While this approach is not required, ELECT adheres to this best practice to ensure Virginia's list of registered voters is as timely and accurate as possible.

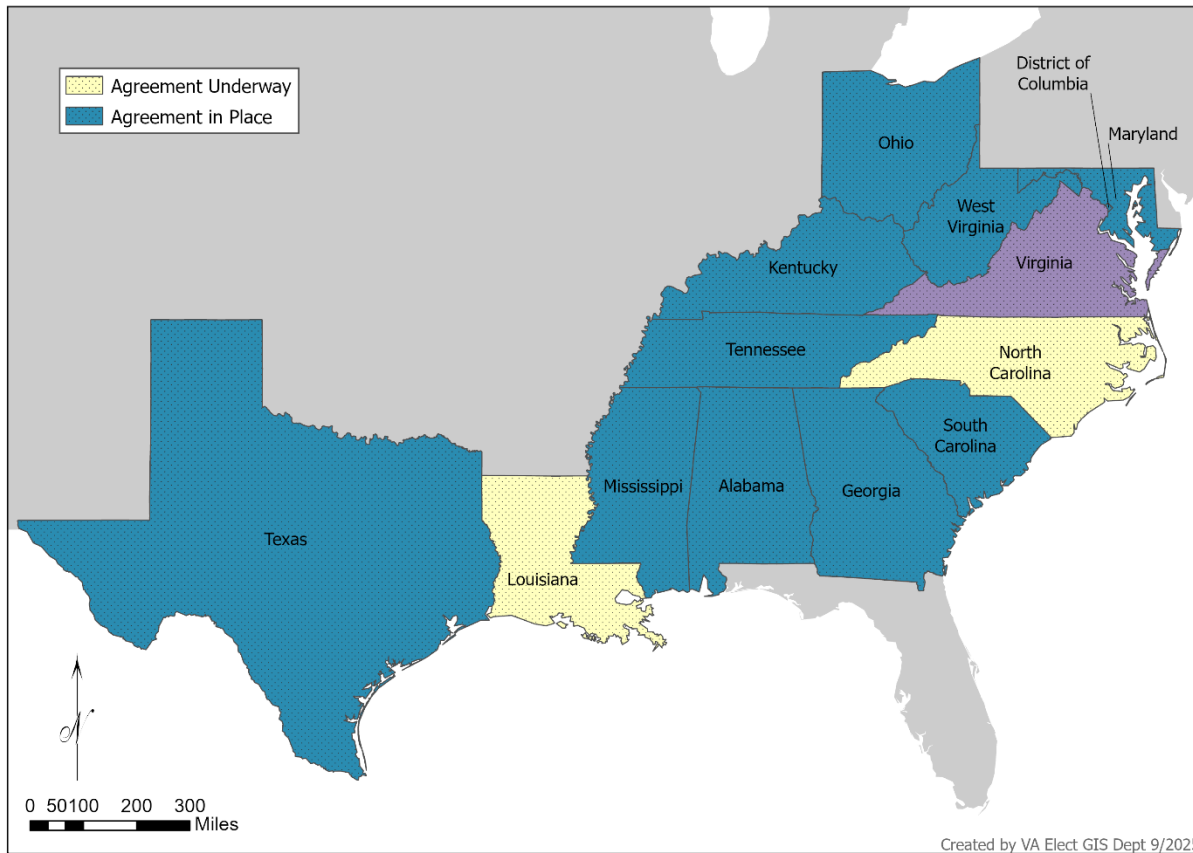
Data Sharing Agreements

The Virginia Department of Elections (ELECT) is required under the *Code of Virginia* to maintain the overall accuracy of the voter registration system. As it pertains to voter list comparisons with other states, the *Code of Virginia* establishes two requirements for ELECT:

- To request voter registration information and lists of persons voting at primaries and elections from the states bordering the Commonwealth, pursuant to § 24.2-404.4(A); and
- To cooperate with other states and jurisdictions (not bordering the Commonwealth) to develop systems to compare voters, voter history, and voter registration lists, pursuant to §§ 24.2-404(A)(10) and 24.2-404.4(B) of the *Code of Virginia*.

In the fall of 2023, ELECT began a new initiative to establish one-to-one data sharing agreements with several states. The purpose of these agreements is to identify duplicate registrations, voters who no longer reside in the Commonwealth, and other individuals who are ineligible to be registered as required by state law. These data sharing agreements provide a means of secure data exchange directly between states without a third party, ensuring such exchanges are free from partisan pressures while fostering collaboration between state officials. Within the last two years, ELECT has fostered relationships with 10 states and the District of Columbia and continues efforts to add additional states as well as strengthen existing partnerships (*see graphic*).

State of Virginia Data Sharing Agreements: August 2025



As of June 2025, Virginia maintains one-to-one data sharing agreements with Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington D.C., and West Virginia. Each data sharing agreement enables ELECT to compare two types of lists between the states: the *List of Registered Voters* and the *List of Those Who Voted*.

Lists Exchanged with Other States

List Type	Contents	Purpose of Comparison
List of Registered Voters	Every registered voter in the state or jurisdiction at the time of the exchange	Registrants who exist on both lists with more recent activity in the partner state are marked for confirmation
List of Those Who Voted	Every registered voter in the state or jurisdiction who voted in a designated Federal General Election	Voters who exist on both lists are reviewed for potentially suspicious voting activity

Methodology for Cross State Matching

ELECT uses a secure and reproducible process to exchange both lists mentioned in the data sharing agreements with partner states. Prior to an official data exchange, each state must document security and data processing steps that ensure all data is exchanged electronically through an encrypted secure file transfer, using a mutually agreed upon method in accordance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) cryptographic standards and guidelines.⁹ These methods include masking processes to ensure sensitive PII such as full dates of birth and social security numbers (SSNs) are not readable but can still be used for matching.

Once the processing steps are developed, a one-to-one test exchange is performed with synthetic data to ensure any masked PII can be accurately used for matching. Following a successful test exchange, ELECT and the partner state share the applicable voter list. Generally, each state is responsible for conducting their own matching process, however, states may share statistics or other information to compare matching results. The shared data is confidentially destroyed in compliance with NIST sanitization guidelines after any applicable retention requirements.¹⁰

When Virginia compares its list of registered voters against a partner's state voter list, ELECT applies a strict set of matching rules to ensure data accuracy. In general, records must match on full SSN or SSN4 (as applicable), full date of birth (DOB), first name, and last name. Once a record is considered a match, and if the individual's most recent registration is not in Virginia, the individual is sent a confirmation mailing under ELECT's NCOA process which provides the individual with the opportunity to confirm their address or cancel their voter registration.

Active vs. Inactive Voter Status

Voters who respond to the mailing within 30 days and confirm that their place of residence has not changed, or that their new address is in Virginia remain on the voter registration list as 'Active' Virginia-registered voters. Voters who do not respond to the notice within 30 days or whose confirmation mailing is returned as undeliverable are then classified as 'Inactive' on the voter registration list.¹¹

Voters who have been designated as 'Inactive' by the process outlined above may return to 'Active' status through a voter-initiated action such as change of address, re-registration, or voting in an election.¹² Additionally, 'Inactive' voters may still cast a regular ballot on Election Day. The voter must have their eligible voting status verified by the general registrar, sign a statement declaring that they are a qualified and registered voter of the precinct at which they are

⁹ FIPS PUB 140-3 Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules,
<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.140-3.pdf>.

¹⁰ NIST SP 800-88 Rev. 1, Guidelines for Media Sanitization,
<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-88r1.pdf>.

¹¹ See *Code of Virginia* §§ 24.2-428 and 24.2-428.1.

¹² See *Code of Virginia* § 24.2-428.2.

present, and be added to the pollbook by officers of election. However, following each federal general election, ELECT will cancel individuals who have been designated as ‘Inactive’ and had no voter-initiated activity for a period of two federal general elections as established in § 20507(d)(1)(B)(ii) of the NVRA.

Confirmation Mailing Results

During this reporting period, ELECT completed two separate confirmation mailings: the first with a mail date of February 7, 2025; the second with a mail date of June 25, 2025. Both of these mailings were completed more than 90 days prior to any elections for federal office.¹³

For the February 2025 NCOA mailing, ELECT mailed approximately 50,783 confirmation notices to registrants who had potentially moved outside of their jurisdiction in Virginia. In addition, an estimated 28,304 cancellation request mailers were sent to voters’ out-of-state addresses. Following this process, ELECT marked 45,411 registrations ‘Inactive.’

For the June 2025 NCOA mailing, ELECT sent approximately 140,629 confirmation notices to registrants who had potentially moved within and outside of their jurisdiction in Virginia. Additionally, an estimated 44,377 cancellation request mailers were sent to voters’ out-of-state addresses. Following this process, ELECT marked 106,726 registrations ‘Inactive.’

Altogether, approximately 191,412 confirmation notices were mailed to registered voters who had potentially moved within or outside of their jurisdiction in Virginia during the 2025 reporting period. Approximately 72,681 cancellation request mailers were sent to voters’ out-of-state addresses, and 152,137 voters were marked ‘Inactive.’

NVRA Cancellations

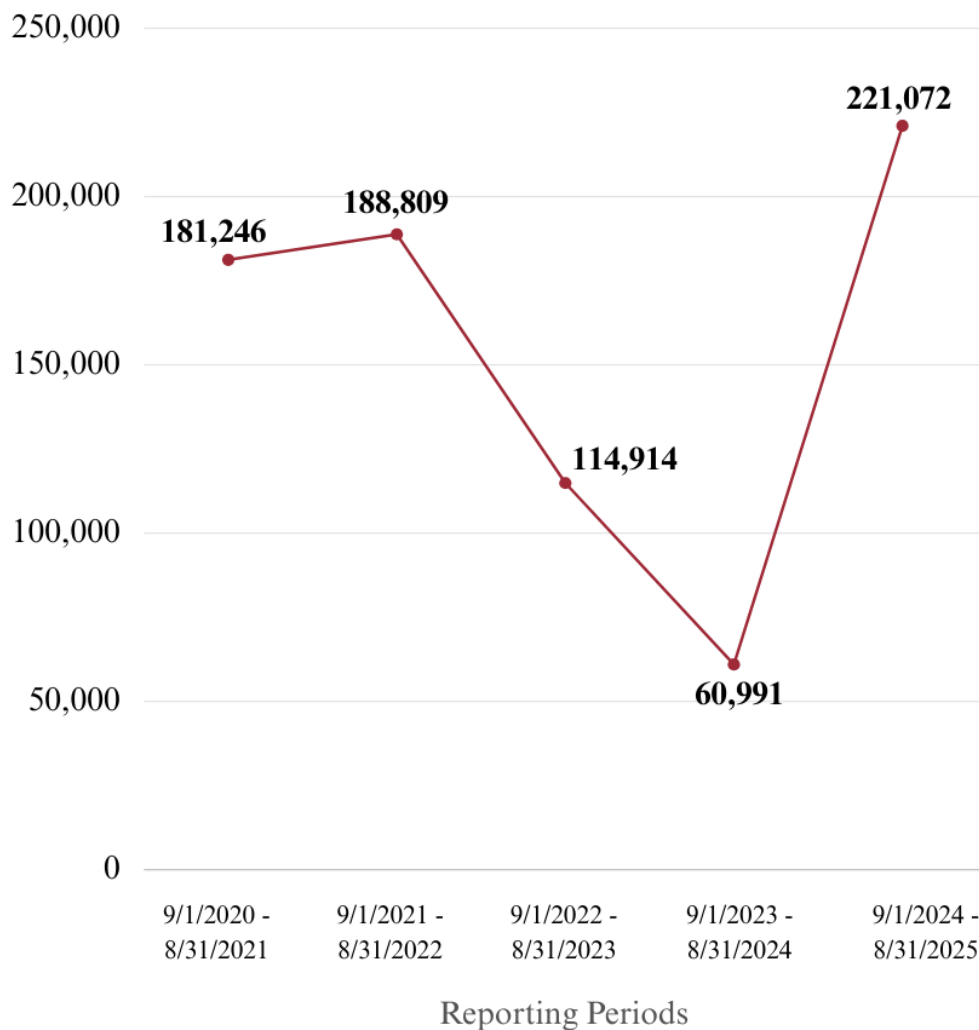
In January 2025, ELECT conducted the NVRA cancellation process that occurs every two years after each federal general election. As previously stated, this process cancels the registrations of voters who did not respond to a confirmation notice and have not voted or updated their address for a period of two federal general elections. A total of 221,072 voter registrations were cancelled due to that process, as those voters remained ‘Inactive’ for two general federal elections. That number of cancellations was high in comparison to previous rounds of NVRA cancellations. The high number of cancellations observed in this reporting period was due to correspondence for the 2020 confirmation mailing not being sent until *after* the 2020 November General election, which meant that the voter registrations set to ‘Inactive’ following the 2020 November General election did not meet the threshold of missing two general federal elections until after November 2024. The delay was due to missing the 2020 mailing window which

¹³ See the National Voter Registration Act 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(B)(i).

occurred before the November General election. Subsequently, a larger number of removals was expected in 2025 and previewed in both the 2023 and 2024 Annual List Maintenance reports.¹⁴

NVRA Cancellations by Reporting Period, September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2025

Cancellations: NVRA Cancellations



Self-Requested and Out of State Cancellations

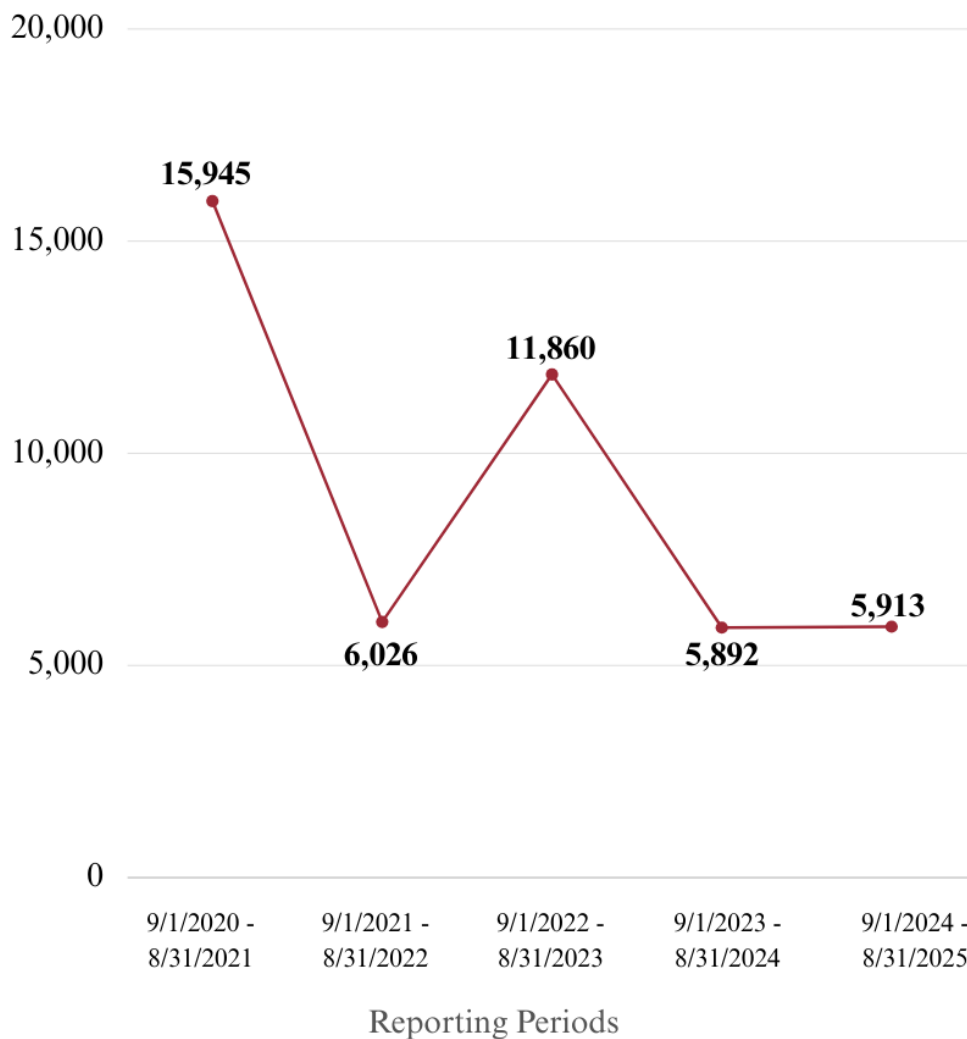
The optional cancellation request mailer ELECT sends each year as part of the NCOA process results in tens of thousands of self-requested voter registration cancellations. These cancellation

¹⁴ Virginia Department of Elections, Voter Registration and List Maintenance Report (2023, 2024), <https://www.elections.virginia.gov/resultsreports/maintenance-reports/>.

requests are often categorized as ‘per choice’ but may also be categorized as an ‘out-of-state move.’ Voters also have the general option of requesting the cancellation of their voter registration using form ‘ELECT-427A Request to Cancel Voter Registration,’ which can be found on ELECT’s website.¹⁵ These cancellations are also categorized as ‘per choice.’

Self-Requested Cancellations by Reporting Period, September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2025

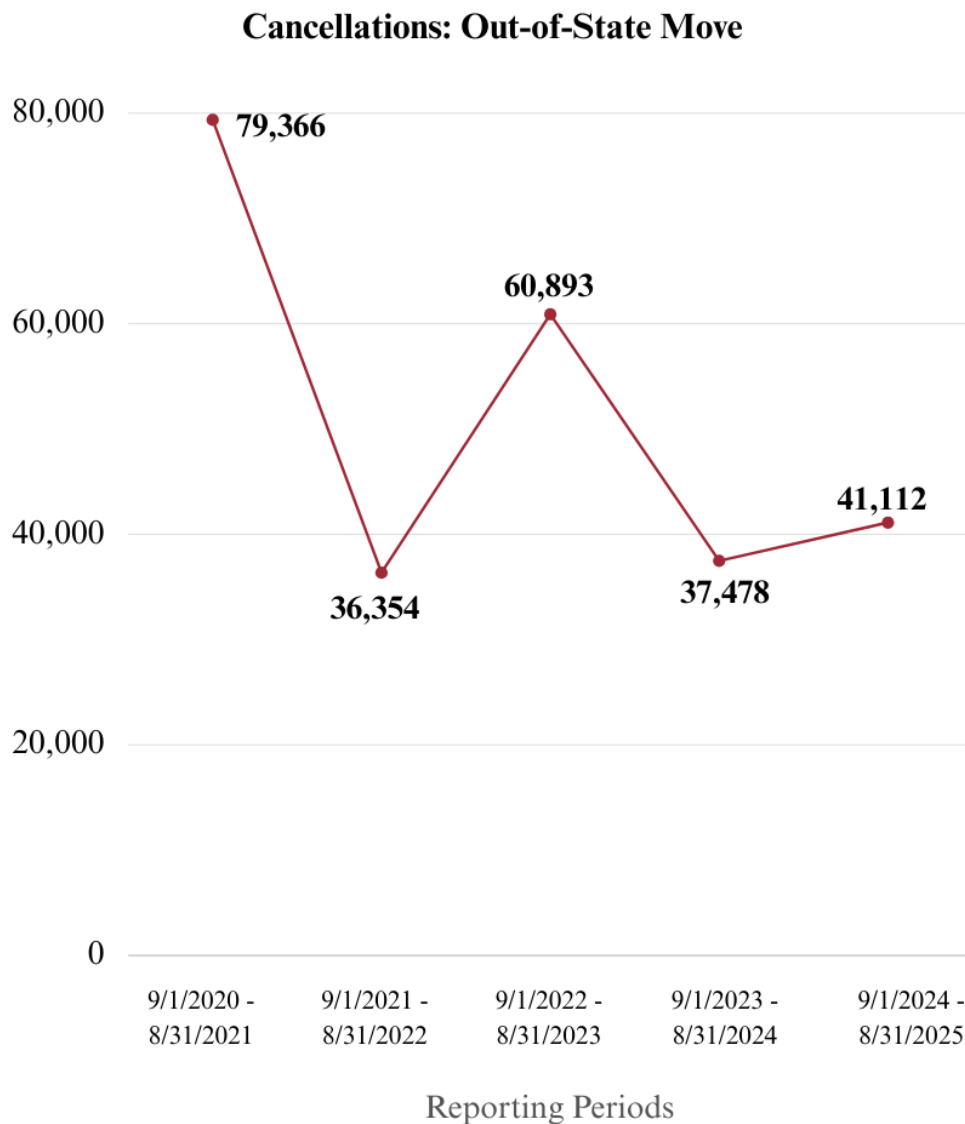
Cancellations: Self-Requested



¹⁵ Virginia Department of Elections, Registration, Voter Forms, Voter Registration Cancellation, <https://www.elections.virginia.gov/registration/voter-forms/cancel-registration.html/>.

In addition to self-requested cancellations, individuals who have surrendered their license and also have their new address provided by the DMV may have their voter registrations cancelled and categorized as an out-of-state move.¹⁶

Out-of-State Move Cancellations by Reporting Period, September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2025



Voters Previously Registered in Another State

Voter self-reports support list maintenance efforts not only for the Commonwealth of Virginia, but for other states as well. When an individual completes a Virginia voter registration application, they are asked to provide the state they are currently registered in, if any.¹⁷ If the

¹⁶ See Code of Virginia § 242-427(E).

¹⁷ See Code of Virginia § 24.2-418.

application is approved by the general registrar, ELECT then notifies the appropriate authority of the state the applicant was previously registered in that the voter is now registered in Virginia.

Between September 1, 2024, and August 31, 2025, ELECT sent notifications for 87,740 registrants to 52 U.S. states and territories for their own list maintenance processes.

Duplicate Registrations

One reason ELECT is required to exchange its list of registered voters with other states is for the purpose of identifying individuals registered to vote in more than one jurisdiction. Exchanging data with other states identifies individuals registered to vote in Virginia and another state, but additional checks are necessary to minimize the number of in-state duplicates. For this reason, ELECT uses an automated process to perform daily scans of the entire list of registered voters for duplicate registrations.

In December 2023, ELECT developed an internal process to search the list of registered voters for potential duplicate registrations. This process runs each day and sends potential duplicate registrations to local general registrars for their manual review. Most of these potential duplicate registrations are reconciled and combined, occurring due to issues like name changes or minor transcription errors. Between September 1, 2024, and August 31, 2025, this process identified 2,114 duplicate registrations which were combined.

Felon Records

Felon records are received by ELECT from two sources:

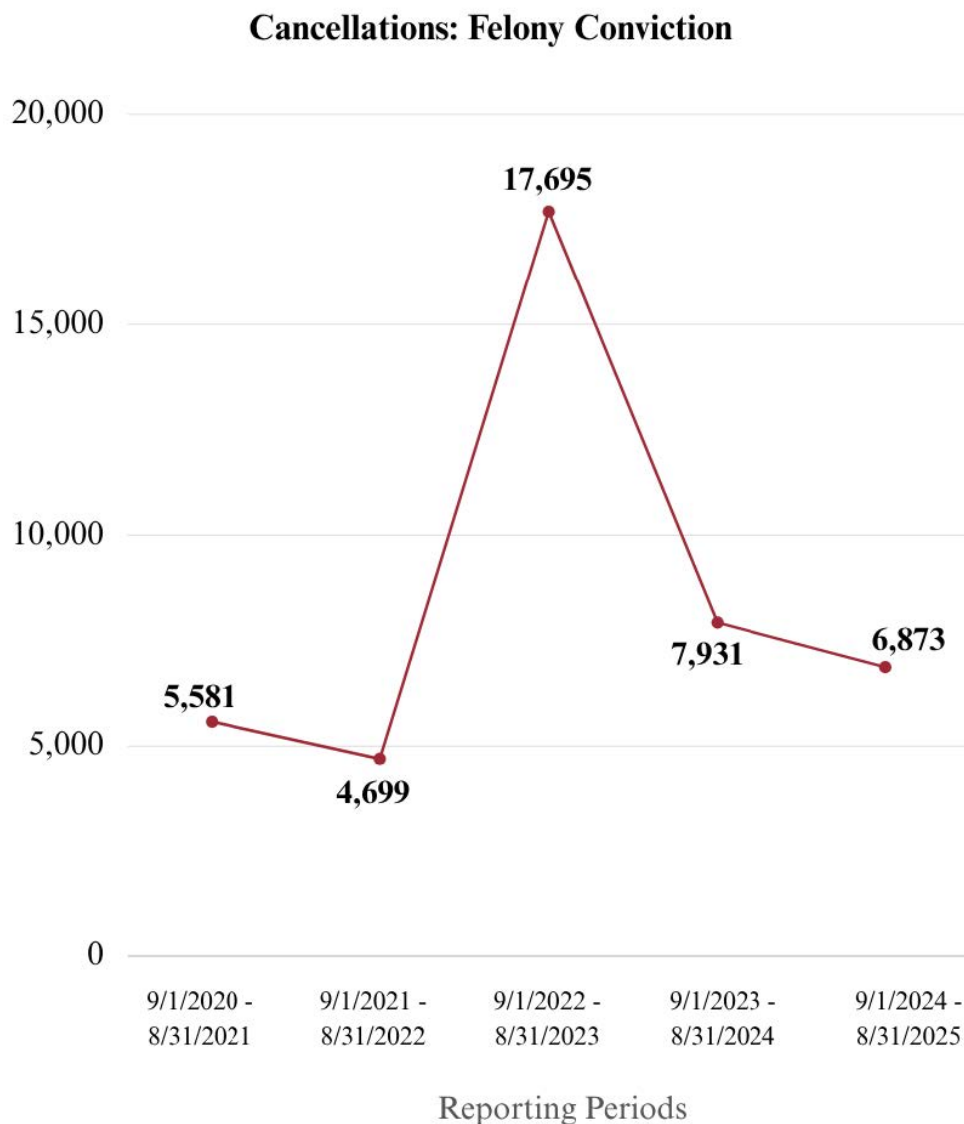
- *Code of Virginia* § 24.2-409 requires the Virginia State Police (VSP) Central Criminal Record Exchange (CCRE) to provide ELECT with monthly lists of felony convictions. This section of the *Code of Virginia* also requires CCRE to provide ELECT with an annual list of all felony convictions.
- NVRA requires that the U.S. Attorney's Offices provide ELECT with felony conviction information on the federal level. *Code of Virginia* § 24.2-409.1 requires ELECT to share this information with local registrars.

Each month, ELECT loads CCRE data downloaded from VSP into the Virginia voter registration system. The federal felony conviction information is received on paper at ELECT, and staff enters the conviction information into the voter registration system. The records are matched against existing registered voters and any potential matches are provided to the appropriate local general registrar for further review and processing.

Results

From September 1, 2024, to August 31, 2025, 6,873 voter registrations were cancelled after a felony conviction was reported to ELECT.

Felony Conviction Cancellations by Reporting Period, September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2025



¹⁸ In October 2023, ELECT processed nearly 3,400 records of voters for reinstatement. These registrants were cancelled after violating their probation but were misclassified as having new felonies. This occurred because of reports provided by the Virginia State Police (VSP) to ELECT, which listed probation violations on previous felony convictions as new felonies, even if those violations were not felonies. This resulted in a higher number of felony cancellations during the 9/1/2022-8/31/2023 reporting period. Despite this error, all impacted voters were reinstated and eligible to vote in the November 2023 election.

Restoration of Rights

Pursuant to *Code of Virginia* § 53.1-231.2, ELECT receives a list of convicted felons monthly who had their right to vote restored by the Governor. This list is matched to Virginia's list of prohibited voters, and any matches are removed from the prohibited list in order to permit re-registration of the voter.

Results

Between September 1, 2024, and August 31, 2025, ELECT received 2,683 records of individuals who had their rights restored by the Governor.

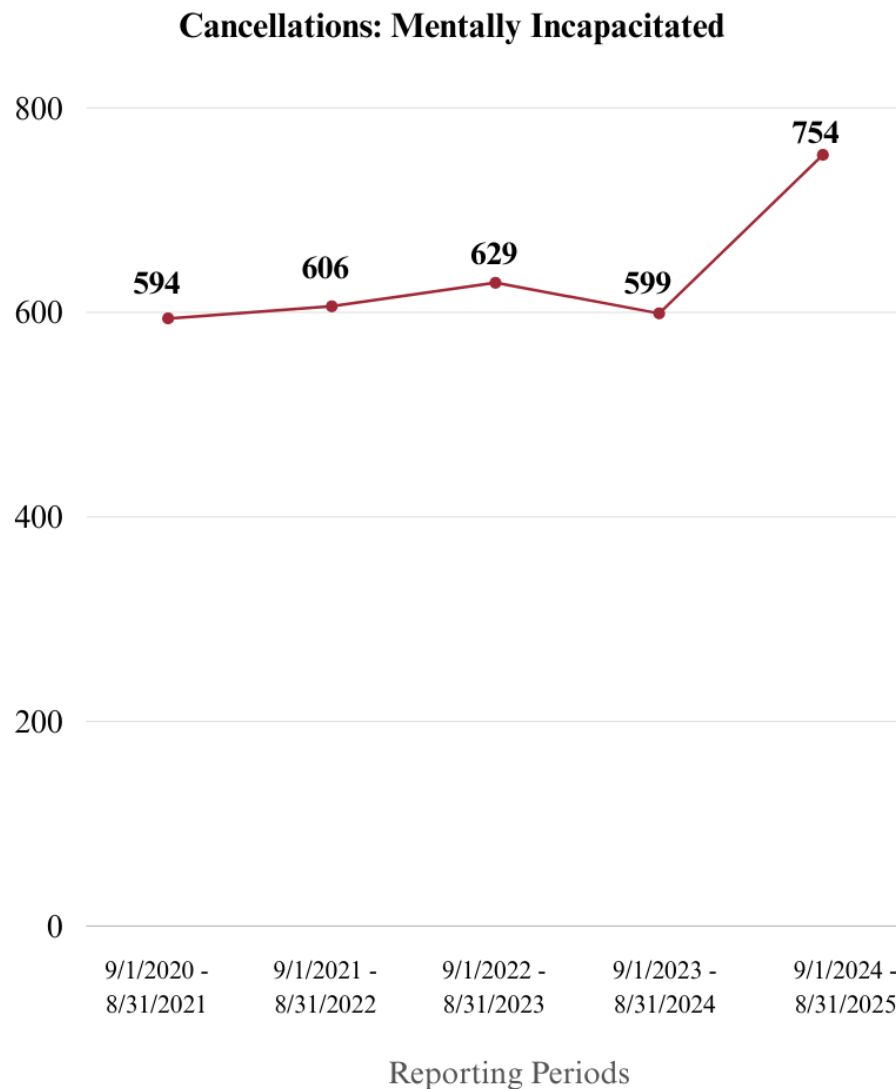
Mentally Incapacitated Adjudications

Pursuant to § 24.2-410 of the *Code of Virginia*, the clerks of the circuit courts send ELECT a paper-based monthly report indicating any individuals who were adjudicated mentally incapacitated. This information is sent to the appropriate local general registrar for further review and processing.

Results

From September 1, 2024, to August 31, 2025, 754 voter registrations were cancelled after a mentally incapacitated adjudication was reported to ELECT.

Mentally Incapacitated Cancellations by Reporting Period, September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2025



Non-Citizen Records

Pursuant to § 24.2-410.1 of the *Code of Virginia*, the DMV is required to request all customers identify their citizenship status when completing a DMV transaction. On a monthly basis, the DMV is required to share the list of individuals who responded ‘No’ to the citizenship question to ELECT.

Additionally, § 24.2-404(E) of the *Code of Virginia* requires ELECT to use information from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE Program) to identify individuals who may not be U.S. citizens. While the requirement to utilize SAVE was enacted in 2013 and ELECT has maintained a memorandum of

understanding with DHS since 2014, ELECT did not begin the process to utilize the SAVE Program until August of 2022.¹⁹

Under § 46.2-328.1 of the *Code of Virginia*, DMV is required to provide document numbers to ELECT for anyone that presents a document proving legal presence other than U.S. citizenship. These document numbers can then be used for comparison against SAVE to confirm whether an individual's current legal status with DHS indicates anything other than U.S. citizenship (including naturalization), as authorized under state law. Since 2022, ELECT has developed a process to receive this information from DMV and has trained and authorized staff who use SAVE to conduct individual citizenship verifications.

Individuals who have responded 'No' to a citizenship question during a DMV transaction and individuals with a current SAVE status indicating legal presence other than U.S. citizenship are matched against the list of existing registered voters, and any potential matches are provided to the appropriate local general registrar for further review and processing. This process results in the removal of any registered voter if the voter does not subsequently affirm their U.S. citizenship to the general registrar within 14 days of the registrar notifying the voter of the potential cancellation.

ELECT receives these files from the DMV containing non-citizen records *daily* as a result of Executive Order 35.²⁰ In accordance with Executive Order 53, ELECT will comprehensively evaluate any new functionality added to SAVE by federal officials for use in compliance with state and federal law moving forward.²¹ Between September 1, 2024, and August 31, 2025, from all of the non-citizen files processed by ELECT through SAVE, less than two percent of these records were identified as initial matches against the list of registered voters.

Results

From September 1, 2024, to August 31, 2025, 4,531 voter registrations were cancelled after identifying as "non-citizens" within a DMV process with 1,644 of those cancellations occurring as a result of SAVE.

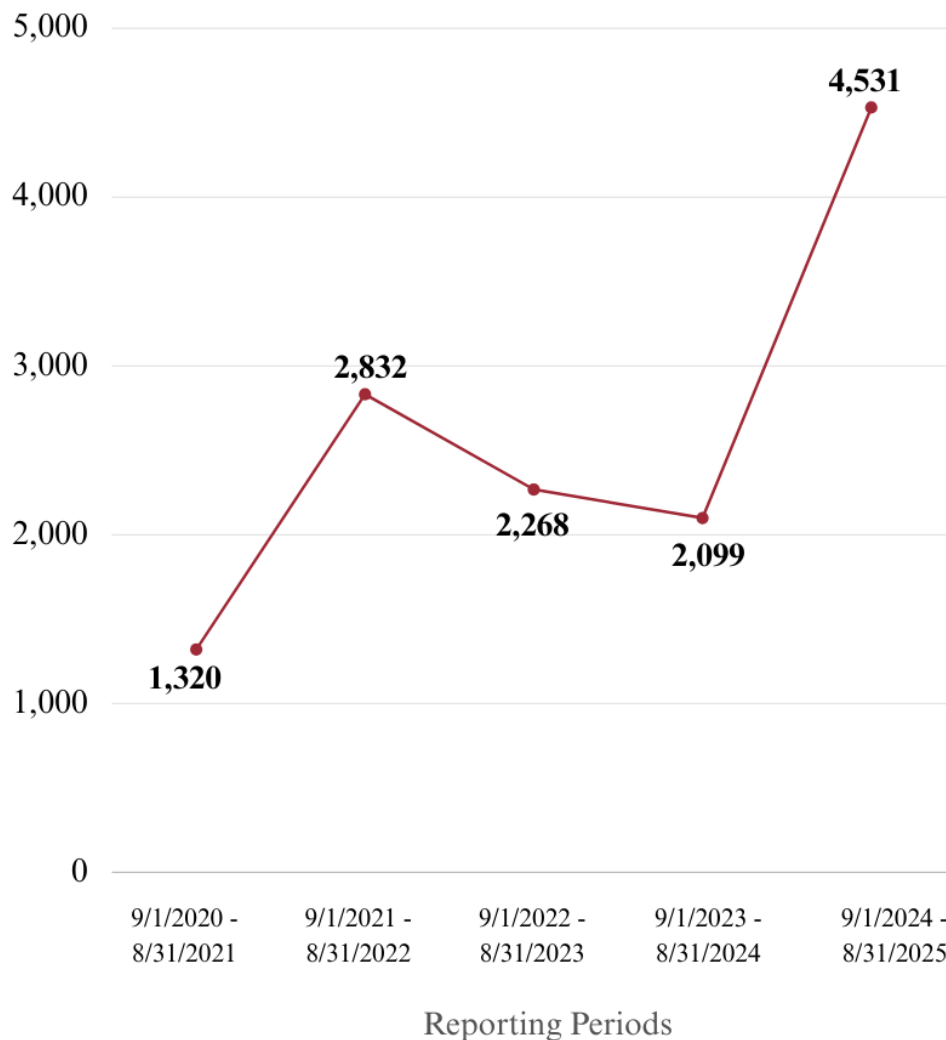
¹⁹ Virginia Department of Elections Annual List Maintenance Report, Sept 1, 2022-August 31, 2023, Pg. 11, Virginia Department of Elections, <https://www.elections.virginia.gov/media/formswarehouse/maintenance-reports/2023-List-Maintenance-Report.pdf>.

²⁰ Va. Executive Order No. 35, Comprehensive Election Security Protecting Legal Voters and Accurate Counting, (August 7, 2025), <https://www.governor.virginia.gov/media/governorvirginiagov/governor-of-virginia/pdf/eo/EO-35-Comprehensive-Election-Security-Ensuring-Legal-Voters-and-Accurate-Counting---vF---8.7.24.pdf>.

²¹ Va Exec. Order No. 53, Enhancing the Security of Election Preparedness (September 12, 2025), <https://www.governor.virginia.gov/executive-actions/>.

Non-Citizen Cancellations by Reporting Period, September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2025

Cancellations: Non-Citizen



Death Records

Pursuant to *Code of Virginia* §§ 24.2-404.3 and 24.2-408, ELECT is required to ensure that voters who have died are removed from the voter registration list in a timely manner:

- *Code of Virginia* § 24.2-404.3 requires ELECT to conduct a match of the voter registration list against the list of deceased persons maintained by the Social Security Administration (SSA) on or before October 1 of each year. The SSA distributes its Limited Access Death Master File (LADMF) through the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

- *Code of Virginia* § 24.2-408 requires the Bureau of Vital Statistics (BVS) at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to provide ELECT a weekly list of those who have died in the previous month. Currently, BVS uploads a weekly file containing these records.

The records are matched against existing registered voters and any potential matches are provided to local general registrars for further review and processing.

Pursuant to § 24.2-427(B) of the *Code of Virginia*, general registrars are required to promptly cancel the registrations of persons known to be deceased or otherwise disqualified to vote. The data ELECT receives from NTIS and BVS provide general registrars with this knowledge through routine processes, but registrars also receive reliable death reports from additional sources. The ELECT [427-B Report of the Death of a Registered Voter Form](#), introduced by ELECT in February 2023, allows specific family members and officials to provide credible and actionable death reports directly to local general registrars. General registrars can also utilize the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) lookup tool, introduced by ELECT in March 2023, to receive information regarding out-of-state deaths. Currently, 45 U.S. states participate in the NAPHSIS program and to date, ELECT has conducted 1,092 NAPHSIS lookups. 241 of those lookups were conducted during this reporting period.

In January 2025, ELECT began receiving additional deceased information from VDH regarding Virginia residents who died out-of-state. This process improvement was identified through the working group created under Executive Order 31, which encourages interagency collaboration in the sharing of Commonwealth data related to voter roll list maintenance.²² Conversations with VDH led to the discovery and the optimization of an already existing, statutorily mandated partnership which allows ELECT to more quickly identify voters who may have died out-of-state.

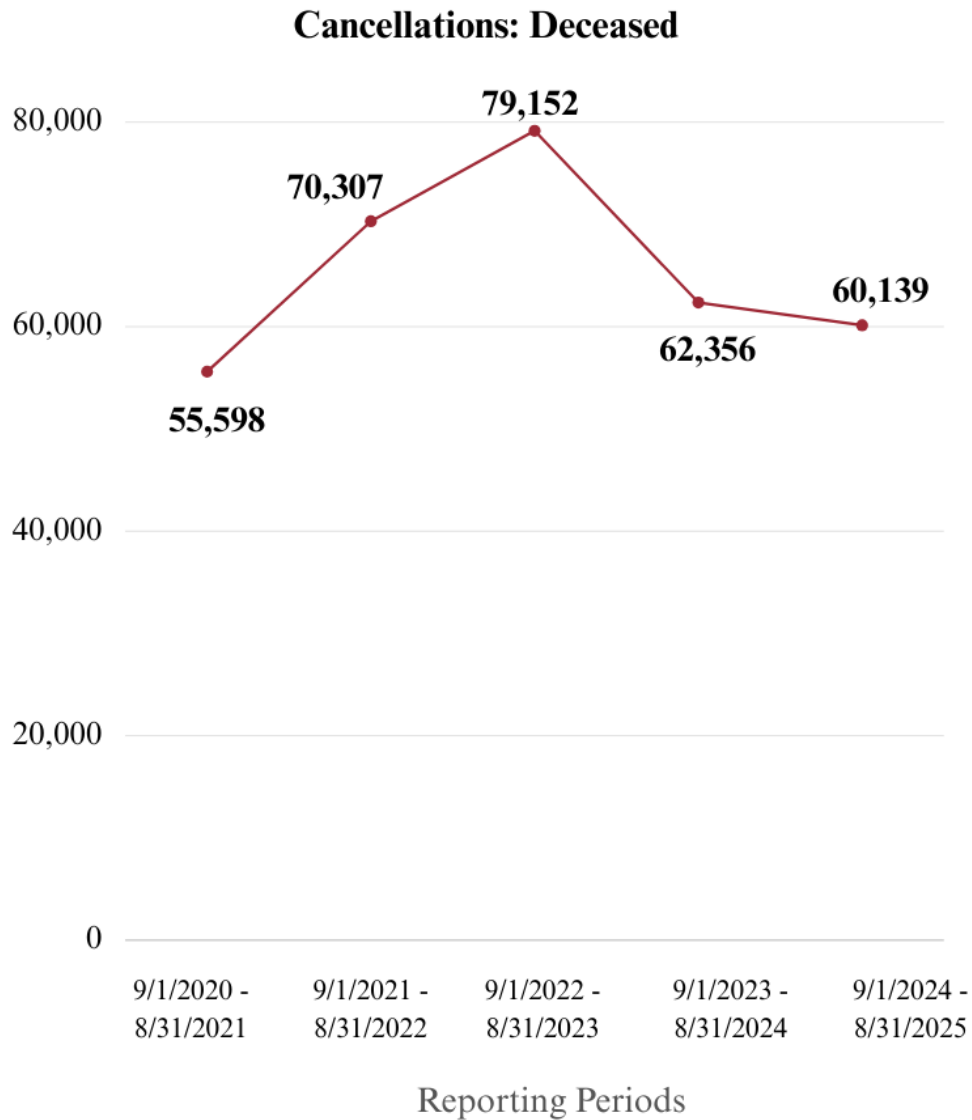
Results

From September 1, 2024, to August 31, 2025, a total of 60,139 deceased voters were removed from Virginia's voter list based on information provided by ELECT's data partners at BVS, SSA, NAPHSIS, and research performed by general registrars. These cancellations are roughly consistent with the previous reporting period, though they are noticeably lower than totals for the 2022 and 2023 reporting timeframes. The relatively high volume of death cancellations in the 2023 reporting period is a result of new initiatives undertaken at the time, including a comprehensive audit of deaths records ELECT received from VDH that resulted in the identification of 18,990 matching registered voters in addition to voters cancelled from weekly

²² Va. Executive Order 31 Establishment of Multi-Agency Data Sharing Protocols Regarding Voter List Maintenance, June 7, 2024, <https://www.governor.virginia.gov/media/governorvirginiagov/governor-of-virginia/pdf/eo/EO-31-Establishment-of-Multi-Agency-Data-Sharing-Protocols-Regarding-Voter-List-Maintenance.pdf>

reports.²³ Adjusting for death cancellations resulting from that initiative, the total number of death cancellations has remained relatively consistent for the past three reporting periods.

Deceased Cancellations by Reporting Period, September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2025



²³ Virginia Department of Elections Annual List Maintenance Report: September 1, 2022-August 31, 2023, Virginia Department of Elections, Pg. 13. <https://www.elections.virginia.gov/media/formswarehouse/maintenance-reports/2023-List-Maintenance-Report.pdf>.

Conclusion

Virginia's list of registered voters is updated daily to reflect changes in the voting population. New registrations increase the number of voters, while individuals moving within or outside the Commonwealth alter the voter rolls through address changes or removals. The list is also updated to reflect changes in voter eligibility, such as when a registrant is convicted of a felony, when a convicted felon has their rights restored, or when a qualified voter turns 18 or passes away. These ongoing adjustments ensure that the list of registered voters remains current and accurate, ensuring the integrity of each election.