

# Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC)



## **Q. Which states are members of ERIC?**

**A.** As of July 2016 Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia is also a member. (20 states plus DC)

## **Q. Who controls ERIC?**

**A.** The states. Each state has a vote and the first 20 states to join are members of the Board of Directors. The chief elections official from each member state designates a representative to the ERIC Board.

## **Q. What data does ERIC collect from member states?**

**A.** Each member submits at a minimum its voter registration and motor vehicle licensee data. The data includes names, addresses, date-of-birth, last four digits of the social security number. Private data such as date of birth and the last four digits of the Social Security number are anonymized and then transmitted to ERIC. An explanation of how the anonymization process works, how it is used in the ERIC data matching process, and how privacy is protected is in the Technology and Security Overview.

## **Q. What reports do states receive from ERIC?**

**A.** Each member state receives reports that show voters who have moved within their state, voters who have moved out of state, voters who have died, duplicate registrations in the same state and individuals who are potentially eligible to vote but are not yet registered.

## **Q. Who pays for ERIC operations?**

**A.** The member states. Each state pays annual dues, which are determined by a formula approved by the ERIC Board of Directors. The formula includes voting age population as a factor. Large states pay a bit more than small states. The annual budget as of 2015 is approximately \$600,000.

## **Q. Does ERIC help members save money?**

**A.** Yes. Efficient and effective data matching and cleaner voter rolls will result in such efficiencies as less returned mail, fewer provisional ballots on election day, shorter lines at polling places, etc. In addition, ERIC uses resources such as the Social Security death index and data from the US Post Office that states now buy on their own. ERIC states share these purchases when they pay their annual dues.