

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION



2012 Election Administration & Voting Survey

Ohio

Statutory Overview

In order to better understand state laws governing federal elections, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, as part of its biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey, is collecting information on state election laws and procedures. These answers will help EAC to better understand the quantitative data relating to the 2012 general election that we are collecting from all U.S. states and territories.

EAC understands that responding to this Statutory Overview may require significant staff time on the part of your office. Please be assured that we have attempted to minimize the burden, and we appreciate your cooperation in this very important project.

Information Supplied By	
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DIRECTIONS AND EXAMPLE

Please provide your state's legal citation for the responses to these questions (where applicable). Prior to beginning the Statutory Overview, please ensure that "track changes" is turned on; this will provide a record of all changes that are made including insertions, deletions, and formatting changes. To turn on track changes hold down "Control" and "Shift" and "E" at the same time. For additional assistance in working with "track changes" please contact your Technical Assistance point of contact at ICF International.

We have provided you with your answers to the 2010 Statutory Overview. If there has not been a change in your State's laws or legal citation in the response to a question, please mark No Change Since 2010 with an "X" as shown below:

X **No Change Since 2010**

If the response has changed since 2010, please mark Changed Since 2010 with an "X" and modify the answer as needed using track changes. If you need to replace the entire answer, please delete the 2010 response and record your 2012 response between the red bracketed text lines, as described below.

X **Changed Since 2010**

Please answer each question to the best of your ability. If terms are ambiguous or not relevant, please explain why. If a question is not applicable to your state, please explain why. If a definition or term lacks statutory reference but is widely understood in practice, please explain. If election procedures vary at the local level within your state, please explain to the best of your ability.

If state laws are currently enjoined or otherwise blocked from enforcement by a state or federal court, or executive decision, please specify.

Please keep your responses between the red, bracketed text lines. This will help us extract your answers into our central database.

Example:

A1. How does your state define the following terms related to votes and ballots? Please provide your state's legal citation defining these terms, where applicable.

- a. Over-vote

[Begin definition (a) below this line.]

Your answer goes here. You may enter the text directly, or cut and paste from another word processing program.

There is no limit to the length of your response.

[End definition (a) above this line.]

SECTION A: GENERAL

A1. How does your state define the following terms related to votes and ballots? Please provide your state's legal citation defining these terms, where applicable.

a. Over-vote

 X No Change Since 2010 Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (a) below this line.]

There is no statutory definition of “over-vote” in Ohio law. Ohio law addresses over-votes in R.C. 3506.10(C) and R.C. 3506.21(B)(3). R.C. 3506.10(C) prohibits certification of any voting machine that does not preclude an elector from voting 1) for more persons for any office than the elector is entitled to vote for and 2) from voting for any candidates for the same office or upon any question more than once. R.C. 3506.21(B)(3) provides that, if an elector over-votes for one race, the ballot shall not be invalidated for other races in which he or she did not over-vote.

[End definition (a) above this line.]

b. Under-vote

 X No Change Since 2010 Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (b) below this line.]

There is no statutory definition of “under-vote” in Ohio law

[End definition (b) above this line.]

c. Blank ballot

 X No Change Since 2010 Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (c) below this line.]

There is no statutory definition of “blank ballot” in Ohio law. In general, Ohio election administrators and election officials refer to a “blank ballot” as a ballot that was not marked by a voter.

[End definition (c) above this line.]

d. Void/Spoiled ballot

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (d) below this line.]

There is no statutory definition of a “void” or “spoiled” ballot in Ohio law. Ohio law addresses spoiled ballots in R.C. 3505.12, which provides that ballot instructions shall inform voters how to obtain a new ballot in case of accidentally spoiling one.

[End definition (d) above this line.]

e. Provisional/Challenged ballot

☒ No Change Since 2010 ☐ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (e) below this line.]

Provisional ballots are explained in Ohio Revised Code sections 3505.181, .182, and .183.

[End definition (e) above this line.]

f. Absentee

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (f) below this line.]

Absentee ballots are addressed in Chapters 3509 and 3511 of the Ohio Revised Code. Absentee ballot procedures are also addressed in Secretary of State Directives 2012-20 and 2012-26.

[End definition (f) above this line.]

g. Early voting

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (g) below this line.]

Ohio does not have “early voting”. However, in-person absentee voting is often referred to as “early voting”.

[End definition (g) above this line.]

h. Active Voter

☒ No Change Since 2010 ☐ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (h) below this line.]

“Active voter” is not statutorily defined in Ohio law.

[End definition (h) above this line.]

i. Inactive Voter

☒ No Change Since 2010 ☐ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (i) below this line.]

“Inactive voter” is not statutorily defined in Ohio law.

[End definition (i) above this line.]

j. Other terms (please specify) _____

☒ No Change Since 2010 ☐ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Identify each TERM and definition separately and begin below this line.]

N/A

[End TERM(s) and definition(s) above this line.]

A2. Please provide the legal citation for any *significant* changes to election laws or procedures that have been enacted or adopted since the previous Federal election.

“Significant” does not include routine or technical changes (such as changes to election district boundaries or polling place changes). However, EAC would like to learn about any new identification requirements for voters or registrants; changes in eligibility for voting or registering; adoption of alternative voting methods; and other changes that you believe represent a significant change in the way your state runs its elections.

 No Change Since 2010

 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (A2) below this line.]

In July 2011, the Ohio General Assembly passed House Bill 224 (effective October 27, 2011). H.B. 224 amended several sections of the Ohio Revised Code with regard to Ohio’s application of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), voter residency, and in-person absentee voting. The changes made by H.B. 224 are set forth below with the appropriate citation to the Ohio Revised Code.

- A person does not lose residency in Ohio if he or she moves out of the United States and does not become a resident of another state. The person's residence shall be the place at which he or she resided before moving out of the United States. R.C. 3503.02(G)(2).
- A person who was born outside the United States is deemed to have a voting residence in the state at the place in the precinct where the person's parent or guardian continuously resided for at least thirty days immediately before leaving the United States. R.C. 3503.02(G)(3), R.C. 3511.011(D)(2).
- If an address that is considered to be the place of residence for a qualifying voter who lives outside Ohio ceases to be a recognized residential address, the board of elections must assign that voter an address for voting purposes. R.C. 3503.02(G)(4).
- Members of the National Guard and the organized militia are included in the definition of uniformed services voters.
- A postmark is not necessary in order for a uniformed services or overseas absentee ballot to be counted. If a voted UOCAVA ballot is received by the board within ten days after the election, it shall be counted-regardless of whether it contains a timely postmark, a late postmark, or no postmark-as long as the voter signed the identification envelope no later than 12:01 a.m. on the date of the election. R.C. 3511.09 and R.C. 3511.11(C).
- The Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot, previously used only for federal offices, now may be used to vote for *all federal, state, and local* offices, questions, and issues. R.C. 3511.14.
- The declaration accompanying a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot may be used simultaneously to register the person to vote if it is received no later than thirty days before the election.
- In addition to the family members already listed, a daughter-in-law and son-in-law may make application to have uniformed overseas absent voter's ballots mailed, e-mailed, or sent by fax. R.C. 3511.02(C).

- Each board of elections must prepare an election notice for each precinct for use with the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot. An initial notice must be prepared at least one hundred days before a regularly scheduled election and as soon as possible before an election that is not regularly scheduled. An updated notice must be prepared at least forty-five days before an election. R. C. 3511.16.

[End response to above question (A2) above this line.]

SECTION B: VOTER REGISTRATION

B1. Is your state's voter registration database system best described as a bottom-up, a top-down, or a hybrid? (Note: A bottom-up system generally uploads information retained at the local level and compiled at regular intervals to form the statewide voter registration list. A top-down system is hosted on a single, central platform/mainframe and is generally maintained by the state with information supplied by local jurisdictions. A hybrid is some combination of both systems described above.)

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B1) below this line.]

Bottom-up

[End response to above question (B1) above this line.]

If your state uses a bottom-up or hybrid system, how often do local jurisdictions transmit registration information to the state list?

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above clarification question to B1 below this line.]

Continuously.

[End response to above clarification question to B1 above this line.]

B2. Please describe the process used in your state to move voters from the active list to the inactive list, and from the inactive list to the active list. Is a different process used for UOCAVA voters?

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B2) below this line.]

The procedures are outlined in Secretary of State Directive 2011-15. The procedures are the same for UOCAVA voters.

[End response to above question (B2) above this line.]

B3. Please describe your state's process for removing voters from the voter registration rolls (not merely moving them from active to inactive). Please include information regarding notices and confirmations. Are these procedures the same for UOCAVA voters?

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B3) below this line.]

The procedures are outlined in Secretary of State Directive 2011-15. The procedures are the same for UOCAVA voters.

[End response to above question (B3) above this line.]

B4. Can your state's voter registration database (or equivalent) share information electronically with your state's driver's license agency (for example, to match records or trace changes in address)? Can your voter registration database be similarly linked with databases in any other state or federal agencies? Please describe these links, including any use of database matching to verify voter registration applications.

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B4) below this line.]

Information provided by first-time voter registrants is compared with information contained in the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles database to verify a registrant's name, address, date of birth, driver's license number, and/or last four digits of SSN. Secretary of State Directive 2012-16 provides details on this information verification program.

[End response to above question (B4) above this line.]

B5. Please describe how your state uses National Change of Address (NCOA). What has been your state's experience with NCOA?

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B5) below this line.]

The Secretary of State matches voter records in the Statewide Voter Registration Database (SWVRD) against the NCOA database to compile the data for the NCOA process.. Results are then forwarded to each county board of elections for processing per Ohio Secretary of State Directive 2011-15.

[End response to above question (B5) above this line.]

B6. Please describe your state's voting eligibility requirements as they relate to individuals with a felony conviction. (For example, are convicted felons allowed to vote while in prison or while on parole or probation? Are voting rights automatically restored or does the individual have to apply for a pardon, certificate of eligibility or other similar certificate? Does an individual whose voting rights have been restored have to produce documentation of his/her status when registering to vote?)

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B6) below this line.]

Pursuant to sections 2961.01 and 3503.21 of the Ohio Revised Code, any person convicted of a felony is incompetent to be an Ohio elector while the person is incarcerated for the felony conviction. An otherwise competent elector will lose his/her right to register and to vote upon being incarcerated for a felony conviction.

An otherwise competent elector who is incarcerated for a felony conviction is allowed to re-register to vote upon being pardoned or placed on community or post-release control, parole, judicial release, or ; upon the final discharge of the imposed incarceration.

Ohio law does not require a released felon to produce documentation of release when re-registering to vote. Additionally, Ohio law places no affirmative duty on the Secretary of State or boards of elections to notify an individual of his or her renewed competency to be an elector.

[End response to above question (B6) above this line.]

B7. Does your state currently use the Internet in any way to facilitate voter registration? If yes, please describe how your state allows voters to use the Internet in the registration process (e.g., entire registration completed online; completed online but then must be printed, signed, and mailed by voter, etc.).

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B7) below this line.]

An individual may download and print a blank voter registration form from the Secretary of State's website (to be completed by hand, signed, and returned by mail or in person). Alternatively, an individual may complete the application on the website and print, sign, and return the completed form by mail or in person.

[End response to above question (B7) above this line.]

SECTION C: ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

C1. Please describe how all votes cast at a place other than the voter's precinct of registration are tabulated (for example, please include descriptions of such votes as absentee ballots, mail-in ballots, votes cast at vote centers, provisional ballots, early voting locations, etc.).

a. Are the votes counted centrally or at the precincts?

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (a) below this line.]

Absentee ballots (cast either in person or by mail) are tabulated centrally at the board of elections office. Valid provisional ballots are tabulated centrally at the board of elections office as part of the official canvass of an election.

[End response to above question (a) above this line.]

b. If centrally tabulated, are the votes redirected to the appropriate precinct for reporting in the canvass?

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (b) below this line.]

Yes, as part of the official canvass of the election.

[End response to above question (b) above this line.]

c. Are the absentee, mail, etc., votes reported separately for each precinct, or are they added to the in-precinct results and reported as just a single number?

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (c) below this line.]

Boards have the option of reporting all absentee ballots as separate precincts for tabulation purposes or adding the absentee ballots to the in-precinct results for the unofficial canvass on election night. However, for the official canvass and reporting of results, all absentee ballots are included in the in-precinct results.

[End response to above question (c) above this line.]

d. How are UOCAVA ballots counted and reported?

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (d) below this line.]

UOCAVA ballots are treated as other absentee ballots.

[End response to above question (d) above this line.]

C2. Does your state require a reason for voting absentee, or does your state allow no-excuse absentee voting? (If a reason is required, please provide the legal citation.)

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C2) below this line.]

Under R.C. 3509.02(A), any elector may vote by absent voter's ballot at an election. Ohio allows no-excuse absentee voting.

[End response to above question (C2) above this line.]

C3. Does your state provide for in-person early voting? If so, how is early voting defined? When early voting is used, are the ballots counted at the precinct or at a central location? How are these votes reported?

☐ **No Change Since 2010** ☒ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C3) below this line.]

An Ohio elector may vote an absentee ballot in person at the elector's board of elections office or other site designated by the board beginning 35 days before the day of the election. While this may be referred to as "early voting," the electors are simply voting absentee ballots that are tabulated in the same manner as an absentee ballot that is returned by mail.

[End response to above question (C3) above this line.]

C4. Do any jurisdictions in your state use a vote-by-mail system to replace (and not merely supplement) at-the-precinct voting in any elections?

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C4) below this line.]

No jurisdictions in this state have replaced a precinct voting system with a vote-by-mail system.

[End response to above question (C4) above this line.]

C5. Please list each of the situations that require a provisional ballot in your state. Please provide the relevant legal citation for each situation.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C5) below this line.]

Provisional voting rules are explained in sections 3503.16, 3503.19(C), 3505.181 - .183, and 3509.09 of the Ohio Revised Code. The following electors must cast a provisional ballot:

- A registered elector who moves from one precinct to another within a county on or before the day of the election and did not file a notice of change of residence with the board of elections at least 30 days before the election.
- A registered elector who moves from one precinct to another within a county and who changes his/her name but did not file a change of residence and change of name with the board of elections at least 30 days before the election.
- A registered elector who moves from one county to another county within the state and did not register to vote in the new county at least 30 days before the election.
- A registered elector who has changed his/her name and who did not file a notice of a change of name with the board of elections at least 30 days before the election.
- A voter whose name does not appear in the poll list or signature poll book on Election Day.
- A voter who appears to vote on Election Day but does not provide one of the acceptable forms of identification.
- A voter whose registration confirmation notice has been returned to the board of elections as undeliverable. R.C. 3503.19(C).
- A voter who requested an absent voter's ballot but appears to vote in person on Election Day.
- A voter whose signature does not match the signature in the poll book.

A voter whose eligibility cannot be determined on election day, because a challenge to that voter's eligibility has not yet been resolved.

[End response to above question (C5) above this line.]

C6. Does your state count provisional ballots of voters who are registered in different precincts, or are those ballots automatically rejected? Please describe the process used by local election officials in determining whether to count a provisional ballot.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C6) below this line.]

Provisional ballots must be cast in the elector's assigned precinct to be counted. At this time, pursuant to court order, wrong-precinct ballots cast in the correct polling place but wrong precinct of a multiple-precinct polling place must be counted (1) for contests and issues for which the voter would have been eligible to vote had the voter cast the ballot in the correct precinct unless (2) the poll worker completes [Secretary of State Form 12-D](#) to demonstrate that the poll worker directed the voter to the correct precinct and the voter refused to go there to vote. *SEIU v. Husted*, Case No. 2:12-CV-562. See Secretary of State Directives 2012-44 and 2012-54 for additional information.

[End response to above question (C6) above this line.]

C7. Please describe your state's laws regarding post-election audits, if any. A post-election audit refers to hand-counting votes on paper records and comparing those counts to the corresponding vote counts originally reported, as a check on the accuracy of election results, and resolving discrepancies using accurate hand counts of the paper records as the benchmark.

If your state has post-election auditing, consider including in your response information such as the unit being audited (e.g., precincts, machines); the sampling method (e.g., fixed percentages); whether there is a specific trigger for the audit; the location of the random selection (e.g., state, county); and the races that can be audited.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C7) below this line.]

There are no provisions in the Ohio Revised Code that require a post-election audit. Pursuant to a settlement agreement in the case of *League of Women Voters, et al. v. Brunner*, Case No. 3:05-CV-7309, United States District Court, Northern District of Ohio, post-election audits

are required in statewide general elections during even-numbered years through 2014 and in the presidential primary election of March 2012. The process for conducting a post-election audit is outlined in Secretary of State Directive 2012-56.

[End response to above question (C7) above this line.]

C8. Please describe any state requirements for poll worker training.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C8) below this line.]

All precinct election officials are required to complete a program of instruction prior to assuming duties on election day. R.C. 3501.27(B) provides that each board of elections shall establish a program as prescribed by the Secretary of State for the instruction of election officials in the rules, procedures, and laws relating to elections. In each program, the boards shall use training materials prepared by the Secretary of State and may use additional materials prepared by the board of elections. Ohio Secretary of State Directive 2012-15 outlines the mandatory training requirements for precinct election officials.

[End response to above question (C8) above this line.]

SECTION D: ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES

D1. Please describe your state's process for capturing "over-vote" and "under-vote" counts.

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (D1) below this line.]

All voting machines used in a precinct on Election Day have the capability of detecting over-votes, and all county boards of elections are required to ensure that all voting machines over-vote detections are "on."

[End response to above question (D1) above this line.]

D2. What identification does your state require from voters in the following situations:

a. registering to vote;

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (a) below this line.]

Under section 3503.14 of the Ohio Revised Code, an individual registering to vote must provide one of the following forms of identification:

1. His or her Ohio driver's license number;
2. The last four digits of his or her Social Security number;
3. A copy of his or her current and valid Ohio driver's license;
4. A copy of his or her photo identification card issued by the State of Ohio or the United States government;
5. A copy of his or her military identification;
6. An original or copy of a utility bill;
7. An original or copy of a bank statement;
8. An original or copy of a paycheck;
9. An original or copy of a government check; or
10. An original or copy of another government document.

[End response to above question (a) above this line.]

b. casting an in-person ballot;

☐ No Change Since 2010 ☒ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (b) below this line.]

Under section 3505.18 of the Ohio Revised Code, an elector casting a regular ballot at the polls on Election Day is first required to provide one of the following forms of identification:

1. A current and valid Ohio driver's license;
2. A current and valid photo identification card issued by the State of Ohio or the United States government;
3. Military identification;
4. An original or copy of a current utility bill;
5. An original or copy of a current bank statement;
6. An original or copy of a current paycheck;
7. An original or copy of a current government check; or
8. An original or copy of a current other government document.

[End response to above question (b) above this line.]

c. casting a mail-in or absentee vote;

 No Change Since 2010 **X** **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (c) below this line.]

Under section 3509.05 of the Ohio Revised Code, an elector casting an absentee ballot is first required to provide one of the following forms of identification:

1. His or her Ohio driver's license number;
2. The last four digits of his or her Social Security number;
3. A copy of his or her current and valid Ohio driver's license;
4. A copy of his or her photo identification card issued by the State of Ohio or the United States government;
5. A copy of his or her military identification;
6. An original or copy of a current utility bill;
7. An original or copy of a current bank statement;
8. An original or copy of a current paycheck;
9. An original or copy of a current government check; or

10. An original or copy of a current other government document.

[End response to above question (c) above this line.]

d. casting a ballot under UOCAVA;

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (d) below this line.]

The identification requirements are the same as the identification requirements for a regular absentee voter.

[End response to above question (d) above this line.]

e. any other stage in registration or voting process in which identification is required (please specify).

 X No Change Since 2010 Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (e) below this line.]

Identification is also required when an elector submits an absentee ballot application. The identification requirements are the same as for casting an absentee ballot, which are noted above.

[End response to above question (e) above this line.]

D3. Please describe your state's laws regarding access to the polling place for election observers. Election observers are people allowed inside the polling place who are not poll workers, election officials or voters. If decisions on access to observers are left to local jurisdictions, please explain.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (D3) below this line.]

Section 3505.21 of the Ohio Revised Code prescribes who or what entity may appoint an observer, who may be appointed to observe, and when an observer may observe. Secretary

of State Directives 2012-21 and 2012-21-2 provide additional guidance on the appointment process and the rights and limitations of observers.

[End response to above question (D3) above this line.]

SECTION E: OTHER

E1. Under HAVA, Section 402, states are required to establish and maintain administrative complaint procedures to remedy grievances. Has your state revised its administrative complaint procedures since they were first implemented? If so, how?

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (E1) below this line.]

The State of Ohio has filed a plan for the implementation of the uniform, nondiscriminatory administrative complaint procedures required under Section 402 with the Elections Assistance Commission. The complaint mechanism required under Section 402 is established in the existing Ohio State Plan.

[End response to above question (E1) above this line.]

E2. Please add any additional comments or information about your state's election administration processes that would help to inform the EAC's interpretation of your data.

 X No Change Since 2010 Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (E2) below this line.]

None

[End response to above question (E2) above this line.]

* The information collection associated with the Election Administration and Voting Survey is required for the EAC to meet its statutory requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301), the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.), and the Uniformed and Overseas

Citizens Absentee Voters Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). Respondent's obligation to reply to this information collection is mandatory as required under NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.) and UOCAVA (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). This part of the information collection is being requested to help the EAC to better understand state laws governing federal elections. Respondents include the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. This information will be made publicly available on the EAC website (www.eac.gov). According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0006 (expires 5/31/2013). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 59 hours per state response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent the U.S. Election Assistance Commission – 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey, 1201 New York Avenue, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005.