U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

2016 Election Administration & Voting Survey

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 2016 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.

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DIRECTIONS AND EXAMPLE

As appropriate, please provide your state's legal citation for the responses to the questions beginning on the following page.

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

The Statutory Overview data collection document has two columns below each question.

- On the left, we have provided you with the answer your state provided for the 2014 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 the box labeled **No Change since 2014** at the top of the left column.

- If the response has changed since 2014 – or your state has not answered this question previously for some reason— please mark the box labeled **Changed since 2014** at the top of the right column and then provide the new answer in the text box provided. If your response is too long to fit in the box, please make a note in the text box and place your response in the "Notes" page at the end of the document. Additionally, if a law was repealed in full, please answer "repealed in full" in the box.

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

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

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

State code 1.11 - An attempt to vote for a larger number of candidates than is allowed.

b) Under-vote

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

This term has no legal definition.

State code 1.12 - An attempt to vote for a smaller number of candidates than is allowed.

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

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

b) Under-vote

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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

2016 Response:

c) Blank ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

d) Void/Spoiled ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

e) Provisional/Challenged ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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

2016 Response:

f) Absentee

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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 2014-18 and 2014-19.

2016 Response:

Absentee ballots are addressed in Chapters 3509 and 3511 of the Ohio Revised Code. Ohio law does not define specifically the term "absentee." An absentee ballot is a ballot issued to an eligible voter prior to Election Day, either during in-person absentee voting or by mail.

g) Early voting

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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

2016 Response:

h) Active Voter

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

"Active voter" is not statutorily defined in Ohio law.

2016 Response:

i) Inactive Voter

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

"Inactive voter" is not statutorily defined in Ohio law.

2016 Response:

j) Other terms (please specify) _____

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

N/A

2016 Response:

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

This year, the Ohio General Assembly amended the law providing the start date for regular absentee voting. The amendment changed the start date from the 35th day before an election to the day after the close of voter registration before an election. Ohio Senate Bill 238, 130th G.A. The Secretary of State has been enjoined from enforcing the law change enacted by the Ohio General Assembly. Ohio State Conference of the Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People, et al., v. Husted, et al., S.D.Ohio No. 2:14-cv-404, 2014 WL 4377869 (Sept. 4, 2014). Though the decision by the district court has been appealed, as of September 26, 2014, the start date for absentee voting is the 35th day prior to the election.

The Ohio General Assembly also made changes regarding the casting and counting of provisional ballots. Ohio Senate Bill 216, 130th G.A. The provisional ballot affirmation statement is prescribed by statute and requires the elector to provide his or her printed name, signature, current address, date of birth, and acceptable identification. A county board of elections may use the affirmation statement to update the provisional voter's information or to register the provisional voter. R.C. 3503.182. If a provisional voter is unable to provide acceptable identification on Election Day, that voter may appear at the office of the board of elections within the seven days following the election to provide identification. R.C.3503.181(B)(7).

An elector who moves within the same precinct, changes his or her name, and does not update his or her address is eligible to cast a regular ballot (instead of a provisional ballot) if that elector provides proof of a legal name change to the precinct election officials at the elector's precinct polling place on Election Day. R.C. 3503.16.

Boards of elections now are required by statute to notify an absentee voter of any error or omission on the absentee ballot identification envelope that causes the absentee voter's ballot not to be counted. Ohio Senate Bill 205, 130th G.A. The voter can correct or provide information for his/her absentee ballot identification envelope by completing a form and returning it to his/her county board of elections. R.C.3509.0 (D)(3)(b).

2016 Response:

The start date for regular (i.e., non-UOCAVA) absentee voting is the first day after the close of voter registration for that election.

Pursuant to a settlement agreement in Ohio State Conference of the Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People, et al., v. Husted, et al., S.D.Ohio No. 2:14-cv-404, each county board of elections is required to be open specific hours (determined by the type of election) for in-person absentee voting prior to an election.

As of the date these survey responses are being submitted, litigation is pending regarding the information required to be provided by a voter in order to count a returned absentee ballot or a provisional ballot cast by a voter. Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless, et al., v. Husted, U.S. Court of Appeals, 6th Cir. Case Nos. 16-3603/3691.

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
Bottom-up.	

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
Continuously.	

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

The procedures are outlined in Secretary of State Directive 2014-14. The procedures are the same for UOCAVA voters.

2016 Response:

The procedures are outlined in Secretary of State Directive 2015-25. The procedures are the same for UOCAVA voters.

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

The procedures are outlined in Secretary of State Directive 2014-14. The procedures are the same for UOCAVA voters.

2016 Response:

The procedures are outlined in Secretary of State Directives 2015-25, 2016-17, and 2016-20. The procedures are the same for UOCAVA voters.

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Information provided by voter registrants is compared with information contained in the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) database to verify a registrant's name, address, date of birth, driver's license number, and/or last four digits of SSN. Additionally, when a registrant changes his or her address with BMV, that information is shared with the appropriate county board of elections. Secretary of State Directive 2013-08 provides details on this information verification program.

2016 Response:

Information provided by voter registrants is compared with information contained in the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) database to verify a registrant's name, address, date of birth, driver's license number, and/or last four digits of SSN. Additionally, when a registrant changes his or her address with BMV, that information is shared with the appropriate county board of elections. Secretary of State Directive 2015-25 provides details on this information verification program.

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

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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 2014-14.

2016 Response:

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 Directives 2016-17 and 2016-20.

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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 reregister 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 reregistering to vote. Additionally, Ohio law places no affirmative duty on the Secretary of State or boards of elections to notify an

2016 Response:

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

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.

Not earlier that January 1, 2017, the Ohio Secretary of State's office will launch an online voter registration system whereby an eligible individual can enter and submit electronically a voter registration application.

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

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

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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

2016 Response:

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

d. How are UOCAVA ballots counted and reported?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

UOCAVA ballots are treated as other absentee ballots.

2016 Response:

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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

2016 Response:

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Ohio does not have "early voting". However, in-person absentee voting is often referred to as "early voting". This year, the Ohio General Assembly amended the law providing the start date for regular absentee voting. The amendment changed the start date from the 35th day before an election to the day after the close of voter registration before an election. Ohio Senate Bill 238, 130th G.A. The Secretary of State has been enjoined from enforcing the law change enacted by the Ohio General Assembly. Ohio State Conference of the Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People, et al., v. Husted, et al., S.D.Ohio No. 2:14-cv-404, 2014 WL 4377869 (Sept. 4, 2014). Though the decision by the district court has been appealed, as of September 26, 2014, the start date for in-person absentee voting is the 35th day prior to the election.

2016 Response:

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

The start date for regular (i.e., non-UOCAVA) absentee voting is the first day after the close of voter registration for that election.

Pursuant to a settlement agreement in Ohio State Conference of the Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People, et al., v. Husted, et al., S.D.Ohio No. 2:14-cv-404, each county board of elections is required to be open specific hours (determined by the

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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

2016 Response:

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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, who did not file a notice of a change of name with the board of elections at least 30 days before the election, and who does not provide proof of a legal name change at his or her polling place on Election Day. If such an elector does provide proof of his/her name change on Election Day, he/she may be eligible to vote a regular ballot.
-A voter whose name does not appear in the poll list or

2016 Response:

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Provisional ballots must be cast in the elector's assigned precinct to be counted. Wrong-precinct ballots cast in the correct polling place of a multiple-precinct polling place must be counted 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 the precinct election official completes Secretary of State Form 12-D to demonstrate that the precinct election official directed the voter to the correct precinct and the voter refused to go there to vote. R.C. 3505.183(D).. See Secretary of State Directives 2014-20 for additional information.

2016 Response:

Provisional ballots must be cast in the elector's assigned precinct to be counted. Wrong-precinct ballots cast in the correct polling place of a multiple-precinct polling place must be counted 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 the precinct election official completes Secretary of State Form 12-D to demonstrate that the precinct election official directed the voter to the correct precinct and the voter refused to go there to vote. R.C. 3505.183(D). See Secretary of State Directive 2015-28 for additional information.

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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. The process for conducting a post-election audit is outlined in Secretary of State Directive 2012-56.

2016 Response:

There are no provisions in the Ohio Revised Code that require a post-election audit. Pursuant to Secretary of State Directive 2016-24, a post-election audit is required to be conducted after each general election held in an even-numbered year and after each presidential primary election.

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

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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 2014-21 outlines the mandatory training requirements for precinct election officials.

2016 Response:

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 2015-24 outlines the mandatory training requirements for precinct election officials.

SECTION D: ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES

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

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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

2016 Response:

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

a. registering to vote;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.
If an individual does not have a Social Security number or Ohio driver's license number, the individual must write

2016 Response:

b. casting an in-person ballot;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

c. casting a mail-in or absentee vote;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

d. casting a ballot under UOCAVA;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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

2016 Response:

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

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

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 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

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 Directive 2016-23 provides additional guidance on the appointment process and the rights and limitations of observers.

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 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

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.

2016 Response:

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.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

None

2016 Response:

* 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 04/30/2017). 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 – 2014 Election Administration and Voting Survey, 1335 East West Highway, Suite 4300, Silver Spring MD, 20910.

NOTES – please place longer responses below