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.

Information Supplied By	
Name	
Title	
Office/Agency Name	
Address 1	
Address 2	
City	
State	Missouri
Zip Code	
E-mail Address	
Telephone (area Code and number)	
Fax Number (area code and number)	

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 Additionally, if a law was repealed in full, please answer "repealed in full" in the box.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:

Pursuant to 15 CSR 30-9.020(4), "if a voter marks more candidates than there are positions to be elected for that office, without any additional clarifying marks, the marks do not constitute a valid vote for any candidate in that race and the ballot shall be deemed an overvote."

2016 Response:

b) Under-vote

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

2014 Response:

Not Defined

2016 Response:

c) Blank ballot

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

2014 Response:

Pursuant to Section 115.013(2), RSMo, "ballot" is defined as "the ballot card, paper ballot or ballot designed for use with an electronic voting system on which each voter may cast all votes to which he or she is entitled at an election."

2016 Response:

d) Void/Spoiled ballot

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

2014 Response:

Pursuant to Section 115.447.2(3), RSMo a "spoiled ballot" is "any ballot accidentally spoiled by a voter and replaced by election judges in the manner provided in subsection 4 of section 115.439." Section 115.439.2, RSMo states, "If the voter accidentally spoils his ballot or ballot card or makes an error, he may return it to an election judge and receive another. The election judge shall mark "SPOILED" across the ballot or ballot card and place it in an envelope marked "SPOILED BALLOTS". After another ballot has been prepared in the manner provided in section 115.433, the ballot shall be given to the voter for voting." Also, in jurisdictions using centrally based tabulators, if a ballot is determined to be damaged, a bipartisan team shall spoil the original ballot and duplicate the voter's intent on the new ballot, provided there is an undisputed method of matching the duplicate card with its original after it has been placed with the remainder of the ballots from a precinct. See Section 115.456(4), RSMo and 15 CSR 30-9.020(2).

2016 Response:

The statutory language is correct and unchanged from 2014 but we made a slight correction to a citation (i.e. 115.439).

e) Provisional/Challenged ballot

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

2014 Response:

Pursuant to Section 115.430, RSMo, provisional ballots may only be utilized in primary and general elections in which federal or statewide candidates appear on the ballot and in any election in which a statewide issue is submitted to the voters. Provisional ballots are used by any voter "claiming to be properly registered in the jurisdiction of the election authority and eligible to vote in an election, but whose eligibility at that precinct cannot be immediately established upon examination of the precinct register." These voters must provide a form of personal identification required pursuant to section 115.427 or execute an affidavit under section 115.427, or they may vote at a central polling place as established in section 115.115 where the voter may vote his or her appropriate ballot for his or her precinct of residence upon verification of eligibility or vote a provisional ballot if eligibility cannot be determined. "The provisional ballot provided to a voter under this section shall be the ballot provided to a resident of the voter's precinct determined by reference to the affidavit provided for in this section." If the election authority determines that the voter is eligible to vote at a different polling place or central polling place, the voter may vote at that polling place, but if the voter "refuses to go to the correct polling place or a central polling place, the voter shall be permitted to vote a provisional ballot at the

2016 Response:

f) Absentee

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

2014 Response:

Pursuant to 115.275(1), RSMo, an "absentee ballot" is defined as "any of the ballots a person is authorized to cast away from a polling place pursuant to the provisions of sections 115.275 to 115.304." Pursuant to 115.277, RSMo, registered Missouri voters "may vote by absentee ballot for all candidates and issues for which such voter would be eligible to vote at the polling place if such voter expects to be prevented from going to the polls to vote on election day due to:
(1) Absence on election day from the jurisdiction of the election authority in which such voter is registered to vote;
(2) Incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability, including a person who is primarily responsible for the physical care of a person who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or disability;
(3) Religious belief or practice;
(4) Employment as an election authority, as a member of an election authority, or by an election authority at a location other than such voter's polling place;
(5) Incarceration, provided all qualifications for voting are retained."

2016 Response:

g) Early voting

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

2014 Response:

Missouri does not have early voting

2016 Response:

h) Active Voter

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

2014 Response:

A registered voter who has not been designated as inactive under section 115.193, RSMo.

2016 Response:

i) Inactive Voter

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

2014 Response:

Section 115.193.5, RSMo, provides that "an election authority may designate any voter as an inactive voter if the election authority receives from the United States Postal Service notification that the voter no longer resides at the address last known to the election authority and no forwarding address is available, or the voter fails to respond to the notice authorized in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section [NVRA confirmation notice] within thirty days after the election authority sends such notice. Such voter may be designated as an inactive voter only until:
(1) The voter returns such notice to the election authority;
(2) The voter provides the election authority with his or her new address pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;
(3) The voter provides a written affirmation that the voter has not changed residence; or (4)The election authority receives sufficient information to remove the voter from the list of registered voters pursuant to this section or section 115.165, or return the voter to the active list of registered voters in jurisdiction."

2016 Response:

The statutory language is correct and unchanged from 2014 but we made a slight correction to a citation (i.e. 115.193.5)

j) Other terms (please specify) _____

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

2014 Response:

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:

In July of 2014, Missouri implemented the Uniformed Military and Overseas Voters Act (Sections 115.900-115.936, RSMo). Pursuant to the act, the Secretary of State's office created an online portal for eligible military and overseas Missourians that allows them to register to vote, request and receive absentee ballots and, if the voter is located in a combat or hostile zone, return their ballot through the portal. The act also extended the military and overseas voting process to any election in which absentee voting is conducted.

2016 Response:

In November of 2016 Missouri voters amended the Missouri Constitution to state that voters may be required by law to verify their identity, citizenship, and residence by presenting identification that may include valid government-issued photo identification. Exceptions to this identification requirement may also be provided by law.

Legislation passed in Missouri that will become effective in June 2017 and will amend 115.427 to require:

"1. Before receiving a ballot, voters shall establish their identity and eligibility to vote at the polling place by presenting a form of personal identification. "Personal identification" shall mean only one of the following:

(1) Nonexpired Missouri driver's license showing the name and a photograph or digital image of the individual; or

(2) Nonexpired or nonexpiring Missouri nondriver's license showing the name and a photographic or digital image of the individual; or

(3) A document that satisfies all of the following requirements:

(a) The document contains the name of the individual to whom the document was issued, and the name substantially conforms to the most recent signature in the individual's voter registration record;

(b) The document shows a photographic or digital image of the individual;

(c) The document includes an expiration date, and the document is not expired, or if expired, expired not before the date of the most recent general election; and

(d) The document was issued by the United States or the state of Missouri; or

(4) Any identification containing a photographic or digital image of the individual which is issued by the Missouri National Guard, the United States Armed Forces, or the United States Department of Veteran Affairs to a member or former member of the Missouri National Guard or the United States Armed Forces and that does not have an expiration date."

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:

Top-down system

2016 Response:

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:

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:

Section 115.193.5, RSMo, provides that "An election authority may designate any voter as an inactive voter if the election authority receives from the United States Postal Service notification that the voter no longer resides at the address last known to the election authority and no forwarding address is available, or the voter fails to respond to the notice authorized in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section [NVRA confirmation notice] within thirty days after the election authority sends such notice. Such voter may be designated as an inactive voter only until:
(1) The voter returns such notice to the election authority;
(2) The voter provides the election authority with his or her new address pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;
(3) The voter provides a written affirmation that the voter has not changed residence; or
(4) The election authority receives sufficient information to remove the voter from the list of registered voters pursuant to the section or section 115.165, or return the voter to the active list of registered voters in the jurisdiction."

2016 Response:

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:

Section 115.193.1, RSMo, provides that "Upon completion of a canvass as provided for in this chapter, a registered voter's name shall not be removed from the list of registered voters on the ground that the voter has changed residence unless;
(1) the voter confirms in writing that the voter has changed residence to a place outside the election authority's jurisdiction in which the voter is registered; or
(2) the voter fails to respond to a notice described in the section [NVRA confirmation notice] and has not voted in an election during the period beginning on the date of the notice and ending on the day after the date of the second general election that occurs after the date of the notice."
Section 115.199, RSMo, states that "[e]ach election authority shall remove from its registration records the names of voters reported dead or adjudged incapacitated and shall determine the voting qualifications of those reported convicted or pardoned."
See also, Sections 115.158.2 and 115.158.4, RSMo. Missouri law does not provide a different procedure for UOCAVA voters.

2016 Response:

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:

Yes
The Missouri voter registration database, the Social Security Administration database, the decedent tables from Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and the list of the convicted felons from Missouri Department of Corrections.

2016 Response:

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 Missouri Secretary of State routinely uses the NCOA to cross-reference the state's voter registration system and identify those registered voters that had moved but not yet updated their address with their local election authority. The SOS office then sends a voter registration application to those individuals to use to update their registration address. Also, state law (sections 115.179 and 115.181, RSMo) allows the NCOA to be used as part of the canvass of registration records in an election authority's jurisdiction.

2016 Response:

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 115.133, RSMo, any registered voter who was convicted of a felony is automatically entitled to vote upon discharge from probation or parole unless the conviction is connected with the right of suffrage.

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:

The Missouri Secretary of State's Office provides voters with an online form that allows eligible Missourians to sign and submit a voter registration application electronically to the Office. These applications are then reviewed and printed by the Secretary of State's Office and mailed to the appropriate local election authority. Each local election authority is responsible for processing its jurisdiction's voter registration applications. The office also provides a fillable pdf version of the state's voter registration application online which must be printed, signed, and mailed.

2016 Response:

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 (in-person and mail) are tabulated at the central location. Provisional ballots are tabulated at the central location but are not counted if the ballots are not cast in the proper polling place.

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:

Each jurisdiction does it differently.

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:

Each jurisdiction does it differently

2016 Response:

d. How are UOCAVA ballots counted and reported?

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

2014 Response:

UOCAVA ballots are tabulated as 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:

Pursuant to Section 115.277, RSMo, any registered voter of this state may vote by absentee ballot for all candidates and issues for which such voter would be eligible to vote at the polling place if such voter expects to be prevented from going to the polls to vote on election day due to:
(1) Absence on election day from the jurisdiction of the election authority in which such voter is registered to vote;
(2) Incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical

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:

Missouri only provides for in-person absentee voting, not early voting

2016 Response:

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:

Pursuant to Section 115.652, RSMo, a mail-in election shall not be conducted unless:
(1) The officer or agency calling the election submits a written request that the election be conducted by mail. Such requests shall be submitted not later than the date specified in section 115.125 for submission of the notice of election and sample ballot;
(2) The election authority responsible for conducting the election authorizes the use of mailed ballots for the election;
(3) The election is nonpartisan;
(4) The election is not one at which any candidate is elected, retained or recalled; and
(5) The election is an issue election at which all the qualified voters of any one political subdivision are the only voters eligible to vote.

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:

Pursuant to Section 115.430, RSMo, voters are allowed to cast provisional ballots in the following situations:
(1) The voter is not in the precinct register and the election office was called but no record was found;
(2) The voter is not in the precinct register and the election judge could not contact the election office by phone;
(3) The voter requests an absentee ballot but the voter's eligibility cannot be established by examination of the precinct register or the Missouri Centralized Voting System; or
(4) The voter was determined to be eligible at another polling place and was directed to the correct or central polling place but the voter refused to go to that location

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:

Pursuant to Section 115.430, RSMo, provisional ballots shall be counted if the voter cast such provisional ballot at a polling place where the voter is eligible to vote or the central polling place established by the election authority.

2016 Response:

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:

Pursuant to Section 115.479, RSMo, "in each jurisdiction using an electronic voting system, the election authority shall, after the count has been completed and the results received, have the automatic tabulating equipment tested to ascertain that the equipment has correctly counted the votes for all offices and on all questions. The test shall be observed by at least two persons designated by the election authority, one from each major political party, and shall be open to the public. The test shall be conducted by the processing the same preaudited group of ballot cards used in the preelection test provided for in section 115.233.
If any error is detected, the cause shall be ascertained and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made before the final results are announced. After the completion of an errorless count, the programs and the ballot cards shall be sealed, retained and disposed of as provided for the paper ballots."(See also 15 CSR 30-10.060).
Pursuant to 15 CSR 30-10.160 (7), prior to certification of the election results, the accuracy certification team(s) shall tabulate the same set of votes used in the pre-election internal logic and accuracy test performed pursuant to 15 CSR 30-10.140(6)(C) on each memory component used at the polling locations to tabulate voters on DREs and Precinct Counters. This section shall not apply to any memory component on which election results are stored.
(A) If the results are not identical to those produced in the pre-election test for any memory component, the team shall not certify that the unit in which that component was used was operating properly.
(1) In the case of a Precinct Counter, the necessary corrections shall be made to the program until the results are identical and the ballots cast on the Precinct Counter in which the memory component was used shall be retabulated and the consolidated results corrected accordingly.
(2) In the case of a DRE, the paper cast vote records produced by the unit in which the memory component was used shall be hand counted and the consolidated results corrected accordingly.
(B) If the results are identical, the team shall certify that the unit was operating properly.
Pursuant to 15 CSR 30-10.110, prior to the certification of the election results, the accuracy certification team shall

2016 Response:

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

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

2014 Response:

Pursuant to Section 115.103, RSMo, local election authorities have the responsibility for establishing training courses for election judges, and these courses shall include substantially the curriculum developed by the Secretary of State's office.

2016 Response:

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:

Missouri's election authorities are not required by statute to report over votes or under votes.

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:

Persons who register to vote in person before the election authority or deputy registrar must identify himself or herself by presenting a copy of a birth certificate, a Native American tribal document, other proof of United States citizenship, a valid Missouri drivers license or other form of personal identification. Section 115.135.2, RSMo. The forms of personal identification include all of acceptable forms of ID that may be presented at the polls. Persons who register to vote by mail are not required to submit identification at the time application, but must present identification prior to voting. See, Sections 115.155, and 115.427, RSMo.

2016 Response:

b. casting an in-person ballot;

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

2014 Response:

Pursuant to 115.427.1, RSMo, before receiving a ballot, voters shall identify themselves by presenting a form of personal identification from the following list:
(1) Identification issued by the state of Missouri, an agency of the state, or a local election authority of the state;
(2) Identification issued by the United State government of agency thereof;
(3) Identification issued by an institution of higher education, including a university, college, vocational and technical school located within the state of Missouri;
(4) A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or other government document that contains the name and address of the voter;
(5) Driver's license of state identification card issued by another state; or
(6) Personal knowledge of the voter by two supervising election judges, one from each major political party, shall be acceptable voter identification upon the completion of secretary of state-approved affidavit that is signed by both supervisory election judges and the voter that attests to the personal knowledge of the voter by the two supervisory election judges. (See also 15 CSR 30-3.010, RSMo).

2016 Response:

In November of 2016 Missouri voters amended the Missouri Constitution to state that voters may be required by law to verify their identity, citizenship, and residence by presenting identification that may include valid government-issued photo identification. Exceptions to this identification requirement may also be provided by law.

Legislation passed in Missouri that will become effective in June 2017 and will amend 115.427 to require:

"1. Before receiving a ballot, voters shall establish their identity and eligibility to vote at the polling place by presenting a form of personal identification. "Personal identification" shall mean only one of the following:

(1) Nonexpired Missouri driver's license showing the name and a photograph or digital image of the individual; or

(2) Nonexpired or nonexpiring Missouri nondriver's license showing the name and a photographic or digital image of the individual; or

(3) A document that satisfies all of the following requirements:

c. casting a mail-in or absentee vote;

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

2014 Response:

No identification is required to vote by absentee ballot except, pursuant to 115.159.2, RSMo, voters requesting an absentee ballot by mail who have registered by mail and have not voted in person are required to submit a copy of their personal identification unless they provided a copy with their registration application. Examples of acceptable identification are described in 115.427, RSMo. Persons who are not exempted from obtaining a notary seal or signature on their absentee ballot are required to present personal identification to the notary.

2016 Response:

d. casting a ballot under UOCAVA;

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

2014 Response:

No identification is required

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:

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 115.409, RSMo, provides that "[e]xcept election authority personnel, election judges, watchers and challengers appointed pursuant to section 115.105 or 115.107, law enforcement officials at the request of election officials or in the line of duty, minor children under the age of eighteen accompanying an adult who is the process of voting, international observers who have registered as such with the election authority, persons designated by the election authority to administer a simulated youth election for persons ineligible to vote because of their age, members of the news media who present identification satisfactory to the election judges and who are present only for the purpose of bona fide news coverage except as provided in subdivision (18) of section 115.637, provided that such coverage does not disclose how any voter cast the voter's ballot on any question or candidate or in the case of a primary election on which party ballot they voted or does not interfere with the general conduct of the election as determined by the election judges or election authority, and registered voters who are eligible to vote at the polling place, no person shall be admitted to the polling place."
Pursuant to Sections 115.105 and 115.107, RSMo, challengers and watchers can be designated by the chair of the county committee of each political party named on the ballot and they may be present during the hours of voting and at the location at which absentee ballots are prepared and counted. All challengers and watchers shall have the same qualifications required by section 115.085 for election judges, but they must also be registered voters in the jurisdiction of the election authority for which the challenger or watcher is designated. Pursuant to Section 115.109, RSMo, all challengers and watchers must take an oath that they will "make no statement nor give any information of any kind tending in any way to show the state of the count prior to the close of the polls on election day".

2016 Response:

Pursuant to Sections 115.105 and 115.107, RSMo, Challengers may be present until all ballots are cast on the day of election and at the location at which absentee ballots are counted. "Watchers may remain present until all closing certification forms are completed, all equipment is closed and taken down, the transportation case for the ballots is sealed, election materials are returned to the election authority or to the designated collection place for a polling place, and any other duties or procedures required under sections 115.447 to 115.491 are completed. A watcher may also remain present at each location at which absentee ballots are counted and may remain present while such ballots are being prepared for counting and counted."

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:

No revisions have occurred

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:

2016 Response:

Effective January 1, 2018, 115.291 allows individuals who vote absentee in person and in the office of the election authority to cast their ballot without requiring an absentee ballot envelope.

* 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