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 Additionally, if a law was repealed in full, please answer "repealed in full" in the box.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 legal citation for overvotes in New Hampshire law. "Overvotes" occur when there are more votes in a contest than permitted on the ballot. If the ballot instructions state "vote for not more than three candidates" in a contest, and the voter marks the ballot for more than three candidates in that contest, that would amount to three overvotes on the tally sheet. A Moderator's Worksheet form must be submitted after each state election that encourages local election officials to account for undervotes and overvotes by reconciling votes, voters, and ballots cast. RSA 659:73

2016 Response:

b) Under-vote

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

2014 Response:

Undervotes occur when there are fewer votes in a contest than permitted on the ballot. If the ballot instructions state "vote for not more than three candidates", and the voter votes for two candidates in that contest, that would amount to one vote for each of those two candidates and one undervote. A Moderator's Worksheet form must be submitted after each state election that encourages local election officials to account for undervotes and overvotes by reconciling votes, voters and ballots cast. RSA 659:73

2016 Response:

c) Blank ballot

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

2014 Response:

The New Hampshire Secretary of State does not account for blank ballots when it reports election results. The Accuvote electronic ballot counting device output tape will report blanks for each individual contest. A blank will occur for an overvote or undervote as defined above. A Moderator's Worksheet form must be submitted after each state election that encourages local election officials to account for undervotes and overvotes by reconciling votes, voters and ballots cast. RSA 659:73

2016 Response:

d) Void/Spoiled ballot

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

2014 Response:

A void, spoiled or cancelled ballot is one on which the Moderator has marked "cancelled" and signed it. Upon returning a ballot that is officially spoiled, the voter may receive others, not exceeding 3 in all, upon returning each spoiled one. RSA 659:22 and 659:95.

2016 Response:

e) Provisional/Challenged ballot

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

2014 Response:

Any voter may have his right to cast a ballot in a given election challenged by any other legal voter of that town or ward. Challenges may occur at any point up until the ballot is deposited into the ballot box and must be made for a specific reason. When a voter is challenged and the moderator rules the challenge is well grounded, the moderator may not accept that voter's ballot unless until the voter signs an affidavit either on the form provided by the Secretary of State or in substantially the same language. RSA 659:27-33; 666:4-5.

2016 Response:

New Hampshire is subject to federal law, including HAVA Section 302. The legal basis for a provisional ballot cannot exist in New Hampshire, since all outstanding voter registration issues must be reviewed and resolved by election officials on election day.

Any voter may have his right to cast a ballot in a given election challenged by any other legal voter of that town or ward. Challenges may occur at any point up until the ballot is deposited into the ballot box and must be made for a specific reason. When a voter is challenged and the moderator rules the challenge is well grounded, the moderator may not accept that voter's ballot unless the voter signs an affidavit either on the form provided by the Secretary of State or in substantially the same language. RSA 659:27-33; RSA 666:4-5. The New Hampshire Department of State follows up on any such well-grounded challenges and has not found a situation that could have resulted in a provisional ballot when the laws were followed.

f) Absentee

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

2014 Response:

Voters may vote using the absentee process because they affirm that they (a) will be absent on election day, (b) are unable to vote due to a disability, (c) cannot appear at the polls due to an observance of a religious commitment, or (d) have an employment obligation that requires them to remain physically at work or in transit during the time the polls are open. RSA 657:1

2016 Response:

Voters may vote using the absentee process because they affirm that they (a) will be absent on election day, (b) are unable to vote due to a disability, (c) cannot appear at the polls due to an observance of a religious commitment, or (d) have an employment obligation (that may include care for children or infirm adults) that requires them to remain physically at work or in transit during the time the polls are open. RSA 657:1

g) Early voting

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

2014 Response:

"Early voting" is not a legal process in New Hampshire.

2016 Response:

h) Active Voter

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

2014 Response:

The term "active voter" is not defined in the law. A "registered voter" is a person who appears on the checklist and is thereby eligible to vote. RSA 654:25-31. RSA 654:34, 654:38, 654:39.

2016 Response:

i) Inactive Voter

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

2014 Response:

"Inactive" is not an applicable term in New Hampshire. Voters are either "registered" as defined above or not.

2016 Response:

j) Other terms (please specify) _____

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

2014 Response:

NA

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:

A voter must present Photo ID or sign a challenged voter affidavit in order to obtain a ballot.
RSA 659:13
The Secretary of State shall send a letter of identity verification to all those who sign a challenged voter affidavit in order to obtain a ballot at the polls. RSA 659:13 A person who requires a photo identification in order to vote may obtain a voucher from the town or city clerk, paid for by the Secretary of State. Upon presentation to the Department of Motor Vehicles, this voucher will enable the voter to obtain a voter identification card at no charge. RSA 260:21,V
Voter registration form requirements have been revised to include affirmation of citizenship. RSA 654:12 For all elections, the Secretary of State must send out letters to verify those new registrants who (a) did not submit a valid photo ID in order to vote, or (b) who signed a qualified voter affidavit or domicile affidavit in order to register to vote. RSA 654:12 The qualified voter affidavit and domicile affidavit have been modified to include two optional lines for the applicant for voter registration to enter their (a) email address and (b) telephone number. RSA 654:12, 659:13

2016 Response:

Interstate Voter Registration Crosscheck Program. Pursuant to the authority in RSA 654:45, VIII, the secretary of state may enter into the agreements necessary for the state of New Hampshire to participate in the Interstate Voter Registration Crosscheck Program. The secretary of state shall review the data resulting from its participation in the Interstate Voter Registration Crosscheck Program and forward any voter irregularities identified to the attorney general.

RSA 657:1 Absence, Religious Observance, and Disability Absentee Voting. Any person…..provided in this chapter. A person who is unable to appear at any time during polling hours at his or her polling place because of an employment obligation shall be considered absent for purposes of this chapter. For the purposes of this section, the term "employment" shall include the care of children and infirm adults, with or without compensation.

RSA 657:17 Procedure By Voter. After marking ….. no changes…..from whom it was sent. The city or town clerk, or ward clerk on election day at the polls, shall not accept an absentee ballot from a family member unless the family member completes a form provided by the secretary of state, which shall be maintained by the city or town clerk, and the family member presents a government-issued photo identification or has his or her identity verified by the city or town clerk. Absentee ballots delivered through the mail or by the voter's spouse, parent, sibling, or child shall be received by the town, city, or ward clerk no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day of the election.

RSA 659:13, IV(b) Letters of Identity Verification. (b) The secretary of state shall prepare a list of voters from any letters mailed pursuant to subparagraph (a) that are returned as undeliverable by the United States Post Office and of voters who were mailed letters under subparagraph (a) and have not responded to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall revise the list based on input solicited from the supervisors of the checklist. The secretary of state shall forward the revised list of names to the attorney general who shall cause an investigation to be made to determine whether fraudulent voting occurred.

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, yet maintained by the local supervisors of the checklist or registrars through a live, secure and encrypted web-interface. RSA 654:45

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:

NA

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:

"Inactive" is not an applicable term in New Hampshire. Voters are either "registered" and eligible to vote or not.

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:

Voters may be removed if the supervisors of the checklist determine that they are deceased, moved out of the jurisdiction, have failed to respond to a 30-day letter, have duplicate voter records, are incarcerated felons, or have been purged due to inactivity. Supervisors of the checklist must meet in public session and a majority of supervisors must vote to add or remove voters from the checklist. These same procedures apply to UOCAVA voters. RSA 654:36-39 & 654:44.

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:

The New Hampshire Department of Safety's Division of Motor Vehicles provides a list of valid motor vehicle license and non-license holders every night. Upon entry into the system, every voter registration is checked against this list and provides the user with the information from the DMV to verify whether there is a match or not. No data from the DMV or any other agency may be used for any purpose other than verifying the accuracy of the information contained in the voter database. RSA 654:45,IV(b).
There are also links to the U.S. Social Security Administration through the N.H. Division of Motor Vehicle's connection through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the N.H. Department of Corrections and N.H. Division of Vital Records. Software has been written (but not implemented) to process National Change of Address data.

2016 Response:

The New Hampshire Department of Safety's Division of Motor Vehicles provides a list of valid motor vehicle license and non-license holders every night. Upon entry into the system, every voter registration is checked against this list and provides the user with the information from the DMV to verify whether there is a match or not. No data from the DMV or any other agency may be used for any purpose other than verifying the accuracy of the information contained in the voter database. RSA 654:45,IV(b). There are also links to the U.S. Social Security Administration through the N.H. Division of Motor Vehicle's connection through the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the N.H. Department of Corrections and N.H. Division of Vital Records. Software has been written (but not implemented) to process National Change of Address data.

Interstate Voter Registration Crosscheck Program. Pursuant to the authority in RSA 654:45, VIII, the secretary of state may enter into the agreements necessary for the state of New Hampshire to

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 statewide voter registration system has not completed an NCOA software interface.

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:

The New Hampshire Department of Corrections and offices of the U.S. Department of Justice periodically provide lists of incarcerated felons, which are automatically and manually matched against the statewide voter registration system. Voting rights are not automatically restored to incarcerated felons who have been released. The individual must register again to vote and may be asked to submit information that he/she is no longer incarcerated. RSA 607-A:2; 654:2-a; 654:5.

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:

No voter registration form is offered online. Individuals can determine on-line whether they are registered to vote, and what party, if any, they have declared. The state provides online training to voters, educating voters on laws involving voter registration and voting.

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:

Votes are counted locally by the towns and city wards on election day and reported to the Secretary of State on forms provided by the Secretary of State. These forms are delivered to law enforcement personnel who hand deliver them to the Secretary of State. NH Constitution, Part 1, Article 11; RSA 659:60-63; 659:72-73.

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:

Towns and city wards report directly to the Secretary of State. Only 6 towns (no city wards) have multiple polling places (which are akin to precincts). These 5 towns consolidate the results from each polling place and prepare a single town election return for submission to the Secretary of State. Once the Secretary of State has the official return of votes delivered by law enforcement personnel, the official tabulating and reporting is done in offices of the Secretary of

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:

Absentee votes are not distinguished from votes on regular ballots in reporting from towns and wards. (This would clearly violate the voter's privacy in small jurisdictions.) These ballots are deposited into the ballot box along with the ballots cast by those voters who personally appeared at the polls. The total number of absentee ballots cast is reported by each town and city ward, and reflected on the Secretary of State's website. RSA 659:73

2016 Response:

d. How are UOCAVA ballots counted and reported?

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

2014 Response:

UOCAVA ballots are a subset of and considered as absentee ballots and follow a similar process as indicated above. An additional record of UOCAVA voters is maintained by the local clerk. This record tracks the disposition of each absentee ballot sent to and received from these voters. RSA 657:15, 659:49-b, 659:50

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:

New Hampshire requires a reason for voting absentee. RSA 657:1-25.

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:

No.

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:

No.

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:

All eligible citizens may register on election day if they are not already registered. In the event that any person submits a registration that is rejected, local officials are instructed to contact the state Department of Justice to report potential fraud. Follow-up is immediate, so the matter is resolved at the polls on election day. RSA 654:7-a, 7-b; 654:7;

2016 Response:

New Hampshire is subject to federal law, including HAVA Section 302. The legal basis for a provisional ballot cannot exist in New Hampshire, since all outstanding voter registration issues must be reviewed and resolved by election officials on election day.

All registered voters are allowed to vote on election day, and a complete process is established to confirm registration facts on election day. All eligible citizens may register on election day if they are not already registered. In the event that the voter supplies insufficient proof of domicile, identity, citizenship or age, the voter may sign a qualified voter affidavit or domicile affidavit. In the event that any person submits a registration that is rejected, local officials are instructed to contact the state Department of Justice to report potential fraud. Follow-up is immediate, so the matter is resolved at the polls on election day. RSA 654:7-a and 7-b; RSA 654:1 - 6; RSA 654:7; RSA 654:12; RSA 654:25; RSA 654:31; RSA 654:45.

The New Hampshire Department of State follows up on any well-grounded challenges and has not found a situation that could have resulted in a provisional ballot when the laws were followed.

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:

No. An individual who is registered at one town or city ward would not be permitted to obtain a ballot at a different town or city ward. Refer to response to question C5.

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:

There is no provision for post-election audits. There are many recounts. RSA 660:1-15.

2016 Response:

There is no provision in the law for post-election audits. However, recounts are easy to request, and there are many of them after each election. RSA 660:1-15.

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

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

2014 Response:

Poll workers are not required by the state to attend training, but there are strong incentives and diverse opportunities to obtain training, including comprehensive on-line courses for all types of election officials and election workers. Local election officials may require training in order to obtain reimbursement.

2016 Response:

Poll workers are not required by the state to attend training, but there are strong incentives and diverse opportunities to obtain training, including 9 separate training formats/approaches. Local election officials may elect to reimburse trained poll workers more than they reimburse untrained poll workers.

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:

Explicit training on this subject helps election officials identify overvotes and undervotes and . Electronic ballot counting devices produce results on tape that include "blanks", which represents the sum of overvotes and undervotes. RSA 659:73

2016 Response:

Explicit and extensive training on this subject helps election officials identify overvotes and undervotes and use these figures to reconcile election results. Electronic ballot counting devices produce results on tape that include "blanks", which represents the sum of overvotes and undervotes. RSA 659:73

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:

Submit information to comply with RSA 654:12.

2016 Response:

Submit a signed voter registration form and proof of domicile, identity, citizenship, and age. RSA 654:12.

b. casting an in-person ballot;

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

2014 Response:

Voter must announce his or her name and confirm address. In order to obtain a ballot, the voter must present a valid photo identification or sign a challenged voter affidavit.

2016 Response:

Voters must announce their names and confirm their addresses. In order to obtain a ballot, the voter must: (a) present a valid photo identification; (b) be verified by a clerk, moderator or supervisor of the checklist; or (c) sign a challenged voter affidavit.

RSA 659:13

c. casting a mail-in or absentee vote;

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

2014 Response:

Individual must be on the checklist, or submit information completing registration process. Signatures on the request and the absentee ballot affidavit must match. RSA 659:50

2016 Response:

d. casting a ballot under UOCAVA;

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

2014 Response:

Individual must be on the checklist, or submit information completing registration process. Signatures on the request and the absentee ballot affidavit must match. Ballot can be e-mailed to the voter upon the voter's request. Affidavit need not be on inner envelope. RSA 657:15, 657:19, 659:50

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:

In the event of a challenge to a voter, that voter can sign an Affidavit of Challenged Voter before an Election Officer, Notary Public, or Justice of the Peace.
RSA 654:12, III; 659:27-33.

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:

The general public is allowed to observe elections, but must abide by the Moderator's instructions. RSA 659:60-63,
Observers may not be positioned within 5 feet of the voter registration table. RSA 654:7-c,
No person not authorized by law may stand or sit within 6 feet of the ballot clerk for purposes of observing the check-in of voters without the express permission of the moderator. RSA 659:13-a

2016 Response:

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.

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:

* 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