STATE OF INDIANA

Indiana Election Division

J. Bradley King, Co-Director
Angela M. Nussmeyer, Co-Director

Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street, Room E204
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2767
Phone: (317) 232-3939
Fax: (317) 233-6793

May 13, 2022

Mehreen Rasheed
American Oversight
1030 15th Street, NW
Suite B255
Washington, DC 20005

records@americanoversight.org

Via Email

Ms. Rasheed,

This letter is an additional response to your request for access to public records, which was received by the Indiana Election Division on October 13, 2021. In your email, you requested:

> "1. Records sufficient to identify the information described in parts a-i (below) regarding mail or absentee ballots submitted during the 2016 general election and the 2020 general election that were either 1) rejected, 2) successfully cured by a voter, 3) unsuccessfully cured by a voter (i.e., where a voter attempted to cure their ballot but failed to do so for any reason), 4) rejected after a voter declined (whether actively or passively) an opportunity to cure their ballot, or 5) rejected without first providing the voter an opportunity to cure their ballot.
>
> "Please provide the requested information listed below separately for each type of ballot (i.e., rejected, successfully cured, etc.).
>
> a. The total number of ballots.
> b. The grounds for each ballot rejection or challenge.
> c. The submission method (e.g., by mail, drop box, or hand-delivered) of each ballot.
> d. The county and precinct in which each ballot was submitted.
> e. The submission date of each ballot.
> f. The date each voter that submitted a challenged or rejected ballot was notified of their ballot's deficiency.
> g. The date each voter attempted to cure their ballot.
> h. The age, race, and political party affiliation of each voter who submitted a ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

i. Any mail or absentee voting excuse provided by each voter who submitted a ballot.

"For part 1 of this request, to the extent that responsive information is aggregated and maintained in a database or spreadsheet, we request a printout from the database containing the information identified and described above (regardless of the actual title of the database fields). American Oversight does not object to the redaction of the names, addresses, or phone numbers of any voters listed in records responsive to these requests."

The information you requested for #1 a, d, c, and e can be found in the EAVS survey and various reports pulled by our agency for those two general elections. The Indiana Election Division does not have responsive documents items #1b and f-h for those election years.

"For parts 2 and 3 of this request, please provide all responsive records from January 1, 2020, through the date this request is received by your office."

2. Any materials used to train election officials to a) determine whether submitted ballots should be accepted or rejected (including, but not limited to, records concerning signature matching/verification or verifying a voter's identity), b) determine whether rejected or challenged ballots have been successfully cured, and c) record the status of received ballots (e.g., logging the grounds for rejecting ballots)."

The Indiana Election Division has identified several documents that are responsive to this request. Attached to this email, you will find the voter registration guidebook for 2020 and 2022, the election administrators guide for 2020 and 2022, an order from the Secretary of State that the Election Division also shared with counties, other sample documents and newsletters, and PowerPoints used for county trainings.

"3. Records sufficient to identify the title, training, and experience of each person tasked with determining a) whether submitted ballots should be accepted or rejected, or b) whether rejected or challenged ballots have been successfully cured."

This task is performed by county election administrators, not at the state level. Therefore, the Indiana Election Division does not have any records responsive to your request.

Sincerely,

J. Bradley King
Co-Director

Angela M. Nussmeyer
Co-Director

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2020
Indiana
Election Administrator's Manual

Published by the
Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street
Indiana Government Center South, Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
(317) 232-3939 * (800) 622-4941 in Indiana
FAX: (317) 233-6793
www.in.gov/sos/elections

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Revised January 6, 2021

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000001

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Table of Contents

Table of Contents i

KEY PLAYERS 1
- Federal Offices with Election Duties 2
  - The U.S. Election Assistance Commission 2
  - The Federal Election Commission 2
  - United States Department of Justice 2
  - Federal Communications Commission 3
  - United States Department of Defense 3
  - Office of the Special Counsel 3
  - United States Department of Homeland Security 4
- State Offices with Election Duties 4
  - The Secretary of State of Indiana 4
  - Indiana Election Commission 4
  - The Indiana Election Division 5
- Local Offices with Election Duties 6
  - County Executive 6
  - Clerk of the Circuit Court 7
  - Board of Registration 7
  - County Election Board 7
  - Membership 7
  - Compensation of Members 9
  - General Duties 9
  - CEB Meetings, Investigations, Complaints & Challenges 10
  - Candidate Challenge Hearings 13
  - Election Reporting Requirements, Generally 16
  - Physical & Cyber Security of Voting Systems and Election Materials 16
  - Other Duties 17

CANDIDATE & OFFICE HOLDER INFORMATION 19
- Candidate Qualifications, Generally 19
- Felony Convictions 20
- Prohibition on Government Employment for Some Officeholders 20
- Holding More Than One Lucrative "Office" 21
- "Sore Loser" Law 21
- Statement of Economic Interests 22
- Candidate Names and Nicknames 23
- Major Party Candidates 23
- Libertarian Candidates 24
- Minor Party and Independent Candidates 25
- Write-In Candidates 28

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Board Office 29
All Candidates Receive Filing Confirmation Notice 30
Where and When to File a Declaration of Candidacy to Run for Office 31
Withdrawal of Nominee 32
Qualifications for Assuming Office & Term of Office 32
Candidate Challenges 33
Holdovers 34

BALLOT (CANDIDATE) AND ELECTED OFFICE VACANCIES 35
Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 35
Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 35
Caucus Procedures for an Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancy 37
Direct Appointment of Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 38
Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 38
Elected Office Vacancies 39
Elected Officeholder Resignation 39
Death of an Officeholder 40
Disqualification as a Candidate or Officeholder 42
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Democratic or Republican Officeholder 43
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Libertarian, Independent, or Minor Party Candidate 44
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a School Board Member 44
Acting Officeholder During Vacancy 45
Recall and Impeachment 45
Oaths of Office 45

CAMPAIGN FINANCE ISSUES 47
Committee Types 47
Candidate's Committee 47
Candidate Committees: Where to File Campaign Finance Documents 49
Regular Party Committees 49
Political Action Committees 50
Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee 50
Campaign Finance Administration 51
Campaign Finance Enforcement 52
Civil & Criminal Penalties 52
Delinquent & Defective Campaign Finance Filings 54
Disclaimers 55
Campaign Finance Hearings 56

VOTER REGISTRATION 57
Registering To Vote 57
Age Requirement 58
Residency Requirement 58
Residence of Person Committed to an Institution 58
Disfranchisement Due to Imprisonment 59

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Identification Number 59
Address Confidentiality Program 59
How to Register To Vote in Indiana 60
Registering to Vote with Mail-In (Paper) Form....60
Special Procedures for Paper Forms When Conducting Voter Registration Drives or Similar Efforts .61
Registering to Vote at the BMV 61
Registering to Vote at other Full Service Agencies....62
Registering to Vote Online....62
Voter Registration Deadlines 63
Statewide Voter Registration System....64
Disfranchisement While Imprisoned....64
Voter Registration Documents as Public Records 65
Record Retention....66
Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen....66
County Board of Voter Registration 68

VOTING SYSTEMS & POLLBOOKS 69
Voting Systems....69
Voting System Certification Process and Standards 69
Overvote Features....70
Additional Requirements for DRE Systems 71
Using "Grandfathered" Voting Systems 72
Vendor Restriction on Selling Voting Systems....72
Using Multiple Ballot Types in an Election 73
Voting Systems for Voters with Disabilities....73
Public Test of Voting Equipment....73
Public Test of Direct Record Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems....74
Public Test of Optical Scan (Ballot Card) Automatic Tabulators....75
ePollbooks 76
ePollbook Certification....76
CEB to Authorize Use of ePollbooks 76
Acceptance Testing 78
Marketing Uncertified ePollbook....78
County Election Board Responsible for Care and Custody of Electronic Poll Books....78
Software Restrictions on Electronic Poll Books 78
ePollbook Server 79
Deadline to Deliver ePollbooks to County before Election....79
Delivery of Voting Equipment to the Polls 79
Electronic Poll Books....79
Voting Systems 80
County Voting Equipment Access Policies 80
Election Equipment Inventory 81
Reporting of Improper Access to Voting Equipment & ePollbooks....82
County Disposal of Voting Systems and Electronic Poll Books 82
Voting System Purchase County Cumulative Fund 82

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT INORMATION 85
Ballot Layout 85
Specific Ballot Requirements 85
Cautionary Statement & Instructions 86
Public Questions & Straight Party Devices 87
Ballot Office Order 88
Poll Clerks' Initials 91
Uncontested Races 91
Write-In Voting 92
Hand Counted Paper Ballots 92
"Special" Ballots 93
Ballot Printing, Generally 94
June Primary Election Ballot Printing Needs 94
November General or Municipal Election Ballot Printing Needs 95
Absentee Ballots 97
Ballot Printing Errors 97

ABSENTEE VOTING 101
Absentee Voting By Mail 101
Photo Identification Requirements to Vote by Mail 102
Absentee by Mail (ABS-MAIL) Application Deadline 102
Returning Absentee Ballots Received By Mail 103
Requesting a Replacement Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot before Election Day 104
Election Day Remedies for Certain Absentee Voters 105
Absentee Voting by Traveling Board 105
Photo Identification Requirements for Traveling Board 106
Traveling Board Application (ABS-TRAVELING BOARD) Deadline 106
Traveling Board Ballot Deadline 106
Absentee Voting In-Person at the Clerk's Office ("Early Voting") 107
Photo Identification Requirements 108
In-Person Early Voting Application (ABS-IN PERSON) Deadline 108
In-Person Early Voting Ballot Deadline 109
Assistance to Voters Casting In-Person Absentee Ballots 109
Political Party Watchers at Satellite In-Person Absentee Voting Offices 109
Absentee Applications 109
Pre-Completed Absentee Applications 110
Assistance to Voters Completing an Absentee Application 110
Taking Custody of Another Voter's Completed Absentee Ballot Application 111
Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse 111
Absentee Application Deadlines 112
Absentee Application Processing 113
Absentee Ballots 115
Absentee Ballot Printing & Mailing Deadline 115
Absentee Ballot Receipt Deadlines 117
First Signature Review 118
Absentee Ballot Security 119

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Central Count of Absentee Ballots....119
Absentee Couriers & Counters....120
Procedures Before Absentee Counting May Begin....121
Election Day Absentee Counting Procedures....122
Challenged Absentee Ballots....126
Military and Overseas Voters....127
Special Exceptions for Military & Overseas Voters:....128
Processing Absentee Ballots of Military & Overseas Voters....131
Electioneering & Absentee Ballots....132
Power Of Attorney & Assistance to Voters with Disabilities....133
Death of an Absentee Voter....133
Absentee Voter Boards....133
Online Absentee Ballot Status Tool....134

PUBLIC QUESTIONS....135
School Tax Levy Referendum....135
Controlled Project Petition/Remonstrance and Referendum....138
School Safety Referendum....138

ELECTION DAY....141
Legal Notice of Election....141
Polling Locations & Vote Centers....141
Selecting Polling Locations....142
Accessibility Standards for Polling Locations....144
Legal Notice of Polling Locations....144
Compensation for Using Site as Election Day Polling Place or Vote Center....144
Voting System Delivery....145
Polling Location Set-Up....145
Sample Ballots....146
Chute....146
Election Materials....146
Poll Book....146
Forms & Envelopes....147
Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3)....149
Precinct Election Officers (Poll Workers)....150
Precinct Election Officer Duties....151
Requirements to Serve as Precinct Election Officer....152
College Students and High School/Home Schooled Students as Poll Workers....153
Precinct Election Official Training....154
Election Material Pick-Up & Post-Election Return....154
Compensation and Meals....155
Additional Persons Permitted Inside Polling Places....156
Challengers and Pollbook Holders....156
Political Party Watchers....157
Candidate Watchers....159
Media Watchers....159

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Unauthorized Persons Inside Polling Places 160
Voting Equipment Security Measures 161
Spoiled Ballots 161
DRE Voting System with VVPAT 161
DRE without a VVPAT 162
Optical Scan Ballot Card 162
Voter Fails to Properly Finish Voting Process 162
Traditional Hand-Counted Paper Ballots 162
Optical Scan Ballot Card 162
Direct Record Electronic Voting System (DRE) 162
Photo ID Law 162
Electioneering 163
"Scratch Lists" 164
Documentation of Voters Waiting in Line at the Polls on Election Day 164
Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day 164
Voting System Ballot Tabulation 165
Primary Election Ballot 165
General Election Ballot 165
Closing Procedures, Generally 166
Election Costs & Budgeting 168
General Election Years 168
Municipal Election Year 168
Special Elections in "Off-Years" 169

PROVISIONAL BALLOT VOTING 171
Provisional Ballots & Materials 171
Provisional Ballots 171
Provisional Ballot Forms & Envelopes 172
Issuing a Provisional Ballot 173
1) Confirm Certain Fail-Safes Do Not Apply to the Voter Before Issuing a Provisional Ballot 173
2) Complete the PRE-4 Challenger Affidavit 174
3) Finish the Provisional Ballot Process 175
Provisional Ballot Hearing 176
Provisional Ballot Counters 176
Rules for Counting Provisional Ballots 177
Absentee Ballots Treated as Provisional Ballots 179
Processing, Securing and Counting Provisional Ballots 179
Miscellaneous Provisional Ballot Procedures 180

POST-ELECTION PROCEDURES 183
Election Results 183
When Ballot Tabulation May Occur 183
Tabulation, generally 183
Reporting Unofficial Election Results 184
Certifying Election Results 184
Additional Election Reporting Procedures Following a Primary Election 185

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additional Reporting Requirements after a General (November) Election....187
Certifying Results of a Public Question....188
Death of a Candidate before Primary, General, or Municipal Election is Held....189
Canvassing & Audit Procedures....190
Canvassing....190
Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Optical Scan Ballot Cards....190
Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Direct Record Electronic Voting Systems....191
Certain Challenge Affidavits Forwarded to the County Prosecutor....193
Risk Limiting and Procedure Election Audits....193
Risk Limiting Audits....193
Procedure Election Audits....194
Recount & Contest Actions....194
Election Recount Procedures....194
Election Contest Procedures....197
State Recount Commission....198
Resolving Tie Votes....198

RECORD RETENTION & PUBLIC ACCESS....201
Election Material Retention....201
Ballots....201
Certified Election Results & Election Board Meeting Minutes....202
Voter Registration Record Retention....202
Campaign Finance Record Retention....203
Public Records....203
Voter Registration Records....203
Election Materials, Generally....204
Absentee Applications....204
Provisional Ballots....204
Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse....204
Voting System Security Information Confidentiality....205
Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) Inventory of Voting Equipment....205

APPENDIX....207
County Election Board Forms....209
County Election Administrator's Election Checklist....211
Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems....214
Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Optical Scan Voting Systems....216
Title 5, Article 3. Publication of Notices....218
Absentee Central Count Toolkit....219
Sample Resolution To Count Absentee Ballots After 6:00 A.M. On Election Day....219
Sample Resolution For Expedited Review By Absentee Ballot Counters of Absentee Ballots Cast In-Person....219
Pre-Election Absentee Ballot Container Cover Sheet....221
Certification of First List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book counties)....222
Certification of Supplemental List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book counties)....222
CC Form # 3Sample ABS Courier Return Envelope (only used by paper poll book counties)....223

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Counter Rejected ABS Ballot Envelope 225
Sample ABS Counters Accepted ABS Ballot Envelope 226
Sample Oath of ABS Ballot Counters 227

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: Due to the COVID-19 public health disaster emergency the 2020 Indiana Primary Election will be June 2, 2020. The Indiana Election Commission adopted Order 2020-37 to extend deadlines relating to the primary and adjusted certain election procedures in response to the emergency.

A copy of IEC Order 2020-37 is included in the appendix.

Please read this guide in conjunction with that order as you prepare for the primary.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

KEY PLAYERS

On the national level, the *United States Election Assistance Commission* and the *Federal Election Commission* are the primary agencies responsible for administering election law. *The United States Department of Justice* also acts to enforce voting rights and election crime laws. *The United States Department of Defense* assists military and overseas voters. *The Federal Communications Commission* enforces certain campaign advertising rules for television and radio stations. The *Office of the Special Counsel* of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board administers the Hatch Act, which governs political activity by Federal and certain state and local government employees. The *United States Department of Homeland Security* and its partners play a vital role in assist states with managing risks to election infrastructure. These federal agencies can serve as valuable resources for those individuals needing answers to questions. See the next page for relevant contact information.

On the state level, *The Secretary of State* is the chief election official of Indiana and has several responsibilities related to the implementation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002. *The Election Division of the Indiana Secretary of State* is responsible for the administration of various routine election functions and is a bipartisan agency. The Election Division performs many election related tasks to assist the Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Commission, including campaign finance, candidate filings and certification of election results. **When you read an Indiana Election Division publication such as this 2019 Election Administrator's manual, it is the product of bipartisan drafting and editing of language that reflects a clear consensus of the agency.** On occasion, the Co-Directors of the Election Division encounter a disagreement between themselves regarding the law applicable to a particular situation, or the procedures to be followed. When this occurs, the disagreement may be noted in these publications. *The Indiana Election Commission* is a four member bipartisan body appointed by the governor, responsible for establishing election policies and enforcing certain parts of the state election laws, such as determining whether a challenged candidate should appear on a ballot, and whether a civil penalty should be assessed for a campaign finance violation. The Commission also approves, through a bipartisan process, all certified voting equipment for sale and use in Indiana elections.

On the county level, the bipartisan *county election board*, *circuit court clerk* and, in some counties, a bipartisan *board of voter registration* is responsible for administering different areas of election law. In some smaller towns, a town election board may be responsible for conducting town elections. The county commissioners are responsible for performing certain functions such as selecting the polling locations in the county and changing precinct boundary lines, subject to approval by the Election Division (or by the Commission if the precinct boundary change is contested). Some counties vote at precinct polling locations while others use the voter center procedure allowed by law.

On Election Day, thousands of precinct inspectors, judges, clerks, assistant clerks, and poll sheriffs are responsible for administering elections in Indiana's polling locations. On this special day, these crucial workers make the election a reality for Hoosier voters. The 2019 Indiana Election Day Handbook is a key resource for helping them in their duty.

Political parties and partisan committees are active at all levels of government and are responsible in Indiana for filling vacancies on the ballot and in certain elected offices. The political parties are also called upon to muster an army of dedicated individuals who volunteer their services for staffing precinct election boards and performing other Election Day tasks. Without these volunteers, a successful election would not be possible. Indiana's officials have chosen a system in which election administration has bipartisan support to carry out its functions and safeguard the integrity of the ballot box.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal Offices with Election Duties

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), a bipartisan body, was established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 and is primarily responsible for administering programs created by that statute at the federal level, including developing Voluntary Voting System Guidelines. The EAC can be reached at:

633 3rd Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20001
Telephone(s): 301-563-3919 or Toll-Free (866) 747-1471
Fax: 301-734-3108
Website: www.eac.gov

The Federal Election Commission

The Federal Election Commission (FEC), a bipartisan body, administers federal campaign finance laws, maintains the campaign finance reports filed by candidates to federal offices, and administers disclaimer requirements concerning web sites and email distribution lists. The Federal Election Commission also compiles official voting results from all of the states for federal offices.

Campaign finance reports filed with the FEC are accessible on the FEC's website at www.fec.gov. A public terminal permitting access to this website is available in the offices of the Election Division.

999 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463
Telephone(s): 202-694-1000 or Toll-Free (800) 424-9530
Website: www.fec.gov

United States Department of Justice

On occasion, a voter or a candidate may believe that a person has **violated a federal election law,** and wishes to contact a federal law enforcement officer. These persons can be referred to:

Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Public Integrity Section
Ms. Anna Lou Tirol, Acting Chief
Website: www.justice.gov/criminal/pin/
Telephone: (202) 514-1412

Department of Justice, Voting Section, Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Voting Section: Room 7254 - NWB
Washington, DC 20530
Website: www.justice.gov/crt/voting-section
Telephone: (800) 253-3931; (202) 307-2767
Fax Number: (202) 307-3961
Email: voting.section@usdoj.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal Communications Commission

The Federal Communications Commission administers the federal regulations regarding political advertisements on radio, television and cable. Questions and concerns regarding broadcast political advertisements can be referred to the Federal Communications Commission at:

Federal Communications Commission
Michelle Carey, Policy Division, Media Bureau Chief
445 12th Street S.W.
Washington, DC 20554
Website: www.fec.gov/media/policy/policy-division
Telephone: (202) 418- 7200
FAX: 866-418-0232
E-mail Address: campaignlaw@fcc.gov

United States Department of Defense

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) assists military voters and civilian overseas voters by: (1) providing information about state election procedures and deadlines; and (2) furnishing federal absentee registration forms and federal write-in absentee ballots to these voters. For information or assistance, contact:

Mr. David Beirne, Director
Federal Voting Assistance Program
Department of Defense
4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 05E22
Arlington, VA 22350-5000
Telephone: (800) 438-8683 (VOTE)
FAX: 1-800-368-8683
Internet Address: www.fvap.gov
E-Mail: vote@fvap.gov

Office of the Special Counsel

The Office of the Special Counsel of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board can provide information about the application of the "Hatch Act," which restricts political activity by federal employees and about the "Little Hatch Act," which restricts political activity by certain state or local employees whose agencies are federally funded. For information, contact:

Hatch Act Unit, U.S. Office of Special Counsel
1730 M Street NW, Suite # 218
Washington, DC 20036-4505
Toll free: (800) 85HATCH; (800) 854-2824; (202) 254-3650
FAX: (202) 254-3700
Internet Address: www.osc.gov
E-Mail: hatchact@osc.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

United States Department of Homeland Security

Through its Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the Department of Homeland Security provides an array of services that state and local election officials can utilize to reduce both cyber and physical risk to their election systems and facilities. CISA's services are available upon request and are strictly voluntary when requested by state and local election officials. The critical infrastructure designation also brings the structure and support of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) to bear on behalf of the election infrastructure community.

Internet Address: www.dhs.gov/topic/election-security

State Offices with Election Duties

The Secretary of State of Indiana

The Secretary of State is the chief election official of Indiana, except for the coordination of Indiana's responsibilities under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which is a duty for the bipartisan co-directors of the Indiana Election Division. The Secretary of State is a statewide elected official, who is chosen by the voters of Indiana to serve a four-year term.

The Secretary of State has several election-related responsibilities under the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law, including the following:

(1) Encouraging students at colleges and universities to serve as poll workers or assistants.
(2) Encouraging high school and home-schooled students to serve as poll workers or assistants.
(3) Developing and implementing the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Indiana State Plan, including the statewide voter registration system, in cooperation with the Co-Directors of the Division.
(4) Performing the duties of the chief state election official under HAVA.

The Secretary of State works with the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division in maintaining a statewide voter registration system.

The Secretary of State approves applications for certification of electronic poll book models for use in Indiana elections. The Secretary may certify an electronic poll book following an examination of the poll book and receipt of a report prepared by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), which is currently administered by the Bowen Center at Ball State University.

Indiana Election Commission

The Indiana Election Commission (IEC) is a bipartisan four-member appointed commission responsible for administering and interpreting certain Indiana election laws. The four members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor upon recommendation by the state chair of each of the two major political parties. The Commission enforces certain campaign finance laws; determines whether the names of challenged candidates may appear on the ballot; and conducts hearings regarding complaints under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). The Commission also certifies voting systems that are marketed or used in Indiana following review of the application for system certification and recommendation concerning the application from VSTOP. Before a voting system can be marketed, sold, leased, installed, implemented or used in an election, or modified after sale to a county, the vendor must demonstrate that the system will meet minimum standards set by state law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Indiana Election Division

The Election Division of the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State assists the Indiana Election Commission and the Secretary of State in the administration of Indiana election laws, including the following:

1) Overseeing and implementing the National Voter Registration Act ("Motor Voter") for Indiana.
2) Implementing the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) in Indiana.
3) Maintaining maps and legal descriptions of all precincts in Indiana.
4) Approving proposed precinct boundary changes for conformity with state law, subject to any challenge being filed with the IEC.
5) Maintaining campaign finance reports filed by candidates for state legislative and statewide offices and by political action committees and regular party committees that contribute to candidates for these offices.
6) Managing statutorily required statewide voter list maintenance project in odd-numbered years;
7) Approving uniform election and registration forms.
8) Advising and instructing local election officials on election administration.
9) Publishing brochures and manuals to assist candidates, political parties, the media, and the general public in understanding election administration issues.
10) Accepting candidate filings for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorneys.
11) Publishing election returns on the Division's web site.
12) Providing information regarding voter registration and absentee ballot procedures to military and overseas voters.

State law requires that the Election Division staff consist of an equal number of employees from the Democratic and Republican parties (Indiana's two major political parties). The staff is divided into legal, voter registration and precinct mapping, and campaign finance departments. The Division is headed by two co-directors of opposite political affiliation, appointed by the Governor, following nomination by the major political party state chairs.

If a local election administrator, candidate, party official, or member of the public is unclear concerning the application of Indiana campaign finance requirements or general election law provisions, the Election Division can be used as an interpretive resource.

The Election Division requests that any person who wishes to obtain information in writing from the Election Division concerning election law submit a written request to the Division for that information.

The Indiana Election Division may issue **advisory opinions regarding election administration issues.** However, where important legal rights are concerned, individuals must consult with their own attorney to be fully and properly advised. The Election Division does not serve as a judge or jury to determine the **facts** in a dispute. Inquirers are sometimes advised that they must decide if they should go to court as the proper forum to establish or protect their legal rights.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Local Offices with Election Duties

County Executive

In non-vote center counties, the county commissioners (or in Marion County, the Mayor of Indianapolis as "county executive" or in the Board of Elections and Registration in Lake and Porter counties) must designate precinct polling places **not less than twenty-nine (29) days** before Election Day. (IC 3-11-8-3). The county executive shall locate the polls for each precinct in an accessible and secure facility. In locating the polls for a precinct, a county shall consider the relevant factors to ensure the security of the location set forth in guidance provided by the secretary of state. (IC 3-11-8-6)

Precinct polling places are permanent and remain unchanged until the board of county commissioners, county executive orders or, in the case of Lake and Porter counties, the Board of Elections and Registration, note otherwise. As a result, county commissioners (or the county executive or, in Lake and Porter counties, the Board of Elections and Registration) is only ***required*** to designate polling places if there is a ***change.*** (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

More than one-third of Indiana's counties are designated vote center counties, which means a voter can cast their ballot on Election Day at any polling place. However, before a county election board may finalize its initial Election Day vote center plan, the county commissioners and county council must adopt a resolution approving the designation of the county as a vote center county. (IC 3-11-18.1-3) Once this designation is made, the county's vote center plan may be adopted by unanimous vote of the county election board and filed with the Indiana Election Division. Subsequent amendments to the vote center plan, including changes in vote center locations, only require the unanimous consent of the county election board and become effective when the amendment is filed with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

Effective July 1, 2019, the county commissioners are no longer required to public legal notice of the polling locations at least ten (10) days before each election. Instead, this responsibility is now managed by the county election board, who must publish notice of polling locations at least ten (10) days before the election. (IC 3-11-8-3.2) For vote center counties, IC 3-11-18.1-9 notes the county executive is to publish the location of each vote center location in accordance with IC 3-11-8-3.2. Because IC 3-11-8-3.2 now requires the county election board to publish notice, it is our view the county election board would also be responsible for publishing notice of the vote center locations as well.

The county executive sets the pay rate for precinct election officials (IC 3-6-6-25), and is required to provide the space necessary for the county election board and, if applicable, the board of registration, to meet and conduct their affairs. (IC 3-6-5-10; 3-7-12-26)

County commissioners may unanimously agree to establish or abolish a board of voter registration, except in Marion, Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties where state law has expressly created a board of registration or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-7-12, generally)

County commissioners must provide the county election board with office space in (or conveniently located near) the county courthouse. (IC 3-6-5-10)

Lastly, the county executive is responsible for maintaining the precinct boundaries within their county. However, this work is often coordinated with the county clerk as precinct boundary line or name changes directly impact election administration and voter registration record keeping. (IC 3-11-1.5, generally)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Clerk of the Circuit Court

In most Indiana counties, the elected Clerk of the Circuit Court is the chief voter registration and chief election official of the county. Some counties have established a separate bi-partisan Board of Registration, which serves as the chief voter registration official. All county clerks serve as Secretary, ex officio, on the county election board or board of elections and registration in Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe counties. (IC 3-6-5-8) More information about the County Election Board is found later in this *Manual*.

Board of Registration

Several counties in Indiana have a bi-partisan Board of Registration, which manages voter registration activities in their county. The current version of the *Voter Registration Guidebook* contains more information about the office's responsibilities.

County Election Board

Most counties have a three-member bipartisan county election board comprised of the county clerk and two appointed members, one each from the two major political parties (Democratic and Republican). In Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe Counties, separate state statutes govern the organization of the county board of elections and registration. For example, Lake and Porter counties have a five-member County Board of Elections and Registration, while Tippecanoe has a three-member County Board of Elections and Registration. Reference those specific citations for Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe Counties rather than referring to the information provided in this manual. See IC 3-6-5.2 (Lake County), IC 3-6-5.6 (Porter County), and IC 3-6-5.4 (Tippecanoe County).

Membership

The circuit court clerk is automatically a member and serves as secretary of the county election board by virtue of serving as clerk. With the exception of Lake and Porter counties, the county chairperson of each major political party nominates, in writing, an individual to serve on the county election board. The circuit court clerk **is required** to appoint whomever the county chairperson nominates. (IC 3-6-5-5) In Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe Counties, the county chairperson of each major political party appoints, in writing, individuals to serve on the county election board. (IC 3-6-5.2-4; IC 3-6-5.4-4; IC 3-6-5.6-4) The distinction of who appoints the two major party members of the election board is important, as a person who has the authority to appoint a member of the county election board may not appoint an individual who is a relative, as of July 1, 2019. (IC.3-6-5.9)

The term of county election board member is not specified by state law. The county chairperson may remove the board member affiliated with the chair's political party at any time. Before a county election board member assumes the duties of this office, the individual must take and file an oath of office. (Form CEB-6)

If a vacancy occurs on a county election board for a reason **other than removal by a county chairperson,** the circuit court clerk **must** notify the county chairman or chairperson within five (5) days of the vacancy. The county chairperson then has five (5) days in which to nominate a successor. The circuit court clerk **must** appoint whomever the county chairman or chairperson nominates. If the county chairman or chairperson fails to make the appropriate nomination by the deadline, then the circuit court clerk may proceed to select a person of the clerk's own choosing to serve on the county election board. The person the clerk selects, however, must be of the same major political party in which the vacancy occurred. The circuit court clerk has an additional five (5) days to make an appointment to the county election board if the county chairman or chairperson fails to nominate a successor to fill a vacancy.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board member may appoint a proxy to serve in the member's place on the county election board. As an election draws near, situations arise that may require members to meet on short notice. A county election board member unable to attend a meeting may appoint both a proxy of record and an alternate proxy by filing a written statement with the circuit court clerk naming the proxy. (IC 3-6-5-4.5) There is no specific state form to use as the written proxy statement, though examples are available in the appendix of this *Manual*. The CEB proxy has the same authority to act and vote on all matters, as does the CEB member.

The county election board member may revoke the authority of the proxy at any time. The proxy's authority may be either general or limited with regard to duration or subject matter. The member making the appointment must define the authority of the proxy in the written statement.

Certain individuals are prohibited from serving on the county election board. **A candidate for elected office, an elected official, or a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee may not serve as an appointed member of the board, a proxy for an appointed member of the board, or be employed by a county election board.** The circuit court clerk may not serve as a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee other than the clerk's own candidate's campaign finance committee. (IC 3-6-5-3; IC 3-6-5.2-4.5; IC 3-6-5.4-4.5; IC 3-6-5.6-5) "Elected office" does not include political party offices, including county chairman, state convention delegate, or precinct committeeman.

These state laws do not define which individuals are considered a "member" of a committee. However, the Court of Appeals has ruled that the individual serving as chairman and the individual serving as treasurer are automatically considered campaign finance committee members, and may be held personally liable for unpaid committee debts.

If an appointed member or an employee of a county election board becomes a candidate for elected office, an elected official, or a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee, the person must immediately resign from the board. It is expected that a county election board may engage in other political activity other than the specific activities disallowed above.

Further, in 2019, the Indiana General Assembly passed a measure that prohibits an appointed member of a county election board or board of elections and registration to be a relative of any individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board. (IC 3-6-5.9) In all counties except for Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County, the individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board is the circuit court clerk (see IC 3-6-5, generally). In Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County, the individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board is the Democratic and Republican party county chairs.

Relative refers to any of the following:

1) The individual's spouse.
2) A parent of the individual or a parent of the individual's spouse.
3) A child of the individual or a child of the individual's spouse.
4) A sibling of the individual or a sibling of the individual's spouse.
5) An aunt or an uncle of the individual or an aunt or an uncle of the individual's spouse.
6) A niece or nephew of the individual or a niece or nephew of the individual's spouse.
7) A grandparent of the individual or a grandparent of the individual's spouse.
8) A grandchild of the individual or a grandchild of the individual's spouse.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The members of a county election board shall select one (1) of the appointed members to serve as chairman. As noted, the clerk serves as the secretary of the board. State law does not stipulate the length of time an appointed member of the board may serve as chairman, and does not stipulate when or how often the selection of a board chairman may take place. (IC 3-6-5-8) But if the appointed member of the board who is serving as chair resigns or is removed from the board, the county election board will need to select a new chairman.

Compensation of Members

Each member of the county election board is entitled to receive compensation for serving on the board. The amount of the compensation is established by the county fiscal body, which is the county council or, in Marion County, the city-county council. Since state statute does not prescribe a specific amount of compensation for the county election board members, the county council may pay county election board members whatever amount they determine to be appropriate in their county.

Indiana Code 3-6-5-9 states: Each county fiscal body shall determine, in the manner provided by law, the compensation of 1) The appointed members of the county election board; and 2) The clerk for the clerk's services as secretary of the county election board.

General Duties

The primary job of the county election board is to administer the election process within the county. The county election board supervises and oversees the conduct of the General Election year primaries, the General Election in November, city primaries and elections, and in some cases, town primaries and elections. The county election board may also be called upon to conduct a special election in accordance with state law.

In conducting an election, the county election board is responsible for preparing and distributing ballots, preparing the polling locations for election day, and maintaining the county's voting systems and, if applicable, electronic pollbooks. The circuit court clerk may exercise these powers and duties with assistance of the appointed members of the county election board. Some statutes specifically require the circuit court clerk to perform some election duties (such as affixing the clerk's seal to absentee ballots). In Lake County, the director of the board of elections and registration performs the election related duties of the circuit court clerk.

The county election board may also, **by unanimous resolution** (including the approval of the circuit court clerk), authorize an employee of the county election board to perform the election duties of the circuit court clerk. The resolution must specify the duties and responsibilities and expires sixty (60) days after the clerk leaves office. (IC 3-6-5-14.5) **The county election board may hire clerks and other employees** necessary for the execution of its powers. The county election board may determine the duties, rank, and salaries of its employees. (IC 3-6-5-23)

A circuit court clerk, with the approval of the county election board, shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the board whenever the facilities of the clerk's office makes it more reasonable and efficient for the clerk to do so. (IC 3-6-5-19)

Each county election board shall prepare annually a budget estimate itemizing its expenditures for the previous year and its estimates of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the next year. The board shall submit the budget estimate at the time and in the manner and form other county budget estimates are required to be filed. (IC 3-6-5-16)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County commissioners must provide the county election board with office space in (or conveniently located near) the county courthouse.

CEB Meetings, Investigations, Complaints & Challenges

The chairman of the county election board must call meetings whenever the chairman considers it necessary for the performance of the board's duties. (IC 3-6-5-11) If the chairman fails to call meetings, then the other two members may meet and perform the powers and duties of the county election board. (IC 3-6-5-12)

Unless specifically authorized to conduct an "executive session" under the Indiana Open Door Law, **all meetings of the county election board are open to the public to observe, although the board is not required to provide the opportunity for public comment. This consists of all official action that a county election board may take under Indiana election code including candidate challenge hearings, campaign finance enforcement or disposition of complaints regarding election code violations.**

In most cases, forty-eight (48) hours' notice must be given (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) by **posting a written agenda (if any) and notice of the meeting at the principal office of the board and by mailing or delivering a notice to all news media requesting such notice. In general, the county election board is not required to publish a legal notice of the meeting in a newspaper unless it wishes to do so. (IC 5-14-1.5-5)**

As secretary, the circuit court clerk must prepare minutes of all meetings, including the "yes" and "no" votes of each member on all questions. (IC 3-6-5-13) The minutes should also indicate which members are present and if the board provides a sign-in sheet, which members of the public were present or gave comments or testimony before the board. Particularly in meetings on controversial matters, which could lead to later legal action, it may be useful to tape record the board's proceedings as a transcript may be later called upon. **The circuit court clerk is required to permanently maintain the minutes of all meetings of the county election board and to include a copy of one (1) regular ballot from each township of the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as a part of the minutes.** (IC 3-6-5-13)

A county election board may also investigate and rule on questions concerning reported election law violations. If the county election board has substantial reason to believe that an election violation has or will occur, the board may conduct a hearing to resolve the issue. The county election board has the power to subpoena witnesses, and question those witnesses under oath. If, after affording due notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the county election board believes that an act constitutes or will constitute an election violation, the board may take whatever action it deems proper under the circumstances. This includes referring the matter to the attorney general for civil action or the county prosecuting attorney for criminal prosecution. (IC 3-6-5-31; 3-14-5-3)

Indiana election law provides that the following offenses are Level 6 felonies, which subject a person to up to two and one-half years of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction. The laws cited below should be studied carefully, since they may contain requirements or exemptions that are not set forth in detail in this summary.

1) Paying a person to apply for an absentee ballot, to cast an absentee ballot, to register to vote, or voting. (IC 3-14-2-1)
2) Signing the name of another person to an absentee ballot application or voter registration application, knowing that the application contains a false statement or subscribing the name of another person to an absentee ballot application or voter registration application without writing the person's own name and address as an attesting witness. (IC 3-14-2-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) Knowingly making a false statement concerning the name, address, or voter identification number of a person by signing a person's signature on a poll list to affirm false information concerning a voter printed on the poll list, or making a written or oral affirmation to the poll clerks providing false information in addition to the information concerning the voter printed on the poll list. (IC 3-14-2-11).
4) Allowing a person to vote who is not entitled to vote, or by use of an unauthorized procedure, if a precinct election officer or a public official. (IC 3-14-2-14)
5) Unauthorized delivery of ballots by a member of a county election board. (IC 3-14-2-15)
6) Applying for or receiving a ballot in a precinct other than the precinct in which a person may vote. (IC 3-14-2-16)
7) Showing a marked ballot to another person in a way to reveal the contents of the ballot, except when a voter is receiving assistance in marking the ballot in a manner authorized by law. (IC 3-14-2-16)
8) Examining a ballot that a voter has prepared for marking or soliciting the voter to show the ballot, except when a voter is receiving assistance in marking the ballot in a manner authorized by law. (IC 3-14-2-16)
9) Receiving from a voter a ballot prepared for voting, except by an inspector, county election board member, absentee voter board member, or a member of the voter's household, an individual designated as the attorney in fact for the voter, the U.S. mail, or a bonded courier company when delivering an envelope containing an absentee ballot. (IC 3-14-2-16)
10) Delivering an absentee ballot to an election official that is not the ballot cast by the voter. (IC 3-14-2-16)
11) Making a distinguishing mark on the ballot to indicate to another person how the voter voted, or doing anything to enable another person to see how a person has cast a ballot on a voting system. (IC 3-14-2-17; 3-14-2-18)
12) Destroying or defacing a ballot, or delivering a package of ballots to an unauthorized person, if the person has been entrusted with custody of the ballots. (IC 3-14-2-23; 3-14-2-24; 3-14-2-25; 3-14-3-14)
13) Tampering with or destroying a ballot box, poll list, tally sheet, voting system, or voting supplies. (IC 3-14-2-26; 3-14-2-28; 3-14-3-5; 3-14-3-6; 3-14-3-8; 3-14-3-10; 3-14-3-11)
14) Fraudulently causing a vote total to be taken down incorrectly or making a false statement or return of the votes. (IC 3-14-2-27)
15) Procuring or submitting a voter registration application or casting and tabulating a ballot known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent. (IC 3-14-3-1.1)
16) Interfering with a watcher. (IC 3-14-3-3)
17) Obstructing or interfering with an election officer or a voter within the chute. (IC 3-14-3-4)
18) Knowingly injuring an election officer or voter. (IC 3-14-3-4)
19) Failing to receive the vote of a legal voter. (IC 3-14-3-9)
20) Interfering with the secrecy of voting. (IC 3-14-3-11)
21) Inducing or persuading a voter to vote for a candidate, while acting as a precinct election officer or absentee voter board member. (IC 3-14-3-17)
22) Inducing or procuring a person to apply for or cast an absentee ballot, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against a candidate by giving, offering, or promising money or other property. (IC 3-14-3-19)
23) Receiving, accepting, or soliciting money or other property to apply for or cast an absentee ballot, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against a candidate. (IC 3-14-3-20)
24) Intimidating, threatening, or coercing an individual for voting or attempting to vote or urging another person to vote.(IC 3-14-3-21.5)
25) Serving as an inspector or judge in violation of state law. (IC 3-14-4-1)
26) Omitting to perform a duty required under election laws, if a precinct election officer or public official. (IC 3-14-4-3)
27) Disclosing how a voter voted, if an inspector, judge, or other election officer. (IC 3-14-4-7)
28) Disclosing absentee vote totals before the closing of the polls. (IC 3-14-4-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The following offenses are Class A misdemeanors, which subject a person up to one year of imprisonment, a fine of not more than $5,000, or both:

1) Filing a declaration of candidacy or other similar document to place or remove a candidate from the ballot, knowing that any part of the document is falsely made. (IC 3-14-1-1)
2) Refusing to receive and record a declaration of candidacy or other similar document when presented in accordance with the election laws, or suppressing such a document that has been duly filed.(IC 3-14-1-1)
3) "Electioneering" in the presence of a person known to possess an absentee ballot, unless the electioneering is by the person's spouse, member of their household, or guardian of an incapacitated person. (IC 3-14-3-16) "Electioneering" does not include material mailed to a voter, or a telephone or an electronic communication to a voter expressing support or opposition to a candidate or a political party or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question. (IC 3-14-3-16)

The following offense is a Class A misdemeanor, but becomes a Class Level 6 felony if a government employee has a prior unrelated offense under this statute:

> Knowingly or intentionally using the money, equipment, goods, and materials (including mail and messaging systems) of the employee's government employer to solicit a contribution or advocate the election or defeat of a candidate or public question or knowingly or intentionally distributing campaign materials advocating the election or defeat of a public question on real property belonging to the person's employer during normal business hours (IC 3-14-1-17)

The following offenses are Class C infractions, which subject a person to a judgment of up to $500:

1) A person who, knowing that the person is not a voter and will not be a voter at the next election, applies for registration or procures registration as a voter (IC 3-14-2-2).
2) A person who recklessly enters or remains in the polls or the chute without authorization (IC 3-14-3-15).

See the current edition of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual,* published by the Indiana Election Division, for information regarding criminal violations of the campaign finance laws, and the county election board's authority to impose civil penalties for campaign finance related violations. See the current edition of the *Voter Registration Guidebook*, published by the Indiana Election Division, for information regarding criminal violations of the voter registration law.

Under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), as implemented by Indiana law (IC 3-6-5.1), a voter may choose to file a complaint with the county election board that the requirements of HAVA have not been met. These complaints could include the lack of voting systems at a polling place to permit a blind or visually impaired voter to cast a ballot privately and independently. If a voter files a complaint under this procedure, the clerk and county election board must conduct an investigation and issue a written report containing their findings. (IC 3-6-5.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Candidate Challenge Hearings

A county election board may also investigate and rule on questions concerning the validity of a declaration of candidacy or other petitions or certifications to place the name of a candidate on the ballot. A filing that is made **after the deadline set by state law** "may not be received for filing" by a county or state election office after the applicable deadline. This would apply to a declaration of candidacy, a recount petition and a candidate vacancy filing after the primary, and to all other election document filings, except when state law explicitly permits late filings. (IC 3-5-4-1.9; IC 3-13-1-21)

PLEASE NOTE: This law requiring a filing to be rejected if presented after the deadline does not apply to campaign finance reports or voter registration applications. Campaign finance reports are to be accepted after the reporting deadline, but are subject to fines. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* for more information. Federal and state voter registration forms may be received after the statewide voter registration deadlines, but depending on the postmark on the envelope, may be processed for the current election. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Generally, a circuit court clerk may not refuse to accept a declaration of candidacy filed on the proper form, and is NOT responsible for bringing a question or dispute regarding a declaration of candidacy to the attention of the county election board when the declaration is filed with the clerk. (IC 3-5-4-8(c); 3-14-1-1(4))

Instead, under Indiana's "Put Up or Shut Up Law," before the board can act concerning a declaration of candidacy, **a voter of the election district or a major political party chair of a county in which any part of the election district is located must file a sworn statement** with the board questioning the eligibility of the candidate and setting forth the facts known to the voter. (Form CAN-1) (IC 3-8-1-2)

There are seven (7) exceptions to this requirement:

1) **A circuit court clerk must determine whether a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained to meet the requirements to nominate a minor party or independent candidate, or a school board candidate, by petition.** If the clerk determines, based on the certification of the signatures by the county voter registration office, that the petition does not have enough signatures to nominate the candidate(s) on the petition, the clerk must deny certification to the petitioner(s). A challenge to this denial can then be brought before the county election board by a registered voter in the election district by filing. (Form CAN-1) (IC 3-8-1-2; 3-8-6-12; IC 3-8-2.5-6)

2) **A county voter registration office must determine whether petition carrier laws have been complied with before certifying petitions.** A law that applies to all candidate petitions, as well as petitions to place a public question on the ballot, requires that the petition carrier must also complete a signed affirmation, under penalties of perjury, that the individual has no reason to believe that any signer on the page is ineligible to sign the petition; and below the affirmation include printed information that identifies the petition carrier (name, address, and date of birth) (IC 3-8-2-7). This requirement applies to the candidate whenever the candidate personally circulates petitions. A signature page that does not comply with these requirements must be received for filing and retained as other election materials are retained and the county voter registration office shall not make a determination regarding the validity of the signatures on the signature page.

   The county voter registration office shall also notify the petition carrier and allow the petition carrier to make certain additions and corrections to the information to be provided by the petition carrier on the signature page. If the final date and hour for filing a petition with the county voter registration office has not passed, a petition

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

carrier may sign the affirmation or add identification information required to be provided by the petition carrier. However, if the final date and hour for filing a petition with the county voter registration office has passed, a petition carrier may not sign the affirmation or add identification information required to be provided by the petition carrier or add or correct information supplied by or requested from a person who signs the petition as a petitioner. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Candidate or public question petitions that do not comply with the petition carrier affirmation and information requirements, may be challenged after the final date and hour for filing the petition with the county voter registration office. A challenge may be filed with the county election board or the Indiana election division as otherwise provided by law.

3) **A clerk must reject a candidate filing that is required to be filed with the Secretary of State or Election Division to be effective (such as a CAN-2 declaration of candidacy for circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge or prosecuting attorney).**

4) **A clerk must reject candidate documents offered after the filing deadline.**

5) **A clerk must reject a declaration of candidacy, petition of nomination, declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate, or certificate of candidate selection that <u>does not</u> also include a statement of economic interests (CAN-12).**

6) **Filings tendered on a candidate form not currently approved for use by the Indiana Election Division must be rejected.**

7) **The clerk may not receive a Certificate of Candidate Selection (CAN-29) to fill a local office <u>ballot</u> vacancy if the related Call of Caucus or Meeting (CAN-30) or Declaration of Candidacy to fill a Local Office Ballot Vacancy (CAN-31) was not filed at all, or not timely filed, with the clerk.**

A question regarding a declaration of candidacy or petition of nomination must be filed with the county election board not later than noon (prevailing local time):

1) Eighty-one (81) days before the primary and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty-eight (68) days before the primary (for candidates to be nominated by a major party at a primary election) (IC 3-8-2-14);
2) Seventy-four (74) days before the general or municipal election and resolved by noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the date on which the general or municipal election will be held for candidates nominated by petition (independent and third party candidates) (IC 3-8-6-14);
3) Seventy-four (74) days before the general or municipal election and resolved by noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the election for candidates selected to fill a vacancy (frequently due to no candidate running on the primary ballot) (IC 3-13-1-16.5);
4) Sixty-seven (67) days before the general election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), fifth-four (54) days before the general election (for school board candidates) (IC 3-8-2.5-7);
5) Fourteen (14) days before the general or municipal election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), seven (7) days before Election Day for candidates selected to fill a vacancy occurring less than thirty (30) days before Election Day (IC 3-13-2-11); and
6) Eighty-eight (88) days before the general or municipal election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), eighty-one (81) days before Election Day for write-in candidates (IC 3-8-2-14).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

To resolve the challenge, the bipartisan county election board must conduct a public meeting. The Board must give notice under the Open Door Law. The Board should also provide a copy of the challenge to the challenged candidate, along with written notice of the meeting. Although it is preferable to send these documents to the candidate by certified mail, return receipt requested, or via FedEx or USPS services with tracking, it may be necessary to contact the candidate by telephone, email, by regular mail or any combination of these methods due to the short period of time during which the Board must conduct this meeting. The important point is to give as much notice to the challenged candidate as possible regarding the content of the complaint and the time and location of the Board's meeting. If either the challenger or candidate will be represented by an attorney, the Board may request that the attorney enter an appearance with the Clerk before the meeting so that communications from the Board will be sent directly to the attorney.

At the meeting itself, the chairman of the Board may wish to begin by setting some rules of procedure, and explaining the rules to those present as the first item of business. It may be a good idea, although optional, to limit the amount of time for each side to present information. For example, the Board may provide that the person filing the challenge has 15 minutes to present information, that the challenged candidate has 15 minutes to respond, and that the challenger and the candidate each have an additional 5 minutes to rebut what the other side has presented. It may also be useful to remind audience members that all remarks or questions should be addressed to the chair, and that discussions (or arguments!) between audience members will not be allowed. If you think that emotions will be heated at the meeting, and that it will be difficult to keep order, you may wish to contact the Sheriff's office to request that a uniformed deputy be present. Usually this is enough to prevent any serious breach of order.

The Board may then ask each person who plans to testify for one side or the other to stand and take an oath that they will testify truthfully before the Board. The Board can then recognize the challenger. The challenger, or individuals called by the challenger, should be asked to begin by stating their name and address for the minutes. The Chairman of the Board should be recognized if any Board member wishes to question an individual who is testifying. As a courtesy, the time taken by Board member questions should not be deducted from the time that is to be made available to the challenger or the candidate.

After both sides have presented their evidence, Board members must consider this information and reach a decision. **This discussion must take place in public**. A private (or "executive") session for this purpose is not allowed under the Open Door Law. When the Board members have finished their discussion, any member of the Board (including the Chairman) can make a motion to uphold or deny the challenge. If the motion is seconded, then the Chairman should call for a vote. The minutes of the meeting must show how each Board member voted on each motion.

After the meeting, the Clerk should send a short letter to both the candidate and the challenger given written notice of the Board's decision. This letter can be very straightforward, and can simply state that at the Board's meeting on a specific date, the Board voted to uphold (or deny) the challenge, and that as a result, the candidate will (or will not) appear on the ballot.

A person who files a declaration of candidacy or other document to place a candidate on the ballot, knowing that any part of the document is falsely made, or a person who refuses to receive and record the document when presented in accordance with the election laws, commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-14-1-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election Reporting Requirements, Generally

No later than fourteen (14) days *after* a primary, general, municipal or special election, the county election board must submit a report to the Election Division. The Election Division provides the county with an appropriate form for this report. (Form CEB-9) The report must describe the county election board's activities in administering the election and include a statement of election expenses for administering elections and a copy of the canvass sheets for the election. The Election Division may require additional information in this report as well.

Effective July 1, 2019, a county no longer will file any *paper* version of the CEB-10, CEB-11, CEB-12, CEB-13, CEB-23, CEB-24, CEB-25, CEB-26A, CEB-26B, CEB-26C, CEB-36, or CEB-37 forms or CEB-9 election report form to certify general, municipal, primary, or public question election results to the Election Division**. The former requirement that these reports be signed and sealed by the circuit court clerk has been repealed and the county must use the SVRS to provide these reports to the State.** Counties may choose to print the reports from the SVRS for their board members to sign and maintain for the county's records, but should not file those paper documents with the Indiana Election Division.

There may be some additional information requested on the CEB-9 election report form, such as precinct level results of the votes cast for each candidate and on each public question, which require a county to send paper versions of these attachments to the Election Division later, but there is no requirement for a county to send the state (or any other county) a paper copy of any CEB-11, CEB-23, CEB-24, CEB-36, or CEB-37 report. (IC 3-10-1-33) NOTE: The Indiana Election Division is working to update the SVRS to allow for the upload of precinct election results, which may be "live" after this *Manual* is published.

Indiana law also requires that a county election board forward challenge affidavits returned by precinct election officers following the close of the polls to the foreman of the grand jury when the jury is next in session. The grand jury is required to inquire into the truth or falsity of the affidavits, and file a report of the results of its inquiry with the court. (IC 3-14-5-2) This procedure does not apply when the only reason that an affidavit was executed was that an individual was required to provide "additional documentation" as a first time voter who registered by mail, and has now complied with that requirement. The prosecuting attorney is to return the affidavits to the county election board when any grand jury investigation or proceeding is finished. State law also requires that the county election board open sealed bags and envelopes returned by the precinct inspector and judge, and forward a copy of each challenge affidavit to the Secretary of State of Indiana. (IC 3-14-5-2)

NOTE: The county election board is responsible for the care and custody of all ballot card voting systems, electronic voting systems, and electronic poll books when not in use. For more detail, see the text behind "*Voting Systems & e-Poll Books"* in this *Manual*.

Physical & Cyber Security of Voting Systems and Election Materials

In the last several years, state and federal law has evolved to mitigate risks associated with the physical and cyber security of voting systems, electronic pollbooks, and statewide voter registration systems. The county election board plays a critical role in this process. Below are some high-level policy efforts related to this issue, though most are discussed in greater detail in this *Manual*, specifically the "Voter Registration," "Voting Systems & ePollbooks," and "Election Day" sections.

- Each county voter registration office shall file a statement with the Election Division setting forth the name and contact information for at least one individual for the state to communicate with regarding cybersecurity issues. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- To access the statewide voter registration system, an individual must use "two-factor authentication," such as a token or other method approved by the Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)
- Not later than January 1, 2020, the Secretary of State is required to establish "proficiency standards" for county users of the statewide voter registration system to permit the user to access the voter registration system. After December 31, 2019, a county user must demonstrate to the Secretary of State and the Election Division that the user has been sufficiently trained and can properly access the system and comply with the laws governing the operation of the system. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)
- A county voter registration office may revoke an individual's authorization to access the system for good cause and shall file a report of the revocation with the Secretary of State and the Election Division not later than seven (7) days after the revocation is effective. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)
- The county election board is responsible for establishing access protocols for voting systems and electronic poll books, including specifying when variations from access policies are permitted. (IC 3-11-15-46) A county election board must also file a report with the secretary of state not later than forty-eight (48) hours after receiving notice of the following from a federal, state, or local government agency:
    1) a voting system or electronic poll book has been improperly obtained or altered in a manner that violates Indiana law; or
    2) the data concerning the county maintained in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) has been accessed or altered by a person in violation of Indiana law. (IC 3-11-17-7)
- Delivery methods of electronic pollbooks and voting systems have specific handling requirements to prevent tampering of voting systems after leaving the custody of the county election board. (IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-8-7.5)
- Election systems vendors must perform background checks so that an employee or contractor of the vendor with a felony conviction may not have access to the vendor's voting system, and must disclose to the Indiana Election Division any information regarding the nature and extend of any foreign national's ownership or control of the vendor. (IC 3-5-2-2.7; IC 3-11-15-45; IC 3-11-17-2; IC 3-11-17-7.2; IC 3-11-17-8)

Other Duties

The list of duties of the county election board found in this *Manual* is not exhaustive, and many sections provide greater detail on the procedures to be followed by the county election board. For example, the "Campaign Finance" chapter covers how to generally conduct campaign finance hearing. Further, the Indiana Election Division publishes other manuals and guides to assist local election administrators implement procedures found in Indiana election law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CANDIDATE & OFFICE HOLDER INFORMATION

Candidate Qualifications, Generally

All candidates, regardless of party affiliation (major party, minor party, independent, write-in), must meet the same qualifications before the candidate may run for a particular office or fill an elected office vacancy. Qualifications by office are detailed in the *Indiana Candidate Guide*, published by the Indiana Election Division. Specific references to candidate qualifications can be found in Indiana Code 3-8-1 and the Indiana State Constitution. Election administrators may find it helpful to distribute relevant parts of the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* to interested office seekers.

REGISTERED VOTER REQUIREMENT

Except for certain city and town judges, a person is **not** qualified to run for a state office; a state legislative office; a local office; or a school board office unless the person is **a registered voter IN THE ELECTION DISTRICT the person seeks to represent** not later than the deadline set by statute for filing a declaration of candidacy, petition of nomination or certificate of nomination. (IC 3-8-1-1) This includes candidates seeking a pro tempore appointment to fill an office vacancy, which is covered later in this chapter. A candidate for U.S. Senate or U.S. Representative is not required to be a registered voter in the state of Indiana; rather, they must be an inhabitant of the state when elected. (Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2 and Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States; IC 3-8-1-7; 3-8-1-8)

If a voter registration application form is received by county voter registration officials and the person is registering to vote for the first time or needs to update a residence address, the application is considered "pending" for a period of seven (7) days once entered into the SVRS and an acknowledgement card is generated. In other words, a voter whose application is in "pending" status is not considered a registered voter at the new residence address for at least seven days after the county processes the form. A person considering a run for office who needs to update their registration or register to vote for the first time should take care to submit documents in a timely fashion to avoid issues relating to "pending" status.

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

Indiana law requires many candidates, but not all, seeking state and local office to have resided in their election district for a specific period of time, such as one (1) year, or six (6) months prior to the general election. See the ***Indiana Candidate Guide***, published by the Indiana Election Division, for more specific information for each office. Candidates seeking federal office are not required to reside in their election district; rather, Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution requires the persons elected to serve a U.S. Representative or U.S. Senate to be an inhabitant of Indiana when elected.

One of the most common candidate disputes that county election boards deal with concerns whether (or for how long) a candidate has resided in the election district. Until recently, candidates and election boards had only a few, and sometimes contradictory, state laws to guide them on this issue. A long-time favorite was IC 3-7-1-9, which stated: "The residence of an unmarried man (changed to "person" in 1987 and repealed in 1995), is where the man usually sleeps." This language is now found in IC 3-5-5 (along with other state laws for determining residence).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Under IC 3-5-2-42.5, **"residence" means the place where a person has the person's true, fixed, permanent home and principal establishment, and to which place the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning.** Under IC 3-5-5-2, a person's residence may be established by...origin or birth [or] intent and conduct taken to implement the intent.

Although Indiana residency laws still include presumptions that a candidate must overcome to establish a different residence, **a county election board will have to determine the facts of each particular situation** to resolve questions regarding any candidate's residence.

The county election board will need to determine the actual facts in each residency dispute and decide what, if anything, the candidate did to establish the candidate's residency, if it is called into question. The same process is utilized when a county voter registration office must determine if a ***voter*** resides at the location stated in a voter registration application.

Felony Convictions

Please review IC 3-8-1-5 for state law regarding the impact of a felony conviction on the ability to run for office in Indiana. However, this state law does not apply to candidates for federal office. Please consult the current version of the *Candidate Guide* for more information. Note: recent changes in the Indiana Criminal Code (IC 35) to make "expungement" of certain past felony convictions possible may have an impact on some candidates.

Prohibition on Government Employment for Some Officeholders

A government employee of the same unit of **local** government cannot hold an elected office. (IC 3-5-9) This does not prevent the individual from being a candidate; rather, should the government employee be elected to serve in an office of the same unit of government, the individual automatically resigns from government employment when taking elected office. (IC 3-5-9-5)

> **Example 1**: Sally works for the county's highway department, runs for county council, and is elected by the voters to serve on the council. Since she is a county employee, Sally resigns from her position on the county highway department when she assumes her elected position on the council.
>
> **Example 2**: Joe works for the township trustee, runs for county council, and is elected to serve on the council. Township government is not the same unit of government as the county council. Joe may continue to work for the township trustee after he assumes his elected position on the council.

While this law does not add qualifications to run for office, it does limit the employment options of locally elected officials. If an employee of a local unit of government takes office within the same unit, the employee's employment is terminated. A full-time paid firefighter may not assume or hold a position at any level of government that receives fire protection services from the department in which the firefighter serves. Some exemptions may apply. (IC 3-5-9-4; IC 3-5-9-7)

Further, an individual who is employed as a teacher or as a noncertificated employee (as defined in IC 20-29-2-11) of the school corporation may not be a member of the governing body of the school corporation. (IC 20-26-4-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Holding More Than One Lucrative "Office"

The Indiana State Constitution (Article 2, Section 9) provides that **no person is eligible to hold more than one lucrative office at the same time.** This restriction applies to **any office, whether appointed or elected, but does not apply to a person who is merely an "employee" and not an "officer."**

The Attorney General's office has opined that elected or appointed **offices** are "created by law instead of contract." Duties of someone holding an office, ***as opposed to employment***, include performance of some sovereign power for the public's benefit.

The Supreme Court has defined **"lucrative office" as any office to which there is attached compensation, regardless of whether or not the compensation is paid directly to the individual.** The definition of "lucrative office" does not depend upon the ***amount*** of compensation affixed to it or whether the office holder ***accepts*** any compensation. (Refer to Attorney General Opinion #91-14.)

Not all persons who work for a government are considered officeholders. Instead, they may be considered employees. For example, a county commissioner is an officeholder. The receptionist at the county highway garage office is an employee. Sometimes, whether an individual is an officeholder or an employee is not as clear cut.

State statutes and Attorney General Opinions can shed light on this question in some cases. Indiana Code 5-4-1-1(c) and IC 5-6-4-3 provide that the position of an appointed deputy of an officer of a political subdivision or of a judicial circuit (a deputy county auditor, a deputy mayor, or a deputy circuit court clerk, for example) is not considered to be a "lucrative office." Likewise, a county attorney is not considered a lucrative officeholder. (IC 36-2-2-30 and 36-2-3-10) In addition, a precinct election officer is not considered a lucrative officeholder (IC 3-6-6-37(c)). The General Assembly has also provided that a notary public is **not** a "lucrative office". (IC 33-42-2-7)

***A person who assumes a second lucrative office is considered to have resigned from the first office automatically when the person begins serving in the second office. ***

As of the date of publication of this manual, the Indiana Attorney General posted the "Dual Office Holding Guide" online: https://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/files/DOH%20Guide%20October%202018%20Update.pdf . This resource may be helpful to local election administrators.

"Sore Loser" Law

A person who is defeated at a primary election, state convention or town convention **is not** eligible to become a candidate **for the same office** in the next general or municipal election. **This *"sore loser"* provision does not apply to a person who is selected to fill a ballot or office vacancy by the political party that the person affiliated with by voting in the most recent primary election held by that party (or who did not vote in that primary, but is certified as a member of the party by the county chair of the party in which the person resides)**.

The "sore loser law" also applies to a defeated candidate who wants to be a write-in candidate for that office. (IC 3-8-1-5.5; 3-13-1-19)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Statement of Economic Interests

Candidates for statewide office, state legislative office, judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and local office are required to complete and file a statement of economic interests with the appropriate agency before filing a declaration of candidacy. A file-stamped copy of the statement of economic interests or a receipt or photocopy of the receipt must be attached to the declaration at the time of filing. The Indiana Election Division and the county clerk may not accept a declaration of candidacy without attached proof the statement of economic interests has been filed. (IC 3-8-1-33; 3-8-2-11)

The chart below identifies where a candidate may obtain the appropriate statement of economic interests form for the office sought by the candidate. The Indiana Election Division does not prescribe the form for statewide, state legislative, and judicial candidates; rather, the identified offices in the right-hand column create and make available the required forms.

For statewide candidates, the Office of Inspector General requires submission of these statements through the office's website and provides an email receipt. An email from the inspector general for candidates seeking nomination for statewide office at a Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party state convention, is sufficient documentation that the required economic interest statement has been filed by the candidate. (IC 3-8-7-8)

For judges and prosecuting attorneys, the Commission on Judicial Qualifications requires its statement of economic interests to be filed online through the Indiana Courts Portal and provides an email receipt. An email from the judicial qualifications commission for Libertarian Party candidates seeking nomination for judicial office at a state convention is sufficient documentation that the required economic interest statement has been filed by the candidate. (IC 3-8-7-8)

For Indiana House and Senate candidates, the Indiana General Assembly posts the blank version of its economic interests form online at www.iga.in.gov, though those forms must be printed and filed with the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate, who then provides a receipt to the individual showing the form has been filed.

The CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests form is used by candidates seeking local office or serving on a school board, and is available through the county election board or on the Election Division's website. State law requires the candidate to complete a CAN-12 with information from the preceding year (for example, 2019 information on a CAN-12 filed to run for an office on the 2020 ballot). (IC 3-8-9-8)

Type of Candidate	**Where to File Statement of Economic Interests**
Statewide	Office of Inspector General of Indiana
Indiana House of Representatives	Principal Clerk of the House
Indiana State Senate	Secretary of the Senate
Judicial Officers, including Prosecuting Attorney	Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualifications
Local (county, city, town, township, school board)	County Clerk

Please note: candidates for federal office (U.S. House, U.S. Senate) have separate rules for filing a statement of economic interests with the Principal Clerk of the U.S. House or the Secretary of the U.S. Senate. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is the best resource for questions by these candidates.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Filing a statement of economic interests applies to a candidate seeking to fill a ballot vacancy and may apply to a candidate seeking a pro tempore appointment to fill an elected office vacancy. Please consult the "Elected Office Vacancies" section for more details.

Candidate Names and Nicknames

An individual filing as a primary election, convention, minor or independent, or write-in candidate must list the individual's name on the candidate filing **in the same form as the individual wants the name to appear on the ballot and the candidate's name is permitted to appear on the ballot under IC 3-5-7.** (IC 3-8-2-2.5; IC 3-8-2-7; IC 3-8-5-10.5; IC 3-8-6-5; IC 3-8-7-10; IC 3-10-2-15)

A candidate is only permitted to use certain "designations" for the form in which the candidate's legal name appears on the ballot. To implement this requirement, a candidate's "designation" is defined as referring to the name, nickname, initial, abbreviation, or number used to identify the individual. However, a designation may not be a title or degree, or imply a title or degree. A candidate's "name" refers to any of the following: (1) the candidate's given name; (2) the candidate's surname; and (3) the candidate's middle name. A nickname must be a name by which the candidate is commonly known, and may not exceed twenty (20) characters. (IC 3-5-7)

A candidate's nickname is to be placed on the ballot within parenthesis regardless of whether the candidate's nickname was placed in parenthesis, quotation marks, or some other method of indicating the candidate's nickname, on the candidate's declaration or other candidate filing. (IC 3-5-7-5)

More information about these requirements can be found in the current version of the *Candidate Guide*.

Major Party Candidates

A political party obtaining the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for its candidate for Indiana secretary of state at the last election held for the secretary of state's office is considered a "major party." (IC 3-5-2-30) Thus, the Democratic Party and Republican Party are considered "major parties" based on the results of the 2018 election for Indiana Secretary of State.

The two major political parties conduct a primary election to nominate most of their candidates for November's general election and elect individuals to political party office (for example, precinct committeeman and state convention delegate). For this reason, Indiana voters are permitted to only vote in one party's primary election and are asked their ballot preference: Democratic or Republican. Further, candidates seeking to run as a Democratic or Republican Party candidate must have either 1) selected the ballot of the political party they claim affiliation with in the last Indiana primary they participated in, or 2) be certified as a member of that party by the county chair of the county where the candidate resides. This certification takes the form of a written certified statement attached to the declaration of candidacy. There is no state prescribed form for the county chair's certification of a candidate, though the Election Division has a sample document available to county election administrators on the annual forms disc.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Most Democratic and Republican party candidates seeking their party's nomination in the June primary election are required to file a declaration of candidacy and statement of economic interests for their name to appear on the ballot. In 2020, candidates for U.S. Senate or Governor must also collect at least 500 signatures of registered voters in each of Indiana's nine (9) Congressional districts, for a minimum total of 4,500 signatures. (Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines).

In the June 2020 primary election, the Republican Party will elect precinct committeemen and state convention delegates, while the Democratic Party will elect only state convention delegates. (Elections for Democratic precinct committeepersons will be held in 2022.) Candidates seeking to run for these political party offices must file a CAN-37 declaration of candidacy for each party office sought. In other words, a person would file one CAN-37 to run for Republican Party precinct committeeman and one CAN-37 to run for the Republican Party state convention delegate.

Democratic and Republican candidates who are certified winners of their party's primary election qualify for November's general election ballot. Additionally, some statewide offices are nominated at the party's convention and others will be nominated to fill a ballot vacancy, and these Democratic and Republican party candidates are placed on November's ballot.

NOTE: Local candidates **must** attach the CAN-12 statement of economic interests to the CAN-2 declaration of candidacy form. The clerk must reject a CAN-2 declaration of candidacy filing where the statement of economic interests is missing. (IC 3-8-1-33) The CAN-12 requirement does not apply to party offices (for example, precinct committeeperson and state convention delegate). Candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including candidates for prosecuting attorney, use statement of economic interest forms specific to their office. See "Statement of Economic Interests" section of this *Manual* for details.

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

Libertarian Candidates

A person is considered a minor party candidate if the person is affiliated with an organized party that did not obtain the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for Indiana secretary of state at the last election held for the secretary of state's office. (IC 3-5-2-30)

If a minor party received at least two percent (2%), but less than ten percent (10%) of the vote cast for Indiana's Secretary of State at the last election held for that office, the party may nominate candidates for the general election by conducting a state, county or municipal convention. (IC 3-8-4-10, 3-8-5-17, 3-10-2-15, and 3-10-6-12) The **Libertarian Party** falls into this category of "minor party" based on the results of 2018 secretary of state election.

With the exception of U.S. President and small town offices where no primary was conducted, the Libertarian Party nominates their candidates for federal, state, and judicial office at a state convention. (IC 3-8-4-10) Libertarian Party candidates are **not** required to file declarations of candidacy with the Election Division or county election board, depending on which agency accepts the filing. Instead, the Libertarian Party state chair and secretary must certify the Party's nominees for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, to the Election Division not later than **noon (Indianapolis time), July 15, 2020. For local offices, the deadline to certify the Party's nominees is noon (local prevailing time), July 15, 2020.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Libertarian Party may fill ballot vacancies where no candidate was nominated at their state convention. Please see the "Candidate Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

Minor Party and Independent Candidates

A person is considered a minor party candidate if the person is affiliated with an organized party that did not obtain the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for Indiana secretary of state at the last election held for the secretary of state's office. (IC 3-5-2-30) As noted above, however, the Libertarian Party has separate ballot access rules because since their candidate for Secretary of State in 2018 race achieved at least 2% but less than 10% of the votes cast, and the paragraphs below do not apply to members of the Libertarian Party running for office.

A person is considered an independent candidate if the candidate is a person who is not affiliated with **any** political party. (IC 3-5-2-26.6) Although other minor parties and independents may hold conventions to nominate candidates, these nominations are not recognized in Indiana for purposes of winning a place on the general election ballot. A minor party (other than the Libertarian Party), or independent candidate in Indiana is nominated for placement on the general election ballot by **petition of nomination. The petition process noted below is required if the minor party or independent candidate desires to have their name printed on the ballot.** See "Write-In Candidates" below for more information about how an independent or minor party candidate can file for office but not have their name printed on the ballot.

To be nominated by this method, the candidate circulates a petition of nomination, acquiring a number of signatures that is equal to two percent **(2%) of the total vote cast in the last election for secretary of state in the election district that candidate seeks to represent.** (IC 3-8-6-3) The appendix of the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* contains calculations from the 2018 Secretary of State's race by county to establish the number of signatures an independent or minor party candidate would need to gather in a countywide or statewide contest. Most election districts are not county-wide; therefore, an independent or minor party candidate exploring a run for U.S. House or state legislative office should consult with the Indiana Election Division to determine the minimum number of certified signatures needed to qualify for the ballot, or if exploring a run for local office, consult with the county election board.

For local election districts that are not countywide, local election officials must first identify which precincts are contained within the election district the independent or minor party candidate desires to run. Next, cross-reference the identified precincts in the election district against the 2018 precinct level results for the county, specifically the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Secretary of State in the precincts that are part of the election district. (Please note: state law requires the 2% calculation be made against **all** votes cast for **all** SOS candidates, not just the two major party candidates or the winner, but for all major party, libertarian, minor party/independent, and declared write-in candidates who filed to run and qualified for the November 2018 election in the office of Secretary of State.)

The total number of votes cast for all SOS candidates within the election district is then multiplied by 2% to reach the minimum number of certified signatures required for an independent or minor party to qualify for the general or municipal election ballot. Should the total number of signatures required end in a decimal (e.g. 101.5), then local election administrators should always round down. (IC 3-8-6-3(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: For the first time in 2020, the Indiana Election Division has prescribed that two separate forms will be used by partisan or independent candidates who wish to petition for placement on the ballot. The CAN-19 form will serve as the petition for candidates for state level offices in the November 2020 general election (federal offices, statewide offices, state legislative offices, and judicial offices (including prosecuting attorney) which file with the Indiana Election Division after signatures are processed by county voter registration offices A new form, the CAN-21, will be used as the petition for candidates for all other local offices.

A CAN-19 or CAN-21 petition may only include the name of one independent candidate, as an independent candidate or candidates are not affiliated with a bona fide political party. A CAN-19 or CAN-21 petition may include multiple names of minor party candidates, assuming those candidates are affiliated with the same political party and running for statewide offices or running for office in the same political subdivision (county, city, town, or township). (IC 3-8-6-4) The most recent approved version of this form must be used by these candidates. (IC 3-5-4-8)

For example, the Whig Party is a minor party in Indiana and are soliciting signatures for one candidate for city dogcatcher and two candidates for city council at-large. These three candidates can place their name at the top of the petition of nomination form since they are all 1) affiliated with the same political party (Whig) and 2) running for office in the same political subdivision (city). The petitions signatures collected for the citywide candidates would be reviewed and any certified signatures would "count" toward the totals needed for each of the three candidates listed on the petitions.

However, the Whig Party also wants to run a candidate for county clerk. The candidate for county clerk may not be on the same petition form as the candidates for town office because these offices are in different political subdivisions (county vs. town).

A candidate's name cannot be placed on the ballot if the petition does not meet the following statutory requirements under IC 3-8-6-5. The petition of nomination (forms CAN-19, CAN-21) must include the following:

1) The name of the candidate (as permitted by IC 3-5-7), and address, including the mailing address if different from the residence address of the candidate.
2) The office the candidate is seeking.
3) The information required under IC 3-10-4-5, if the petition nominates candidates for presidential electors.
4) The statement that the people signing the petition are registered voters, qualified to vote for the candidate.

The CAN-19 or CAN-21 form may also designate a brief name, symbol or principle that the candidate represents.

The candidate then files the petition of nomination with the county voter registration office (usually the clerk or board of voter registration), along with a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests. However, if the board of voter registration office is separate from the office of the circuit court clerk, then the CAN-12 form need not be filed with the board of registration, but instead must be included with the certified petitions filed with the clerk. (IC 3-8-9-5(1)(B))

The clerk or board of voter registration then certifies how many individuals who have signed the petition are registered voters of the election district. An individual who signs a petition of nomination **must** be a registered voter and able to vote for the candidate submitting the petition *when the petition is processed by the county voter registration office*. (See the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for processing details.)

The petition must be filed with the appropriate county voter registration office for verification of petition signatures by the candidate between **January 8, 2020, and noon (prevailing local time), June 30, 2020, before the election.** (IC 3-8-6-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After verification by the county voter registration office, a certified petition of nomination is filed with the same office in which a declaration of candidacy is filed under IC 3-8-2. The petition of nomination must be accompanied by the candidate's written consent to become a candidate (CAN-20), which includes the following on the form:

1) A separately initialed statement that the candidate has attached a copy, receipt, or photocopy of a statement of economic interests. (CAN-12)
2) A separately initialed statement that the candidate understands that if the candidate is elected to office, the candidate may be required to obtain and file an individual surety bond.
3) A separately initialed statement that the candidate understands that if the candidate is elected to office, the candidate may be required to successfully complete training or have attained certification required to serve in the office.
4) A separately initialed statement that the candidate is aware of the provisions regarding IC 3-9 and the reporting of contributions and expenditures and agrees to comply with IC 3-9.
5) A statement that the candidate, if subject to Indiana's campaign finance filing requirements, has filed a statement of organization (CFA-1) as required by law (or is aware of the requirement to do so not more than noon, seven (7) days after the petition filing deadline).

The deadline to file certified petitions of nomination along with the candidate's consent and statement of economic interests in **noon (local prevailing time), July 15, 2020**.

A candidate may withdraw a petition of nomination not later than **noon (prevailing local time), July 15, 2020,** before the General Election. (IC 3-8-6-13.5) Candidate petitions may also be challenged for failure of petition carriers to follow IC 3-6-12.

Independent and minor party candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, will file with the Indiana Election Division the petitions certified by the county voter registration official, a declaration of candidacy, and a receipt showing the statement of economic interests has been timely filed with the appropriate agency. The Co-Directors of the Election Division will certify to the Secretary of State the required number of signatures to achieve ballot access and the number of certified signatures filed with the Division. The Secretary of State will then certify or deny the candidate's placement on the ballot.

Independent and minor party candidates running for local office will file certified petitions and a declaration of candidacy with the county election board. The county clerk must make the determination whether or not the candidate received sufficient number of signatures, certify or deny the candidate's filing. If the circuit court clerk certifies the candidate's filing, then the clerk must send a CAN-5 form to the candidate. (IC 3-5-4-1.3) If the circuit court clerk denies the candidate's certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately by certified mail. (IC 3-8-6-12(d)(h))

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); 3-8-2.5-6)

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

Write-In Candidates

A person may run as a write-in candidate. A write-in candidate for any elected office may not, on the candidate's declaration to be a write-in candidate, claim affiliation with a political party in the state whose nominee for Secretary of State received at least 2% of the total votes cast in the most recent election for the office of Secretary of State (currently the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican parties). (IC 3-8-2-2.5)

Votes for write-in candidates are only counted if the write-in candidate filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate before the election no later than the deadline to do so set by state law. The declaration must be filed with the same person authorized to place names on the ballot [Form CAN-3 or other specialized CAN form for the particular office] along with a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests, available in the office of the circuit court clerk. The declaration and statement of economic interests is filed with the secretary of state or circuit court clerk. A declaration of intent may be filed **not earlier than January 8, 2020, and not later than noon (prevailing local time), July 6, 2020, before the general election. (**IC 3-8-2-4(b)) A write-in candidate must meet the same qualifications as any other candidate and must follow Indiana campaign finance laws.

A person <u>may not</u> be a write-in candidate during a primary or for a political office, such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate. (IC 3-8-2-2.5) A write-in candidate may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15. (IC 3-8-2-2.7(a))

The Election Division certifies the names of declared write-in candidates (and political party affiliation, if any) to the circuit court clerks for those candidates that file with the Election Division. Except in counties where optical scan ballot cards are tabulated at a central location, the circuit court clerk must provide each inspector with a list of declared write-in candidates for state and local offices so that the precinct election officials (boards) will know which persons are **officially declared** write-in candidates. (IC 3-8-7-30(b))

<u>The write-in candidate's name is NEVER printed on the election ballot!!!</u>

In tabulating write-in votes, the county election board may encounter numerous variations in how the name of a candidate is written in by voters. While certain legal requirements must be met, the intent of the voter must be the primary factor in determining the validity of any write-in vote. In addition to voter intent, the following guidelines must be applied when counting write-in votes (IC 3-12-1-1.7):

1) Only votes cast for declared write-in candidates may be counted and certified. **EXCEPTION: If a write-in vote is cast for a candidate who IS on the ballot FOR THE SAME OFFICE, then the write-in vote is counted. For example, if a write-in vote for Secretary of State cast for one of the parties' candidates for Secretary of State already on the ballot in 2018 must be counted for the candidate the voter indicated as a write in**.

2) A write-in vote cast in the appropriate place on the ballot is not a distinguishing mark that invalidates the ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) A write-in vote may be printed in ink OR lead pencil. The use of stickers, labels, or rubber stamps, etc., is not permitted.

4) Abbreviations, misspellings or other minor variations do not invalidate a write-in vote, ***if the intent of the voter can be ascertained.***

5) **For military and overseas Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWAB),** if a person writes in the name of a political party in a general election, the vote is counted for a declared write-in candidate of that party.

   EXAMPLE: The declared write-in candidate list shows "John Doe, Garden Party candidate for Mayor." A military or overseas voter writes in "GARDEN PARTY" under the office of Mayor. The ballot is counted as a vote for John Doe, even though the voter did not write in John Doe's name on the ballot.

It is also not necessary for the voter to write-in the title of the candidate's office for the voter's write-in vote to count on an optical scan system if the voter writes-in the candidate's name and the ballot already contains the title of the office. (IC 3-11-13-18)

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

School Board Office

School board offices are on the November ballot in even-numbered general election years. The procedures for selecting school board members are usually set forth in the "school corporation organization plan" adopted by the school corporation during the school consolidation process of the 1950s and 1960s, and as subsequently amended. (IC 20-23, IC 20-23-6 and IC 20-23-9)

In certain school corporations, all or some of the school board members are appointed rather than elected by the voters. (IC 20-23-4-28) All school corporations that elect school board members elect those members at the same time as the general election (November 3, 2020, or in certain cases, in November 2022). Some school board members are elected "at large" for the entire school corporation, while others are elected to represent specific **districts** that are only part of the school corporation territory.

IN ALL CASES, CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL BOARD APPEAR ON THE BALLOT WITHOUT A PARTY DESIGNATION. (IC 20-23-4-29.1)

A candidate for a school board office must file a statement of economic interests (CAN-12) and petition of nomination (CAN-34). (IC 3-8-2.5-2) The county is required to reject a declaration of candidacy that does not include a statement of economic interest. (IC 3-8-9-6) The statement of economic interest (CAN-12) and petition (CAN-34) are available from the Election Division, the Division's website, and each circuit court clerk's office.

In a metropolitan school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing **in the same board member district** as the nominee. (IC 20-23-7-8.1) In a community school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing within the boundaries of the school corporation. (IC 20-23-4-29.1) Additional petition requirements may apply in some school corporations.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School board candidates may file the CAN-34 petition and CAN-12 beginning July 22, 2020, and not later than noon, August 21, 2020. The county voter registration official will determine whether or not the individuals who signed the petition are registered voters within the election district at the time the CAN-34 petition is processed. A candidate may file more than one CAN-34 petition to ensure the certified signature requirements are met, though any form presented after the deadline must be rejected.

For school board candidates, the county clerk of the county in which the petitions were filed will certify or deny the certification. If the clerk with whom the petition was filed certifies the request, then the CAN-5 form is to be mailed to the candidate. (IC 3-5-4-1.3) If the clerk denies certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately 1) in person, if the candidate files the petition in person; or 2) by certified mail. (IC 3-8-2.5-6)

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); 3-8-2.5-6)

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details.

All Candidates Receive Filing Confirmation Notice

The same type of filing confirmation notice currently required to be given to an individual who files a declaration to be a candidate in a primary election (CAN-5/CAN-11) is to be sent by the Election Division or the circuit court clerk to a candidate not later than the close of one (1) business day after the filing of a declaration of candidacy, a request for placement on a presidential primary ballot, a certificate of nomination by convention, a certificate of nomination by petition, a certificate of candidate selection to fill a ballot vacancy, or a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. In other words, all candidates, regardless of ballot access method, must receive a CAN-5 (local offices) from the county or CAN-11 (federal, state, judicial offices, prosecuting attorney) from the Election Division when filing to run for office.

The certificate shall be hand delivered, sent by first class mail, or by electronic mail if an email address has been provided in the document filed with the Election Division or circuit court clerk. (IC 3-5-4-1.3)

NOTE: The certification or denial of certification requirements for school board and for an independent candidate or any minor party candidate using the petition nomination process have not changed. See IC 3-8-2.5-6 and IC 3-8-6-12 for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Where and When to File a Declaration of Candidacy to Run for Office

The following outline summarizes where major political party candidates (Democratic and Republican) file their declarations of candidacy. (Form CAN-2 for candidates to be nominated in a primary, or CAN-42 in a city or town primary in a municipal election year) Current law requires that all candidates affiliated with one of the two major political parties file a declaration of candidacy with the appropriate authority between **one hundred eighteen (118) days and noon (prevailing local time), eighty-eight (88) days** before the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-4, 3-8-2-5 and 3-8-2-6) Different deadlines apply in certain small towns, (IC 3-8-5-10.5; IC 3-8-5-13).

OFFICE	WHERE TO FILE DECLARATION
Federal, state or legislative office (U.S. Senate or U.S. Representative), state offices, state senator, and state representative	Indiana Election Division
Judge of a circuit, superior, probate, or small claims court; prosecuting attorneys	Indiana Election Division
All other county offices	county election board
All township offices	county election board
All city offices (including city judges)	county election board
Town offices (including town judges) in towns over 3,500 population, in Marion County, or which have an agreement with the county election board under IC 3-10-7-4	county election board
Town officers (including town judges) in towns under 3,500 population (without an agreement under IC 3-10-7-4)	county election board
School board offices	county election board
Party offices (precinct committeemen and state convention delegates only)	county election board

Note: The deadline to withdraw a declaration of candidacy is noon (prevailing local time) eighty-five (85) days before the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-20) Once nominated, the deadline to withdraw as a candidate is noon (prevailing local time), July 15, 2019). (IC 3-8-7-28) The deadline for a candidate nominated by petition or for a write-in candidate to withdraw is also noon, July 15, 2019. (IC 3-8-2-2.7; 3-8-6-13.5) There are procedures for a disqualified candidate to be removed from the ballot after July 15, 2019 (IC 3-8-1-5; 3-8-7-29; IC 3-8-8) A primary candidate who dies before the primary election may be removed from the ballot, depending on whether the ballots have been printed or programmed with the death occurs. (IC 3-11-3-29.4) Please refer to the "Candidate (Ballot) Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Nearly all candidates for elected office are responsible for the establishment of a principal candidate's committee and periodic financial disclosure reports throughout an election year. Indiana Code 3-9 pertains to the administration of the campaign finance laws, and IC 3-9-1-1 states that the campaign finance laws apply to all candidates' committees, regular party committees, political action committees and legislative caucus committees. Please refer to the "Campaign Finance Issues" section for more detail. The *2019 Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* is another good resource, particularly for candidates or members of a campaign finance committee.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Withdrawal of Nominee

In 2020, a presidential primary candidate may withdraw from the primary ballot using the CAN-10 form. The period during which a presidential primary candidate can withdraw from the primary ballot is seventy-five (75) days before the primary to give presidential candidates who have "suspended" their campaigns after earlier primaries are conducted in other states more time to withdraw from the Indiana ballot. (IC 3-8-3-7.5)

A candidate nominated at the primary (June) election may withdraw from the general election (November) ballot. The nominee must file a notice of withdrawal (CAN-24), and file it with the same person with whom a declaration of candidacy is filed. The nominee's notice of withdrawal must be filed not later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general or municipal election; or forty-five (45) days before a special election. (IC 3-8-7-28)

A candidate nominated by petition may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general election. (IC 3-8-6-13.5) A write-in candidate may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general election. (IC 3-8-2-2.7)

Special procedures and restrictions apply to a candidate for legislative office or statewide office (other than a justice or judge) who attempts to withdraw after noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the general election. (IC 3-8-8)

A notice of withdrawal (CAN-24) must be filed by a candidate who has been disqualified by operation of law (IC 3-8-1-5), or who moves from the election district (IC 3-8-7-28). The withdrawal deadlines do not apply to a candidate who has been automatically disqualified or who has moved from the election district. (IC 3-8-7-28)

If a candidate does not file a notice of withdrawal but has been disqualified, or has moved and is no longer an active candidate, it is still possible to remove the candidate from the ballot. To do so, the county chairman of the political party with a candidate on the ballot in the election district or another candidate for the same office may file an action in a court of the county. The action must: (1) state that this provision applies to the candidate; and (2) name the affected candidate and public official responsible for placing names on the ballot as defendants.

After a complaint is filed, the court must conduct a hearing within ten (10) days. A candidate vacancy occurs if the court finds in favor of the plaintiff. (IC 3-8-7-29) The resulting vacancy is filled in the same manner as any other early or late ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-1; IC 3-13-2)

Please see the "Ballot (Candidate) & Elected Office Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for details on how the ballot (candidate) vacancies may be filled.

Qualifications for Assuming Office & Term of Office

In addition to qualifications found in the Indiana Election Code (Title 3) that candidates for a particular elected office must meet, there may be other qualifications a candidate must meet should a candidate be elected to an office. For instance, Title 36 of the Indiana Election Code concerns local government and provides additional instruction to candidates and office holders.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

There are also requirements effecting running for, assuming, and holding office found in the Indiana Constitution including:

1. A prohibition against dual office holding (Article 2, Section 9, Indiana State Constitution).
2. Terms of office for certain statewide, state legislative, judicial and county officer holders (Article 4, Section 3; Article 5, Section 1; Article 6, Section 1 and 2; Article 7, Section 7, 15, and 16, Indiana State Constitution).
3. Term limits for certain statewide and county office holders (Article 5, Section 1; Article 6, Section 1 and 2, Indiana State Constitution).
4. An oath of office requirement (Article 15, Section 4, Indiana State Constitution).

State Constitutional office holders cannot serve more than eight years during any period of twelve years. (Article 6, Section 1, Indiana Constitution) At the local level, clerk of the circuit court, county sheriff, county treasurer, county auditor, county recorder, county coroner, and county surveyor are constitutional office holders. However, a county surveyor is not subject to the eight year term limit. At the state level, the constitutional office holders are governor and lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state. Time spent filling a vacancy does not count against the Constitutional time limit. (Article 2, Section 11, Indiana State Constitution)

U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of the Indiana House and Senate, and other local elected offices not articulated above are not subject to any term limits. However, the U.S. Constitution does limit the U.S. president from serving more than two terms in office, with certain time spent filling a vacancy in that office not counting against the constitutional time limit.

Candidate Challenges

The placement of any individual on the primary or general election ballot may be challenged if the individual has not complied with the requirements set forth for candidates under Indiana law. Candidate challenges concerning individuals who file as candidates for local offices come before the appropriate county election board for resolution; candidate challenges concerning individuals who file as candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office come before the Indiana Election Commission.

Before the a county election board or the Election Commission may consider a challenge to a candidate, a registered voter of the election district that the candidate seeks to represent or a county chairman of a major political party of a county in which any part of the election district is located must file a sworn statement with the county election board. The sworn statement must question the eligibility of the candidate to seek the office and set forth the facts known to the voter concerning this question. (IC 3-8-1-2) The CAN-1 form may be used for a candidate challenge.

There is one exception to the requirement that a registered voter or a county chairman of a major political party in the election district must file a candidate challenge. A circuit court clerk must determine whether a sufficient number of valid signatures have been obtained to meet the requirements to nominate a candidate by petition in a municipal election. If the clerk determines, based on the certification of the signatures by the county voter registration office, that the petition does not have enough valid signatures to nominate the candidate(s) on the petition, the secretary of state or the clerk must deny the certification to the petitioners. An appeal of this denial can then be brought before the county election board by the candidate by filing the CAN-1. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-6-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board or Election Commission must determine the validity of the candidate's filing. State law specifies the various deadlines before the primary election or municipal election by which a challenger must file a challenge with the board, and the deadlines by which the board must make this determination. See IC 3-8-2-14 (primary candidates); IC 3-8-6-14 (independent and minor party candidates); IC 3-13-1-16.5 (candidates who fill "early ballot" vacancies); and IC 3-13-2-11 (candidates who fill "late ballot" vacancies); IC 3-8-2-14 (write-in candidates).

Holdovers

Occasionally, there may be no candidates to file to run for an elected local office. If this happens the person holding the office at the time the term of office ends will "holdover." The Constitution of the State of Indiana specifies that an officeholder remains in office until a qualified successor is elected. (Article 15, § 3) When there are no nominees for an office where only one candidate may be elected (town clerk-treasurer, for example), the person currently serving in the position remains in office automatically for another term. Additionally, where more than one candidate may be elected to the office (at-large, three-person town council, for example), the town council shall determine, not later than December 31 following the election, the incumbent council member or members who remain in office. (IC 3-13-9-5.6) If an elected official "holds over" for another term in office, the official is not required to file a new oath of office. (IC 5-4-1-1.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT (CANDIDATE) AND ELECTED OFFICE VACANCIES

Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

Please note: This section does not apply to an elected office vacancy. Please refer to the "Elected Office Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more details. The *2020 Indiana Candidate Guide* is also a helpful reference.

If a major party did not field a candidate for an office in the June primary election or a candidate has withdrawn from the general, municipal or special election ballot, there are procedures in state law that permit the party to replace the candidate. The rules governing how a ballot vacancy is filled depend on the timing and the reason for the ballot vacancy:

1) **Primary ballot vacancy.** No candidate filed to run in the primary election. A caucus must be held or, if authorized by the county party, a county chair or central committee may make an appointment to fill a local candidate vacancy not later than noon (prevailing local time), June 30 before a municipal, special, or general election. The meeting of the county committee officers (chair, vice chair, treasurer, and secretary) for purposes of filling a ballot vacancy is not considered a "caucus" for purposes of sending a call of caucus to county committee officers or filing a copy of the call of caucus with the circuit court clerk prior to filling the ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-1-6; IC 3-13-1-9)
2) **Early ballot vacancy up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15.** A candidate nominated in the primary election or at a party's convention may withdraw for any reason up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a municipal, special, or general election. (IC 3-13-1) A caucus must be held or, if authorized by the county party, a county chair or central committee may make an appointment to fill a local candidacy vacancy not later than thirty (30) days after the occurrence of the vacancy.
3) **Early ballot vacancy after noon (prevailing local time), July 15** (**but before the thirtieth day before a municipal, special, or general election.** A candidate may withdraw, but only for specific reasons outlined in the section below. (IC 3-13-1-7(b)) A caucus must be held not later than thirty (30) days after the occurrence of the vacancy.
4) **Late ballot vacancy.** For specific reasons outlined below, a late ballot vacancy occurs after the thirty-first day before a municipal, general, or special election. In most cases, the county chairperson may make an appointment to fill. The county election board may or may not be required by state law to make changes to the ballot.

Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

Generally, an early candidate vacancy occurs before the thirtieth day before a general, special, or municipal election. (IC 3-13-1-1) State law dictates how these early ballot vacancies are to be filled:

- U.S. Senate early candidate vacancies are filled by the state central committee (IC 3-13-1-3)
- U.S. Representative early candidate vacancies are filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons (IC 3-13-1-4)
- Statewide early candidate vacancies are filled by the state central committee (IC 3-13-1-3)
- State Legislative early candidate vacancies are filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons (IC 3-13-1-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- Early ballot vacancies for local office (county, city, township, and town) and circuit court judge or prosecuting attorney candidate representing only a circuit contained entirely in one county may be filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons or may be filled by direct appointment by the county chair or county central committee if authorized by the county party membership. (IC 3-13-1-6)
- Early ballot vacancies for circuit court judge and prosecuting attorney in a circuit containing more than one county must be filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons. (IC 3-13-1-6(c))

As noted above, timing is an important consideration as to how a candidate vacancy may be filled. Should no major party candidate run for an office in a primary election, then the vacancy must be filled not later than noon (prevailing local time), June 30, before a municipal, special, or general election. If a major party candidate nominated at the primary election or a major party or Libertarian candidate nominated at convention no longer wishes to run in the November election, then noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before the election is a critical date.

A candidate nominated at the primary election or at the noted convention may withdraw for any reason up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15. The early ballot vacancy must then be filled no later than thirty days after the vacancy occurred. After noon (prevailing local time), July 15, and up to the thirty-first day before the special, municipal, or general election, a candidate nominated at the primary election or at convention may withdraw for only these reasons (IC 3-8-7-28):

1) Death of the candidate
2) Candidate moves out of the election district
3) Disqualification of a candidate under IC 3-8-1-5 (covered in a section below)
4) Court order issued under IC 3-8-7-29(d)

If one of the above circumstances apply to a candidate, then the early ballot vacancy may be filled within thirty (30) days of the vacancy occurring. (IC 3-13-1, generally)

To withdraw, a candidate must complete the general election candidate withdrawal form (CAN-24). Candidates for local office except some judicial candidates, including prosecuting attorneys, file the document with the county clerk; federal, statewide, state legislative candidates and certain judicial candidates, including prosecuting attorneys, file with the Indiana Election Division. It is recommend that the county clerk or election division notify the county or state party chair about the candidate withdrawal.

Please note: if a candidate dies, there is no requirement for the county clerk to notify the state or county party chair of the ballot vacancy. (This is different from the written notice requirement to fill an elected office vacancy.)

Late ballot vacancies are covered later in this *Manual*. The Libertarian Party and other minor parties can also fill candidate vacancies. (IC 3-8-6-17, 3-13-1-20 and 3-13-2-12) The Libertarian Party must inform the appropriate entity about its intent to fill ballot vacancies where no candidate was nominated at its state or county convention. For federal, state, state legislative, judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, the written notice of intent to fill candidate vacancies must be filed with the Indiana Election Division and include the offices that the Libertarian Party intends to fill. For local offices, the Libertarian Party must file written notice with the appropriate county clerk and include the offices the party intends to fill. The state committee of the Libertarian Party may then fill their ballot vacancies not later than noon, June 30, and file the CAN-22 form with the appropriate entity not later than noon, July 3 (In 2020 this date is moved to July 6, 2020, due to observance of a state holiday). (IC 3-13-1-20)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Caucus Procedures for an Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancy

Different caucus procedures are used to fill an early ballot vacancy *versus* a late ballot vacancy *versus* an elected office vacancy. Please take time to review this *Manual* and Indiana law to understand those differences. Late ballot vacancies and elected office vacancies are covered later in this *Manual*.

Notice of Caucus:

For caucuses conducted to fill an early ballot vacancy, the chair of the caucus has a responsibility to send written notice (CAN-30) by first-class mail to eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons at least ten (10) days before the date of the caucus. When filling an early ballot vacancy for local offices (except for circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge and prosecuting attorneys), a copy of the caucus notice (CAN-30) must also be filed with the clerk by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days before the date of the caucus. For state legislative candidates, circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judicial candidates, and prosecuting attorney candidates, the notice is to be filed by noon (Indianapolis time), ten (10) days before the date of the caucus with the Indiana Election Division.

Candidate Filing Requirements for Caucus:

For caucuses to fill a local candidate ballot vacancy, the candidate has a responsibility to file with the chair of the caucus AND the county clerk a declaration of candidacy (CAN-31) no later than 72-hours before the date of the caucus. If the individual is selected to fill the local candidate ballot vacancy, the statement of economic interest (CAN-12) must be filed with the certificate of candidate selection (CAN-29). (IC 3-8-9-5(1)(F)) However, it may prevent problems for a candidate if the CAN-12 is filed along with the declaration of candidacy.

For state legislative candidates, circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judicial candidates, and prosecuting attorney candidates, a receipt showing that a statement of economic interests was filed with the appropriate agency and the declaration of candidacy (CAN-31) must be filed with the Indiana Election Division no later than 72-hours before the caucus. The paperwork must be filed in both places for the individual to be a qualified candidate for the caucus to consider.

Caucus Procedures:

The chair of the caucus will determine if a precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus based on the standards outlined in state law. Essentially, if a precinct committeeman or committeeperson was elected and the precinct they represent is part of the election district, then the elected precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus. If the precinct committeeman or committeeperson was appointed, then the appointed precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus if the precinct they represent is in the election district and the individual was appointed at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred.

Generally, a vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson is **not** eligible to vote in a caucus to fill an early ballot vacancy, late ballot vacancy, or elected office vacancy. However, the precinct committeeman or committeeperson may appoint their vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson to serve as their proxy for the caucus if certain conditions are met. It's important to note that the vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson serving with an elected precinct committeeman or committeeperson must have been appointed to the position at least five (5) days before the caucus. The vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson of an appointed precinct committeeman or committeeperson must have been appointed to the position at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State law does specify members of the caucus must establish caucus rules, and with few exceptions, caucus rules are not governed by state law. Exceptions include:

- Chair may break tie; and
- Secret ballot is required unless there is only one candidate.

After the caucus, the chair must file the selected candidate's declaration of candidacy, statement of economic interests, and the certificate of the selection (CAN-28 for state legislative office; CAN-29 for local office) no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 3, (in 2020 this deadline is moved to July 6, 2020, due to observance of a state holiday) for early ballot vacancies because no candidate ran in the primary, or noon (prevailing local time), three (3) days (excluding Saturday and Sunday) after the caucus is held or appointment is made for other early ballot vacancies. (IC 3-13-1-15) Paperwork to fill early local candidate vacancies are filed with the county clerk; paperwork to fill state legislative candidates and circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge or prosecuting attorney ballot vacancies are filed with the Indiana Election Division.

Direct Appointment of Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

This section only applies to early ballot vacancies for <u>local</u> offices; it does not apply to state legislative early ballot vacancies. The county chairman or county party central committee may be authorized to appoint a person to fill a local candidate ballot vacancy (that is, countywide, city, town, or township local offices). (IC 3-13-1-6) To fill a ballot vacancy by direct appointment, the county committee (meaning a majority of the precinct committeemen or committeepersons and vice-committeemen or committeepersons of the county) must pass a resolution to give the county chair or central committee this authority.

If direct appointment authority is given, then a declaration of candidacy or statement of economic interests does not need to be filed with the county clerk or party chair before the appointment is made. The chair also does not need to notify eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons or file notice of the caucus with the county clerk. However, the appointment must be made on or before the deadline date for the type of vacancy.

After making the appointment, the chair must file with the county clerk the candidate's declaration of candidacy (CAN-31), statement of economic interests (CAN-12), notice of selection (CAN-29), and a copy of the party's meeting minutes noting the direct appointment authority or resolution passed by the county party.

Vacancies in state legislative and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, in a judicial circuit that contains more than one county must be filled through a caucus; state law does not authorize a county party or state party chair to fill these vacancies by direct appointment.

Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

A late ballot vacancy (IC 3-13-2-1) occurs after the thirty-first before a general, municipal or special election for a candidate vacancy that exists due to the:

- Death of the political party's candidate; or
- Withdrawal of a candidate who has moved from the election district; or
- Disqualification of a candidate under IC 3-8-1-5 (that is, a state or local candidate convicted of a felony); or
- Issuance of a court order under IC 3-8-7-29(d).

For local office candidate vacancies and most judicial officer and prosecuting attorney vacancies, the county chair shall appoint a person to fill a late ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-2-5) Statewide, state legislative, and federal offices follow slightly different procedures. (IC 3-13-2-2; IC 3-13-2-3; IC 3-13-2-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After the vacancy is filled, a declaration of candidacy (CAN-31), a certification of selection (CAN-35), and statement of economic interest must be immediately filed with the county clerk, if person is filling a local office vacancy, or election division, if filling a federal, state, state legislative, or judicial office vacancy. (IC 3-13-2-8)

A candidate filling a late ballot vacancy may not always have their name printed on the ballot. Please refer to the "Ballot Information" of this *Manual*.

Elected Office Vacancies

This section does not apply to a vacancy created when no major party candidate filed to run for office in a primary election or when a candidate withdrew their name from consideration before a special, general, or municipal election. Please see "Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies" or "Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies" for more information.

Should an elected officeholder resign, die, or be disqualified, state law allows a vacancy in an elected office to be filled. An "elected office" is a federal office, state office, legislative office, school board office, or local office, but not a political party office (such as precinct committeeman and state convention delegate). (IC 3-5-2-17) State political parties are responsible for adopting rules to address vacancies in political party offices and those questions are best directed to their offices.

Please note: elected office vacancies in federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, may be handled differently than elected office vacancies for local office. See IC 3-13-3 (vacancies in federal office); IC 3-13-4 (vacancies in state offices); IC 3-13-5 (vacancies in state legislative offices); and IC 3-13-6 (vacancies in county judicial and circuit offices, including prosecuting attorney and county clerk) for more detail.

Elected Officeholder Resignation

An office holder may resign from office by filing a written letter of resignation with the appropriate officer listed below. (IC 5-8-3.5-1) **In some cases, it may be necessary for a person to file a copy of the resignation with MORE THAN ONE OFFICE OR PERSON.** Political party chairmen or chairpersons should also be notified in writing by the resigning official as courtesy.

OFFICE	WHERE TO FILE RESIGNATION
Governor, Lieutenant Governor	Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Principal Secretary of the Senate
State Senate	President Pro Tempore of the Senate
State Representative	Speaker of the House of Representatives
All officers commissioned by the governor (state officers, judges, prosecuting attorneys, circuit court clerk, county auditor, county coroner, county recorder, county sheriff, county surveyor, county treasurer)	Governor
All other officers of a political subdivision (This includes all county, city, town, township, school board members, other local elected officials)	Circuit Court Clerk of the county in which the largest percentage of population of the political subdivision resides

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person or an entity that receives notice of a resignation and does not have the power to fill the vacancy must, within 72 hours after receiving the resignation, give notice of the vacancy to the person or entity that has the power to fill the vacancy or call a caucus. See "Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy" below.

Unless the resignation specifies a different time or date, the resignation takes effect when filed with the first office or person required to receive the resignation. (IC 5-8-4-4; IC 5-8-4-5; IC 5-8-4-6) A person submitting a letter of resignation may not withdraw, rescind, annul or amend the resignation without the consent of the officer or person(s) having the power to fill a vacancy for the office being resigned. (IC 5-8-4-1)

If a resignation has been filed with the appropriate person or office by a person elected or selected as a major party candidate, the political party can begin the process of filling the vacant office EVEN IF THE RESIGNATION HAS NOT TAKEN EFFECT YET. (IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-11-3) If the party fills the vacancy before the resignation takes effect, the individual selected fills the office without a "gap" following the effective date of the resignation.

Further, the state political party chair for state legislative office vacancies, or the county chair for local office vacancies, may give notice of a caucus to fill a vacancy prior to the date a vacancy occurs if the vacancy is the result of an officeholder taking a leave of absence for military duty and the officeholder taking the leave has filed the notice required by state law. (IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-11-3)

If the person or entity (circuit court clerk, for example) that receives the notice of a resignation fails to provide timely notice of the resignation to the person or entity with the power to take action to fill the vacancy (county chair, for example), then the person or entity with the power to fill the vacancy or call that caucus may fill the vacancy or call the caucus without receipt of the notice.

However, if the circuit court clerk provides notice of the resignation to the person or entity with the power to take action to fill the vacancy more than three (3) days after the circuit court clerk receives the notice of resignation, then the person or entity may fill the vacancy or call the caucus not later than thirty (30) days after receiving the notice from the circuit court clerk. This would permit a county party chair to fill a local office vacancy if the clerk received a resignation and failed to provide notice of the vacancy to the county chair or provides the notice of the vacancy later than required under Indiana law. (IC 3-13-11-3)

Death of an Officeholder

State law (IC 5-8-6) sets forth specific procedures requiring written notice of the death of an officeholder to be given to the authority that has the power to fill the resulting vacancy. The person who certifies the death of an officeholder shall state the information that causes the person to believe the officeholder has died; and certify, under the penalties for perjury, that to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, the information stated is true. (IC 5-8-6-3)

The certification must be filed with the following:

- The governor in the case of the death of a person who holds state office or a person who is a judge of a circuit, superior, probate, or city court and the governor shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, fill the vacancy as provided by law.
- The secretary of state in case of the death of a person who holds a legislative office and the secretary of state shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, give notice of the death to the state chairman of the political party that elected or selected the deceased individual within 72 hours after the secretary of state determines that he or she is reasonably satisfied that the information is true.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- The circuit court clerk of the county in which the officeholder resided in the case of the person who holds a county, city, town, township, or school corporation office. The circuit court clerk shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, give the notice to either:
    - the person who must give notice of any meeting or caucus required to fill the vacancy caused by the death; or
    - the person or entity who has the power to fill the vacancy if no political party caucus is required.

The circuit court clerk must give the required notice within seventy-two (72) hours after the clerk is reasonably satisfied that the information is true. For officeholders elected or selected as major party candidates, notice is sent to the county chairman. For officeholders elected or selected as independent or minor party candidates, notice is sent to the body required to fill the vacancy. (See IC 3-13-3 through IC 3-13-10, generally) For example, in the case of an independent officeholder, it the entity with the power to fill the vacancy is the county commissioners or county council, then the circuit court clerk shall forward the notice to the county auditor.

An elected office vacancy resulting from death of the office holder may not be filled until the notice is filed with the person who has the power to fill the vacancy or the person who must give notice of the caucus to fill the vacancy. The period in which to fill a vacancy by caucus does not begin until the person who must give notice of the caucus or notice of the meeting receives the notice of death.

If an officeholder is removed by operation of law for conviction of a felony, a procedure to document that removal and to begin the vacancy filling process is established. The court hearing the case must file a certified copy of the sentencing order with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions. If the person's conviction is reversed, vacated or set aside, and the officer's term has not expired, the court must file a certified copy of the order reversing, vacating or setting aside the conviction with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the court's order must also give notice to the person who was selected to fill the vacancy before the court order was issued.

A court may include in a sentencing order for the conviction of certain misdemeanors described in IC 35-44-1 (bribery, conflict of interest and official misconduct) that the convicted person is incapable of holding a public office of trust or profit (IC 35-50-5-1.1). If the court includes such a provision in a sentencing order and it results in a vacancy in office, the court must file a certified copy of the sentencing order with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions.

Whenever a court enters a judgment removing an individual from public office the court must file a certified copy of its judgment with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions. (Citations: IC 3-13-4-3; IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-5-2; IC 3-13-6-1; IC 3-13-7-2; IC 3-13-7-3; IC 3-13-8-3; IC 3-13-8-4; IC 3-13-8-5; IC 3-13-8-6; IC 3-13-8-7; IC 3-13-8-8; IC 3-13-8-9; IC 3-13-8-10; IC 3-13-9-2; IC 3-13-9-3; IC 3-13-9-4; IC 3-13-10-2; IC 3-13-10-3; IC 3-13-10-4; IC 3-13-10-5; IC 3-13-11-3; IC 3-13-11-3.5; IC 5-8-1-37; IC 5-8-5-1; IC 5-8-5-3; IC 5-8-5-4; IC 5-8-6; IC 20-3-11-3.1; IC 20-5-3-3.5; IC 20-25-3-4; IC 20-26-4-4.5; IC 34-17-3-2; IC 35-50-5-1.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disqualification as a Candidate or Officeholder

An individual can be disqualified as a candidate or removed from office if the individual becomes **ineligible to become a candidate or hold an office because of failing to comply with a specific requirement under state law.** For example, IC 3-8-1-5 disqualifies a person from assuming or being a candidate for elected office (other than a federal office) if the person:

1) gave or offered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure the person's election;
2) entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony;
3) was convicted of a felony under IC 35-50-2-1;
4) has been removed as a judge or prosecuting attorney by the Indiana Supreme Court and seeks to be a candidate for the same office; or
5) is subject to the Hatch Act or Little Hatch Act, and would violate these federal statutes by being a candidate for federal office.

If a person is a voter of the election district a candidate seeks to represent, or a county chair of a major political party where the election district is located, and believes that a candidate is not eligible to be on the ballot, then the voter may file a sworn statement (CAN-1), with the Indiana Election Division (for federal, statewide, state legislative, judicial candidates and candidates for prosecuting attorney) or with the county election board (for all other candidates for local and school board office). The sworn statement must set forth the facts known to the voter as to why the candidate is ineligible. The Indiana Election Commission or the county election board must then conduct a hearing to determine if the candidate is ineligible.

With regard to officeholders, IC 5-8-3-1 prohibits anyone from serving as a public officer in Indiana (not a federal office) who has been ***convicted*** of:

1) evading the Selective Service Act of the United States;
2) engaging in any conspiracy or attempt to defraud the United States government;
3) any seditious utterances in violation of any of the laws of the United States; and
4) any other crime against the laws of the United States where the sentence imposed exceeds six (6) months.

Other statutes disqualify a person from holding office if the individual has been convicted of a felony (IC 5-8-1-38), is habitually intoxicated (IC 5-8-2-1), or fails to reside in the election district that the person represents. (IC 36-2-3-5, for example)

A public officer convicted of a felony while in office is removed from office by operation of law when the conviction of the person for the felony is publicly announced by a jury or the court. (IC 5-8-1-38) In other cases, if an elected official does not meet these requirements**, then an interested person can file a lawsuit in court to have the official removed. The court must decide whether the complaints made by the interested person are true, and whether or not the official should be removed from office.** A county council, city council and town council can also remove a county commissioner or city or town council member from office in certain cases. (IC 5-8-5; IC 36-2-2-5; IC 36-4-6-6)

A court may expunge records concerning minor Level 6 (formerly Class D) felony convictions, and some more serious felony convictions, under certain circumstances. If an expungement petition is granted, the civil rights of a person whose conviction has been expunged are restored, including the right to hold public office.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Democratic or Republican Officeholder

To determine which statutes apply to filling a vacated office, the first determination to be made is whether the elected officeholder vacating the office was elected as a Democrat or Republican. If a local elected office holder was elected as a member of either the Democratic or Republican Party, or was selected by the Democratic or Republican Party to fill an earlier vacancy in the office, then Indiana Code 3-13-11 applies. IC 3-13-11 outlines the procedures for calling a caucus of precinct committeemen to fill a vacant elected office.

The chair of the caucus must send a notice to all eligible people who can participate in the caucus at least ten (10) days before the caucus. There is no state-prescribed form for the notice of caucus to fill an elected office vacancy. However, the written notice must be sent via first class mail and state the name of the chair of the caucus, the purpose of the meeting, and the date, time, and location of the caucus. (IC 3-13-11-4)

An *elected* precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in the caucus regardless of when the vacancy occurred. An *appointed* precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in a caucus to fill an elected office if the appointed precinct committeeman had served as a committeeman thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred. (IC 3-13-11-5)

Generally, a vice-committeeman is **not** eligible to vote in a caucus unless serving as proxy for their committeeperson. In order to qualify to be a proxy for an appointed precinct committeeperson, a vice committeeman must be appointed to the position at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred. A vice committeeman of an elected committeeman is eligible to serve as proxy if vice committeeman was appointed at least five (5) days before the caucus. (IC 3-13-11-9)

Candidates must submit a declaration of candidacy (CEB-5) not later than 72 hours before the caucus is to be held. At the caucus, members must adopt rules of the caucus. State law does not provide much direction for these rules other than the following:

1) The chair of the caucus may break all ties;
2) A majority vote of those voting for a candidate is required to select a candidate; and
3) Voting for a candidate shall be done by secret ballot if there is more than one candidate.

After the caucus has filled the vacancy for a local office (that is, county, city, town, or township office), the chair must file with the county clerk a “certificate of appointment to fill a local elected office by precinct committeeman caucus” (CEB-4) no later than noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days after the caucus is held. While a statement of economic interests (CAN-12) does not need to be filed with the CEB-4 certificate, new office holders should be reminded the CAN-12 document must be filed no later than 60-days after assuming office.

Caucus Exception: If only one (1) precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in the caucus to fill a local office vacancy (IC 3-13-11-5(c)) or if the members attending a caucus do not constitute a quorum (IC 3-13-11-8(b)), a chairman may make a direct appointment to fill an elected office vacancy. The chair must file a “certificate of appointment to fill a local elected office by a county chairman of a major political party” (CEB-3) no later than noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days after the appointment is made.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Libertarian, Independent, or Minor Party Candidate

If the elected officeholder was **not** elected as a Democrat or Republican, refer to the appropriate chapter in IC 3-13. IC 3-13-7 pertains to county office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican. IC 3-13-8 applies to city office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican. IC 3-13-9 applies to town office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican. IC 3-13-10 applies to township office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican. These chapters also apply if the vacating officer was not "selected" to fill an earlier vacancy by a party caucus.

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a School Board Member

In Indiana, state law defines two kinds of school corporations: metropolitan school district or community school corporation. A community school corporation is the more common configuration, though it's best to confirm as the way a vacancy is filled differs. Should an elected or appointed school board member resign or die, the resignation or notice of death should be sent to the county clerk, who will then notify the school board of the vacancy. (IC 5-8-3.5-1; IC 5-8-6)

School Board Vacancy in a Metropolitan School District: If a vacancy on a school board occurs for any reason, including an insufficient number of petitions for candidates being filed, and regardless of whether the vacating member was elected or appointed, the remaining members of the board, whether or not a majority of the board, shall by a majority vote fill the vacancy by:

1) Appointing a person from the board member district from which the person who vacated the board was elected; or
2) If the person was appointed, appointing a person from the board member district from which the last elected predecessor of the person was elected.

If a majority of the remaining members of the board are unable to agree or the board fails to act within thirty (30) days after a vacancy occurs, the judge of the circuit court in the county where the majority of registered voters of the metropolitan school district reside shall make the appointment. (IC 20-23-7-8.1(h))

Further, at a general election held on the earlier of:

1) More than sixty (60) days after an elected board member vacates membership on the board; or
2) Immediately before the end of the term for which the vacating member was elected;

a successor to a board member appointed under IC 20-23-7-8.1(h) shall be elected. Unless the successor takes office at the end of the term of the vacating member, the member shall serve only for the balance of the vacating member's term.

In an election for a successor board member to fill a vacancy for a two (2) year balance of a term, candidates for board membership need not file for or with reference to the vacancy. However, as required by IC 3-11-2, candidates for at-large seats must be distinguished on the ballot from candidates for district seats. If there is more than one (1) at-large seat on the ballot due to this vacancy, the elected candidate who receives the fewest votes at the election at which the successor is elected shall serve for a two (2) year term. (IC 20-23-7-8.1(i))

School Board Vacancy in a Community School Corporation: A vacancy on the governing body shall be filled by the governing body as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs. A member chosen by the governing body to fill a vacancy holds office for the remainder of the term. (IC 20-23-4-35(d))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Acting Officeholder During Vacancy

State law specifies who serves as the acting officeholder until the vacancy is filled using these procedures. If a circuit, county, city, town, or township office (other than judge or township board member) has a chief deputy employee, that employee temporarily assumes the duties of the office after taking the required oath. (IC 3-13-11-12; IC 5-4-1-1) If there is no chief deputy employee in a local government office (or that person declines or is ineligible to serve), then the office is temporarily filled by another officer designated by state law, or individual appointed to fill that office on a temporary basis. See IC 3-13-11-13 through 3-13-11-17 for details depending on the type of office vacancy involved.

Recall and Impeachment

A **"recall"** refers to a special election held to decide if an elected official should be removed from office before the date that the official's term is scheduled to end**. Indiana does not allow for recall elections.** Although some other states do permit recall elections, the Indiana General Assembly has not enacted legislation to permit recall elections.

"Impeachment" is the removal of a person from office by the state legislature or a circuit court for committing a crime. (IC 5-8-1) An official cannot be impeached for making an unpopular or an unwise decision according to popular opinion.

Oaths of Office

The Indiana Constitution provides that every person elected or appointed to an office under the Constitution must take an oath before assuming his or her duties. A written oath of office is to be filed with the appropriate agency (IC 5-4-1-2), and certain offices must file the oath no later than thirty (30) days after assuming office. (IC 5-4-1-1.2) Oaths for local office are to be filed with the county election board; oaths for judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and statewide office holders file with the Indiana Election Division. Members of the Indiana General Assembly are sworn-in on Organization Day (usually two weeks following each general election), and the oath is recorded in the journals of the respective Houses for that day's session. Federal officeholders take an oath of office as established by federal law.

IC 33-42-9-7 states that any of the following officials can administer an oath:

> The Secretary of State of Indiana, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, Official Court Reporters, Justices and Judges of an Indiana court, Judges of United States District Courts and their commissioners (in the court's jurisdiction), County Auditors, Mayors, City Clerks, City or Town Clerk-Treasurers, township trustees, Circuit Court Clerks and Master Commissioners, (in their respective counties, cities, towns and townships), State Senators and State Representatives (anywhere within Indiana), and the adjutant general of the Indiana National Guard, specific active duty members, reserve duty members, or civilian employees of the Indiana National Guard, for any purpose related to the service of an active or reserve duty member of the Indiana National Guard.

A member of the Indiana Election Commission, a co-director of the election division, or an employee of the election division may also administer oaths. (IC 33-42-9-7(11). Prosecuting attorneys and their deputies can also administer oaths. (IC 33-39-2-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Except for school board members, there is no specific form for the oath set forth in state statute though the Indiana Election Division has forms available. However, the following form should be sufficient in most situations:

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the State of Indiana and the Constitution of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of *(name of the office),* according to law.

_____
Signature of Officeholder

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on this _____day of _____, 20_____:

_____ _____
Signature of Person Administering Oath | Printed Name of Person Administering Oath

NOTES: The person administering the oath must give the person taking the oath a copy of the oath. (IC 5-4-1-2) A notary public or an official authorized to administer oaths may also be required to add documentation indicating their county of residence and when their term of office or commission expires.

The special form of the oath for school board members can be found at IC 20-26-4-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAMPAIGN FINANCE ISSUES

Nearly all candidates for elected office are responsible for the establishment of a principal candidate's committee and periodic financial disclosure reports throughout an election year. Indiana Code 3-9 pertains to the administration of the campaign finance laws, and IC 3-9-1-1 states that the campaign finance laws apply to all candidates' committees, regular party committees, political action committees and legislative caucus committees.

There are a few entities that ARE NOT required to organize a campaign finance committee and file reports with either the Indiana Election Division or individual county election boards. Those exceptions are:

- Candidates for local offices for which the annual compensation is less than $5,000, and who do not receive more than $500 in contributions or spend more than $500 campaigning for the office;
- Candidates for school board offices, unless the candidate receives more than $500 in contributions or spends more than $500 campaigning for the office;
- Candidates for election for precinct committeeman or delegate to a state convention;
- Auxiliary party organizations as defined by IC 3-5-2-2.5; and
- Candidates for federal office (U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives), who are subject to federal law and file with the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

This *Manual* broadly covers campaign finance issues. For more detailed analysis, please review the current version of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* or the Indiana Campaign Finance Act (IC 3-9).

Committee Types

In Indiana, there are three types of campaign finance committees: candidate, regular party, and political action. A candidate's committee files the (CFA-1) statement of organization; a regular party committee files the (CFA-3) statement of organization; and a political action committee (PAC) files the (CFA-2) statement of organization to establish their campaign finance committee. The location – county clerk's office or election division – where the forms and campaign finance reports are to be filed are noted below.

Candidate's Committee

Announcements that a person is running for a specific state or local office do not automatically make the individual a candidate for the purposes of the Indiana Campaign Finance Act! Rather, an individual becomes a "candidate" for that purpose when the individual, the candidate's committee, or a person acting with the consent of the individual raises or spends money toward campaigning for the office or, in most cases, files a declaration of candidacy for their name to appear on the ballot. The salary for the elected office also is a factor in determining when a candidate's committee must be established.

In a year where the office is **not** on the ballot, a candidate running for an office paying more than $5,000 is required to file a (CFA-1) and open their campaign committee when the committee receives more than $100 in contributions or makes more than $100 in expenditures.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a year where the office is **on** the ballot, the candidate running for an office paying more than $5,000 must file a (CFA-1) by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the committee receives more than $100 in contributions or makes more than $100 in expenditures, or noon (prevailing local time), seven (7) days after the candidate filing deadline, whichever occurs first. This requirement applies even if the candidate does not intend to raise or spend $100 toward running for office! Should a candidate running for an office paying at least a $5,000 salary fail to open a campaign finance committee, the county election board must administratively open a candidate committee naming the candidate the chair and treasurer of the committee. A candidate's committee opened by administrative action is still subject to the campaign finance deadlines and any enforcement action taken by the county election board for delinquent or defective reports.

A candidate running for an office paying less than $5,000 or school board must open a candidate's committee when the committee receives more than $500 in contributions or makes more than $500 in expenditures. These two categories of candidates are not required to open a committee after filing a declaration of candidacy; rather, the $500 threshold amount serves as the trigger to open a committee regardless if the office is on the ballot or not.

Please do not confuse opening a campaign finance committee with filing a declaration of candidacy! Opening a candidate's committee means an individual is planning to raise or spend money toward running for an office or has already met the threshold dollar amount to open a committee. Filing a statement of organization (CFA-1) does not place a person's name on the ballot; instead, a declaration of candidacy must be filed when candidate filing opens. See "Candidates & Office Holders" section of this *Manual* for more information.

As noted above, a candidate who raises or spends more than the threshold amount is required to open a campaign finance committee. This is true even if the office the person desires to be a candidate is not on the ballot during that calendar year. For example, Sally raises $150 toward running for city dogcatcher in 2018, but the office isn't on the ballot until 2019. Sally must file a (CFA-1) with the county election board to open her campaign finance committee by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving the contribution. She'll need to follow the (CFA-4) schedule and file a 2018 Annual Report in January 2019, and also file her (CAN-42) declaration of candidacy so that her name is printed on the ballot should she be eligible.

Sometimes a candidate who has not decided whether to become a candidate for a specific office may "explore" a run for office and decide to raise or spend money toward the effort. When completing the (CFA-1) the candidate would mark "exploratory" and provide an explanation in the appropriate field on the form. Once the candidate files a declaration of candidacy, the (CFA-1) must be amended from "exploratory" to "principal" committee.

After a primary or general election, a defeated candidate may choose to disband a committee, but the candidate is not required to do so. However, if a candidate keeps a committee open then the committee is required to continue filing reports (at least on an annual basis every January). A candidate should carefully weigh the decision of keeping a committee open and continuing with reporting requirements or closing the committee.

Candidates on the ballot will file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* outlines those deadlines in great detail, and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely, and must be considered delinquent. (See the "Enforcement" section later in this *Manual*.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Candidate Committees: Where to File Campaign Finance Documents

Federal Office	Federal Election Commission
Statewide, state legislative	Indiana Election Division
Judicial office, including prosecuting attorney	County Election Board
Local Office (county, city, town, township) & School Board	County Election Board

Note: Candidates for judicial office file a declaration of candidacy, (CAN-2, generally), with the Indiana Election Division or Secretary of State. Circuit, Superior, or Probate court judges and prosecuting attorneys file their campaign finance documents (CFA-1, CFA-4, CFA-11) with the county election board. In the one judicial circuit where more than one county is included, a candidate for circuit court judge or prosecuting attorney files with both of the counties that make up the circuit.

Note: candidate committees for statewide office AND state legislative office must file all campaign finance reports (CFA-1, CFA-4, CFA-11) electronically at campaignfinance.in.gov. (IC 3-9-4-4) However, a signed copy of any CFA-1 statement of organization must also be filed by hand-delivery, mail, email, or fax. Local candidates do not file any reports with the Indiana Election Division or online at campaignfinance.in.gov.

These rules generally apply to all candidate committees: statewide, state legislative, judicial, including prosecuting attorney and local offices and school board. Precinct committeeman and state convention delegates are political party offices, and not subject to the Indiana Campaign Finance Act (IC 3-9). Statewide candidates follow slightly different rules, and are advised to review the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* or contact the Indiana Election Division.

Candidates for judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, may be subject to additional rules as outlined in the Code of Judicial of Conduct. Please contact the Indiana Office of Judicial Qualifications at (317) 232-4706 or visit their website – http://www.in.gov/judiciary/jud-qual/- for more information. Campaign finance rules for federal candidates are administered by the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

Regular Party Committees

Political parties may be required to open a campaign finance committee if they raise or spend $200 to advocate for the support or defeat of a candidate or public question. Regular party committees use the (CFA-3) statement of organization, and files with the county election board or election division. A county party committee that intends to support a state legislative or statewide candidate is required to open a committee with the election division. If the county party only wants to focus on local races, then the committee should file with the county election board. County party committees that want to support federal candidates should reach out to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to understand their rules or regulations.

Political parties may have district committees, and if so, district committees would file campaign finance documents with the election division. State party committees file with the election division.

Regular party committees will file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The Indiana Campaign Finance Manual outlines those deadlines in great detail, and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely, and must be considered delinquent. (See the “Enforcement” section later

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

in this *Manual*.)

Political Action Committees

Political action committees may be required to open a campaign finance committee if they raise or spend $100 to advocate for the support or defeat of a candidate or public question. PACs use the (CFA-2) statement of organization, and it is filed with the county election board or election division. A PAC that intends to support a state legislative or statewide candidate or statewide public question is required to open a committee with the election division. If the PAC only wants to focus on local races, then the committee must file with the county election board. Political action committees that want to support federal candidates should reach out to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to understand their rules or regulations.

PACs file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* outlines those deadlines in great detail, and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely, and must be considered delinquent. (See the "Enforcement" section later in this *Manual*.)

Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee

A campaign finance committee must take certain steps to close a committee, namely a zero cash-on-hand balance and have no outstanding debts or loans. A committee may disband (close) by submitting a final report of receipts and expenditures (CFA-4) with the election division or county election board. **It is imperative the "Final/Disbands" box be checked on the summary page of the report.** If the box is not marked, then the committee remains open, even if the committee filed a report with a zero cash on-hand balance. An open committee will be required to file (CFA-4) reports, as required by the type of committee that was opened, until the committee is officially disbanded.

A special "final" report isn't always warranted. Committees may mark the "Final/Disbands" box on the CFA-4 summary sheet and also mark "Annual Report," for example. By marking both boxes, the committee is communicating to election officials that it is filing its annual report, which also serves as the final report.

If there are surplus funds, the committee may transfer the funds before disbanding to one or any combination of the following:

1) one or more regular party committees;
2) one or more candidate's committees;
3) the Election Division;
4) an organization exempt from Federal income taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code; and/or
5) contributors to the committee (on a pro rata basis). (IC 3-9-1-12)

The funds may also be used to:

- defray any expense reasonably related to the candidate or committee's campaign for office;
- continuing political activity, or activity related to service in an elected office; and/or
- to make an expenditure to any political party committee or another candidate's committee. (IC 3-9-3-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A dissolution and transfer of funds does not relieve the committee or its members from civil or criminal liability. (IC 3-9-1-12(g)).**On occasion, a candidate's committee or political action committee will cease to exist without filing the required final report. If this occurs, the county election board can act to administratively disband the committee (rather than continue to send delinquency notices and assess fines without any hope of collecting them).**

Under IC 3-9-1-12, no later than the last Friday in January of each year, the county election board is to review the list of open committees that file campaign finance reports with that office. If the board notes that a committee has not filed reports during the previous three years and that the committee had less than $1,000 of cash on hand, according to the last report filed, the board can begin a proceeding to formally dissolve this committee.

The board must send a notice by certified mail to the chairman and treasurer of the committee at their last known addresses. The notice must state that the board will conduct a hearing on a specific date to dissolve the committee. If the board conducts the hearing, and finds that the committee should be dissolved, then the board issues an order disbanding the committee. The board then arranges for the publication of a legal notice stating the name of the committee and the date that the committee was disbanded. The entire text of the order is not required to be published in the legal notice.

The process of administratively disbanding a committee takes some time, but can be worthwhile as a way to clean up campaign finance records maintained by the county.

Campaign Finance Administration

Each county election board or board of elections and registration must compile and maintain a listing of all campaign finance statements and reports pertaining to each candidate, committee and local public question. These statements and reports must be available to the public for inspection and copying no later than the end of the second business day following the day during which the county election officials received the filings. (IC 3-9-4-5)

The election division or county election board is required to conduct audits and field investigations from time to time with respect to reports and statements filed under the Campaign Finance Act, and with respect to an alleged failure to file a report or statement. (IC 3-6-4.2-10; IC 3-9-4-13)

County election boards are required to send notice to campaign finance committees that are delinquent (late) in filing required reports, and assess the fine required by state law. A hearing is to be conducted to allow the delinquent filer to provide facts and evidence to the election board to dispute the assessment of the fines. If it is alleged a campaign finance committee has filed a defective report, then the county election board must send notice to the committee and allow a 5-day period for an amended report to be filed. Please see the "Enforcement" section later in this guide or the Indiana Campaign Finance Manual for more details.

County election boards are often asked how a Report of Receipts and Expenditures (CFA-4) is to be completed by the committee. Please refer to the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual*, which provides information for completing the report in detail for each type of committee (candidate, regular party, PAC). Instructions for each schedule of the CFA-4 report are found on the back of each form, too.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Campaign finance reports may be delivered by hand, mail, or email. However, to receive reports via email, the appropriate office must have the capacity to do all of the following: receive email; electronically record the data and time that electronic mail is received by the office; and print out a hard copy of the report after the receipt of the email by the office. (IC 3-9-5-7) The Indiana Election Commission and each county election board must have adopted a policy to accept and receive campaign finance reports and statements by fax. (IC 3-9-5-7(d))

Campaign Finance Enforcement

Particular attention should be directed to IC 3-8-1-1.6 and IC 3-9-4-14, which details the specific duties the county election board must perform to enforce the campaign finance laws.

Civil & Criminal Penalties

The Election Commission or a county election board is required to impose a civil penalty for certain violations of the Campaign Finance Act, including delinquent reports and statements of organization, unless the Commission or county election board members agree unanimously to reduce or waive the civil penalty because imposing the penalty would be "unjust under the circumstances." (IC 3-9-4-19)

The Commission or county election board may impose a civil penalty upon a person for the following:

1) Failing to file a report required under the Act with the Election Division or county election board. (IC 3-9-4-16(c); IC 3-9-4-17(c))

2) Failing to file a statement of organization required under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(c); IC 3-9-4-17(c))

3) If a committee or a member of the committee disburses or expends money or other property for any political purpose before the money or other property has passed through the hands of the treasurer of the committee. (IC 3-9-1-20)

4) Making a contribution other than to a committee subject to the Act, or to a person authorized by law or to a committee to receive contributions on the committee's behalf. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(4); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(4))

5) Against a corporation or labor organization, for exceeding the limits on contributions under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(e); IC 3-9-4-17(e))

6) Against a corporation or labor organization that fails to designate a contribution to a political action committee to go to one or more of the subcategories under IC 3-9-2-4. (IC 3-9-4-16(g); IC 3-9-4-17(f))

7) Making a contribution in the name of another person. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(6); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(6))

8) Accepting a contribution made by one person in the name of another person. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(7); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(7))

9) When not the treasurer of a committee subject to the Act, paying any expenses of an election or a caucus unless authorized to do so by the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(8); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(8))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

10) Commingling committee funds with personal funds of an officer, a member, or an associate of the committee. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(9); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(9))

11) Wrongfully using campaign contributions in violation of the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(10); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(10))

12) Against a state legislative candidate or committee, for engaging in fundraising activities during a prohibited period. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(11))

13) Against a person who falsely represents in paid political advertising or campaign material that a candidate is or has been an officeholder. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(13); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(12))

14) Against a person who serves as treasurer of a committee in violation of a requirement set forth in any of the following state laws (IC 3-9-1-13(1) – a treasurer must be a US citizen; IC 3-9-1-13(2) – a treasurer may not be the chairman of a committee, except when authorized as a candidate under IC 3-9-1-7; IC 3-9-1-18 – a treasurer who is a candidate and serves as treasurer of another committee). (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(14); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(13))

15) Against a statewide candidate or certain political action committees which fail to comply with a requirement to file a campaign finance report or statement with the Election Division electronically. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(15))

In addition to the penalties of delinquent or defective reports, the Commission or county election board may assess civil penalties in the following instances:

1) A corporation or labor organization that exceeds the maximum contributions permitted under the Act is subject to a civil penalty of not more than three times the amount of the contribution in excess of the limit prescribed by IC 3-9-2-4, plus any investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or county election board. (IC 3-9-4-16(e); IC 3-9-4-17(e))

2) A corporation or labor organization that fails to designate a contribution to a political action committee to go to one or more of the subcategories under IC 3-9-2-4 is subject to a civil penalty of up to two times the amount of the undesignated contributions or $1,000, whichever is greater. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(g); IC 3-9-4-17(f))

3) A state legislative candidate or the candidate's committee that engages in fundraising activity during a prohibited period is subject to a civil penalty of $1,000 or two times the amount of any contribution received, whichever is greater. (IC 3-9-4-16(f))

4) A person who falsely represents in paid political advertising or campaign material that a candidate is or has been an officeholder is subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 upon unanimous vote of the entire membership of the Election Division or a county election board. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(h); IC 3-9-4-17(g))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5) A person who serves as treasurer of a committee in violation of a requirement set forth in the state laws discussed above is subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 upon unanimous vote of the entire membership of the Election Commission or a county election board. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(i); IC 3-9-4-17(h))

6) A statewide candidate's committee or political action committee subject to the electronic filing requirement with the Election Division is subject to a civil penalty equal to the costs incurred by the Election Division for the manual entry of data contained in the report or statement. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(j))

All other violations listed above are subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), plus any investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or county election board. Certain officeholders who have not satisfied previous civil penalties may also be subject to additional penalties under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-18)

All civil penalties collected are deposited in the state or county campaign finance enforcement account. The funds in these accounts may be available to supplement funds otherwise appropriated to administer the Campaign Finance Act. The funds in this account are also available, with the approval of the county council, to supplement the funds appropriated for the administration of elections in the county.

Criminal penalties relating to the Campaign Finance Act can be found in IC 3-14-1, and noted in the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual.* If the Indiana Election Commission or county election board determines that a felony or misdemeanor violation of the Campaign Finance Act may have occurred, the violation may be reported to the appropriate prosecuting attorney. The Commission or board may have the report transmitted to the grand jury of the county in which the violation was committed and present evidence concerning the violation to the grand jury. (IC 3-14-5-3) A prosecuting attorney is responsible for prosecuting criminal violations of the Act, and may file criminal charges following referral by a county election board. (IC 3-14-5-4; IC 3-6-5-32) The attorney general is authorized to bring a civil action such as a permanent or temporary injunction to prevent or stop violations of the Act. (IC 3-6-4.1-22; IC 3-6-5-32)

Delinquent & Defective Campaign Finance Filings

State law establishes the frequency by which certain candidates, regular party committees, and political action committees with an active statement of organization on file are to file a report of receipts and expenditures (CFA-4). A committee is considered active until the committee meets specific criteria to file a "final/disbands" report or is disbanded administratively. See "Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee" section below or refer to the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* for details.

The deadline for campaign finance filings is noon (prevailing local time) on the specified date, and reports must be filed with the county election board or election division by the noon deadline to be considered on time. A report received after the noon deadline is considered late and must be assessed the $50 per day fine. While a report may be sent by mail, postmarks have no bearing on the determination if a report is considered timely. An envelope containing a report that is postmarked on or before the deadline is not considered on time if the county election board or election division receives it after the deadline.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board and election division must notify delinquent filers of their duty to file a campaign finance report. A delinquency notice for a report must be given not later than thirty (30) days after the data the report was required to be filed. (IC 3-9-4-14) Should a county election board fail to send a notice of delinquency, the delinquent filer remains liable for a civil penalty in the full amount permitted by the Campaign Finance Act. (Please note, a county election board is not required by law to provide proactive notice of an impending campaign finance filing deadline, though a county election board may adopt such a policy to do so.)

In addition to providing notice to the delinquent filers, the county election board must also post a listing of delinquent filers in a public place or near the entrance to the county election board's office(s). The county election board MUST then assess civil penalties against *delinquent* filers in the amount of fifty dollars ($50) for each day that the statement or report is late, with the afternoon of the final date for filing the statement or report being calculated as the first day of the penalty. (IC 3-9-4-17(c)) Penalties accrue each calendar day with day one starting after 12:00 P.M. (noon) on deadline day; no exception is to be given for weekends or holidays. The civil penalty cannot exceed $1,000, plus other costs incurred by the county election board, such as certified mailing costs.

For a committee or organization that files a defective report, the county election board must send a notice stating that the statement or report is defective and allow the committee or organization five (5) days to correct any deficiencies. The civil penalty is $10 for each day that the report is not corrected after the expiration of the 5-day period, not to exceed a total of $100. (IC 3-9-4-19)

County election boards are allowed some discretion under Indiana law to waive or reduce the civil penalties established in Indiana law if the board finds by unanimous vote that imposition of the required penalty would be unjust under the circumstances. The suspension or waiving of all or any of the civil penalties will be made based upon evidence provided at a public meeting to which all interested parties have received adequate notification. Unless the board waives or reduces a required penalty, the board must be assess the penalty prescribed by Indiana law as noted above.

Disclaimers

An individual, organization or a committee who expends money or solicits a contribution to finance a communication that expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate must include a "disclaimer" in the communication. (IC 3-9-3-2.5)

However, the Indiana disclaimer law does not apply to:

1) Communications concerning election to a federal office (these are governed by federal law and regulations).
2) Communications about a public question.
3) Political messages on radio, television, or the Internet. (In general, state law does not regulate these media. For information about disclaimers required for state and local candidates for radio, television, or cable contact the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) at (202) 418-1440 or visit www.fcc.gov.)
4) Items where a disclaimer cannot be conveniently printed or would be impractical such as bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens, wearing apparel, water towers, skywriting, etc.
5) Committee checks and receipts only used for administrative purposes.
6) Certain communications *(direct mailings of 100 or less, similar pieces of mail, or communications by the PAC of a corporation or labor union requesting contributions from stockholders or labor union members).*
7) Disclaimer requirements do not apply to candidates for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate.
8) Disclaimer requirements do not apply to local public questions. (IC 3-9-3-2.5(a)(2))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Some examples of political materials and literature requiring disclaimers are newspaper advertisements, billboards, signs, posters, **yard signs**, *(whether homemade or commercially printed),* portable billboards, brochures, leaflets, circulars, letterheads and direct mail pieces sent to more than 100 persons. Type size and color contrast requirements are established as minimum standards for disclaimers. A 12-point type font size satisfies the size requirement for these types of disclaimers.

The color contrast requirement is met if the disclaimer is printed in black text on a white background or the degree of color contrast between the background and the text of the disclaimer is not less than the color contrast between the background and the largest text used in the communication.

Notwithstanding the above type size and contrast requirements, a disclaimer satisfies the requirements of law if the minimum type size of the disclaimer is 7-point type font size and the color of the disclaimer contrasts with the background color.

There is no specific location for the disclaimer to be printed, as long as it is legible. In mailings, the disclaimer should appear in a prominent location, but is not required to be placed on **each** page of a document. A disclaimer is not required to appear on the front or cover page of a communication if the disclaimer appears within the communication.

More information about disclaimers and enforcement matters can be found in the current version of the *Campaign Finance Manual*.

Campaign Finance Hearings

Pursuant to IC 3-9-4-17(l), proceedings of the county election board to enforce the campaign finance laws are governed by the Administrative Orders and Procedures Act. (IC 4-21.5) The county election board should provide at least five (5) days' notice to a committee of any hearing before the board. (IC 4-21.5-3-20) The notice should include a description of the time, place, and nature of the hearing. After the hearing, the county election board should issue an order reflecting the action taken by the board, including written findings that support the order. (IC 4-21.5-3-27)

The appendix of this *Manual* includes a toolkit. The kit includes samples of the following: delinquency notice, public notice, notice of hearing, administration of oath, "Finding of Fact" order, and an appointment of proxy. These forms are not prescribed by the election division, and county election boards may modify the text to best suit their needs.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER REGISTRATION

This *Manual* broadly covers voter registration issues. For more detailed analysis, please review the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or Indiana's voter registration statutes found in IC 3-7, generally.

Registering To Vote

In Indiana, a person cannot vote on Election Day unless the person is registered to vote. To register to vote in Indiana a person must be: (1) at least eighteen (18) years of age on or before the date of the general, municipal, or special election; (2) a United States citizen; and (3) a resident of the precinct for at least thirty (30) days prior to the election. (IC 3-7-13-1)

A person is only required to register once, so long as they remain a resident of the precinct and are not convicted and subsequently imprisoned for a crime in accordance with federal or state law. While voter registration is closed immediately before and after an election, the following registration deadlines are observed in Indiana: (IC 3-7-13-8)

1) Beginning December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday) after a municipal or general election.
2) Registration in the county voter registration office ends on the twenty-ninth (29) day before the primary election.
3) Registration reopens two weeks after the primary.
4) Registration in the county voter registration office ends on the twenty-ninth (29th) day before the general, municipal, or special election. However, if the 29th day falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, the voter registration deadline is extended to the following day.

If a county voter registration office receives a registration application during the "closed" registration period, the application will be retained and may be entered into SVRS. However, the application will be identified as "incomplete" in the statewide voter registration system until the application is processed after voter registration reopens, and the applicant's name will not appear on the poll list until the next election.

Voter registration prior to a municipal primary or municipal election ceases twenty-nine (29) days before the election and resumes fourteen (14) days after the election **only for those precincts where the municipal primary or municipal election is conducted.** (IC 3-7-13-10)

***NOTE:* There are special exceptions in the law for military and overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA).** A county voter registration office shall process a registration application received from an absent uniformed services (military) voter or overseas voter during the regular registration period AND until the *eighth* day before the election (IC 3-7-36-10) Some military voters and their family members may also register until noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day. (IC 3-7-36-14) See the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or *Military & Overseas Voters' Guide* for additional information.

When registering to vote in Indiana, a person does not declare any party affiliation, unlike in some other states. Registering to vote is a non-partisan function of government. Instead, a poll worker records the partisan ballot selected by the voter in the primary election (that is, Democratic or Republican), and this information becomes part of the person's voting history.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Age Requirement

A general election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in even-numbered years; a municipal election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in odd-numbered years. Therefore, a 17-year-old who will be 18 on or before the date of the general or municipal election may register and vote for candidates nominated in a primary election.

Should a special election for a local public question be held on the same date as the June primary election, then a special ballot must be created for the 17-year-old "underage" voter. While a 17-year old voter is eligible by state law to vote in the primary to nominate their preferred party candidates and elect party officials such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate (IC 3-7-13-3), they are not eligible to vote in a special election because they do not meet the age requirement. Therefore, the county's election board must print and distribute ballots or program a touch-screen voting system remove a public question from a 17-year old voter's primary election ballot.

Residency Requirement

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate or a person holding office. (IC 3-5-5) While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, or overseas.

Residence of College Student

For college students, they may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school
2) The address where they live while not attending school

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college, or during summer and winter breaks, is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. They may register at school, if they so choose. It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter solely on the basis that: 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution or; 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-5-7, IC 3-5-4.5-2)

Certain fail-safe measures may apply to voters who no longer reside at the address on their voter registration record, depending on when and where the person moved. The fail-safe measures are explained in detail in the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* and the *Indiana Election Day Handbook*. An individual meeting the requirements under the fail-safe statutes is entitled to vote a regular ballot on Election Day.

Residence of Person Committed to an Institution

An individual adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed.
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disfranchisement Due to Imprisonment

In Indiana, a registered voter who has been **convicted** of a crime **AND imprisoned following conviction** is ineligible to vote and removed from the registration rolls. An individual may not register to vote while imprisoned after being convicted of a crime. However, once an individual has been released from prison, even if on probation, parole, or home detention, they may register to vote and vote in elections. This law varies from state-to-state, which is why there is often confusion on its application. See “Disfranchisement While Imprisoned” later in this section for more details.

Voter Identification Number

Each individual applying to register to vote is ***required*** to provide a "voter identification number." This number must be the Indiana driver's license number (or, as indicated on the state voter registration form, an Indiana ID Card number) issued by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). If an individual does not have a BMV-issued driver’s license, the individual must provide the last four digits of the individual’s social security number as a voter identification number. **If the individual does not have a BMV license number or a social security number, the individual will be assigned a voter identification number by the statewide voter registration system.**

During an election, a precinct election clerk must explain the voter identification number to each voter and request that each voter provide (or update) the voter's identification number on the poll book. However, the clerk must also explain that a voter is ***not required*** to provide a voter identification number at the polls in order to vote. If a voter does give a voter’s identification number, then the county voter registration office updates the voter’s registration to include that information. (IC 3-5-2-50.1; 3-7; 3-7-13-13; IC 3-10; IC 3-11)

Address Confidentiality Program

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking, or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot (ABS-Attorney General). The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot. The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana’s public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) To a law enforcement agency, upon request and (2) As directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

How to Register To Vote in Indiana

In Indiana, a person meeting the requirements register to vote by submitting a mail-in (paper) state or federal voter registration form, by securing a driver's license or state ID card at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, interacting with another full-service agency where the individual may be receiving services, or using the online voter registration system or mobile app.

The voter registration deadline in Indiana is 29-days before a primary, municipal, general, or special election, except for certain military and overseas voters who may meet special eligibility requirements. Please read the sections below and consult the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details.

Registering to Vote with Mail-In (Paper) Form

In Indiana, individuals may register to vote using the mail-in, or paper, state or federal voter registration form. Both forms are available for download through the Election Division's website (https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/), and are to be made available at local county clerk's offices and other government offices as required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). Please note: The state law that required that voter registration forms be printed on durable card stock was repealed in 2001. Therefore, voter registration forms no longer have to be printed on card stock. (Statute repealed: IC 3-7-31-6)

It's important that an individual using a paper registration form must use the current version of the application, and the Election Division's web site will have the most recent version of the form on its website. An individual may also call the Election Division's office to confirm if the version number of the application is current. In addition, county election officials are given access to a list of state forms on or around the time the annual Election Administrator's Conference is held in December. Federal registration forms are managed by the Election Assistance Commission (www.eac.gov).

A paper registration form should be executed in ink or indelible pencil. (IC 3-7-32-2) An original signed form may be mailed or hand-delivered to the county voter registration official or the Election Division. Faxed or emailed registration forms may not be accepted as a "wet" signature is required. (IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-5-4-1.7)

It is imperative all of the required fields be completed on the form; those marked optional are not necessary to provide but including a phone number is helpful to election administrators. While overlooking some required fields will result in an incomplete registration, failing to mark "Will you by 18 before Election Day?" and "Are you a U.S. citizen?" results in a rejected application. Incomplete registration forms will be rejected before Election Day if the voter does not cure the defect on the registration. However, voter registration officials must make at least one effort to contact a voter with an incomplete registration so that the missing information can be provided. The *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* discusses incomplete registration processes in more detail, and election administrators can access training manuals and standard operating procedures through statewide voter registration system training portal.

Paper voter registration forms that are mailed and have a legible postmark date on or before the voter registration deadline must be processed by county voter registration officials. (IC 3-7-33-4(b)) This is true even if the registration form is received the day before the election! Paper voter registration forms that are mailed and have a missing or an illegible postmark date may be processed if received no later than seven (7) days after the voter registration deadline. (IC 3-7-33-4(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

On occasion, the Indiana Election Division receives voter registration forms. Forms are forwarded to the proper county voter registration official, and should be processed, even if received after the registration deadline, unless documentation is attached to note the form was not timely received. County voter registration officials who need to forward applications are encouraged to attach the envelope the form was mailed so the voter's proper county registration official can decide if a "late-arriving" form should be processed.

Finally, first-time voters in Indiana that mail-in their voter registration form who do not provide proof of residency (for example, a copy of a driver's license or utility bill with the residence address) will be asked by poll workers or other election officials for proof of residency at the time the individual votes, whether on Election Day at a polling site or when applying to vote by absentee ballot. This rule does not apply if the voter registration form is hand-delivered.

Special Procedures for Paper Forms When Conducting Voter Registration Drives or Similar Efforts

Often groups and organizations hold voter registration drives or political campaigns will go door-to-door to register voters. Indiana does not have special "registrar" requirements, so an individual or group does not need special permission to conduct voter registration drives.

Indiana voter registration forms (VRG-7, VRG-11) contain 1) a certified statement of acceptance to be completed by a person who accepts custody of the completed application before filing with a county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division and 2) a receipt to be detached and given to the applicant. The receipt and certified statement of acceptance do not apply to the federal mail-in voter registration form or the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA).

An individual who initially accepts a completed federal or state registration application from another person must submit the registration application to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receipt or the statewide voter registration deadline, whichever occurs first.

If an individual fails to submit the voter's application by this deadline, it does not make the applicant ineligible to register to vote, provided that all other registration requirements are met. Instead, the information on the individual accepting the completed application will be provided to the county election board for consideration of possible appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31.

A person with a disability who is unable to sign the registration form may ask another person to complete and sign the form on their behalf. Should this assistance be provided, the person assisting the voter must provide their name and address on the form underneath the voter's signature block.

Registering to Vote at the BMV

The National Voter Registration Act of1993 (NVRA),also known as the "motor-voter bill," requires BMV officials to offer an applicant attempting to secure an Indiana driver's license or state ID card the opportunity to register to vote. If a person registers to vote at the BMV, the information is captured at the time of the credential transaction and then forwarded electronically to the proper county voter registration official.

A county voter registration office shall process a voter registration application transmitted in electronic format from a license branch to the statewide voter registration system and is not required to receive the paper copy of the application from the license branch before approving or denying the application and mailing a notice of approval or denial to the applicant (IC 9-24-2.5-6). Refer to the current edition of the *Voter Registration Guidebook*, published by

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana Election Division, for detailed information regarding this process.

BMV staff is required by state law to ask all customers if they would like to register to vote. With the exception of credential transactions, a customer who desires to register will be handed a paper registration form to complete and submit to their county voter registration official. **BMV officials do not accept paper voter registration forms**; customers will be directed to the county voter registration officeto submit their application.

Registering to Vote at other Full Service Agencies

The NVRA requires Indiana to designate state offices that provide public assistance and services to persons with disabilities as full service voter registration agencies. If a person applies for services at any of these state agencies, the application is also considered a voter registration application, unless the person declines to register to vote or is ineligible to register. If a person registers to vote at a full service agency, then the application is forwarded to the proper county voter registration official for processing and approval.

Registering to Vote Online

An individual who is eligible to vote and possesses a current and valid Indiana driver's license or Indiana identification card may submit a voter registration application to a county voter registration office by following procedures for online voter registration. The requirement for an Indiana driver's license or state ID number only applies to the online registration system. If a person does not have an Indiana driver's license or state ID card, the person must register using a paper "mail-in" registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application) or through the BMV or other full service agency during an approved transaction, and provide the last four of their Social Security number or mark "none" and a voter ID number is created for the individual.

The secretary of state, with the consent of the election division co-directors, established a secure internet website at www.Indianavoters.com that permits individuals to submit voter registration applications, or an application for a change of name, change of address, or change of other information in the voter's existing voter registration record, along with information to establish that the individual is eligible to register online.

When an individual submits an application by using the website, the bureau of motor vehicles must compare the information submitted by the applicant with the information in the bureau's database listing the individuals who have a current and valid Indiana driver's license or identification card.

If the bureau confirms that the applicant does possess the license or identification card, the completed application and digital signature of the applicant shall be submitted by the bureau to the county voter registration office where the applicant resides, according to the information in the statewide voter registration system.

If the Bureau is unable to confirm the number entered by the applicant, the applicant will receive a warning message stating "Please review and correct all errors. There was an error validating the driver's license or state ID number you entered." An applicant will NOT be permitted to continue unless the Bureau is able to confirm the number entered belongs to the applicant.

If an individual requires assistance using the online voter registration system, the person providing the assistance should mark the "check if providing assistance to the voter" box and provide their contact information as requested.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An online voter registration application must be "signed" with an electronic signature in the manner prescribed by IC 3-7-26.7. After "signing" the online voter registration form, the applicant will see a confirmation screen that includes the time the application was submitted and a submission identification number. If the applicant provides an email address, confirmation the form was submitted will be emailed to the provide address.

An eligible individual must submit a complete application online no later than midnight, local prevailing time, 29-days before an election to be registered to vote in that election. Successfully submitting an online registration application does not mean an individual is yet registered to vote. The county voter registration office must process an online registration application in the same manner as any other voter registration application unless state law specifies otherwise.

A **mobile voter registration app** designed to allow Hoosiers to register to vote or confirm their voter registration, look up their polling place, get driving directions to their polling location, find out which candidates and public questions are on their ballot, track their absentee ballot application or provisional ballot information and contact local election officials is available. Apple users can access the application via iTunes from a mobile device or tablet by searching "Indiana Voters." Android users can access the application via their mobile app store by searching "Indiana Voters."

Voter Registration Deadlines

Except as provided in IC 3-7-36 for absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters, a person desiring to register or transfer a registration may do so at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration through the close of business on the twenty-ninth day before the election is schedule to occur. (IC 3-7-13-11) However, there are a few exceptions:

1) the online voter registration system permits a voter to register no later than midnight, twenty-days before the election;
2) mailed registration forms with a legible postmark dated on or before the statewide deadline are to be processed by county voter registration officials immediately and the voter be permitted to vote in the election (IC 3-7-33-4(b)); and
3) mailed registration forms with a missing or illegible postmark and received no later than the Monday after the statewide registration deadline are to be processed. (IC 3-7-33-4(c))

Sometimes a county voter registration official receives a registration form for a voter residing in another Indiana county. State law requires the form to be sent on an expedited basis, and it permits forwarding an optical scanned image of the voter registration form to the proper county, though the original paper form must be subsequently forwarded. The county voter registration office of the county in which the voter resides shall process the registration form and register the voter if the registration was timely received by the other county voter registration office or accepted by the bureau of motor vehicles or a voter registration agency during the registration period defined in IC 3-7-13-10, or is a registration by mail form received under IC 3-7-33-4. (IC 3-7-34-9)

Counties with registration forms timely received but processed in the period up to the election should consult IC 3-7-34-13, which describes the process to create a certificate of error if a paper poll book has already been printed or electronic poll book has been uploaded with the names of registered voters. Generating a certificate of error may be necessary depending on the timing of entry in to the statewide voter registration, the ending of the seven-day pending period, and the printing or uploading data to the poll book.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After a general or municipal (November) election, voter registration officials may begin processing registration forms on December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday). After a primary (June) election, voter registration resumes fourteen (14) days after the primary Election Day and continues until the twenty-ninth (29th) day before the general or municipal election. If the 29th day before a general or municipal election falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, the deadline for voter registration is extended to the following day. In the precincts where a special election is to be conducted, voter registration ceases the twenty-ninth day before the election and resumes the fourteenth day after the special election occurs. (IC 3-7-13-10) Special exceptions are made for certain absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters pursuant to IC 3-7-36.

For more information about processing voter registration forms, please consult the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook.*

Statewide Voter Registration System

The Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division maintain a statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to implement the requirements of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law.

In Indiana, voter registration is conducted pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). All voter registration applications (whether on federal or state forms and applications) must be processed at the county level and approved or rejected by the county voter registration office. County officials use the SVRS to maintain local voter records, though paper records and correspondence are to be retained pursuant to a records retention schedule.

The SVRS manages several data sets to aid county voter registration officials maintain and update voter information. The Indiana Department of Health and the Indiana Department of Correction make information concerning deceased voters and incarcerated individuals available to the Election Division electronically, and this information is shared with counties via SVRS hoppers. (IC 3-7-45-8; 3-7-46-4.1)

Further, the system allows county officials to track a voter's registration record status – active, inactive, or cancelled. A registration record remains in active status if the person responds to periodic mailings from state or county voter registration officials. If a voter does not respond to a voter list maintenance mailing, the voter's record is placed in inactive status. "Inactive" does not mean the individual cannot vote; instead, it's an indication to county registration officials that the person's registration record may be placed in cancelled status if the person does not vote at their registration address in any election over a two-year general election cycle. A cancelled voter may be able to vote at their registration address if certain fail-safe provisions apply. Please consult the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or *Indiana Election Day Handbook* for those details.

In addition to voter record management, the SVRS permits counties to run operational reports, manage candidate filings, file required reports to the state, and access training materials and guides.

Disfranchisement While Imprisoned

A person who has been **convicted** of a crime **AND imprisoned following conviction** is ineligible to vote while in prison and is removed from the registration rolls. IC 3-7-46-2 specifies:

> **"**A person imprisoned following conviction of a crime is disfranchised during the person's imprisonment."

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

This law prevents a person from voting or qualifying as a candidate while imprisoned after conviction of any crime. *However, a person who is imprisoned but has not been convicted (meaning a person who is imprisoned awaiting trial) is still eligible to vote or to continue serving or run for office*.

In addition, while a person may be subject to an order issued by a court, some orders are not considered "imprisonment" for purposes of this statute. More specifically, a person who is:

1) on probation;
2) on parole;
3) subject to home detention under IC 35-38-2.5; or
4) placed in a community corrections program under IC 35-38-2.6;

is eligible to register and to vote. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-13-6)

Through the statewide voter registration system, the Election Division forwards to the county voter registration offices lists of disfranchised individuals provided from the Indiana Department of Correction. Each county sheriff is also required to provide the county voter registration office with quarterly lists of disfranchised persons in the county jail. (IC 3-7-46-6; Form VRG-1) The county voter registration office must notify the person of disfranchisement by sending a notice (Form VRG-17) to the person's last known address. (IC 3-7-46-8; 3-7-46-9) After a person is released from prison, the person may apply to register to vote, even if the person is on probation, parole or performing community service. (IC 3-7-13-6)

Many of these issues are discussed in more detail in the current edition of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook*.

Voter Registration Documents as Public Records

In general, voter registration records are public records and are subject to examination and copying by the public pursuant to IC 5-14-3. Documents that are confidential and not subject to examination or copying by the public include: 1) records concerning declinations to register; 2) records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered; and 3) voter registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons. (IC 3-7-27-6) In addition, though voter registration applications do not request a full social security number, to the extent a voter registration application or record contains a full social security number the number must be redacted except for the last four digits. (IC 5-14-3-4(a)(12))

A county voter registration office shall, with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county in SVRS, act in accordance with the non-discriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board regarding providing duplicate copies of a computer disc or other similar record that contains voter registration information. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a duplicate copy in electronic form or not. If the policy does allow duplicate electronic copies then it must do so according to the non-discriminatory uniform policy. (IC 3-7-27-6(c); 5-14-3-3(g)) **The policy should be in written form in the minutes of the county election board.**

A person requesting any information out of SVRS from a county voter registration office must submit the request on State Form VRG-24. This form requires the requesting person to agree that the information will not be used to solicit merchandise, goods, services or subscriptions. The person must also agree not to sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fund-raising activities. In addition, if there is a cost for providing copies for records, the charge must be uniform to all purchasers (IC 5-14-3-8(d)).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list, report, or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the county voter registration office to create the list, report, or record. However, if a list, report, or record has been created, whether required by statute or not, it is a public record and must be provided unless it is subject to some exception under the Public Records Act. (IC 5-14-3-4)

Please see the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Record Retention

A county voter registration office receives many documents in the performance of its duties. These records must be retained for a period of time specified by the NVRA and Indiana statute. Also, a county commission on public records may have adopted a retention schedule pursuant to IC 5-15-6 that may apply to the retention and destruction of public records. However, this retention schedule could not provide for the destruction of records earlier than dates specified by federal or state statute applicable to the records in question.

The county voter registration office shall retain a voter's paper registration records associated with the address at which the voter is registered to vote until all of the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2).

For example, if a voter's registration is cancelled July 1, 2018, the voter's paper registration records associated with the voter's registration at that address may be disposed of as provided in state law and the county's retention schedule after November 7, 2020. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

It is critically important to always keep the voter registration application for any voter whose record is "active" or "inactive" until the registration is cancelled. Once cancelled for any reason (death, request for cancellation, voter list maintenance programs, imprisonment following conviction), the cancelled registration must be kept for two (2) years **after** the next general election is held after the record is canceled.

More information is found in the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* and later in this manual under "Retention of Election Records."

Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen

The county voter registration office shall provide the following voter registration information to certain county chairmen and candidates as provided by state law:

1) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the beginning of the registration period and ending sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election is to be forwarded not later than sixty (60) days before the election, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the period beginning sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election and ending twenty-nine (29) days before the election is to be forwarded daily and within forty-eight (48) hours of the data on which the report was created, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-3)

3) One (1) copy of the registered voter list prepared for the inspector of each precinct under IC 3-7-29-1 shall be furnished to the Democratic and Republican county chairmen, after the county election board receives a written request from the chairman. The copy shall be furnished to the county chairman as soon as the lists are prepared. (IC 3-7-28-4)
    a. As soon as the registered voter list is prepared, a copy shall be furnished upon written request to the county chairman of any political party that has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the next election; the committee of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot in the next election; and the county chairman of any other bona fide political party. (IC 3-7-28-5)
    b. To qualify as a bona fide political party under IC 3-7-28-5, a political party must file a certification with the clerk of the circuit court of the county that the political party is a bona fide political party together with verifiable factual representations to support the certification. (IC 3-7-28-6)

       NOTE: Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-3(f), additional copies of the registration lists for the inspectors of each precinct shall be kept open to the public for inspection and copying in the same manner as other public records under IC 5-14-3 at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration as soon as the registration lists are completed. (IC 3-7-28-7)

4) A list of voters who are mailed voter list maintenance notices under IC 3-7 to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-8)

5) Following the mailing of voter list maintenance notices and the cancellation of a voter's registration under IC 3-7, a master list of precincts showing all persons whose registrations have been cancelled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-9; IC 3-7-28-10) The master list of copies shall be prepared and furnished not later than fifteen (15) days after a voter's registration has been canceled under the voter list maintenance program. (IC 3-7-28-11)

6) A list of deceased persons whose registrations have been canceled to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-12)

7) A list of disfranchised voters (that is, individuals who were cancelled following imprisonment after conviction of a crime) whose registrations have been canceled to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-13)

8) A list of the names and addresses of all voters whose registrations have been canceled under IC 3-7 to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee participating in a primary, general, or municipal election. Upon request, the county voter registration office shall report cancellations daily and within forty-eight (48) hours after the day the cancellations were made, until Election Day. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-14)

County Board of Voter Registration

In most counties, the circuit court clerk is the chief voter registration official. However, state law does permit the establishment of a separate board of registration at the county level. Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe counties have specific statutes requiring the use of a blended board of elections and voter registration (IC 3-6-5.2; IC 3-6-5.4; IC 3-6-5.3); Marion County is required to have a separate board of registration, as it is the only county in Indiana with a consolidated city. (IC 3-7-12-2.5)

Except in Lake, Marion, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties, the county executive may adopt an order by the unanimous vote of the entire membership of the county executive to establish a board of registration or rescind a previously adopted order establishing a board of registration. (IC 3-7-12-4) An adopted order takes effect immediately, unless the order is adopted during the final sixty (60) days before an election, and then the order becomes effective on the day following the election. (IC 3-7-12-5)

A board of voter registration is made up of two persons, who are appointed by the chairmen of the two major political parties and serve at their pleasure. The members must be registered voters of the county, and serve a term of two (2) years beginning January 1 of each odd-numbered year and until the person's successor is appointed and qualifies. (IC 3-7-12-8; IC 3-7-12-9; IC 3-7-12-10)

Additional information county administration of voter registration can be found in IC 3-7-12, generally.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTING SYSTEMS & POLLBOOKS

Voting Systems

Indiana law permits three types of voting systems: optical scan ballot card, direct record electronic voting system, and hand-counted paper ballots. The distinction in voting equipment is important because it determines the method by which a voter casts their ballot.

Some counties use a ballot card upon which the voter marks their selections with a pen, pencil, or other marking device. These ballot cards are "read" by an optical scan ballot card reader and tabulated. This is called an **"optical scan" voting system**.

Other Indiana counties vote upon a **direct record electronic voting system (DRE)** (or "touchscreen computerized voting system"), in which voters cast their ballot selections electronically. State law often refers to a "ballot label" when referencing a DRE system. Generally, a ballot label is simply each individual screen that makes up the electronic ballot. Beginning July 2019, Indiana law authorizes the use of a voter verified paper audit trail with a DRE voting system. (IC 3-11-14-2)

In some counties, newer systems appear to **combine features** of a touchscreen and optical scan ballot card system. These hybrid models permit a poll worker to retrieve the specific ballot style for the voter and allow voter to mark their ballot using a touchscreen-type ballot marking device. Some hybrid models require blank ballot card stock to be inserted into the ballot marking device and the voter's selections are printed on the card; other hybrid systems communicate with an external printer to print the voter's marked ballot. In either case, the marked ballot card is handled and reviewed by the voter who then inserts the ballot in to the optical scan reader for tabulation. Hybrid voting systems are considered an optical scan voting system (IC 3-5-2-33.9), and must follow this system's procedures under Indiana law.

On rare occasions, a county may decide to use a hand-counted, **traditional paper ballot**. This should not be confused with the ballot card noted above. While both are printed on card or paper stock, a paper ballot is counted by hand while a ballot card is tabulated by an optical scan ballot reader.

Voting System Certification Process and Standards

A voting system (a direct record electronic voting system [DRE] or an optical scan ballot card system) may not be marketed, sold, leased, installed, or permitted to be used in an Indiana election without first being certified by the Indiana Election Commission. Voting system vendors who violate this requirement are subject to potentially serious sanctions, such as civil penalties or revoking the right of the vendor to do business in Indiana for a specific period of time. (IC 3-11-17; IC 3-11-7-19(f); IC 3-11-7.5-28(f))

However, a vendor may display or demonstrate a voting system that has not been approved by the commission for use in Indiana, if the vendor complies with all of the following requirements:

1) The display or demonstration occurs at a conference of election officials sponsored by a state agency, an association of circuit court clerks, or an association of voter registration officers.
2) The vendor files a notice with the election division at least seven (7) days before the scheduled starting date of a conference sponsored by a state agency, or an association of clerks or voter registration officers that

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

identifies the vendor and voting system and supplies other information regarding the vendor, voting system, and the intended display or demonstration of the voting system.

3) Displays in all communications, including written communications, about the voting system that the system is not approval for use in the state of Indiana. (IC 3-11-15-49)

Further, a direct record electronic voting system (DRE) vendor may demonstrate an electronic voting system with a voter verifiable paper trail (VVPAT) even if that voting system with the VVPAT has not yet been approved for marketing, sale, and use in Indiana provided that the demonstration is made to a county that is currently using an electronic voting system provided by the vendor that does not include a VVPAT. This is an exception to the general rule that it is illegal under state law for a voting vendor to market a voting system requirement until after the voting system is certified by the Indiana election commission. (IC 3-11-15-49)

All currently certified voting system models, including specific hardware, firmware, and software versions, are certified for marketing by vendors in Indiana for a term expiring October 1, 2021. For a list of currently certified voting systems, see https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/2652.htm, or contact the Election Division.

To be approved by the Indiana Election Commission, a voting system must meet: (1) the 2002 Voting System Standards adopted by the Federal Election Commission; (2) the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines adopted by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission; or (3) the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines as amended by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission in 2015.

For new voting system applications, a vendor submits the IEC-11 form along with the $5,000 application fee to the Indiana Election Division and the application is considered for approval by the Indiana Election Commission. (IC 3-11-15-4) The application for approval of a voting system must state that the vendor has complied with the Indiana law requiring annual background checks on voting system vendor employees or contractors, and will continue to comply with the requirement during the four (4)-year term of the system's certification. (IC 3-11-15-7)

On occasion, a vendor may seek approval from the Commission in order to make changes to a certified voting system, which follows a similar process but uses a different form (IEC-1) and no application fee is required.

The Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), administered by Ball State University, reviews the application and supporting documentation, submits the system to a field test, and provides the Indiana Election Commission with technical assistance in evaluating voting system certification applications and related issues.

State law is very specific as to the requirements for conducting elections on a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system and an optical scan ballot card voting system. Counties may contact VSTOP to confirm the type of voting system indicated on the application for certification filed by the vendor.

Overvote Features

An optical scan voting system must be capable of alerting a voter that the voter has cast more votes than allowed for candidates, or cast both a "yes" and a "no" vote on a public question or judicial retention question. This capability informs the voter that he has made an error and describe to the voter how he may correct the error. However, the voting system does not have to inform the voter how the voter may correct the error if the information is provided **in writing conspicuously on or near the components of the voting system where the voter votes**.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A voter may ask that their overvoted ballot card be spoiled, and poll workers must issue the voter a new ballot. The spoiled ballot card is then kept sealed with other spoiled ballots. (IC 3-11-13-35) Sometimes a voter wants the voting system to accept an overvoted ballot or the ballot card belongs to an absentee voter. In this case, the voting system must be designed to accept the ballot and tabulate all marks on the ballot except where in the contest(s) where the voter has overvoted. In other words, all of the voter's selections on the ballot will be counted except in the races where the voter has voted for more candidates than is permitted.

NOTE: State law does not permit an "overvote" to occur on a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system (IC 3-11-15-13.7), and an "overvote" alert feature on a voting system does not apply to hand counted paper ballots. (IC 3-11-15-13.7)

An optical scan and DRE voting system must permit a voter to "undervote," though there is no state law requiring a voting system to alert a voter that she skipped over a race or did not cast enough votes in a "vote for more than one" race. If a voter undervotes, then the voting system is designed to tabulate all selections except for those where a voter did not mark a selection. In at-large races where more than one candidate may be selected in a contest, a voter may vote for up to the maximum number of selections allowed in the race.

> **Example 1 (Vote for One Contest):** Vicki Voter and Brian Ballot are candidates for dog catcher, which is a "vote for one" race. John Smith is friends with both, and decides to mark his ballot card for both candidates. The optical scan reader alerts John that he has overvoted in the dogcatcher race. John wants the machine to accept his ballot card, so the machine will count all races on his ballot except for dogcatcher where no votes will be counted.
>
> **Example 2 (Vote for Three Contest):** Sally Sloan reaches the "at-large" dogcatcher race on the ballot where she can pick no more than three candidates. There are five candidates running for dogcatcher, but Sally only wants to vote for two and makes her selection. Though she has "undervoted" in the dogcatcher race, the voting system is designed to count all votes on her ballot, including the two votes cast in the dogcatcher race.

Additional Requirements for DRE Systems

Ballot Review

Federal and state law requires that each voter who uses a direct record electronic voting system (DRE) to cast their ballot must be:

1) Allowed to verify who they voted for in a private and independent manner.
2) Be given the opportunity to change their ballot or correct any error made.
3) Notified before the ballot is cast regarding the effects of casting multiple votes for an office and be given the opportunity to correct the error.

While each DRE voting system is different, these requirements are usually satisfied by providing a review page of the selections the voter made on the ballot before they cast the ballot, or give the voter notice at the end of their ballot they can go back and make changes and require the voter to go to a final separate page on their ballot screen and hit a separate button to cast their ballot. (52 U.S.C. § 21081; IC 3-11-14-23(d))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

Optical scan voting systems have a "built-in" voter verifiable paper audit trail in that the voter marks their selections on a paper ballot card and then reviews it before inserting the ballot card into the tabulator. The ballot card is then stored in a sealed ballot box. A traditional hand-counted paper ballot has similar features, though the paper ballot is not fed on a tabulator and is instead counted by election officials after the polls close.

While a voter is able to review their selections on a DRE before casting the ballot as required by federal and state law, an electronic image of the ballot is stored on the system and there is no paper record that can be verified by the voter. Indiana law now authorizes the use of DRE voting systems that contain a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT).

Beginning in 2030, a county may not continue to use a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system unless the system contains a voter verifiable audit paper trail (VVPAT) that is certified for use in Indiana by the Indiana Election Commission.

A county may continue to use and maintain a DRE system that does not contain a VVPAT if the system is certified by the Indiana Election Commission, was obtained by the county before 2020, and otherwise complies with state law. While a county may continue to use an electronic voting system without a VVPAT until December 31, 2029, a county may not purchase, lease or otherwise obtain an electronic voting system without a VVPAT after December 31, 2019.(IC 3-11-14-2; IC 3-11-15-13.3)

Using "Grandfathered" Voting Systems

A county may continue to use an optical scan ballot card system or an electronic voting system whose state certification expired on or before October 1, 2017 if the voting system: (1) was approved by the Indiana Election Commission before October 1, 2017; (2) was purchased by the county before October 1, 2017; and (3) otherwise complies with the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and state law. However, county may not purchase, lease or otherwise obtain a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system without a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) after December 31, 2019

A vendor may not market, sell, lease, or install a "grandfathered" voting system in Indiana.

Vendor Restriction on Selling Voting Systems

A vendor of a voting system certified for use in Indiana may not sell, lease, or transfer possession of a voting system to a person except to the following:

1) an Indiana county;
2) the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP) established by IC 3-11-16-2;
3) a state or local government in the United States for the purpose of conducting elections in that jurisdiction; or
4) a political party in Indiana entitled to nominate candidates for the general election at a state or town convention conducted pursuant to state law for the limited purpose of conducting the nomination of the candidates. (IC 3-11-15-60)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Using Multiple Ballot Types in an Election

Along with optical scan ballot card voting systems or direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems, which permit voters with disabilities to cast their ballots independently and privately, traditional hand counted paper ballots may continue to be used in Indiana elections.

Most counties employ the use of at least two ballot types in an election. For example, a county uses a touch-screen DRE voting system for use on Election Day and during in-person absentee voting in the clerk's office. However, the county also uses ballot cards for absentee-by-mail voting, since a touch-screen machines can't be mailed to a voter. The county also uses hand-count paper ballots as their 1) emergency ballot should the DRE fail on Election Day and 2) for provisional ballots, since those may not be cast on a DRE machine.

Another example would be a county that uses optical scan ballot cards for Election Day and for all absentee voting. However, the county also makes available a DRE touch-screen machine that permits a voter with disabilities to cast their ballot independently.

Voting Systems for Voters with Disabilities

Each polling place or vote center as well as the clerk's office and satellite offices (if applicable) used for in-person early voting must be provided with at least one voting system that permits voters with disabilities (including blind voters, visually impaired voters, and voters with mobility impairments) to cast a ballot privately and independently. A county election board may adopt a resolution to authorize the use of an electronic voting system to be used by absentee traveling boards.

Public Test of Voting Equipment

Indiana law requires county election boards to conduct a public test of its voting systems (automatic tabulators of optical scan ballot cards and DRE voting systems) before each election, specifically before in-person absentee or "early voting" begins in the Clerk's Office. The test must be open to representatives of political parties, candidates, the media, and the public.

Public tests must be held no later than twenty-nine (29) days before the election. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-1) All counties must publish notice in a newspaper (as defined in IC 5-3-1-4) at least forty-eight (48) hours before conducting the public test. In addition, notice must be posted in an area where notices are generally posted outside the clerk's office (IC 5-14-1.5-4), and the media invited if a written request was filed not later than December 31 of the preceding year (IC 5-14-1.5-5). Public tests must be conducted similar to a public meeting held by the county election board.

The two (2) appointed members of the county election board shall observe the public test and certify the test as meeting the requirements of state law. (IC 3-11-13-23; IC 3-11-14.5-3) If an error is detected during the public test, the cause of the error shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made before the automatic tabulating machines are approved. (IC 3-11-13-25; 3-11-14.5-6)

If a voting system does not perform as expected during a public test, the county election board must attempt to correct the error and conduct a new public test as soon possible. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-6)

An additional public test may be required if the county election board determines that a ballot:

1) must be reprinted or corrected as provided by IC 3-11-2-16 because of the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question from the ballot; or

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) is an absentee ballot that a voter is entitled to recast under IC 3-11.5-4-2 because the absentee ballot includes a candidate for election to office who ceased to be a candidate and has been succeeded by a candidate selected under IC 3-13-1 (early ballot vacancy) or IC 3-13-2 (late ballot vacancy); and
3) ballots used in the original public test conducted were not reprinted or corrected to remove the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question, or indicate the name of the successor candidate. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-1)

If a county election board has to conduct a second or any additional public tests on the automatic tabulators or DRE systems scheduled to be used in an election then public notice of the meeting to conduct the additional test required under IC 5-14-1.5-4 must be given, but the county election board **does not** need to publish notice of the additional test in the newspaper under IC 5-3-1-4. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-2)

If the additional public test confirms the error has been corrected then the optical scan or DRE system may be used. However, if an automatic tabulator for optical scan ballot cards is not publicly tested or does not go through a public test showing no errors, then the tabulator cannot be used to tabulate ballots on Election Day and the ballot cards must be counted by hand. (IC 3-12-3-8)

Not later than seven (7) days after the public test (IC 3-11-13-22(e); IC 3-11-14.5-9), the county election board will certify to the election division that the public test has been performed according to state law. The IEC-9 form is used to certify the test of direct record electronic voting systems; the IEC-10 is used to certify the test of optical scan voting systems. While an email or faxed copy of the form may be sent to IED, the original must also be mailed or hand-delivered to IED for record-keeping purposes. Most Indiana counties will file an IEC-9 and an IEC-10, as the county will use an optical scan voting system for absentee voting and a DRE voting system for Election Day voting. A copy of the certification (IEC-9 or IEC-10) along with the materials used in the public test (for example, pre-audited ballot cards) are retained with the election materials and retained for at least 22-months following the election.

Immediately following the public test, the voting systems shall be sealed and prepared for delivery to the polling location. (IC 3-11-13-26; IC 3-11-14.5-7)

Detailed information in the sections below will help guide a county's public test on the specific type of voting system(s) used by the county. In addition, a public test "toolkit" with a sample timeline is available in the appendix of this *Manual.*

Public Test of Direct Record Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems

State law requires the public test to include:

1) The visual inspection of the voting system and ballot labels.
2) The manual entry of a pre-audited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for straight-party tickets, each candidate (including write-in candidates), and on each public question on the ballot in the precinct.
3) At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote in order to test the ability of the electronic voting system to reject the overvotes. (IC 3-11-14.5-5)

The Voting System Oversight Program (VSTOP) shall provide each county that uses electronic voting systems with a randomly sorted list of voting machines used in that county for the election. The list must contain not less than 5% of the machines used in the county. (IC 3-11-14.5-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list of voting machines to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test machines from the second list.

If VSTOP does not provide the list not later than seventy-four (74) days before the election, the county election board, not later than sixty (60) days before the election, must implement an alternative procedure for randomly testing at least 5% of the machines used in the county. If an individual attending the public test requests that the additional electronic voting systems be tested, then the county election board shall test machines from the second list.

Each voting system unit shall be tested to ascertain that the system will correctly count the votes cast for straight party tickets, for all candidates (including write-in candidates) and on all public questions. (IC 3-11-14.5-1(b)) If the voting system unit has multiple precincts or ballot styles configured on it, then the county election board is to test each ballot style on the unit in accordance with this section.

Immediately following the completion of the public test, the county election board shall enter the vote totals from the voting systems tested under this chapter into the component of the voting system used by the county election board to tabulate election results under IC 3-12-3.5. The board shall determine whether this component of the voting system properly tabulates the votes cast in each of the precincts tested under this chapter.

Public Test of Optical Scan (Ballot Card) Automatic Tabulators

State law requires that the public test:

1) be conducted by processing a pre-audited group of ballot cards marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question on the ballot; and
2) include for each office on the ballot an overvote to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject the votes.

Additionally, for ballot card systems that use a ballot marking device, the public test must include at least ten (10) ballots cast by using the headphone or a sip/puff device, so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question. (IC 3-11-13-24)

The Voting System Oversight Program (VSTOP) shall provide each county that uses an optical scan voting system to count ballots with a randomly sorted list of unique identification numbers for the voting machines that will be used during the election to be tested by the county. The list provided by VSTOP must contain not less than 5% of the machines used in the county.(IC 3-11-13-22) The list is derived from information counties provide to VSTOP in its election equipment database.

The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, then the county election board shall test more machines from the randomly sorted list.

If VSTOP does not provide these lists not later than seventy-four (74) days before the election, the county election board, not later than sixty (60) days before the election, must implement an alternative procedure for randomly testing at least 5% of the machines used in the county. If an individual attending the public test requests that the additional automatic tabulating machines be tested, then the county election board shall test machines from the second list.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Each voting system unit shall be tested to ascertain that the system will correctly count the votes cast for straight party tickets, for all candidates (including write-in candidates) and on all public questions. (IC 3-11-13-22(c)) If the voting system unit has multiple precincts or ballot styles configured on it, then the county election board is to test each ballot style on the unit in accordance with this section.

ePollbooks

ePollbook Certification

Like voting systems, ePollbooks must meet certain standards and protocols, which are reviewed by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), before the ePollbook may be certified by the Secretary of State's office and used in Indiana. VSTOP's recommendation to the Secretary of State for certification of an electronic poll book is required to specify:

1) whether VSTOP has reviewed tests of the poll book by an approved voting system testing laboratory (VSTL);
2) whether VSTOP has conducted a field test;
3) whether the poll book complies with the additional requirements set forth in the Indiana Electronic Poll Book Test Protocol approved by the Secretary of State; and
4) whether VSTOP has documentation of satisfactory escrow of the poll book's software, firmware, source codes and executable images.

Certification of the ePollbook system by the Secretary of State expires December 31 of the year following certification and may be revoked by the Indiana Secretary of State before then for good cause, such as failing the acceptance test noted below.

CEB to Authorize Use of ePollbooks

All vote center counties must use an ePollbook on Election Day pursuant its vote center plan established under IC 3-11-18.1-4. As a result, the county is also required to use an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and vote centers used as satellite early voting locations. (IC 3-7-29-6)

A county election board in a non-vote center county may adopt an order to provide an electronic poll book for use in the following ways:

1) Polling places, an office of the circuit court clerk (under IC 3-11-10-26), and at satellite offices established under IC 3-11-10-26.3.; OR
2) Only at an office of the circuit court clerk (under IC 3-11-10-26) and satellite offices established under IC 3-11-10-26.3.

In other words, a county who authorizes the use of an ePollbook for use on Election Day must also use an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and any satellite location. However, a county election board may only authorize the use of ePollbooks during in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and any satellite location but continue to use a certified paper poll list would be used Election Day.

In vote center and non-vote center counties, state law does not authorize the use of ePollbooks for travelling board or absentee-by-mail. In counties using an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting, the ePollbook will replace the ABS-In Person application, and the voter will affix their signature on the ePollbook's signature pad. (IC 3-11-10-26(d); 3-11-10-26.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An order to adopt an ePollbook must require the use of an electronic signature to sign an electronic poll book at an election rather than requiring voters to sign certified poll lists at each location that the ePollbook is used. The county voter registration office shall download the information required to be available on an ePollbook before the electronic poll list is delivered and installed as required by IC 3-11-3-11(b). (IC 3-7-29-6)

Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing at the county level is an integral part of the overall process of preparing a county to use ePollbooks. After certification, each county which has contracted for an ePollbooks system will conduct an acceptance test at the time of delivery. This acceptance test will focus primarily on the ability of the ePollbook to communicate with the county server in downloading and uploading appropriate data., The county is required to perform ePollbook acceptance testing before every election.

Additional information about an ePollbook and its requirements can be found in IC 3-5-2-2.7, IC 3-11-18.1-12, 3-11-8-10.3, and IC 3-11-8-10.4.

Marketing Uncertified ePollbook

A person may not market, sell, lease, or provide an electronic poll book for use in an election in Indiana until the Secretary of State has approved the application for certification. However, a vendor who has an electronic poll book not yet certified for use in Indiana by the Secretary of State, may display or demonstrate an electronic poll book that has not been certified at a conference of election officials sponsored by a state agency or an association of circuit court clerks or voter registration officers.

Before the display or demonstration, the vendor must file notice with the Election Division at least seven (7) days before the scheduled starting date of the conference setting forth the following:

1) The name of the person and each representative scheduled to display or demonstrate the electronic poll book.
2) The address and telephone number of the person.
3) The model name of the electronic poll book.
4) The name and manufacturer of the electronic poll book.
5) The date and location of the display or demonstration of the electronic poll book.

At the conference, the vendor must display the electronic poll book with a notice. The notice must be posted on the surface of the electronic poll book in at least 16 point type size and state that the electronic poll book is "Not Approved for Use in Indiana." Any communication concerning the electronic poll book made available at the conference must also include a statement that the electronic poll book is "Not Approved for Use in Indiana" in a type size that is at least as large as the largest type size used in the communication. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

County Election Board Responsible for Care and Custody of Electronic Poll Books

The county election board is responsible for the care and custody of all electronic poll books while not in use (IC 3-11-8-10.3).

Software Restrictions on Electronic Poll Books

A county election board is responsible for ensuring electronic poll books are used only for their intended purpose. Software that is not needed for the essential purpose of running the electronic poll book may not be installed on an electronic poll book. (IC 3-11-3-10.3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ePollbook Server

Information generated by the voter or the poll clerk as part of the process of casting a ballot, including the time and date stamp indicating when the voter signed the electronic poll book and the signature of the voter, is required to be kept on private server ***approved*** by the county election board. Former law required this information to be kept on a private server ***maintained*** by the county election board. The amended state law permits the information to be kept on a private server maintained by the county's vendor rather than on a server maintained by the county.

VSTOP performs the following activities concerning electronic poll books: performing random audits; assisting counties with contracts to procure electronic poll books and election equipment monitoring systems; and performing other duties related to the approval or use of electronic poll books as provided in state law or a contract with the state. (IC 3-11-16-4)

Detailed information about acceptance testing and other ePollbook requirements can be found on the county portal of the statewide voter registration system, as well as, on the Indiana Election Division webpage, https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/4059.htm.

Deadline to Deliver ePollbooks to County before Election

Unless a county receives prior written authorization from the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), any electronic poll book must have been delivered to a county election board not less than sixty (60) days before the election at which the electronic poll book is to be used. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

Delivery of Voting Equipment to the Polls

Electronic Poll Books

Before delivering electronic poll books to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative on the second or third day before election day, the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container. (IC 3-11-3-10)

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division (PRE-1) If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5)

A county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

Voting Systems

Voting systems may be delivered to precincts or vote centers at any time before Election Day by any of the following:

- the county election board;
- a bipartisan team of individuals consisting of at least two (2) individuals who are not members of the same political party as designated by the county election board; or
- a commercial delivery company contracted by the county election board.

A county election board may not designate, or permit, a person to serve on a bipartisan team or a commercial delivery company to use an individual to deliver, or have access to a voting system, if the individual is imprisoned (such as a county jail inmate), subject to lawful detention, on probation, subject to home detention, or placed a community corrections program.

Two members of any bipartisan team, or an authorized representative of a commercial delivery company, delivering a voting system must sign a certificate that contains the following:

1) a statement that the voting system remained in the custody and control of the bi-partisan team or company during the period between leaving the custody of the county election board and delivery to the polling location;
2) a statement that no other individual other than a team member or an individual acting on behalf of the commercial delivery company had access to any voting system;
3) documentation of an individual who received the voting system when it was delivered to the polling location or vote center; and
4) the written name and signature of the individual receiving the voting system at the polls.

The two members of any bipartisan team, or an authorized representative of a commercial delivery company, must file the completed certificate with the county election board immediately upon delivery. (IC 3-11-3-10)

County Voting Equipment Access Policies

The county election board is responsible for establishing access protocols for voting systems and electronic poll books, including specifying when variations from access policies are permitted. (IC 3-11-15-46)

The county election board may adopt a resolution by unanimous vote of the board's entire membership to establish a security protocol to secure the county's voting systems and electronic poll books. The security protocol must include an audit trail to detect unauthorized access to the voting systems and electronic poll books. VSTOP and the Election Division shall be available to advise the county election board in the development of a security protocol.

A county's voting system security resolution is effective when filed with the election division. If a county chooses to adopt a resolution setting forth an alternative method for securing voting systems other than the default security procedures set forth in state law, the county voting security resolution is confidential and may not be disclosed in response to a request for public records. (IC 5-14-3-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the county election board adopts a security protocol by unanimous vote of the board's entire membership, then the following specific requirements for voting system access do not apply to the county. If the county election board does not adopt a security protocol by unanimous resolution of the board's entire membership, then upon completion of the canvass of votes cast in an election, the county election board shall place a uniquely numbered seal on each voting system and electronic poll book used in the election to secure the voting system and electronic poll book and permit post-election auditing. The form of the seal and information contained on the seal shall be prescribed by the Election Division and must make it impossible to access the sealed part of the voting system or electronic poll book unit without detection.

A seal placed on a voting system or electronic poll book must remain in place except when the county election board finds unsealing to be necessary and orders unsealing for one of the following reasons:

1) To conduct maintenance on the voting system or electronic poll book.
2) To prepare the voting system or electronic poll book for use in the next election to be conducted by the county in which the voting system or electronic poll book will be made available.
3) To install certified voting system hardware, firmware, or software on a voting system or certified upgrades on an electronic poll book.
4) To conduct a public test of the voting system or electronic poll book required by state law.
5) To conduct an audit authorized or required by this title.
6) For the county election board to correct an error under IC 3-12-5-14.
7) When ordered during a recount or contest proceeding under IC 3-12.

The county election board shall reseal the voting system or electronic poll book immediately after the completion of the maintenance, installation, audit, correction, recount proceeding, or contest proceeding described above.

When the county election board orders the unsealing of the voting system or electronic poll book to prepare for the use of the equipment in an election, the voting system or electronic poll book may remain unsealed until the canvassing of the vote is completed after the election.

The county election board shall document when each voting system or electronic poll book is sealed or unsealed by identifying the following:

1) the serial number of each voting system or electronic poll book that is sealed or unsealed;
2) the date on which the sealing or unsealing occurred; and
3) the individual who performed the sealing or unsealing.

Election Equipment Inventory

Each county election board shall regularly provide information to VSTOP to update the inventory of voting systems and electronic poll books. Not later than January 31 of each year, the county election board shall certify to the Secretary of State using the IEC-22 form that the information set forth in the inventory regarding the voting systems and electronic poll books of the county is accurate, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the county election board.

The inventory system maintained by VSTOP shall include unique serial numbers to identify each voting system unit and electronic poll book and indicate the location where each voting system unit or electronic poll book is ordinarily stored. (IC 3-11-16-4; IC 3-11-16-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Reporting of Improper Access to Voting Equipment & ePollbooks

A voting system vendor or electronic poll book vendor shall file a report with the Secretary of State and VSTOP not later than forty-eight (48) hours after discovering an anomaly or problem with the voting system or electronic poll book due to technical or human error if that anomaly or problem occurs on a day other than Election Day. If the anomaly or problem is discovered on Election Day, the vendor must file a report with the Secretary of State and VSTOP not later than three (3) hours after discovering the anomaly or problem. (IC 3-11-17-7; IC 3-11-18.1-14)

The report must identify:

1) the nature of the anomaly or problem;
2) the number of counties, precincts, or vote centers affected; and
3) the vendor's preliminary plan to resolve the problem to prevent any impediments to voters casting a ballot or to the accuracy or integrity of the election process.

County Disposal of Voting Systems and Electronic Poll Books

Whenever a county wishes to dispose of a voting system unit or an electronic poll book unit, the county election board must first file a plan with the Election Division on the IEC-6 form. The plan must state the following:

1) the serial number of each unit to be disposed of by the county;
2) the method to be used for disposal of the equipment, including sale, transfer, or destruction of the equipment; and
3) that the disposal will occur in compliance with federal and state laws requiring the retention of election materials until the expiration of the period specified by those laws.

If the Election Division approves the proposed plan, the Election Division shall notify the county election board and VSTOP. The county election board may dispose of the equipment after receiving notice that the Election Division approves the county's proposed plan. (IC 3-11-15-59)

Voting System Purchase County Cumulative Fund

The legislative body of a county may establish a cumulative fund under IC 6-1.1-41 to provide funds for the purchase of ballot card voting systems, electronic voting systems, or electronic poll books for use in an election conducted by the county election board. The fund name must be called the "voting system purchase fund." In addition to complying with the budget, tax rate, and tax levy requirements applicable to other tax levies, the county can only:

1) establish a cumulative fund and impose a property tax for the cumulative fund; or
2) increase the tax rate for a cumulative fund;

after the proposal is adopted and approved in compliance with this chapter. (IC 3-11-6-1; IC 3-11-6-13; IC 6-1.1-41-2)

A county that decides to establish a voting system purchase fund must give notice of the proposal to affected taxpayers and hold a public hearing on the proposal before presenting the proposal to the department of local government finance for approval. Notice of the proposal and of the public hearing shall be given by publication in accordance with IC 5-3-1 and the county imposing a property tax levy to create revenue for the fund shall post a notice of the proposal and the public hearing in three (3) public places in the county. The notice must describe the tax levy that will be imposed for the fund. A county may levy a tax all taxable property within the county that may not exceed one and sixty-seven hundredths cents ($0.0167) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of assessed valuation.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county that in any year adopts a proposal under this chapter must submit the proposal to the department of local government finance before May 1 of the year the fund is adopted. (IC 3-11-6-9; IC 6-1.1-41-3; IC 6-1.1-41-4)

If the county adopts a proposal to establish a voting system purchase fund or, after the fund is establish, adopts a proposal to modify the tax rate of the fund at a public hearing, the county shall publish notice of adoption in accordance with IC 5-3-1-2(i) in a manner prescribed by the department of local government finance. (IC 6-1.1-41-3)

If least one hundred (100) taxpayers in the county file a petition with the county auditor stating their objections to the county adopting the establishment of a voting system purchase fund not later than noon thirty (30) days after notice of adoption of the voting system purchase fund is published, then the county auditor shall immediately certify the petition to the department of local government finance. The department of local government finance must, within a reasonable time, fix a date for a hearing on a petition that was certified to the office by the county auditor. The hearing must be held in the county where the fund was established. The department of local government finance shall give notice of the hearing to both the county auditor and the first ten (10) taxpayers whose names appear on the petition. The notice must be given by letter signed by the commissioner or deputy commissioner of the department of local government finance and sent by mail with prepaid postage to the auditor and the taxpayers at their usual place of residence at least five (5) days before the date fixed for the hearing. (IC 6-1.1-41-6; IC 6-1.1-41-7; IC 6-1.1-41-8)

After a hearing on the objection to the establishment of the voting system purchase fund, the department of local government finance shall certify approval, disapproval, or modification of the proposal to the county auditor. After this certification is made either a taxpayer who signed a petition objecting the establishment of the fund or the county against which a petition was filed may petition for judicial review of the final determination of the department of local government finance. The petition for judicial review must be filed in the tax court not more than forty-five (45) days after the department certifies its actions on the proposed fund to the county auditor. If the department of local government finance certifies a tax levy in an amount less than the county initially adopted in its fund establishment order, the may impose a greater tax rate for the fund in a subsequent year by voting to reestablish the fund using the procedure that was used to establish the fund. (IC 6-1.1-41-9; IC 6-1.1-41-13)

The tax levy must be advertised annually as other tax levies are advertised. (IC 6-1.1-41-13)

If the county considers it advisable after fund and tax levy has been approved, the county legislative body may pass an ordinance to reduce or rescind the annual levy. Additionally, at least fifty (50) taxpayers in the county where the fund was established file with the county auditor, by noon August 1 of a calendar year, a petition for reduction or revision of the levy approved to provide revenue to the fund. The petition must state the taxpayers' objections to the levy. Once the petition is filed, the county auditor shall certify the petition to the department of local government finance, and the same procedure for notice and hearing of a taxpayer objection to an establishment of the fund must be followed. After a hearing on the petition, the department of local government finance may confirm, reduce, or rescind the levy. The department of local government finance's action is final and conclusive. (IC 6-1.1-41-11; 6-1.1-41-12)

Revenue placed into the county voting system purchase fund may only be used for that purpose and does not otherwise revert to the county general fund after each year. But, if the county that established the fund decides that the purposes for which the fund was established have been accomplished or no longer exists or rescinds the tax levy for the fund, then the county that established the fund for may transfer the balance in the fund to the county general fund. (IC 6-1.1-41-14; IC 6-1.1-41-15)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT INORMATION

Ballot Layout

Generally speaking, the information on hand-counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, or direct record electronic (DRE) voting machines does not change from a primary to a general election. Ballot instructions, order and placement of offices and ballot standards are generally the same between the two elections, though there are subtle differences. For the primary election, the public question and office order in IC 3-10-1-19 must be followed.

Indiana law only permits a voter to receive a primary ballot that lists the candidates of **one party**. State law ***requires*** the ballot cards of each party participating in the primary be **distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable.** (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) However, state law does not require that **the primary ballot(s) be printed in any specific colors,** so long as this requirement is met. While it is optional for a party symbol is to be printed on an optical scan primary election ballot card, the party symbol ***must*** be used on primary DRE voting system ballot labels. (IC 3-11-14-4)

A box or line for two sets of poll clerk initials must be placed on the back of a primary, general, municipal, or special election ballot card and the precinct's number or designation. (IC 3-11-13-28.1) The clerk's signature and seal of the office must be printed on an absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-19; 3-11-10-27) In a year where the clerk may be running for re-election or as a candidate for another elected office, the clerk's signature may NOT be printed on the ballot. A generic seal must also be printed on the absentee ballot (IC 3-5-4-9). Those are available from the Indiana Election Division or the county portal accessible by the statewide voter registration system. DRE ballot labels are not required to have the initials, seal, or county clerk's signature when used for absentee voting at the clerk's office or satellite location, and traveling boards. (IC 3-11-10-26.2(f))

A county election board *may* require a voting system to display both the candidate's name and a ballot number or other candidate designation uniquely associated with the candidate. (IC 3-11-15-13.1)

Candidate filing deadlines dictate when a county election board will have the information needed to begin ballot layout. Please remember the Indiana Election Division also certifies federal, statewide, state legislative, judge and prosecutor candidates and any statewide public question authorized by the Indiana General Assembly to county election boards. State law requires the Division to submit this information no later than 74 days before the primary election and 74 days before a general election. (IC 3-8-2-17; IC 3-8-7-16)

Specific Ballot Requirements

In a county the uses ballot cards, the county election board must prepare ballot cards that are uniform in size, quality, and color (IC 3-11-13-11(c)). As noted in previous sections, state law requires ballot cards used in the Democratic and Republican Party primary elections to be distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable. (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) Ballot cards must be of sufficient thickness so that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back of the ballot. A ballot may also contain a ballot variation code to ensure that the proper ballot is used in a precinct. (IC 3-11-2-10(f))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In counties that use DRE ballot labels, the county election board must prepare the ballot label on the electronic voting machine by placing every office up for election, public question, and ballot variation code on the screen of the voting machine, for each primary, municipal, and general election. (IC 3-11-14-3.5(a))

In a June primary election, in those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, each county election board shall prepare and distribute separate primary ballots for each political party participating in a primary election at least equal in number to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of votes cast for the candidate of the party who received the greatest number of votes cast in the precinct at the last general election. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the board shall determine the number of ballots required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-10-1-12)

In a November general election, in those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, each county election board shall prepare and distribute the number of ballots at least equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of voters in the inspector's precinct, according to the poll list. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots that will be required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-11-3-11)

Cautionary Statement & Instructions

The following paragraphs apply to **all** ballot methods unless otherwise noted. A cautionary statement must appear, underlined, at the top of all ballots:

"It is a crime to falsify this ballot or to violate Indiana election laws."

In a June primary election, the next statement on the ballot should read: "OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT _____ Party (insert the name of political party.)

After the cautionary statement (and the "official primary ballot" notice, if the ballot is for the June primary election), the following instruction must be given to voters:

1) General instructions on how to select candidates and complete the ballot.
    a. In the primary, general instruction on ballot cards should include, "To vote for a person, darken or shade in the oval *(or circle, or square, or draw a line to connect the arrow)* that is associated with the person's name in the proper column."
    b. In the primary, general instructions on the DRE ballot label should include, "To vote for a person, touch the screen (or press the button) in the location indicated." (IC 3-10-1-19)

    NOTE: Instead of printing these instructions on the ballot, the above notice may be posted inside each voting booth as provided in IC 3-11-2-8(b).
2) Independent ticket instructions (Used only if there is an independent Presidential/Vice Presidential or Governor/Lieutenant. Governor ticket on the general election ballot): "A vote cast for an independent ticket will only be counted for the candidates for President and Vice President or governor and lieutenant governor comprising that independent ticket. This vote will NOT be counted for any OTHER independent candidate appearing on the ballot." This applies to a general election only.
3) Write-In instructions: "A write-in vote will NOT be counted unless the vote is for a DECLARED write-in candidate. To vote for a write-in candidate, you must make a voting mark on or in the square to the left of the name you have written in or your vote will not be counted." This applies to a municipal or general election only.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When using ballot cards, these instructions must be placed on the ballot below the cautionary statement. (IC 3-11-13-11(k)) When using DRE ballot labels, the instructions can be placed on a ballot label in the same manner as ballot cards or on a separate document posted in the voting booth where a voter can easily read the instructions. (IC 3-11-14-3.5(l))

Public Questions & Straight Party Devices

Any authorized public questions are printed below the voter instructions at the top of the ballot. Statewide questions must come first; local public questions come next. While state law does not dictate the order by which multiple local public questions must be placed, a general rule of thumb is to list them in the order certified to the county election board. NOTE: A state or local level judicial retention question is not a public question, and appears later on the ballot as covered below.

After the title of each statewide or local public question are placed these instructions, **"To vote on this public question, make a voting mark on or in the square to the left of the word "YES" or "NO".** After the instruction place any explanatory text for the public question and the question itself in the following manner:

(The explanatory text for the public question, if required by law)
Shall (insert public question)?

[ ] YES
[ ] NO

NOTE: State law now requires that a state or local public question is to be printed on a ballot without quotation marks surrounding the text of the public question. (IC 3-10-9-1; IC 3-10-9-4)

After all public questions have been added to the ballot, the straight party ticket option is then placed on a general or municipal election ballot. (Remember, straight party voting does NOT apply to a primary election!) This is a ballot option that gives the voter the ability to select one political party as a means for having a vote count for candidates of that political party on the ballot. In 2016, the Indiana General Assembly amended the Indiana Election Code to allow the straight ticket option to only count in elections for partisan office where only one person could be elected. A straight ticket ballot will not cast votes for candidates of that party running where more than one person can be elected ("at large" candidates for county council, city common council, town council, or township board, for example).

The following straight party ticket instructions must be placed on the general or municipal election ballot (omit this language in a primary election):

"(1) To vote a straight (insert political party name) ticket for all (insert political party name) candidates on this ballot, except for candidates described in (2) below, make a voting mark on or in this circle and do not make any other marks on this ballot.

(2) To vote for any candidate for an at-large office (insert county council, city common council, town council, or township board if those offices appear on this ballot), you must make another voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. Your straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for that office.

(3) If you wish to vote for a candidate seeking a nonpartisan office or on a public question, you must make another voting mark on the appropriate place on this ballot."

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a presidential general election, there must also be instructions stating a ballot cast for candidates for President and Vice President are votes cast for electors and alternate electors pledged to support the candidates. (IC 3-10-4-3)

The straight party ticket (and presidential elector in presidential election years) instructions can either be placed on the ballot above of names of the political parties or be placed on a separate document inside the voting booth where the voter can easily read the instructions. (IC 3-11-13-11(l); IC 3-11-14-3.5(m))

Following the instructions, the name of each political party and independent ticket, along with the party device (a ballot symbol chosen by the political party), is placed on the ballot. The ballot device (party ticket symbol) must be placed immediately below or beside the party's name. The party name and device must be of uniform size and type. (IC 3-11-13-11(l); IC 3-11-14-3.5(m))

Ballot Office Order

Immediately after the straight party section is the placement of each office up for election in the precinct the ballot is built. (IC 3-11-13-11(e); IC 3-11-14-3.5(e)) There are differences in office order between the primary and municipal or general election. For the primary election, the office order is outlined in IC 3-10-1-19. For municipal or general elections, the office order for ballot cards is set forth in IC 3-11-13-11(e) and the office order for DREs is set forth in IC 3-11-14-3.5(e).

When an office is up for election (in a precinct) it should be placed in the following order:

FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS
Federal & State Office
President & Vice President of the United States
United States Senator
Governor & Lt. Governor
Secretary of State
Auditor of State
Treasurer of State
Attorney General
Superintendent of Public Instruction
United States Representative
State Legislative Office
State Senator
State Representative
Circuit & County Judicial Office
Judge of Circuit Court
Judge of Superior Court
Judge of Probate Court (St. Joseph County Only)
Prosecuting Attorney
Clerk of the Circuit Court
County Office
County Auditor
County Recorder

FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS
Federal & State Office
President of the United States
United States Senator
Governor
United States Representative
Legislative Office
State Senator
State Representative
Circuit & County Judicial Office
Judge of the Circuit Court
Judge of the Superior Court
Judge of Probate Court (St. Joseph County Only)
Prosecuting Attorney
Circuit Court Clerk
County Office
County Auditor
County Recorder
County Treasurer
County Sheriff
County Coroner
County Surveyor
County Assessor

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS, CON'T
County Treasurer
County Sheriff
County Coroner
County Surveyor
County Assessor
County Commissioner
County Council Member (Single Member Districts Only)
Township Office
Township Assessor
Township Trustee
Township Board Member (Single Member Districts Only; Marion County Only)
Judge of the Small Claims Court (Marion County Only)
Constable of the Small Claims Court (Marion County Only)
City Office
Mayor
Clerk or Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of City Court
City-County Council or Common Council Member (Single Member Districts Only)
Town Office
Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of Town Court
Town Council Member (Single Member Districts Only)
At-Large Offices (Vote for More Than One)
County Council Member
Township Board Member
Common Council Member
Town Council Member
Non-Partisan School Board Office
District Seat
At-Large Seat(s)
Judicial Retention Questions
Justices of the Supreme Court
Judges of the Court of Appeals
Judge of Tax Court
Authorized local judicial retention questions
Local nonpartisan judicial offices (Allen and Vanderburgh County Only)

FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS, CON'T
County Commissioner
Single County Executive
County Council Member
Township Office
Township Assessor
Township Trustee
Township Board Member
Judge of the Small Claims Court
Constable of the Small Claims Court
City Office
Mayor
Clerk or Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of City Court
City-County or Common Council Member
Town Office
Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of Town Court
Town Council Member
Political Party Office
Precinct Committeeman
State Convention Delegate

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: In both a primary and general election, at the discretion of the county election board, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and County Offices may be placed on the ballot card before county judicial offices (Circuit or Superior Court Judge). (IC 3-10-1-19.5; IC 3-11-13-11(e)); IC 3-11-2-12.5; IC 3-11-14-3.5(e))

If there is any office that has multiple districts on the ballot, *such as a County Council that has seats for District 1, 2, 3, and 4 up for election*, then the districts must be placed alphabetically or numerically. Offices may be listed continuously either vertically or horizontally, and can be placed on separate pages of the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11(e)) Each office name must be of uniform size and in bold type. At a primary election, if there is an office on the ballot that includes both district and at-large seats then the at-large seats must be placed first and then the district seats. (IC 3-11-13-11(f); IC 3-11-14-3.5(f); IC 3-10-1-19.2)

At a general or municipal election, political parties on the straight party ticket and candidates for partisan political office must be placed in the following political party order based on the results of *the last Secretary of State election in the county*:

1) The party whose candidate received the highest amount of votes.
2) The party whose candidate received the second highest amount of votes.
3) Any other party who had a candidate on the ballot at the last Secretary of State election, based on what order the candidate finished in that election.
4) Any other party that did not have a candidate on the ballot at the last Secretary of State election and all independent tickets, in the order the candidates filed their petitions to get on the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11(g); IC 3-11-14-3.5(g))

Each office placed on the ballot must have its own instructions on how many candidates can be elected. These instructions must be placed immediately below the office name. (IC 3-11-13-11(f); IC 3-11-14-3.5(f)) For offices where only one person can be elected the instructions are, **"Vote for one (1) only."** For an office where more than one be person can be selected the instructions are, **"Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office. To vote for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office."** (The second sentence is not used during a primary election.) School board offices have slightly different instructions**, "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office."** (IC 3-11-13-11(i); IC 3-11-14-3.5(i))

After the specific office instructions place the candidates' names for the specific office. (IC 3-11-13-11(a); IC 3-11-13-18; IC 3-11-14-3.5(a)) If there is an office on the ballot where more than one person can be elected, then candidates from the same party should be listed together, arrange alphabetically according the candidate's surname. *Example: Harold Hadley, Richard Ristine, and Otis Bowen are the three Republican candidates running for County Council At-Large, where three may be elected. When these candidates are placed on the ballot together they must be listed alphabetically by surname (last name) with Otis Bowen first, Harold Hadley second, and Richard Ristine third.* However, in a primary election, all candidates for and office on a party specific ballot must be listed in alphabetical order by surname. In Lake County, candidates on a party primary ballot, except candidates for precinct committeeman and state convention delegate, are placed in random order using a lottery conducted by the Lake County Board of Election and Registration. (IC 3-10-1-13)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Next to each candidate should be placed the name of the candidate's party or the word "Independent" if the candidate filed as an independent. (IC 3-11-13-11(h); IC 3-11-14-3.5(h)) For school board candidates the word "Nonpartisan" must be placed next to each candidate's name. (IC 3-11-13-11(e); IC 3-11-14-3.5(e); 3-11-2-12.9) The candidate's name and partisan designation must be uniform capital letters and have uniform space between each name. (IC 3-11-13-11(h); IC 3-11-14-3.5(h))

If candidates for a particular office carry over onto another page on the ballot card, there must be a note of the ballot card that clearly states that more candidates are on the other page. (IC 3-11-13-13) If the ballot card is multiple pages, the instructions for how many candidates a voter can elect for a particular office can be placed above or to the side of the candidates' names and the candidate's party name can be abbreviated. (IC 3-11-13-12)

Poll Clerks' Initials

Each circuit court clerk shall print or stamp the precinct number or designation and a line for each poll clerk's initials on both a ballot card and the ballot card's secrecy envelope before the election.

However, in a vote center county using an electronic poll list, the circuit court clerk shall not print or stamp the poll clerk's initials required by IC 3-11-13-19(a) if the printed initials of the poll clerks captured through the electronic signature pad or tablet at the time the poll clerks log into the electronic poll book system are printed by a printer separate from the electronic poll list on the back of each ballot card immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter.

In a vote center county using an electronic poll book, the circuit court clerk may print or stamp the precinct number or designation before the election or at the time the ballot card is printed immediately before the ballot card is delivered to a voter (IC 3-11-13-19).

A county using an electronic poll book may have the printed initials of the poll clerks captured through the electronic signature pad or tablet at the time the poll clerks log into the electronic poll book. The initials captured by the electronic poll book may be printed on the back of each ballot card by a printer separate from the electronic poll book and immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter, *whether or not the county is also a vote center county*. (IC 3-11-13-28.1)

Uncontested Races

This applies only to municipal offices during a municipal or general election. If at least one candidate has filed for any municipal office on the ballot, then the general rule is that the office must be on the ballot, unless the county election board (or the town election board if one has been established for a municipal election in a small town) acts to not have some or all uncontested municipal offices placed on the ballot by adopting a unanimous resolution as described below. (IC 3-10-6-7.5; 3-10-7-6)

If some candidates have filed for a municipal office but there are no more candidates nominated for any office by any means (primary, town convention, petition, or write-in candidates, for example) than seats up for election, meaning the office on the ballot is uncontested, then the town must nonetheless have an election unless the county election board (or a town election board if one is established for a municipal election in a small town) adopts a unanimous resolution of its entire membership that an election may not be held in the town for that office. (IC 3-10-6-7.5(d); 3-10-7-6(e))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For example, where only one candidate may be elected to an office (town clerk-treasurer) and only one candidate is competing for that office, there is no contest for the office of town clerk-treasurer. Likewise, where more than one candidate may be elected to an office (three town council members who all run at-large, for example) and only three candidates are competing for the office, there is no contest for the office for town council.

If there is a contested race for any office, all names must appear on the ballot with one exception. If there is a contest for an office that is voted on by only the residents of a particular district (a town council district where only the residents of the district vote for the office, for example), and there is no contest for an office to be voted on by the voters of the entire town (town clerk-treasurer, for example), then the county election board (or town election board if one is established for a municipal election in a small town) may, by unanimous vote, adopt a resolution that only the names of candidates in the town council district in which there is a contest shall be printed on the ballot. If this occurs, the names of all unopposed candidates for an election to be voted on by all voters of the town will not be placed on the ballot. (IC 3-10-6-7.5(c); 3-10-7-6(d))

On occasion certain offices up for the election on the ballot may be uncontested with only one candidate on the ballot. When this is the case only the candidate for that office may appear on the office. State law does not permit the placement of "NO CANDIDATE" on the ballot when a party does not place a candidate for an office on the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11; 3-11-14-3.5). However, the county election board may order that the phrase "NO CANDIDATE" be placed on the ballot in certain circumstances when a general election candidate dies, but the ballot vacancy is not filled. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(d)).

Write-In Voting

All general and municipal election ballots must permit a voter to cast a write-in vote. This requirement includes absentee ballots. A column or row for write-in candidates is NOT required if there are no declared write-in candidates for that office with one exception. Procedures to permit write-in voting must be included on the ballots where candidates for federal offices appear even if no declared write-in candidate name for President/Vice-President, U.S. Senate, or U.S. House is certified to the county by the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-2-6)

When a column or row for write-in voting is required, each type of voting system must provide an opportunity to cast a write-in vote by using one of the following formats:

1) Ballot Card Voting Systems: Ballot cards must be folded or accompanied by a secrecy envelope to ensure the secrecy of a write-in vote. A write-in vote cast on a ballot card voting system must include both the name of the candidate and the title of the office. (IC 3-11-13-18)
2) Electronic (DRE) Voting System: Is designed so that the write-in vote is cast directly upon the voting unit in the proper space. (IC 3-11-14-23)
3) Paper Ballots: When required, an additional column will be placed to the right of all party and candidate columns (boxes) on the ballot. (IC 3-11-2-6)

Remember, the names of a declared write-in candidate are NEVER printed on a ballot!

Hand Counted Paper Ballots

Hand counted paper ballots are a ballot type that is a rarely used option in Indiana, except in some small town elections. Paper ballot layouts are similar to ballot cards. Paper ballots requirements, layout, and instructions can be found in IC 3-11-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

"Special" Ballots

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB)

A special ballot, the "federal write-in absentee ballot" (FWAB), is prepared for military and overseas voters and printed by the Department of Defense. The FWAB is available at www.fvap.gov. On this ballot, a voter may write-in the names of candidates for the any offices, including federal, statewide, legislative, and local, as well as votes on any public questions. **However, in Indiana, the military and overseas voter must have a Federal Post Card Absentee Application (FPCA) on file in order to process this "back-up" ballot should the original absentee ballot not be timely received**. Please see the "Absentee Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information on military and overseas voters.

Non-Partisan Public Question Ballot

In the June primary election, voters are required to select a Democratic or Republican Party ballot. The partisan ballots would include any public question that is certified to or by the county election board to appear on the June ballot. However, not all voters affiliate with the Democratic or Republican parties. Should a public question be certified to appear on the June primary ballot, then the county election board must produce a non-partisan only ballot with only the public question(s) certified in a particular jurisdiction. (IC 3-10-9)

17-Year Old Ballot

In Indiana a person who will be 18 years of age on or before the November election is permitted to register to vote and participate in the primary election, if otherwise eligible. (IC 3-7-13-2) While an "underage" voter is permitted to vote on the nomination of candidates for elected office and party offices in a primary election, the person is not permitted to vote on a public question if a public question is certified to appear on a jurisdiction's June ballot. (IC 3-7-13-3) Therefore, a county election board must print a special Democratic and Republican party primary ballot that includes the candidates running for elected office and party office (for example, state convention delegate and precinct committeeman) but excludes any public question, if applicable. A "17-year old" ballot style will be used for absentee voting or on Election Day, if it is necessary for the county to produce such a ballot in a primary election.

Federal Only Ballot

In even-numbered general election years, counties are required to produce a "federal only" ballot. This ballot is only given to overseas voters who apply for an absentee ballot using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and select option #4 – "I am an overseas voter and my return is uncertain." Under federal law, these persons are permitted to vote only in federal offices – President, U.S. Senate and U.S. House. In 2020, U.S. Senate will not appear on Indiana's primary and general election ballot. (IC 3-11-4-8) Federal only ballots are only used for absentee voting and designed for use only by this narrow universe of voters; therefore, county election officials should not place a federal only ballot in election supplies used on Election Day or otherwise provide this ballot to voters who do not meet this specific qualification.

Presidential Only Ballot

In 2020, county election boards must produce a presidential only ballot, which would only include the office of President and Vice President in the general election. A presidential only ballot is only used by a voter who qualifies for a specific voter registration fail-safe: if an individual who moves out of Indiana to another state on or after 29-days before the general election, then the registered voter is permitted to return to their old Indiana precinct and vote on a presidential only ballot if otherwise qualified either in person on election day or by voting an absentee ballot. Each polling location should have a presidential only ballot style available on Election Day. (IC 3-10-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Ballot Printing, Generally

The Election Division does not prepare ***any*** primary election or general election ballots. This responsibility is left to county election officials, though state law provides the framework by which the offices and public questions must be ordered on the ballot, the type of voting equipment to be used, and the method by which to tabulate election results.

As noted in the "Voting Systems & ePollbook" section of this *Manual*, Indiana law permits three types of voting systems: optical scan ballot card, direct record electronic voting system, and hand-counted paper ballots. With an **optical scan system**, a ballot card upon which the voter marks their selections with a pen, pencil, or other ballot marking device is used. These ballot cards are then reviewed by the voter and inserted into an electronic card reader or optical scanner and tabulated.

A **direct record electronic (DRE) voting system** (or "touchscreen computerized voting system") allows a voter to make their selections on an interface (or "ballot label", which is then electronically cast and the image of the ballot label is stored within the unit., Indiana law now authorizes the use of a voter verifiable paper audit trail with a DRE voting system. (IC 3-11-14-2)

On rare occasions, a county may decide to use a hand-counted, **traditional paper ballot**. This should not be confused with the ballot card noted above. While both are printed on card or paper stock, a paper ballot is counted by hand while a ballot card is tabulated by an optical scan ballot reader.

Whichever voting system is used, each county must prepare a "ballot" for use on both Election Day and for absentee voting purposes. There are very specific Indiana statutes spelling out the format and language requirements that apply to optical scan ballots (IC 3-11-13) and direct record electronic voting system ballot labels (IC 3-11-14). (Equipment that combines the features of the hybrid system that uses a ballot marking device to print a ballot card follow the statutes under IC 3-11-13.)

A county election board, the county's voting system vendor, or ballot printer should carefully study the statutes that apply to the ballot printing and layout standards for optical scan or direct record electronic voting systems.

June Primary Election Ballot Printing Needs

In Indiana, elections are held in May (primary election) or November (municipal or general election, depending on the year). Each state determines when their **primary election** is to be held; in Indiana, the primary election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May. (IC 3-10-1-3) The primary election allows the two major political parties, Democratic and Republican, to nominate their candidates for November's election. In 2020, however, the primary election will be held in June due to the COVID-19 public health disaster emergency.

NOTE: The Democratic and Republican parties are the two major political parties in Indiana. "Major political party" designation is determined by the results of the most recent Secretary of State's race. The political party with the candidates having the highest and second-highest number of votes in that election are considered major parties. (IC 3-5-2-30)

Each county election board prepares all primary ballots with the names of all candidates for major political party nominations, the names of the candidates for election to party offices such as precinct committeeman and delegates to the state political party conventions, and any other offices or elections on a public question held at the same time as the primary election. (IC 3-10-1-4.6; IC 3-10-1-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For a primary election, counties using optical scan ballot cards must print at least one hundred percent (100%) of the number of votes cast for the candidate of the party who received the greatest number of votes cast in the precinct at the last general election. In those precincts where DRE voting systems are to be used, the board shall determine the number of ballots (ballot cards or paper ballots) required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-10-1-12)

When a voter enters the polling location during a primary, the voter must provide the poll clerks with the voter's name and designate a political party affiliation **if the voter wishes to cast a primary ballot. Once a voter writes the voter's party on the primary election poll list or the voter's primary ballot choice is entered into an electronic poll book, the voter may not change the voter's primary ballot choice.** (IC 3-10-1-24) Since Indiana law only permits a voter to receive a primary ballot that lists the candidates of **one party**, a county must print separate Democratic and Republican primary election ballots and the ballot cards of each party participating in the primary must be **distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable.** (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) However, state law does not require that **the primary ballot(s) be printed in any specific colors,** so long as this requirement is met.

For counties using touchscreen DRE machines, state law requires there be a poll worker or ePollbook receipt that denotes the voter's choice of a Democratic, Republican, or, in rare cases, non-partisan ballot selection that the voter hands the poll worker to load the correct ballot style for the voter. (IC 3-10-1-24)

On rare occasions a statewide or local public question or other type of special election may also be held on the same date as the primary election. Should this occur, a county must print the text of the public question on the top of the partisan primary ballot after the ballot instructions. (IC 3-10-1-19) However, a voter who does not wish to vote in the Democratic or Republican Party primary election **but does wish to vote** on a public question on the ballot at a primary is not required to designate the voter's party and must be permitted to vote only on the public question. The county election board must provide a means, whether by separate "non-partisan" printed ballot or by "locking out" positions on an electronic voting system, to allow a voter who does not want to declare party affiliation access to vote on a public question.

As noted in the "Voter Registration Issues" section, Indiana permits a 17-year-old to be a registered voter and participate in the June primary election. State law permits an "underage" voter to vote in races for party offices, so it is not likely a special "17-year-old" ballot must be printed. If a special election is held on the same date as a primary election, however, a special "17-year-old" ballot must be printed to omit the special election question or office.

NOTE ON POLITICAL PARTY OFFICES: If a candidate for a party's precinct committeeman or state convention delegate election is unopposed, then the name of the unopposed candidate will not be printed on the primary ballot unless the appointed member of the county election board representing that party files a written request for the unopposed candidates to appear on the party's primary ballot. (IC 3-10-1-5)

November General or Municipal Election Ballot Printing Needs

In November, a **general or municipal election** is held. General elections are held in even-numbered years when federal offices (President and Vice-President, U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives) are on the ballot. Municipal elections are held in the odd-numbered year between the non-presidential and presidential election years. (The year after a presidential election is an "off-year," though three counties have small towns that may hold elections at this time.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal law requires the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years; Indiana law requires the municipal election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in odd-numbered years. Unless there is a special election, no federal, statewide, or state legislative offices will be on the municipal election ballot.

Each county election board is responsible for preparing all general, municipal, or special election ballots with the names of **all** candidates for federal offices, statewide offices, state legislative offices, local offices, and school board offices. The county election board also prepares ballots containing any applicable statewide or local public questions. The county may print all general election offices on a single ballot. (IC 3-11-2-2.1)

In those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots at least equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of voters in the inspector's precinct, according to the poll list. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots that will be required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-11-3-11)

A general or municipal election ballot must permit straight party voting for bona fide political parties (Democratic, Republican, and Libertarian parties). Straight party voting permits a voter to make one selection to cast a vote for all partisan candidates on the ballot belonging to the political party. Using the straight party device does not cast a vote for public questions, non-partisan school board elections, or judicial retention questions, and voters should be advised to make those additional selections, if they so desire. Further, state law recently changed to remove straight party voting from at-large partisan races for county council, city council, town council, and township board when more than one (1) person can be elected to the council or board. When these at-large races appear on the ballot, voters must be instructed to make individual marks to select their choice(s).

While straight party voting is permitted in Indiana, it only applies in November general election as the June primary election is focused on deciding which candidates to nominate for the fall election. In other words, a voter must make individual selections on a primary election ballot to help determine which Democratic or Republican candidates will appear on the November ballot.

Pay special attention to the "ballot layout" section below as the placement of the straight party device on the ballot has changed in recent years. Further, the party's symbol must be printed next to the political party's name. The symbols are certified by the Indiana Election Division to the county election board before each November election.

Special Elections & Public Questions

Rarely, a special election may be called to fill a vacancy created when an elected member of the U.S. House vacates his position. However, special elections are called more frequently concerning referenda. The *Referendum, Recall, and Impeachment* brochure published by the Indiana Election Division is a good resource to understand the limited types of referenda questions permitted in Indiana.

The most common types of referenda elections concern tax levies (IC 20-46-1) or capital improvement projects (IC 6-1.1-20). The Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) website (www.in.gov/dlgf) has a section devoted to the process, and is a helpful resource. Referenda must be held on the date of a primary, general, or municipal election if an election is held that year. A special "referendum" election may be held in the off-year between elections, but it must be held on the date that a primary or general election would be held. In other words, should a special election be called in 2021, then it must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November. The cost of the referendum elections held in an off-year is to be paid, in full, by the entity or entities requesting the election. (IC

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6-1.1-20-3.6(e); IC 20-46-1-14(c))
Referendum questions must be certified to the county election board no later than 74 days before the primary election to be held on the primary Election Day for capital improvement projects under IC 6-1.1-20, and 60 days for school tax levies under IC 20-46-1. August 1 is the deadline for a public question to be certified to appear on the November ballot. (IC 6-1.1-20-3.6(e) and 20-46-1-14(c)) Please refer to the "ballot layout" section below to note where public questions are to be printed on the ballot as the order has changed in recent years.

On occasion, the Indiana General Assembly will authorize public questions specific to one or more counties or pass legislation to propose an amendment to the state's Constitution. County-specific public questions may be authorized in off-years and legislation may note the entity required to pay for the election. Constitutional amendment questions are held on the date of the general election. Questions authorized by the Indiana General Assembly will be certified to county election boards by the Indiana Election Division.

NOTE: Judicial retention questions are not considered public questions, and have a different location on the ballot.

Absentee Ballots

Each county election board is responsible for preparing all absentee ballots used in a primary, municipal, general, and special election. An absentee ballot has the same layout as an Election Day regular official ballot, but also requires the following to be printed on the back of an optical scan ballot card or hand-counted paper ballot before being issued to a voter:

1) the circuit court clerk's official seal (stamp); and
2) the signature or facsimile signature of the circuit court clerk (unless the clerk is a candidate – see below). (IC 3-11-4-19)

NOTE: the clerk shall print or stamp the precinct number or designation and a line for each poll clerk's initials on a ballot card pursuant to IC 3-11-13-9.

If the individual serving as circuit court clerk is a candidate for re-election or election to another office, then the name or signature of this individual cannot appear on the ballot (except as a candidate). Instead, the ballot must contain a uniform device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Commission. (IC 3-5-4-9)

Not less than sixty (60) days before the date of a primary, general or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must estimate the number of absentee ballots required in the county for the election. (IC 3-11-4-10) After completing the estimate, the county election board shall immediately begin to have these ballots printed. (IC 3-11-4-14)

To comply with federal and state law, the absentee ballots must be **delivered** to the circuit court clerk at **least fifty (50) days before** any election and then **transmitted to approved applicants not later than forty-five (45) days** before any election. (IC 3-11-4-15; Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act [MOVE])

Please see the "Absentee Voting" section later in this *Manual* for more details.

Ballot Printing Errors

Unfortunately sometimes all of the safeguards don't work. It is ***always, always, always*** a good idea to have as many people as possible proof the ballots before the ballots go to print.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Not later than the Monday before distributing ballots and voting systems to the precincts in the county, the county election board shall notify the county chairman of each major political party and, upon request, the chairman of any other bona fide political party in the county, that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14)

When ballots with omissions, misprints or improperly set up systems make it into the hands of absentee voters (or worse still, Election Day voters) the county election board that printed the ballots must act quickly to reduce the possibility that an election result will be contested and overturned due to the ballot error.

Some ballot errors are harmless. State law specifically permits an election board to authorize the use of ballots with minor errors if the election board does not believe that the voters will be confused by the error ***and*** no voter objects to the use of the ballots. (IC 3-11-2-16) Other ballot errors are critical, and can lead to a ***court-ordered special election if a candidate contests the election due to a ballot error.***

NOTE: If the election board is notified of a "critical error" during the absentee ballot process, there are procedures to permit voters to "recast" defective absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-2) The voter must first file a request for a replacement absentee ballot (ABS-5) before the voter is issued another absentee ballot.

When Errors or Defects Require Replacement

When an error or defect is discovered on the ballot, determining how the error or defect was created and the extent to which the error is may cause confusion or mistakes by the voters determines if the county election board is required to reprint new ballots or not. A candidate vacancy that occurs after ballots for a general, municipal, or special election have been printed creates a ballot error. The election board is required to print new ballots to remove the name of a candidate who is no longer a candidate for an office and has created a ballot vacancy when:

1) the candidate's party does not fill the vacancy under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2 not later than noon, five (5) days before the election; and
2) when a candidate has died, the election board:
    a. receives a certificate of death issued under IC 16-37-3 not later than noon the seventh day before the election; or
    b. votes unanimously by the entire membership that there is good cause to believe that the candidate has died.

The election board must further provide the number of ballots necessary to reflect a vacancy to the following:

1) The absentee voter board.
2) The inspector of each precinct in which the candidate is on the ballot.
3) The circuit court clerk.
4)

Additionally, if the election board reprints ballots, the election board may order the printing of new ballots that omit the name of a candidate whom caused the vacancy and instead print the following statement "NO CANDIDATE" or "CANDIDATE DECEASED" or words to that effect at the appropriate position on the ballot. If this is done these statements must be able to be selected by a voter when casting their ballot as this statement will count as a vote the candidate select to fill the ballot vacancy, if the political party fills the ballot vacancy by election day.

Lastly, if a candidate vacancy is filled after noon five (5) days before the election, the election board is not required to reprint ballots to remove the name of an individual who is no longer a candidate but may do so upon the vote of the election board. If the county election board does not reprint ballots under this circumstance, any vote cast for the candidate whose name is left on the ballot but is no longer a candidate may not be counted as a vote for the candidate selected by the political party to fill the ballot vacancy. But if the office on the ballot where the vacancy occurs is a

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

single member (vote for one (1) only) office, then any straight party ticket vote that would apply to the candidate whose name was left on the ballot would apply as a vote for the candidate selected by the political party to fill the ballot vacancy. (IC 3-11-3-29.5; 3-12-1-14; 3-12-1-15; 3-12-1-16)

CEB Hearing Requirement for Printing Errors

The county election board must follow a specific statute procedure to determine if ballots need to be reprinted because of a discovered ballot errors or defects other than those created by a candidate vacancy after ballots have been printed. When an error or defect of this type is discovered, the board may take one of the follow steps:

1) order the reprinting or correction of the ballot; or
2) conduct a public hearing concerning the defective ballots.

If the county election board decides to conduct a public hearing on the matter, the board chair may only call the meeting after informing each political party, ticket, or candidate that the board determines may have an interest in the matter. At the hearing, the board must allow public testimony to be offered by a person concerning the defective ballots. Additionally, the board must make findings of fact concerning the following:

1) The number of ballots, if any, containing the error or omission that have already been cast.
2) The cost of correcting the error through the use of reprinted ballots or any other suitable method.
3) Whether the error or omission would be likely to cause confusion or mistakes by voters.
4) Whether any voter objects to the use of the ballots, notwithstanding the error or omission.

If a voter files a written objection to the use of the ballots with the board before the board concludes the hearing, or the board determines that the use of the ballots would be likely to cause confusion or mistakes by voters then the board shall order the ballots to be reprinted or altered to conform with the requirements of state election code. But if no written objection is filed by the conclusion of the meeting and the board does not make the above determination then the board can vote to use of the defective ballots, notwithstanding the error or omission. (IC 3-11-2-16)

Replacement Absentee Ballots

If the county election board reprints the ballot according to IC 3-11-3-29.5 or 3-11-2-16, a voter who has already been provided or voted a defective ballot by absentee ballot is entitled to request a new ballot to be recast. In order to receive a new ballot, the absentee voter file the “Statement Concerning Defective, Lost, Destroyed, or Spoiled Absentee Ballot” (ABS-5) form with the voter’s county circuit court clerk (or Lake or Porter County Election Director).

Once the ABS-5 form is filed with the circuit court clerk, the clerk shall do the following:

1) Place the written request with the absentee voter's original ballots.
2) Mark "canceled" on the original set of ballots.
3) Preserve the original ballots with other defective ballots.
4) Deliver a new set of ballots to the absentee voter. If a voter files the ABS-5 form in person during the period in-person absentee voting is being conducted at the clerk’s office or satellite absentee voting location then, at the voter’s discretion, the voter may cast their replacement absentee ballot at the clerk’s office or satellite location or be sent the replacement absentee ballot in the same manner the voter receive their original absentee ballot.

Should a voter only cast a ballot determined by the county election board to have an error or defect, then the county election board must count that ballot if the intent of the voter can be determined and can be counted according to the standards found in IC 3-12-1.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additionally, a voter may request a replacement absentee ballot using the ABS-5 form when the voter states on the form that their original absentee ballot has been destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter after a reasonable time has elapsed for delivery of the ballot by mail, the absentee ballot does not bear the bipartisan initials required IC 3-11-4-19, or the absentee ballot envelope was not signed by the voter when they delivered the absentee ballot to the clerk. But, during a primary election, a voter may not request a replacement ballot for a political party different from the political party indicated in the voter's application for an absentee ballot.

Lastly, after receiving the official replacement ballot, the voter must destroy any spoiled ballot in the possession of the voter or any lost or delayed official ballot that comes into the possession of the voter after the voter receives a replacement ballot. (IC 3-11-2-16; IC 3-11-3-29.5; IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11.5-4-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABSENTEE VOTING

NOTE: While this *Manual* provides a roadmap for the county election administrator to follow, it does not replace instructions found in Title 3 of the Indiana Code. In addition to reviewing this section, county election administrators are encouraged to review IC 3-11 and IC 3-11.5, where absentee procedures are largely covered. County users may also find additional training materials and standard operating procedures on the county portal of the statewide voter registration system.

A person who cannot be physically present to vote at the polls on Election Day does not lose the person's right to participate in the electoral process. In Indiana, qualified voters eligible to vote by absentee ballot may select the appropriate method for casting the ballot: 1) by mail, 2) in-person "early voting" in the office of the circuit court clerk, or 3) by traveling board. Military and overseas voters may request an absentee ballot to be delivered by fax, email, or mail. Each method has its own state-prescribed form or federally-prescribed form, and a voter must use a current (or "grandfathered") version of the form.

Note: All Indiana counties are now required to count absentee ballots at a central location. Many of these central count procedures will be covered in this section. Additionally, an "Absentee Central Count Tool Kit" is provided in the index with examples of resolutions and other materials where no prescribed state form exists. (IC 3-11.5-1-1.1)

Absentee Voting By Mail

A qualified voter may request that the ballot be mailed to the voter. The ballot is mailed to the voter at the address listed on the application, whether ***outside or inside*** the voter's county of residence. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-10-24) In this case, a voter is mailed an absentee ballot, voting instructions, and a postage fully prepaid return envelope that includes an affidavit for the voter to sign. (IC 3-11-4-20; IC 3-11-4-21)

A voter who is otherwise qualified to vote in person may vote by absentee ballot if the voter meets one of the following qualifications (IC 3-11-10-24; 3-11-10-25):

1) Absent from the county on Election Day and has a specific, reasonable expectation of being absent during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open;
2) Absent from the precinct of the voter's residence on Election Day because of working as a precinct election officer, a watcher, a challenger or pollbook holder, or as a person employed by an election board to administer the election for which the absentee ballot is requested;
3) Confined on Election Day to the voter's residence, to a health care facility, or to a hospital because of an illness or injury during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open;
4) A voter with disabilities;
5) An elderly voter (a voter at least 65 years of age);
6) Prevented from voting due to the voter's care of an individual confined to a private residence because of illness or injury during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open;
7) Scheduled to work at the person's regular place of employment during the entire twelve (12) hours that the polls are open;
8) Prevented from voting due to observance of a religious discipline or religious holiday during the entire 12 hours the polls are open; or
9) Participates in the Attorney General's address confidentiality program (for domestic abuse).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

10) A voter who is a member of the military or public safety officer (meaning an individual who is one of the following):
    a. A member of a fire department (as defined in IC 36-8-1-8).
    b. An emergency medical service provider (as defined in IC 16-41-10-1).
    c. A member of a police department (as defined in IC 36-8-1-9).
    d. A correctional officer (as defined in IC 5-10-10-1.5).
    e. A state police officer.
    f. A county police officer.
    g. A police reserve officer.
    h. A county sheriff.
    i. A deputy sheriff.
    j. An excise police officer.
    k. A conservation enforcement officer.
    l. A town marshal.
    m. A deputy town marshal.
    n. A postsecondary educational institution police officer appointed under IC 21-17-5 or IC 21-39-4.
    o. A probation officer.
    p. A paramedic.
    q. A volunteer firefighter (as defined in IC 36-8-12-2).
    r. An emergency medical technician or a paramedic working in a volunteer capacity.
    s. A member of the armed forces of the United States.
    t. A member of the Indiana Air National Guard.
    u. A member of the Indiana Army National Guard.
    v. A member of a state or local emergency management agency.
    w. A member of a consolidated law enforcement department established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.
11) A voter is a "serious sex offender" as defined by state law (IC 35-42-4-14(a))
12) A voter is prevented from voting due to the unavailability of transportation to the polls.

Photo Identification Requirements to Vote by Mail

An absentee voter casting a ballot by mail is not required to provide proof of identification when casting the absentee ballot. However, certain first-time voters who registered to vote by mail are to be asked for proof of residency in order for their absentee ballot to be counted. A copy of a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card where the residence address on the ID matches the voter's registration is **one** of several acceptable residency documents, including a utility bill, paycheck stub, or school transcript. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11-8-25.2)

See "Processing Absentee Applications" section for more details.

Absentee by Mail (ABS-MAIL) Application Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot to vote by mail (ABS-MAIL) **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than 11:59 p.m. (prevailing location time) twelve (12) days before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed or hand-delivered. (IC 3-11-4-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For every election held after December 31, 2019, an application for an absentee ballot received on or after December 1 is an adequate application for an absentee ballot for the next scheduled election held in the voter's precinct (primary, general, municipal, or special election). However, different deadlines apply to military and overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). (IC 3-11-4-3)

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has physical custody of the form and it has been filed with the office. Absentee applications to vote by mail that are postmarked on or before the absentee ballot application deadline date and received after the deadline must be rejected! Deadline dates are noted in the instructions on the ABS-Mail form and in several Indiana Election Division publications.

A person who receives a completed absentee ballot application from another person must indicate on the application the date the person received the application and file the application with the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving it, or by the applicable absentee ballot deadline, whichever occurs first. (IC 3-11-4-2(g)) However, this requirement for timely delivery does not apply to a postal employee or to an employee of a bonded courier company.

The person who files an absentee ballot application of another person with the county election board must submit an affidavit with the application (ABS-17). The affidavit must be signed by the person who received the completed application from the applicant. This section does not apply to an individual filing their own absentee application or to an employee of the USPS or a bonded courier company acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the USPS or bonded courier company, or to the election division, a county election board, or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Returning Absentee Ballots Received By Mail

A voter who receives an absentee ballot by mail must personally mark the ballot in secret. A voter unable to personally mark their own absentee ballot must vote absentee before an absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-10-24 (b)) The voter must seal the voted ballot in the security envelope provided by the county election board; however, a voter may designate another individual to assist them with enclosing and sealing the ballot in the security envelope. This individual must sign the affidavit on the outside of the envelope to indicate this assistance. (IC 3-11-4-21)

In addition, the voter must sign the affidavit provided on the outside of the envelope to affirm the individual has personally marked their ballot and is a qualified voter of the precinct. The voter must then deliver the sealed absentee ballot envelope to the county election board by 1) depositing the envelope in the mail or by a bonded courier company; 2) delivering the envelope in person; or 3) delivering the envelope to a member of the voter's household or a person designed at the attorney in fact for the voter for delivery in person, by US mail, or by a bonded courier company. (IC 3-11-10-1) If any other person receives from a voter a ballot prepared by a voter for voting, the person commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-14-2-16)

Any person who delivers a voted absentee ballot to the county election board must complete an affidavit (Form ABS-19) that contains:

1) information concerning the voter;
2) information concerning the person delivering the voted absentee ballot;
3) the person's statement that the person is delivering the absentee ballot as a member of the voter's household or the voter's attorney in fact (if the individual is an attorney in fact, they must attach a copy of the power or attorney unless it has already been filed with the county election board);

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) the date and location where the absentee ballot was delivered to this person;
5) a statement that the individual delivering the absentee ballot has complied with Indiana laws governing absentee ballots; and

a statement that the affidavit is executed under the penalties of perjury, including a statement of the penalties for perjury. (IC 3-11-10-24(d))

A voted absentee ballot to vote by mail **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director on or before Election Day on or before 12:00 p.m. (noon), prevailing local time. (IC 3-11.5-4-3) (Special rules apply to military and overseas voters; please review this section of the *Manual* for more information.)

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has physical custody of the ballot by the deadline time. Absentee vote-by-mail ballots that are postmarked on or before Election Day and received after Election Day must be rejected! Deadline dates are noted in several Indiana Election Division publications.

There are special absentee counting rules for military and overseas voters. Please see this section in the *Manual* for those details.

Requesting a Replacement Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot before Election Day

If a voter has been mailed an official absentee ballot and notifies the county election board that:

1) the ballot has been destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter after a reasonable time has elapsed for delivery of the ballot by mail; or
2) the absentee ballot does not bear the bipartisan initials of the absentee voter board required under IC 3-11-4-9; or
3) the absentee ballot envelope was not signed by the voter,

then the voter must file the Form ABS-5 with the county election board. The circuit court clerk must place the ABS-5 with the voter's original ballot, mark "cancelled" on the envelope contained the original ballot, preserve the original ballot with the other defective ballots, and deliver a new ballot to the absentee voter. (IC 3-11-4-17.7)

However, in a primary election, a county election board may not provide a voter who requested a replacement ballot an absentee ballot for a political party that is different than the political party indicated on the voter's absentee application. (IC 3-11-4-17.78(d))

It is also advisable that a voter be instructed to ignore or destroy the materials sent to them with their spoiled absentee ballot. Should a voter's original and replacement absentee ballot arrive timely at the county election board, the original ballot should be rejected and the replacement ballot should be processed. (IC 3-11-4-17.7; 3-11-4-17.8; 3-11-10-1.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election Day Remedies for Certain Absentee Voters

Hand-Delivery of Absentee Ballot

On Election Day if a voter has not yet returned their absentee ballot to the county election board, the voter can hand deliver the completed absentee ballot sealed in the absentee ballot envelope to the county election board not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day. Alternatively, the voter may take their absentee ballot to their polling location, surrender it to the precinct inspector who marks the ballot "cancelled", and vote a regular ballot, if otherwise qualified. (IC 3-11-10-31; IC 3-11.5-4-18)

ABS-21 for Rejected or Late Arriving Absentee Ballots

If the inspector has marked the poll list to indicate that the absentee ballot cast by the voter has been received by the county election board, the voter may not vote in person except for the reasons below. (IC 3-11.5-4-20)

If a voter's absentee ballot:

1) has not been received by the county election board before the noon (prevailing local time) Election Day deadline (IC 3-11.5-4-10); or
2) was received by the noon (prevailing local time) Election Day deadline but rejected for a reason under IC 3-11.5-4-13; or

then the absentee ballot counters or the county election board shall issue a certificate (ABS-21) to the voter to allow the voter to cast a ballot in person at the polls, if otherwise qualified to vote. The voter must appear in person before the county election board not later than 5 p.m. (local prevailing time) to receive the ABS-21. (IC 3-11.5-4-13; IC 3-11.5-4-21)

PRE-5 Affidavit for ABS-Mail Ballot that Did Not Arrive Timely to the Voter

The PRE-5 affidavit may only be used if a voter applies for an absentee ballot by mail, but has not received the ballot and appears at the polls on Election Day. The voter may vote a regular ballot in person at the polls after completing the PRE-5 affidavit documenting that the person has not received the requested absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-18(c))

Failure to Provide Additional Documentation

There is no remedy for this situation, as a voter who was required to provide additional documentation as part of the voter registration process failed to do so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. The ABS-18 form is transmitted to the absentee voter to return to the county election board providing the required information. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the central count counting team to check the poll list (or other county election board certification) on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required documentation. (IC 3-11-10-4.5) If no indication is shown, the counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12; IC 3-11-10-16.5)

Absentee Voting by Traveling Board

A qualified voter confined within the county because of illness or injury, a voter caring for a confined person, or a disabled voter whose precinct is not accessible to a disabled voter may vote an absentee ballot before a bi-partisan traveling absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-10-25) An absentee ballot voted before a traveling absentee voter board must be cast on ***any of the nineteen (19) days*** immediately preceding the election. (IC 3-11-10-25)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For voters voting absentee by mail or before a traveling board, a voter who is otherwise qualified to vote in person may vote by absentee ballot if the voter meets one of the following qualifications (IC 3-11-10-25):

1) Expects to be confined due to illness or injury;
2) Expects to be caring for a confined person at a private residence; or
3) A voter with disabilities who believes the voter's polling place is not accessible.

State law permits a traveling board to go *OUTSIDE* of the county to provide a ballot to a confined voter IF the county election board unanimously agrees to permit out-of-county travel. (IC 3-11-10-25) Also, a disabled voter who is unable to make a voting mark on the ballot or sign the absentee ballot secrecy envelope MUST vote before an absentee voter board either in-person in the clerk's office or by traveling board. (IC 3-11-10-24)

Photo Identification Requirements for Traveling Board

An absentee voter casting a ballot before a traveling board is not required to provide proof of identification when casting the absentee ballot. However, certain first-time voters who registered to vote by mail are to be asked for proof of residency in order for their absentee ballot to be counted. A copy of a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card where the residence address on the ID matches the voter's registration is **one** of several acceptable residency documents, including a utility bill, paycheck stub, or school transcript. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11-8-25.2)

See "Processing Absentee Applications" section for more details.

Traveling Board Application (ABS-TRAVELING BOARD) Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk or the Lake County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than 12:00 p.m. (noon), prevailing local time, on the day before the Election Day. The application may be a mailed, emailed, faxed, or hand-delivered application from a confined voter or person caring for a confined person and the applicant requests that the ballot is delivered by a traveling board.

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Board has physical custody of the form. Applications received after this deadline date, even if postmarked on or before the deadline date, must be rejected. However, if the county election board determines by a unanimous vote that an otherwise qualified voter has been hospitalized or injured after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot, the board may authorized the person to vote by absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

Traveling board appointments are limited and are scheduled at a mutually agreeable time for the voter and county election board. Voters should provide a reliable phone number or email address, if possible, for county election officials to schedule an appointment.

A traveling board may not be denied access to a voter's place of confinement if the voter is confined due to illness or injury if the traveling board requests access at a time agreed to by both the board and the voter, and the time is during the regular office hours of the circuit court clerk.

Traveling Board Ballot Deadline

Traveling board appointments must conclude the day before the election. (IC 3-11-10-25) However, if the county election board determines by a unanimous vote that an otherwise qualified voter has been hospitalized or injured after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot, the board may authorized the person to vote by absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Voting In-Person at the Clerk's Office ("Early Voting")

A qualified voter may vote before an absentee voter board at the county courthouse or other designated location for absentee voting in the county. An absentee ballot voted before an absentee voter board must be cast ***not more than twenty-eight 28 days before the election nor later than noon (prevailing local time) on the day before the election.*** (IC 3-11-10-26)

If a voter votes at the clerk's office or a satellite office, the voter is not required to attest that the voter is confined, a voter with disabilities, elderly, working at the polls in a precinct other than where the voter resides, a specific, reasonable expectation of being absent from the county on Election Day, or working during the entire 12 hours the polls are open, observing a religious holiday, participating in the Attorney General's confidentiality program, or is a "serious sex offender", or unable to obtain transportation to the polls. **This exemption from stating a reason to vote by absentee ballot does not apply to absentee voting by mail or by traveling board.** (IC 3-11-4-1; 3-11-4-2; 3-11-4-18; 3-11-10-24; 3-11-10-25; 3-11-10-26)

All counties must make one location of the Clerk's Office available for in-person, early voting for the 28-days before Election Day. If the twenty-eighth day before a general election falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, then in-person, early voting begins twenty-seven (27) days before the election. In addition, the clerk's office location must be open the two Saturdays preceding Election Day. Most counties must permit voters to cast absentee ballots for at least seven (7) hours on each of the two (2) Saturdays preceding Election Day. For counties with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may reduce the number of in-person, "early voting" hours the clerk's office is open to four (4) on the two (2) Saturdays preceding Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-26) Early voting hours may be reduced in a special election; see IC 3-11-10-26.5 for details.

At least thirty-eight counties in Indiana have moved to a vote center model, which means a voter may vote on Election Day at any of the locations unanimously approved by the county election board. The vote center law not only requires the county Clerk's office to be open for early voting at the time and dates noted above, but also requires at least one vote center, in addition to the Clerk's office, to be open the two Saturdays before Election Day. A county election board in a voter center county may include in its plan additional satellite office established under IC 3-11-10-26.3(e) beyond the required 28-days at the Clerk's office and the two Saturdays preceding the election at the Clerk's office and at least one vote center. (IC 3-11-18.1-4)

Many counties still require a voter to vote on Election Day at a polling location assigned to their precinct. This is an important distinction from a vote center model not only in the way a person votes on Election Day, but also for in-person absentee voting. A county election board may adopt a resolution to authorize the circuit court clerk to establish satellite early voting locations (other than the clerk's office) in the county where voters may cast absentee ballots before an absentee voter board. The county election board must adopt such a resolution by unanimous consent of the entire membership of the board. The resolution must state the locations and hours of operation of any satellite offices. The voting procedures at these offices must be substantially the same as the procedures for absentee voting at the clerk's office. (IC 3-11-10-26; IC 3-11-10-26.3)

In non-vote center counties, if the county election board adopts a satellite early voting resolution for a primary election, the locations for the satellite offices and hours at which absentee voting may occur at the satellite offices established for the primary election **must** be used for the subsequent general or municipal (November) election. (IC 3-11-10-26.3(e)) The county election board does not need to pass a "new" satellite early voting resolution for the general or municipal election if such a resolution was adopted for the primary election. However, a county election board may

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

want to add more sites to the primary election satellite early voting plan. In this case, the county election board must unanimously agree to the satellite early voting locations that are to be opened in a general or municipal election that are in addition to those offered in the primary election.

In vote center counties, the establishment of satellite early voting locations at a vote center used on election day are determined by the county election board amending the vote center plan, by unanimous vote of the entire membership. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

NOTE: in odd-numbered municipal election years (for example, 2019, 2023) or in a special election conducted under IC 3-10-8, a county election board may reduce the dates and hours of in-person early voting through a unanimous resolution. Resolutions adopted under IC 3-11-10-26.5 are not effective in even-numbered general election years (for example, 2020, 2022), unless the resolution is specific to a special election called under IC 3-10-8 that is not held at the same time as a general election.

Photo Identification Requirements

An absentee voter casting a ballot before an absentee board in the office of the circuit court clerk (or a satellite office of the clerk) before Election Day is required to provide proof of identification in the same manner as a voter who casts a vote in person at the polls on Election Day. (See "Photo Identification" section of this manual.) (IC 3-11-10-26)

If the voter is unable or declines to present the identification, the voter is permitted to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5) The provisional ballot voter should complete the affidavit of the challenged voter (PRE-4), complete the provisional absentee ballot, seal the marked provisional absentee ballot in the ABS-6 security envelope, enclosed the sealed ABS-envelope in the PRO-10 envelope, and sign the PRO-10 security envelope.

Counties using SVRS to process absentee in-person voters in real-time should record the voter as casting an absentee ballot, and attach the ABS-IN PERSON application to the outside of the PRO-10 security envelope. Counties using an ePollbook to substitute for the ABS-IN PERSON application should have the provisional ballot voter sign the ePollbook. Counties using an ePollbook and an electronic voting system (DRE) during in-person absentee voting should attach the affidavit created by the county election board that is used in place of the ABS-IN PERSON application to the PRO-10 security envelope. (IC 3-11-10-26; 3-11.7-2-2)

Voters who reside in a state licensed care facility (nursing home, for example) that is used as polling place, vote center, or satellite absentee facility are exempt from the Photo ID requirement. (IC 3-10-1-7.2; 3-11-8-25.1)

In-Person Early Voting Application (ABS-IN PERSON) Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than noon (prevailing local time), on the day before Election Day, if the voter is voting absentee in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee voting facility. Counties will have paper applications on-site for a voter to complete, though many counties are using electronic pollbooks (ePollbooks), which eliminate the need for a paper application.

NOTE: Counties may use an ePollbook only during early voting OR during early voting and on Election Day. (IC 3-7-29-6) State law allows ePollbook counties to eliminate the in-person absentee application if certain procedures are followed. See IC 3-11-10-26(d) for details.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In-Person Early Voting Ballot Deadline

The deadline for in-person early voting at the Clerk's Office or satellite early voting location, including designated vote centers, is 12:00 p.m. (noon), prevailing local time, the day before the election. However, a person who queued up in the line to absentee vote in-person on or before the noon deadline must be permitted to vote. When the deadline to absentee vote in person at the clerk's office or satellite location arrives, a person designated by the clerk must determine who the last person in line to vote is and do one of the following:

1) Write down the name of each voter.
2) Stamp each voter's hand.
3) Stand, or designate another individual to stand, immediately behind the last voter who may vote.

Assistance to Voters Casting In-Person Absentee Ballots

A voter with a disability or who is unable to read or write English may request assistance with completing their ballot. The voter may request assistance from the bi-partisan absentee voter board members or a person of the voter's choice, other than the voter's employer, an officer of the voter's union, or an agent of the voter's employer or union.

The two members of an absentee board assisting an absentee voter voting in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee facility or the individual designated by the voter must complete the PRE-3 affidavit before entering the voting booth to cast an absentee ballot. The absentee voter board will keep the PRE-3 form and return it with the other election supplies at the end of the day. (IC 3-11-9-2; IC 3-11-9-3)

Political Party Watchers at Satellite In-Person Absentee Voting Offices

A political party may appoint up to two (2) watchers for each satellite office for in-person "early" absentee voting established under IC 3-11-10-26.3. A watcher appointed to a satellite office may:

1) Enter, leave, and reenter the satellite office at any time the office is open;
2) Inspect the voting systems before absentee ballots are received at the satellite office each day;
3) Inspect the work being done by any elected official, absentee board member, or county employee at the satellite office (except when an individual enters a confidential login or password to obtain access to an ePollbook or the statewide voter registration system or to operate a voting system used for absentee voting); and
4) Witness any proceeding of the county election board or an absentee voting board at the satellite office. (IC 3-6-8-7)

Absentee Applications

Whether submitted in person or by mail, absentee ballot applications must be made on state approved forms, except for the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA) form and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for military and overseas voters. Applications must be mailed, emailed, or faxed, upon request, to voters and party central committees. (IC 3-11-4-4)

A county election board may receive absentee ballot applications on the date voter registration opens for the next election. For example, a voter may request an absentee ballot for the June 2020 primary election as early as December 2, 2019, or the date voter registration "opens" for the primary election. Applications received before this deadline are early and may not be filed or processed by county election officials. Absentee application deadlines are noted below. (IC 3-11-4-3) However, this statute does not apply for military and overseas voters using the FPCA. Please see the military and overseas voter section of this *Manual* for more information.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee ballot applications must require the applicant to swear or affirm that all of the information set forth on the application is true to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief. The absentee ballot application must also allow an individual accepting a completed application from another person to include the date the individual received it, other than absentee applications for voting in the clerk's office or a satellite location. The absentee ballot application must also require a person who assisted with the completion of the application to swear under the penalties of perjury to the statements required to be made by the assisting person on the application. The absentee ballot application must also set forth the penalties for perjury. These absentee ballot application requirements do not apply to certain military and overseas voters who swear an oath specified under federal law.

A voter must sign the voter's own absentee ballot application, unless the voter has a disability that prevents from being able to sign their application. If a disabled voter cannot sign the application, the voter can name a person to hold the voter's power of attorney, and this person may then sign the absentee application for the voter. In addition, if the voter does not have a power of attorney, the voter may designate an individual eligible to assist the voter under IC 3-11-9-2(a) to sign the application on behalf of the voter and add the individual's name to the application. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Pre-Completed Absentee Applications

A person may provide another person with a "pre-completed" absentee ballot application with the following items provided:

1) the voter's name;
2) registration and mailing address, if the same; and
3) date of birth.

However, a person is prohibited from providing another person with an absentee ballot application with the following items "pre-completed" on the application:

1) the address to mail the ballot (other than the individual's own registration address);
2) the party ballot choice in a primary election;
3) the types of absentee ballots (such as presidential only, or local public question only);
3) the reason why the voter is qualified to vote absentee by mail or before a traveling board; and
4) the voter identification number.

The county election board shall deny a pre-completed absentee ballot application if the application is challenged by a county election board member or absentee voter board member in a sworn affidavit (ABS-20), and the county election board, after conducting a hearing, determines that the absentee ballot application violates this requirement. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Assistance to Voters Completing an Absentee Application

If a person assists another person in completing part of the absentee ballot application, the person assisting must state the following information on the application under the penalties of perjury:

1) The name, address, and telephone numbers of the person assisting.
2) The date of the assistance.
3) That the individual assisting complied with state laws regarding submitting applications (such as timeliness).
4) That the person assisting had no reason to believe that the applicant was ineligible or did not properly complete and sign the application.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person providing assistance to an individual in completing their absentee ballot application may not be their union representative or employer. (IC 3-11-4-2; 3-11-9-2) However, this prohibition does not preclude a person's employer or union representative from delivering absentee ballot applications to the Indiana Election Division or county election board.

Taking Custody of Another Voter's Completed Absentee Ballot Application

A person who receives a completed absentee ballot application from another person must file the application with the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving it, or by the applicable absentee ballot deadline, whichever occurs first. (IC 3-11-4-2(g)) However, this requirement for timely delivery does not apply to a postal employee or to an employee of a bonded courier company.

There is a line on the ABS-Mail and ABS-Traveling Board applications for the person taking custody of another individual's absentee application to indicate the date the person received the absentee application from the voter.

A person, other than a postal employee or an employee of a bonded courier company, who files an absentee ballot application other than the person's own application, must complete and file an affidavit (ABS-17) stating the following:

1) The name, address, and telephone numbers of the person filing the application.
2) That the individual filing the application complied with state laws regarding submitting applications.
3) The date (or dates) that the absentee ballot applications attached to the affidavit was received.
4) That the person filing the application had no reason to believe that the applicant was ineligible or did not properly complete and sign the application.
5) That the affidavit is completed under the penalties of perjury (with those penalties being set out on the affidavit).

The county election board shall record the date and time the affidavit was filed. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Mailings that Include an Absentee Ballot Application

A mailed communication of more than 100 pieces of substantially similar pieces of mail that includes an Indiana absentee ballot application is required to set forth, in a clear and conspicuous manner, the name and mailing address of the person who mailed the communication in at least 12 point type size that is clearly readable by the recipient of the mailing with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement. A communication complies with the contrast requirement if the information is printed in black text on a white background or the degree of color contrast between the background and the text of the information is not less than the color contrast between the background and the largest text included in the mailing. The requirement to include the name and mailing address of the person who mailed the communication that includes an Indiana absentee ballot does not apply to direct mailings of one hundred (100) or less of substantially similar pieces of mail. (IC 3-6-4.9; IC 3-11-4-5.2)

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot (ABS-Attorney General). The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot.

The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county election board may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) to a law enforcement agency, upon written request, and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Absentee Application Deadlines

A voter who is eligible to vote by absentee ballot must first file a state-approved application form requesting the ballot. Absentee applications are not kept on file for all future elections; instead, an eligible voter must submit an absentee application in each election the voter wants to vote absentee. (Military and overseas voters are the exception, if the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) is filed with county election officials.)

As noted above, requests for an absentee ballot must be made on current or grandfathered forms. County election officials should review the forms orders signed by the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division to determine which versions are acceptable for use in an election and the list of approved forms distributed at the December annual conference of county election administrators to determine if a version of a form is valid.

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than the following dates: (IC 3-11-4-3)

1) **Form ABS-In Person:** Noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day, if the voter is voting absentee in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee voting facility. When the hour for closing the location or office or the deadline for voting established by IC 3-11-10-26 occurs, a voter who is in the act of voting; or in line to vote shall be permitted to vote, if otherwise qualified to vote according to law. However, an individual designated by the circuit court clerk shall determine the end of the line of voters who are waiting to vote; and use one (1) of the following methods to identify the voters in the line who may vote if otherwise qualified to vote according to law:
    a. Write down the name of each voter.
    b. Stamp each voter's hand.
    c. Stand, or designate another individual to stand, immediately behind the last voter who may vote.

2) **Form ABS-Traveling Board**: Noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed, or hand-delivered application from a confined voter or person caring for a confined person and the applicant requests that the ballot is delivered by an absentee (traveling) voter board.

3) **Form ABS-Mail or Form ABS-Attorney General:** 11:59 p.m. (prevailing local time) twelve (12) days before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed or hand-delivered application from a voter wanting to vote by mail. (IC 3-11-4-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) **Federal Post Card Application (FPCA):** This form is used only by military and overseas voters. The deadline to receive an FPCA requesting a faxed or emailed application is noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day. The deadline to receive an FPCA requesting a vote-by-mail absentee ballot is 11:59 p.m. (prevailing local time) twelve (12) days before Election Day. Other rules may apply. Please refer to the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this Manual, and review the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* published by the Indiana Election Division for more details.

For clarification, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has the absentee application in their possession, whether it be mailed, hand-delivered, faxed, or emailed. Absentee applications mailed on or before the deadline date as determined by the absentee method (mail, in-person, traveling board) and received after the proper deadline date may not be processed. Unlike voter registration forms, postmark dates on absentee applications are not to be considered if the application was received after the deadline.

The exception to this rule are any absentee ballot applications timely received by the Indiana Election Division or county election official that are mailed to county election officials on or after the associated deadline date for the absentee method. Those applications are to be treated as "timely" received by the county election official associated to the voter, and are subject to the same review to determine if an absentee ballot is to be issued to the voter. (IC 3-11-4-3)

If the county election board determines by a unanimous vote that an otherwise qualified voter has been hospitalized or injured after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot, the board may authorized the person to vote by absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

Absentee Application Processing

The county election board (or absentee voter board in clerk's office) must examine each absentee ballot application to determine whether:

1) the applicant is a registered voter;
2) the information on the application appears to be true; and
3) the application has been completed and filed in accordance with Indiana and federal law. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

IMMEDIATELY upon receiving an application to vote absentee, determine if the applicant is a registered voter of the precinct. If the applicant is not a registered voter of the precinct, their application must be ***DENIED.***

NOTE: If an individual's voter registration application is "pending", the absentee ballot may not be sent to the voter until the voter's registration status becomes active. (IC 3-11-4-18 (c)).

If the voter has changed the voter's name or address *within the precinct,* then the application serves as a change of address or name change request, and the application may be processed. The voter registration record should be updated before Election Day, if possible, to reflect the address change or name change.

If the new address of the applicant is *outside* the precinct, the voter must complete a change of address or, if eligible, use the proper form to transfer the voter to the proper precinct. (VRG 4/12) (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

If the voter is required by law to provide additional documentation of the name and address of the voter as part of the registration process, but has not yet provided that documentation to the county voter registration office, then the county election board must approve the application if the application otherwise complies with state law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, the county election board must add a notation to the application and to the statewide voter registration system indicating that the applicant will be required to provide this additional documentation to the county voter registration office before the absentee ballot may be counted. (IC 3-11-4-17.5(e)) The county election board must also send a notice to the voter stating that the voter is required to provide this additional documentation to the county voter registration office no later than 6 p.m. on Election Day for the absentee ballot to be counted. (IC 3-11-4-18)

There is no requirement in the Indiana Election Code for the county election board to contact a voter who submits an incomplete absentee ballot application. Some county election boards have in the past adopted policies that the county clerk or employee in charge of handling absentee ballot applications contact the voter about the incomplete application. If your county election board should decide to adopt similar policies make sure what is passed is uniform and nondiscriminatory to all voters.

County election administrators note the voter's absentee application request in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). The system allows counties to perform a variety of functions to expedite the mailing of absentee ballots and creating reports to track absentee activity. County election officials may want to refer to training manuals found in the SVRS county portal for more details. Additionally, absentee information entered into SVRS allows a voter to track when their absentee ballot has been mailed and received by the county election board at www.indianavoters.com.

After an absentee ballot application is approved, the voter is provided with a ballot and, if voting by mail, additional materials to aid in completing the ballot. County election administrators must organize the applications according to precinct and applications to absentee vote by mail and traveling board must be copied and made available for public inspection before the voter's returned absentee ballot is attached to the original application and stored for sealed for Election Day counting. (IC 3-11-10-8; IC 3-11-10-8.5) ABS-Attorney General applications are not subject to public inspection. (IC 3-11-10-8.5) See the "Retention of Election Records" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Primary Election Party Preference

In a primary (June) election, a voter must indicate party preference – Democratic or Republican or non-partisan – on their application. A non-partisan choice is available only if a special referendum election is held in a jurisdiction within the county. See "Ballot Layout" section of this *Manual* for more information. A primary election absentee voter's application must be rejected if party preference is not selected. (IC 3-11-4-18.5)

If this information is missing, the application is considered incomplete and should be rejected. The voter must submit a new absentee application. However, if the voter submits a new absentee application (or a completed absentee ballot) and changes their mind regarding their party affiliation for the primary, this is not sufficient reason for the absentee application or absentee ballot to be considered "defective" for purposes of cancelling an absentee ballot application or sending a replacement absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-17.7)

In a primary, once a voter writes the voter's party on the poll list, or the voter's primary party ballot choice is entered into an electronic poll book during in-person absentee "early" voting or on Election Day, or the voter has been mailed or otherwise provided with a primary ballot, the voter may not change the voter's primary party ballot choice. Nor may a voter who requests a replacement absentee ballot in a primary be provided with a replacement absentee ballot for a different political party than the original ballot requested. (IC 3-10-1-24; IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11-10-26)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Challenged Absentee Applications or Voter in "Pending" Status

A county election board member or absentee ballot voter board member may challenge an absentee ballot application by filing an affidavit. (IC 3-11-4-18.5) The Indiana Election Division prescribes the form of the affidavit (ABS-20). The affidavit must contain a brief statement of the facts indicating that:

1) the applicant is not a voter of the precinct according to the voter registration record;
2) the application contains a false statement; or
3) the application has not been properly executed or filed in accordance with state or federal law.

If the absentee voter board member or county election board member files a challenge affidavit (ABS-20) and the two absentee board members cannot agree on whether to approve or deny the application, the absentee voter board members shall refer the application to the county election board for determination. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

If a challenge affidavit challenges an absentee ballot application submitted by a person who is applying to vote absentee in the clerk's office, the voter shall be permitted to cast a provisional ballot, which the county election board shall retain and not transmit to the voter's precinct on Election Day (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

Once the challenge affidavit is filed, the county election board shall notify each applicant and conduct a public hearing on the challenge and either approve or deny the application. The county election board may also refer the matter, if appropriate, to the county prosecuting attorney.

The requirement that absentee ballots be mailed on the same day that the absentee ballot application is received does not apply to absentee ballot applications that have been challenged or individuals whose voter registration application status is "pending." (IC 3-11-4-18.5)

Absentee Ballots

Absentee Ballot Printing & Mailing Deadline

In addition to printing ballots used on Election Day, each county election board must print absentee ballots. Information on ballot layout, instructions, and requirements for optical scan ballot cards and electronic (DRE) voting machines can be found in the "Ballot Layout" chapter in this *Manual*.

Not less than sixty (60) days before the date of a primary, general or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must estimate the number of absentee ballots required in the county for the election. (IC 3-11-4-10) After completing the estimate, the county election board shall immediately begin to have these ballots printed. (IC 3-11-4-14)

To comply with federal and state law, the absentee ballots must be **delivered** to the circuit court clerk at **least fifty (50) days before** any election and then **transmitted to approved applicants not later than forty-five (45) days** before any election. (IC 3-11-4-15; Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act [MOVE])

The absentee print order delivery date and absentee ballot mailing date noted above is the absolute deadline for counties to comply with Indiana election law. A county election board may receive their absentee ballot print order in advance of the fifty (50) day deadline. Should a county receive their absentee ballot delivery early, then it must begin mailing absentee ballots no later than five (5) days after the date of the absentee ballot print order delivery. (IC 3-11-4-18(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

EXAMPLE: Suppose that absentee ballots are delivered to the circuit court clerk on the 55th day before an election. If an unchallenged absentee ballot application is received on the 75th day before the election, then the ballots must be transmitted to the voter by the 50th day before the election (meaning five days after delivery on Day 55), to all voters who have already submitted an absentee application. After the 50th day before the election, absentee ballots are to be mailed the same day the unchallenged absentee application is received and approved.

The date a county election board begins mailing absentee ballots is important. After the initial push of mailing ballots out to absentee applications on file, a county must transmit an absentee ballot on the day of the receipt of the approved application. However, if a voter's absentee application is challenged or the voter's registration is in pending status, then the ballot may not be sent until the challenge is resolved or the voter's registration status becomes active. (IC 3-11-4-18(c))

Additional Absentee Ballot Requirements & Bi-Partisan Initials

Absentee optical scan or paper ballots (direct record electronic (DRE) voting system are exempt from this rule), regardless of whether or not they are mailed or voted in person, must have the following three validations placed upon the back of the ballot **before being issued to a voter:**

1) the circuit court clerk's official seal (stamp);
2) the signature or facsimile signature of the circuit court clerk (unless the clerk is a candidate – see below); and
3) the initials of both members of an absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-4-19)

If the individual serving as circuit court clerk is a candidate for re-election or election to another office, then the name or signature of this individual cannot appear on the ballot (except as a candidate). Instead, the ballot must contain a uniform device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Commission. (IC 3-5-4-9)

In the case of a mailed absentee ballot, the initials of the two appointed members of the county election board could be substituted for those of the absentee voter board. In the case of a ballot delivered by an absentee voter board, the ballot must be initialed by the absentee voter board delivering the ballots or (where a county election board adopts a resolution to permit this procedure), by the county election board or the election board member's representative. (IC 3-11-4-19; 3-11-10-19; 3-11-10-27)

Absentee ballots that are not initialed may not be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-13) In the case of a recount or contest petition, an absentee ballot that does not have the initials of the absentee voter board or the county election board members may not be counted. (IC 3-12-1-13) If the ballot lacks the clerk's seal and signature (or the alternative device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Commission), the ballot may also be challenged if there is evidence of fraud. (IC 3-12-1-12) ***Therefore, it is important that each absentee ballot is validated with two sets of initials before being mailed or handed to a voter by an absentee voter board during in-person early voting or by traveling board!***

Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot Packet

A "packet" of election materials must be sent to voters who request to vote absentee by mail. There are four essential elements: 1) outer envelope (ABS-8), 2) absentee ballot, 3) voted absentee ballot envelope & affidavit (ABS-6), and 4) absentee voter's bill of rights. Counties may include additional information to a voter, short of electioneering. For example, a county may insert a document on how to mark their ballot or remind voters to return ballots as soon as possible because of delays in postal processing.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1) Outer Absentee Ballot Envelope
This is the larger of the two envelopes needed to mail an absentee voter's election materials. While the design is largely left to counties, the ABS-8 notes the minimum information required by state law to be printed on the outer envelope. (IC 3-11-4-18(a)) Counties are encouraged to reach out to the United States Postal Service (USPS) mail design analysts to confirm the outer envelope can be properly read by postal service equipment and to use the "Official Election Mail" logo. Learn more at www.usps.gov or you can reach a USPS mail design analyst at 855-593-6093 or mda@usps.gov.

2) Absentee Ballot
The "Absentee Ballot Printing" section above includes important reminders for review. Be certain absentee voter boards (or the county election board members) are affixing their initials to the back of the ballot in the box designated.

3) Voted Absentee Ballot Envelope & Affidavit
Counties are required by law to provide a postage, pre-paid envelope for a voter to return an absentee-by-mail ballot. (IC 3-11-4-20) This return envelope must include the ABS-6, which is the affidavit an absentee voter must sign before returning the ballot to the county election board. (IC 3-11-4-21) As noted above, USPS mail design analysts are available to review a proof of the county's absentee ballot return envelope and affidavit to ensure it meets postal requirements.

NOTE: a special federal ballot envelope provided by the Federal Voting Assistance Program may be used. **For more information, see the current edition of the *Military and Overseas Voters Guide*, or contact the Federal Voting Assistance Program at *www.fvap.gov*.**

4) Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights
The Indiana Election Division prescribes a statement that includes information concerning: (1) the rights and responsibilities of voters in casting and returning an absentee ballot; (2) the laws concerning providing assistance to an absentee voter, completion of the ballot in secret, and return of the voted ballot; and (3) how to report election law and absentee ballot law violations. A county election board must provide a voter who receives an absentee ballot by mail with a copy of the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights. (IC 3-5-8-2.5)

NOTE: When mailing any overseas or military absentee ballots, counties must include the MOVE Sheet produced by the Indiana Election Division along with the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights.

Absentee Ballot Tracking
A county may assign a unique tracking number as prescribed by the Election Division, using IMb Tracing or a similar automated tracking method, to each absentee ballot mailed to a voter to provide real-time tracking information for the envelope containing the ballot. "IMb Tracing" refers to a real-time mail tracking service offered through USPS. (IC 3-11-4-18)

Absentee Ballot Receipt Deadlines
A mailed absentee ballot for most voters **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day. Not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day each circuit court clerk, or an agent of the clerk, shall visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of absentee envelopes. (IC 3-11.5-4-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For clarification, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has the absentee ballot in their possession. Absentee ballots mailed on or before the deadline date and received after the proper deadline date noted above may not be counted. **However overseas voters are exempt from this rule**.

If an overseas voter mails their absentee ballot and the envelope is postmarked on or before the date of the election, then a county election board must count the overseas voter's absentee ballot if received no later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the date of the election. (IC 3-12-1-17) Additionally, the deadline for the county to receive a faxed or emailed absentee ballot and ABS-9 affidavit from a military and overseas voter is noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-10; 3-12-1-17) More information about these procedures, including the use of back-up Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), can be found in the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this *Manual*.

Upon receiving an absentee ballot, the county election board or the absentee voter board in the clerk's office, must note whether the voter was required to provide additional documentation as part of the voter registration process, but had not done so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the absentee ballot counters that they must check the voter's registration file on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required documentation. If not, the absentee ballot counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

First Signature Review

Under Indiana law, absentee ballots must be compared to the absentee ballot application (or ePollbook, if used during in-person early voting) prior to Election Day by the county election board or absentee voter board to determine its genuineness. A second signature review on Election Day may also be performed, and more details about this second signature review can be found in the "Central Count of Absentee Ballots" section in this *Manual*.

For this first signature review, the county election board or absentee voter board must examine the signature of the absentee voter upon return of the absentee ballots on or before Election Day. The county election board should compare the signature that appears on the envelope containing the absentee ballots with the signature that appears on the voter's absentee ballot application or, in the case of an ePollbook used for in-person absentee "early" voting, the signature from the ePollbook. (IC 3-11-10-26.2) The county election board may also compare the signature on the ballot envelope with any other signature of the voter that is considered genuine. If an absentee voter board is charged with comparing the voter's signature and questions whether a voter's signature is valid, the question is referred to the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-4)

Some deference in determining the genuineness of the voter's signature should be given to voters with disabilities. County election officials should look at the affidavit of voter assistance on the absentee application to determine if the person had help with affixing their name to the absentee application. For vote-by-mail ballots, the voter must personally sign their name to the ballot secrecy envelope (ABS-6). (IC 3-11-4-21) Voters with disabilities voting absentee in-person at the clerk's office or satellite location or by traveling board will have their signatures attested to by the absentee voter boards present. (IC 3-11-10-29) More information about these procedures can be found in the "Power of Attorney & Assistance to Absentee Voters" section of this *Manual*.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the county election board finds that the signature is not genuine, the board must write on the envelope the words: **"*The county election board has rejected this ballot because the signature of this voter is not genuine.*"** (IC 3-11.5-4-4) On Election Day, this notation will be helpful to the absentee voter board members. Please see the "Central Count of Absentee Ballots" section of this *Manual* for more details.

If a county election board (or absentee voter board) unanimously finds that the signature on a ballot envelope or transmitted affidavit is genuine, the board shall immediately enclose the accepted and unopened ballot envelope together with the voter's application for absentee ballot in a large or carrier envelope. The carrier envelope may contain other matched absentee applications and approved absentee ballots belonging to voters from the same precinct.

The carrier envelope must be securely sealed and endorsed with the official title of the circuit court clerk and the following words: "This envelope contains an absentee ballot and must be opened only on Election Day under IC 3-11.5." (IC 3-11.5-4-5)

Absentee Ballot Security

Each circuit court clerk shall keep all accepted ballot envelopes securely sealed in the clerk's office until the ballot envelopes are opened by absentee ballot counters on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

During the period that absentee ballots are being received, each county election board shall keep the ballots in cabinets, boxes, or a room upon which there are two (2) locks – one (1) for each of the appointed members of the election board. Each day the absentee ballots shall be placed in the cabinets, boxes, or room under the direction of the appointed members of the board.

If an appointed member cannot be present each day, then that member shall designate someone from the member's political party to be present with the key to lock at the time the ballots are secured and at the time the lock is opened the next day. The key of each appointed member of the board shall be kept secure in the manner determined by that appointed member. (IC 3-11-10-10)

Marion County Only: Absentee Ballot Counting Procedures

Absentee ballot counters in Marion County are not required to group absentee ballots cards by precinct prior to counting. In Marion County, absentee ballot envelopes may be opened by machine instead of by the absentee ballot counters. (IC 3-11.5-4-12.5) The absentee ballot counters may count ballots, and prepare and deliver certificates for counted ballots, for multiple precincts without first finishing counting one precinct before starting the next precinct, provided that the ballots have been accepted by the counters and the ballots are not required to be remade before counting.

After counting, absentee ballots may be stored in the order in which the absentee ballots were counted and not in order by precinct. IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-6-5; IC 3-11.5-6-21);

Central Count of Absentee Ballots

Beginning July 1, 2019, all Indiana counties must count absentee ballots at a central location. (IC 3-11.5-1-1.1).
All absentee ballots must be opened and tabulated on Election Day. Pre-scanning of optical scan ballot cards is not permitted under state law. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An absentee ballot cast in a county that counts absentee ballots at a central location must be received by the county election board by noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day to be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-10) *(NOTE: See "Military and Overseas Voters" for the later deadline that applies to absentee ballots from some of these voters.)* Not later than noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day each circuit court clerk, or an agent of the clerk, shall visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of absentee envelopes. (IC 3-11.5-4-7)

Absentee Couriers & Counters

To conduct an absentee ballot program a county using certified paper poll lists must appoint a courier to deliver information to a precinct about voters who cast an absentee ballot before Election Day and all counties must appoint bi-partisan counting teams to count the votes cast on an absentee ballot.

A county election board must appoint as many absentee ballot counters and couriers, if applicable, as it believes will be necessary to administer absentee voting in the county. Absentee ballot counter and courier teams consist of two (2) people, one appointed from each of the two major political parties. To be eligible to serve on an absentee ballot counter or courier, a person must meet all of the following qualifications (IC 3-11.5-4-22):

1) be a registered voter of the county;
2) be able to read, write and speak the English language;
3) may not have any property bet or wagered on the outcome of the election;
4) may not be a candidate to be voted for at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate; and
5) may not be the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of a candidate.

NOTE: Any relationship identified above that is the result of birth, marriage or adoption (an adopted child, for example) would disqualify a person who is the relative of an **opposed** candidate from working on an absentee voter board. This provision **does not** apply if the candidate is **unopposed.**

A person who is a candidate to be voted on at the election, or who is related to a candidate in a manner that would disqualify the person from serving, may still serve as an absentee ballot counter or courier if: (1) the candidate is seeking nomination or election to an office that is not county-wide (a city or township, for example); and (2) the county election board restricts the duties of the person on the absentee ballot counter or courier team to functions that could have no influence on the casting or counting of absentee ballots within that election district.

Certain 16- and 17-year olds who are not yet voters may serve as absentee ballot counters and couriers. A person must meet the requirements found in IC 3-6-6-39 and be approved by a unanimous vote of the entire county election board to serve as an absentee ballot counter or courier. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

A county may use one courier, if the county election board unanimously agrees and the individual is a voter of the county. If the county also uses an ePollbook on Election Day, couriers are not necessary. (IC 3-11.5-4-22)

The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties make nominations for appointment to an absentee ballot counter or courier team. Not later than noon, prevailing local time, fifty (50) days before Election Day, the county election board must notify the county chairmen of the number of nominations that will be needed to fill positions on absentee ballot counting and courier teams. The county chairmen must notify the county election board of their nominations not later than noon, prevailing local time, forty-six (46) days before Election Day. The county election

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

board **must** appoint those persons nominated by the county chairmen. If a county chairman fails to make the nominations, then the county election board may appoint any voter of the county subject to the qualifications listed above to fill any position noted above. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

A voter appointed to an absentee ballot counting or courier team is entitled to compensation. A member of an absentee voter board must be compensated using the following standards (IC 3-11.5-7-2):

1) Couriers are entitled to a per diem in an amount set by the county executive (county commissioners) per day and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council; and
2) Absentee ballot counters are entitled to a per diem set by the county executive (the county commissioners).

A member of an absentee voter board must receive training from the county election board before beginning to perform the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

Marion County has additional qualifications for absentee ballot counters and couriers under IC 3-11.5-4-23.5.

Procedures Before Absentee Counting May Begin

Each circuit court clerk must keep a separate absentee ballot record for each precinct in the county. (IC 3-11.5-4-1)

For counties using a printed paper pollbook, the clerk must certify to the inspector or to the inspector's representative, at the time that the ballots and supplies are delivered under IC 3-11-3, the names of voters to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person, and whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. (IC 3-11.5-4-1)

These names may be pre-marked in the paper poll books using features of the statewide voter registration system or using reports generated from SVRS that poll workers will hand mark on Election Day. Because absentee ballots may be received until noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day, it is possible that a supplemental list will be delivered by couriers of voters voting absentee. (IC 3-11.5-4-9) The supplemental certification must be delivered to the precinct no later than 3 PM, prevailing local time, on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-8)

Before marking the pollbook, however, the inspector must alert the challengers and pollbook holders that the names of absentee voters are to be entered into the pollbook. The names and addresses of the absentee voters on the certificates are to be provided to the challengers and pollbook holders. If a challenger or pollbook holder determines an absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct where the ballot is being cast, then the PRE-4 challenge affidavit must be executed. (IC 3-11.5-4-15)

If while marking the poll list next to a voter's name to indicate that a voter has voted absentee the inspector determines that the voter has previously voted in person at the precinct on Election Day, then the inspector shall indicate on the list of absentee voters next to the voter's name that the voter has "voted in person at the precinct."

The poll clerks must sign a statement printed on the certificates indicating that the inspector marked the poll list and attached any "Uniform Services Voter Registration Certificate" (ABS-11) of military voters who registered and voted under IC 3-7-36-14 (see "Military and Overseas Voters" section) in the presence of both poll clerks to indicate that the absentee ballot of the voter has been received by the county election board.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In the presence of poll clerks, the inspector must seal an envelope containing the signed processed certifications, any certificates of voters who registered and voted under IC 3-7-36-14, and any PRE-4 challenge affidavits. On the outer envelope, a statement is to be printed indicating that the inspector or poll clerk has complied with the requirements of IC 3-11.5-4 governing the marking of the poll list and certificates. The statement is to be signed by the inspector and each poll clerk. Couriers then immediately return to the central location and upon delivering the envelope to the county election board, the courier must sign a statement printed on the envelope indicating that the courier has not opened or tampered with the envelope since the envelope was delivered to the courier. (IC 3-11.5-4-9)

For counties using an ePollbook, the county voter registration office shall download the information required to be available on an ePollbook book before the ePollbook is delivered by the county election board to each precinct or vote center's inspector or authorized representative. (IC 3-7-29-6; IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-3-11) (NOTE: IC 3-11-3-10 notes the delivery procedures for ePollbooks, which can also be found in the "ePollbooks & Voting Systems" section of this *Manual.*)

The clerk must certify at the time the county voter registration office downloads information to an electronic poll book under IC 3-7-29-6(c), the names of the voters to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. (IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

On Election Day, an ePollbook must be updated to indicate that the county received, not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day, a voter's absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(b))

Failure to Provide Additional Documentation

A voter may be required to provide additional documentation as part of the voter registration process, but did not do so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. The ABS-18 form is transmitted to the absentee voter to return to the county election board providing the required information. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the central count counting team or precinct inspector to check the poll list (or other county election board certification) on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required documentation. (IC 3-11-10-4.5) If no indication is shown, the counter or inspector must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

Election Day Absentee Counting Procedures

When Absentee Counting May Begin

For counties using an ePollbook, immediately after the ePollbook used at each polling place or vote center has been updated to indicate the absentee ballots that the county received, not later than noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day, an absentee ballot counter, in the presence of the county election board, may begin processing absentee ballots. In other words, ePollbook counties may start counting absentee ballots on or after noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5.4-11(b))

However, the county election board (in certain counties other than Marion County) has an option to use an alternative procedure: the county election board of any county that has adopted an order to use electronic poll books for in-person absentee voting (early voting) **and** on Election Day in the polls, or has adopted an order to become a vote center county, may adopt a unanimous resolution of the entire membership of the board to permit absentee ballot

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

counters to count absentee ballots at any time after 6 a.m. on Election Day if the absentee ballots have been processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting and the electronic poll books have been updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots as of 12:01 a.m. on Election Day. A resolution pursuant to this state law may only be repealed or amended by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(d); IC 3-11.5-6-3)

The Marion County Election Board may adopt a resolution to use a similar procedure for beginning the process of counting absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(c); IC 3-11.5-6-3).

For counties using a paper poll list, at any time after the couriers return the absentee voter certificate, absentee ballot counters, in the presence of the county election board, may begin processing absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(a))

Processing Absentee Ballots

Except as noted in the following paragraph, processing the absentee ballots are the same regardless of the county's decision to use an ePollbook or not. When notified that counting may begin, bi-partisan counter teams are to open the outer or carrier envelope containing an absentee ballot envelope and application; announce the absentee voter's name; and compare the signature upon the application or ePollbook with the signature on the affidavit found on the absentee ballot envelope, transmitted ABS-9 affidavit for military or overseas voters, or voter registration record. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(a))

The county election board of any county (other than Marion County) may adopt a unanimous resolution of the entire membership of the board to permit absentee ballot counters to review the signatures on an absentee ballots cast in-person (by travelling board, at the clerk's office, or at a satellite absentee facility) at any time after the ballots are received by the board. The absentee ballot counters may, but are not required to, find that the signature on an absentee ballot application corresponds to the signature on the absentee ballot envelope, or that the absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct. However, the review and comparison of the absentee voter's signature on the ballot security envelope and absentee ballot application (or voter registration record when no application is used) by the county election board under IC 3-11.5-4-4 and IC 3-11.5-4-5 is still required. A resolution pursuant to this state law may only be repealed or amended by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board. (IC 3-11.5-4-12(f))

The Marion County Election Board may adopt a resolution to use a similar procedure concerning the comparison of signatures. (IC 3-11.5-4-12(e)). Likewise, absentee ballot counters in Marion County are not required to group absentee ballots cards by precinct prior to counting. The absentee ballot counters may count ballots, and prepare and deliver certificates for counted ballots, for multiple precincts without first finishing counting one precinct before starting the next precinct, provided that the ballots have been accepted by the counters and the ballots are not required to be remade before counting.

After counting, absentee ballots in Marion County may be stored in the order in which the absentee ballots were counted and not in order by precinct. (IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-6-5; IC 3-11.5-6-21)

An absentee ballot envelope may be opened and ballot removed for processing, if the counters find that the:

1) affidavit is properly executed;
2) signature on the application corresponds to the signature on the absentee ballot affidavit;
3) absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct;
4) absentee voter is registered and is not required to file additional information with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5) in case of a primary election, the absentee voter has not previously voted, the absentee voter has executed the proper declaration relative to age and qualifications and the political party with which the absentee voter intends to affiliate. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

If not, the counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

An absentee ballot must be rejected if the counter finds that the:

1) affidavit is insufficient or the ballot has not been endorsed with the initials of two (2) members of an absentee voter board or county election board;
2) signature on the absentee application does not match the signature on the affidavit found on the absentee ballot envelope OR there is no signature on either document; however, if a voter with a disability is unable to make a signature on an absentee application that corresponds to the voter's signature in the records of the county voter registration office or on an absentee ballot secrecy envelope that corresponds with the voter's signature in the records of the county voter registration office or on the absentee ballot application, then the voter may request that the voter's signature or mark be attested to by the traveling board absentee voter board, a member of the voter's household, or an individual serving as attorney in fact for the voter, and this attestation is generally found below the signature line on the affidavit on the absentee ballot envelope (**NOTE**: This second signature review may not be required, if the county election board adopts a resolution under IC 3-11.5-4-12);
3) absentee voter is not a qualified voter in the precinct;
4) absentee voter has voted in person at the election;
5) absentee voter is not registered to vote;
6) ballot is open or has been opened and resealed; however, an absentee ballot transmitted by fax or email by a military or overseas voter may not be rejected because the ballot was sealed in the absentee ballot envelope by the individual designated by the clerk to receive absentee ballots transmitted by fax or email;
7) ballot envelope contains more than one (1) ballot of any kind for the same office or public question;
8) ballot has been challenged and there is no absentee ballot application from the voter to support the absentee ballot; or
9) in the case of a primary election, if the absentee voter has not previously voted, the voter failed to execute the proper declaration relative to age, qualifications and the political party with which the voter intends to affiliate. (IC 3-11.5-4-13)

Each ballot not accepted or counted for any of the above listed reasons must, without being unfolded to disclose how it is marked, be endorsed with the words: "Rejected <insert reason>." All rejected absentee ballots are to be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope labeled: "Defective Absentee Ballots." The defective absentee ballot envelope must also identify the precinct and the date of the election. Rejected absentee ballots are to be returned to the same officer and in the same manner for the return and preservation of official ballots cast and uncast at the election. (IC 3-11.5-4-14)

When using an automatic tabulating machine (IC 3-11.5-6-3), or when traditional hand-counted paper ballots are used, ballots are to be counted by laying each ballot upon a table in the order in which the ballot was opened and removed from the security envelope. (IC 3-11.5-5-6) To minimize delay, absentee ballot counters are to continue the count without interruption until all absentee ballots for the precinct are canvassed and the required certificates are prepared and delivered to the county election board. (IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-5-5; IC 3-11.5.5-17) Counties must follow the procedures noted in IC 3-11.5-6-21 or IC 3-11.5.5-18 for securing counted and uncounted absentee ballots, and upon delivery of the ballot envelope or bag, sign an oath prescribed in IC 3-11.5-6-22 or IC 3-11.5.5-10.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board should determine the procedures for counting absentee ballots cast on an electronic voting system by passing a resolution at a public meeting of board before the election. (IC 3-11-10-26.2)

Storing Counted Absentee Ballots by Precinct & Retention

As soon as the ballots have been counted, the absentee ballot counters shall, in the presence of the county election board in all counties except for Marion County, do the following under IC 3-11.5-6-21:

1) Place in a strong paper envelope or bag the following:
    a. All ballots, voted and not voted, together with all protested and uncounted ballots sorted by precinct.
    b. One (1) copy of each of the certificates prepared under IC 3-11.5-4-1 and IC 3-11.5-4-8.
    c. The tally papers.
2) Securely seal the envelope or bag.
3) Have both absentee ballot counters initial the envelope or bag.
4) Plainly mark on the outside of the envelope or bag, in ink, the precinct for which the absentee ballots were cast.
5) Deliver the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk.
6) Notify the circuit court clerk of the number of ballots placed in the envelope or bag.

Upon delivery of the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk, each absentee ballot counter shall take and subscribe an oath before the clerk stating that the counter (IC 3-11.5-6-22):

1) securely kept the ballots and papers in the envelope or bag;
2) did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or to otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and
3) had no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag.

The circuit court clerk shall file the oath with the clerk's other election documents.(IC 3-11.5-6-23)

The circuit court clerk then places the envelope or bag containing the counted absentee ballots in a receptacle provided by the county executive with two (2) different locks. (IC 3-11.5-6-24) The clerk will then lock the receptacle, retain one (1) key to one (1) lock of the receptacle, and give one (1) key to the other lock of the receptacle to the member of the county election board who is not a member of the same political party as the clerk. (IC 3-11.5-6-25)

The circuit court clerk shall preserve the receptacle containing the envelope or bag in the clerk's office for the period required under IC 3-10-1-31 or IC 3-10-1-31.1. (IC 3-11.5-6-26) If the election is contested, the clerk shall preserve the receptacle containing the envelope or bag of counted absentee ballots as long as the contest is undetermined. During those periods the clerk shall keep the receptacle securely locked, subject only to an order of the court trying a contest. (IC 3-11.5-6-27)

Absentee ballots are retained with other election materials for twenty-two (22) months pursuant to IC 3-10-1-31 and IC 3-10-1-31.1. When permitted under IC 3-10-1-31 or IC 3-10-1-31.1, the clerk and a county election board member of the opposite political party shall remove the envelope or bag from the receptacle and destroy the envelope or bag. (IC 3-11.5-6-28)

Alternatively, a county election board may contract with a state educational institution to dispose of the ballots. The contract must provide that the ballots will be used by the state educational institution to conduct election research; and the state educational institution may not receive any ballots under this subsection until the period for retention under IC 3-10-1-31 or IC 3-10-1-31.1 has expired. (IC 3-11.5-6-29)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Releasing Absentee Ballot Returns

Absentee ballot returns may not be released before the closing of the polls on Election Day, which is 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time. Further, a county election board may not scan a voted absentee ballot card using an optical scan ballot scanner before Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

A person who observes or performs any of the following under this chapter:

1) The counting of absentee ballots.
2) The proceedings of absentee ballot counters or the county election board regarding a protested ballot.
3) The preparation of a certificate by absentee ballot counters.
4) The delivery of a certificate to the circuit court clerk or county election board.

shall not provide any other person with information concerning the number of votes a candidate received for an office or cast to approve or reject a public question on absentee ballots counted under this chapter before the closing of the polls.(IC 3-11.5-6-32)

Immediately upon completion of the vote count, the absentee ballot counters shall make and sign a certificate for the news media showing the total number of absentee ballot votes received by each candidate and on each public question in the precinct. (IC 3-11.5-6-30) The absentee ballot counters shall deliver the certificate to the circuit court clerk as soon as the certificate is completed. After the closing of the polls, the circuit court clerk is to deliver the certificate made for the news media to any person designated to receive the certificate by the editors of the newspapers published in the county or by the managers of the radio and television stations operating in the county immediately upon the completion of the certificate. (IC 3-11.5-6-32)

Challenged Absentee Ballots

Absentee ballots may be challenged on Election Day for the reason that the absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct where the ballot is being cast. (IC 3-11-10-21; IC 3-11.5-4-15) The process will vary slightly depending on whether the absentee ballot is counted at a central location or at the precinct:

For counties using paper poll lists on Election Day: The county election board transmits a certified list of absentee voters under IC 3-11.5-4-1 and IC 3-11.5-4-8 to the vote center or precinct polling location. The Inspector provides the list of names and addresses of the absentee voters to alert challengers and pollbook holders so that the voter may be challenged. The PRE-4 provisional ballot affidavits must be completed by the challenger, and it is recommended “absentee voter” be written in the section for the challenged voter. The PRE-4 affidavit is attached to the absentee voter certificate and a notation should be made on the certificate to alert the counters at the central count location to set aside the challenged voter’s absentee ballot and secure as a provisional ballot.

For counties using an ePollbook on Election Day: Before the absentee ballot counters process an absentee ballot, the absentee ballot counters shall notify the county election board. A county election board member, or a representative designated by a county election board member, may challenge the absentee ballot.

The county election board must hold a hearing to determine whether or not a provisional ballot may be counted, and the hearing requirements and provisional ballot processing are outlined in IC 3-11.7. However, there are two important exceptions for challenged absentee ballots that do not apply to voters challenged at the polls: 1) the absentee voter’s application serves as the voter’s testimony at the hearing so the absentee voter is not required to complete the affidavit on the PRO-2 security envelope; 2) an absentee voter is not required to provide proof of identification. (IC 3-

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11-10-22; IC 3-11.5-4-16)

NOTE: Do not confuse "rejected" or "defective" absentee ballots with "challenged" absentee ballots. Rejected or defective absentee ballots are not counted for several reasons as outlined in a previous section of this *Manual.* Examples of rejection include signature on the application does not match the ballot or the ballot lacks two sets of absentee voter board initials. An absentee ballot may only be challenged for the reason that the absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct. This is the only valid challenge to an absentee voter that the county election board should decide at its hearing.

If a county election board determines an absentee voter's ballot is not counted, then the ballot associated to the voter's unique identified on the direct record electronic (DRE) machine must be deleted or, in the case of an optical scan ballot card or paper ballot, remain sealed inside the absentee ballot envelope. The PRO-2 affidavit must be marked "not counted" with a stated reason and signed by the county election board. The voter's provisional ballot history must be updated in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS).

If a county election board counts the challenged absentee voter's ballot, then the voter's application and ballot envelope are stored with the other election materials kept by the county clerk, and the ballot is tabulated and stored with the counted ballots. The PRO-2 affidavit should be marked "counted" and signed by the county election board. The voter is to receive credit in their voting history for voting in the election. The provisional ballot materials are stored.

Military and Overseas Voters

Absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters may request to have their absentee ballot transmitted by mail, email or fax. (IC 3-11-4-5.7) Deadlines, rules and procedures for military and overseas voters vary slightly from the general "civilian" population.

State law refers to an "**absent uniformed services voter,**" meaning a member of the military, or the spouse or dependent of a military voter, who is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote. An "absent uniformed services voter" may be within the United States or overseas. (IC 3-5-2-1.5) The definition of absent uniformed services voter includes a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed outside Indiana. An "**overseas voter**" is an individual who may be either a civilian who resides outside of the United States or a member of the military (or spouse or dependent) who is absent from the United States on Election Day. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

A military voter or overseas voter may apply for an absentee ballot at any time by filing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) prescribed by the U.S. Department of Defense. The FPCA is a combined form permitting the military or overseas voter to update their registration address and request an absentee ballot. (NOTE: The **obsolete** ABS-15 state military and overseas voter application form cannot be accepted for filing.)

The FPCA is valid for one calendar year (January 1 to December 31), and the county election board must process the FPCA application and mail ballots for all elections as if an application had been submitted for each election. (IC 3-11-4-6; 3-11-4-8) Whenever a military or overseas voter files an FPCA for a primary election, **the application is valid for any election conducted during the period that ends on December 31 following the date the application is filed unless an absentee ballot mailed to the voter at the address in the application is returned to the county election board during that period as undeliverable.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sometimes a military or overseas voter will use an ABS-MAIL state form and mark the box: "I am a member of the military or a public safety officer." The ABS-MAIL form may not be used to update a voter's registration. The ABS-MAIL application is only valid for the specific election, may only be requested when voter registration opens, and be received by the county election board no later than 11:59PM, prevailing local time, twelve (12) days before the election.

Absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters have the right to submit an absentee application by mail, email, or fax. The qualified military or overseas voter is entitled to request that a ballot be transmitted to the voter by mail, email or fax by using the FPCA. If the email address or fax number provided by the voter does not permit transmittal, the law then requires the county to transmit the application or ballot by mail instead.

If an absentee ballot application from a military voter or overseas voter is denied, the county election board must provide the voter with the reason for the denial of the application. The board must send a written notice to the voter stating the reasons for the denial. The notice (ABS-14) must be sent not later than 48 hours after the application is denied, and sent to the voter at the address at which the voter requested that the ballot be mailed. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

Special Exceptions for Military & Overseas Voters:

Statewide Voter Registration Deadline Extended for Military & Overseas Voters Using the FPCA

If a military or overseas voter uses the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), a county voter registration office must use update a military or overseas voter's registration as long as **the federal form is received no later than eight (8) days before the date of the election**.

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) applies to register during this time period, the application is subject to the same requirements that apply to applications received from other voters during the general registration period. If the application is approved, then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election.

An absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) may apply to register to vote on the **seventh day before the election and until noon (prevailing local time), Election Day** if the voter:

1) returns to Indiana during the period beginning seven days before Election Day and ending at noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day following discharge from service or reassignment;
2) shows the county voter registration office a discharge from service, dated not earlier than the beginning of the registration period that ended eight days before Election Day, or a copy of government movement orders, with a reporting date not earlier than the beginning of the registration period that ended eight days before Election Day;
3) completes a registration application; and
4) signs an affidavit that the voter has not voted at any other precinct in the election (ABS-13).

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) registers under the conditions noted above then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election **at the office of the circuit court clerk** any time after the voter registers **but before noon (prevailing local time), Election Day**. If the person votes in the upcoming election at the office of the circuit court clerk, the voter will cast an absentee ballot and the circuit court clerk will certifies that the voter registered under this statute, and the circuit court clerk will attach the certification to the voter's absentee ballot envelope (ABS-11).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board delivers these certificates by courier to the precinct election boards at the polls on Election Day. The inspector attaches the certificates to the poll list in the presence of the poll clerks and the poll clerks sign a statement indicating that the inspector did so. If the person does **not** vote in the upcoming election then the circuit court clerk delivers the voter's registration application to the board of registration (if applicable). The voter is then registered effective the first day of the next registration period. (IC 3-5-2-1.5; IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3; IC 3-11-10-16; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

Ongoing Absentee Application

An absentee ballot application (FPCA) for the primary submitted by a military or overseas voter is considered an **application for any election conducted during the period that ends on December 31 following the date of the application was filed.** This application must show that the voter was a resident and otherwise qualified to vote in the precinct where the voter resided before leaving the U.S. An overseas voter who has never resided in Indiana is not qualified to vote in Indiana pursuant to Article 2, Section 2 of the Indiana Constitution.

Absentee Ballots Sent by Fax or Email

The county election board shall send and receive absentee ballots by email or fax from an absent uniform service voter or overseas voter if the voter:

1) requests to receive and submit an absentee ballot by email or fax; and
2) signs and dates a statement submitted with the email or on the cover of the fax stating: **"I understand that by faxing or emailing my voted ballot I am voluntarily waiving my right to a secret ballot."** (ABS-9)

If the voter requests to receive and submit an absentee ballot by fax, then the fax number to which the ballot is faxed shall be recorded by the clerk's office with the other information recorded about absentee ballot application. The county election board shall send, not later than the end of the first business day after the absentee ballot is received, confirmation to the voter that the ballot was received to the fax number the voter provides for this purpose or by email if the voter provides an email address (or, if no fax number or email is provided, or the fax number or email does not permit confirmation to be sent, then by U.S. mail). Voters submitting absentee ballots by email or fax do not have to mark their ballot in secret and seal the ballot into an absentee ballot envelope for delivery.

The person receiving absentee ballots by email or fax shall:

- note receipt of the ballot in the records as other absentee ballots;
- fold each ballot received separately to conceal the marking;
- enclose the ballot in a blank absentee envelope (ABS-10) and secure the envelope (The emailed or faxed ballot may not be rejected because the ballot was sealed in the absentee ballot envelope by the person designated by the clerk to receive the ballots);
- securely attach the emailed or faxed affidavit received with the ballot to the envelope; and
- mark on the envelope "Absentee Ballot Received by FAX or Electronic Mail." (IC 3-11-10-1).

Absentee ballots sent by fax or email may be received on Election Day and counted, though are subject to the same deadlines as other absentee ballots depending on the county's decision to count absentees at a precinct polling location or central location.

The ABS-9 must be submitted with the absentee ballot for the ballot to be processed and counted. (IC 3-11-4-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Extended Deadline for Military and Overseas Voter's Absentee Ballot in Certain Circumstances

An absentee ballot from an overseas voter or a military voter who is stationed outside of the United States will not be considered as arriving too late to be counted if the ballot is postmarked no later than Election Day, and is received by the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline for counting provisional ballots. (IC 3-12-1-17)

If the postmark is unclear, the county election board, by unanimous vote of the entire board, determines the postmark date. If the board cannot reach a unanimous decision about the postmark, the absentee ballot may not be counted.

NOTE: This extended deadline does not apply to all military voters, only to military voters stationed outside of the United States or U.S. citizens residing overseas. Typically, military voters have APO or FPO addresses to note they are residing overseas. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot

In a primary, general, or municipal election, a military or overseas voter may submit a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to serve as a "back-up" ballot in the event their "official" absentee ballot is not received or timely returned.

Because the FWAB and FPCA have a similar format, an overseas or military voter may believe the FWAB replaces the FPCA. In Indiana, it does not. **The FWAB may not be used as an application for absentee ballot or used to register a military or overseas voter to vote.** In other words, the military or overseas voter must first apply for an absentee ballot using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) in order for the FWAB to be valid. Further, a county must reject a FWAB filed without an FPCA.

An overseas or military voter can use the FWAB to vote for any candidate for nomination at a primary election so long as the voter chooses one political party primary to vote in. A voter cannot pick and choose candidates from different political parties. In a general, municipal, or special election a voter can vote for any candidate, political party, or public question on the ballot. If a voter writes in the name of a political party then all the candidates for the party will receive the voter's vote. Also a voter is not required to write the name of a candidate exactly as the name appears on the ballot. The key is that the absentee ballot counters must be able to determine the intent of voter when selecting candidates and answering public questions. If a voter submits a FWAB, the ABS-19 is not required to be attached for it to be counted and processed. (IC 3-11-4-12.5; IC 3-12-1-18: IC 3-12-1-19; IC 3-12-2-7.5)

If a federal write-in absentee ballot is received by the county election board in an envelope which does not indicate that a ballot is inside, and is inadvertently opened, the ballot may be counted if otherwise valid. The county election board is required to immediately seal the absentee ballot in an envelope indicating that a voted absentee ballot is enclosed and document the date the absentee ballot was sealed in the envelope, attested to by each member of the county election board (IC 3-12-2-7.5)

Should the military or overseas voter's "official" absentee ballot be timely received, then the FWAB may not be counted. If the military or overseas voter's "official" absentee is not timely received, then a bi-partisan team is to remake an "official" ballot using the selections the military and overseas voter wrote on the FWAB to the best of their ability. (IC 3-12-2-7.5) To be counted, however, the FWAB must be received by the county no later than the specific absentee ballot deadline (noon, prevailing local time, for central count counties; by the last absentee ballot delivery in precinct count counties). (IC 3-11-10-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal Only Ballot

On the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), a military or overseas voter must check one of these categories:

1) I am a member of the uniformed services or merchant marine or active duty or an eligible spouse or dependent.
2) I am an activated National Guard member on State orders.
3) I am a U.S. citizen residing outside the United States, and I intend to return.
4) I am a U.S. citizen residing outside the United States, and my return is not certain.
5) I am a U.S. citizen and have never resided in the United States.

For reasons #1, #2, or #3, a county election official issues the military and overseas voter a regular ballot based on the precinct assigned to their voter registration address. If a military or overseas voter selects the statement set forth in reason #4 above, then the voter receives a federal only ballot, which would only include the offices for President and Vice-President, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House, depending on the election cycle. (In Indiana, voters falling in to category #4 are registered to vote at the address of the county voter registration office. See the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details.)

Note: Federal only ballots only apply to U.S. citizens who formerly resided in Indiana and now live overseas and whose return date is not certain. The federal only ballot may not be given to any other voter!

Note: Federal only ballots are NOT the same as *presidential only* ballots. As stated above, federal only ballots apply to a specific category of overseas voters. A presidential only ballot is available during presidential election years (i.e. 2020), and is used by "regular" voters who fall in to a very specific fail-safe category depending on when and where they move to another state.

A voter using the FPCA and marks reason #5 – "I am a U.S. citizen and have never resided in the United States" – is not entitled to cast a regular ballot in Indiana and the application should be rejected.

MOVE Information Sheet

In addition to the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights, the MOVE information sheet must be included in the packet of information provided to a military or overseas voter.

Notice of Dispensation of Absentee Ballot Application for Military & Overseas Voter (ABS-14)

If an absentee application submitted by a military or overseas voter is rejected, the county must send the ABS-14 notice to the voter explaining why the application was rejected. The notice is also required to be sent when your office receives and accepts an absentee application from a military or overseas voters.

Processing Absentee Ballots of Military & Overseas Voters

The county election board (or absentee voter board in the office of the clerk) shall compare the signature as it appears on the affidavit transmitted with the voter's absentee ballot to the voter's signature as it appears on the application for the absentee ballot. The board may also compare the signature on the affidavit with any other admittedly genuine signature of the voter.

In counties where absentee ballots are counted at a central location, for the first signature review the absentee ballot counters or the county election board shall compare the signature on the absentee ballot application with the signature on the affidavit attached to the ballot envelope. For the second signature review and counting, absentee

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ballots received by email or fax shall be handled and processed as other absentee ballots, and may not be counted if the faxed or emailed ballot arrives after noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day.
(IC 3-5-4-6; 3-11-4-7; 3-11-4-8; 3-11-4-17; 3-11-4-22; 3-11-10-4; 3-11.5-2-5; 3-11.5-4-4; 3-11.5-4-5; 3-11.5-4-10; 3-11.5-4-11; 3-11.5-4-13)

An absentee ballot from an overseas voter or a military voter who is stationed outside of the United States will not be considered as arriving too late to be counted if the absentee by mail ballot is postmarked not later than Election Day, and is received by the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline for counting provisional ballots. (IC 3-12-1-17) However, if the military or overseas voter has a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB) filed for the election, then the FWAB is counted on Election Day in place of the voter's fax, email, or mailed absentee ballot received after the applicable deadline. (IC 3-12-2-7.5)

If the postmark is unclear, the county election board, by unanimous vote of the entire board, determines the postmark date. If the board cannot reach a unanimous decision about the postmark, the absentee ballot may not be counted.

NOTE: This extended deadline does not apply to all military voters, only to military voters stationed outside of the United States. Typically, these voters have APO or FPO addresses. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Electioneering & Absentee Ballots

The crime of "electioneering" (a Class A misdemeanor) may not be committed in the presence of a voter known to possess the voter's absentee ballot. However, the voter's spouse, the guardian of an incapacitated voter, or a member of the voter's household is not prohibited in engaging in electioneering in the presence of the absentee voter.
A bi-partisan traveling board team may not engage in electioneering when interacting with a voter. (IC 3-14-3-16)

Individuals voting absentee in-person at the clerk's office, early voting vote center, or satellite site may bring in materials to aid them with completing the ballot, similar to the experience of an Election Day voter. However, a person "voting early" may not wear anything expressing support or opposition to any candidate or political party or expressing approval or disapproval of any public question in any manner that could reasonably be expected to convey that support or opposition to another individual. (IC 3-14-3-16)

The polls may not be located in a building where any display, that is visible to a voter, of political preference or party allegiance. But, this does include any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official, **unless they are located in the area of the chute or the room where voting is taking place**. A picture, photograph, or other likeness of the official can be covered on Election Day, rather than being removed from that location. (IC 3-11-8-6.3)

"Electioneering" does not include material mailed to a voter, or a telephone or an electronic communication to a voter expressing support or opposition to a candidate or a political party or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Power Of Attorney & Assistance to Voters with Disabilities

A voter's power of attorney is not permitted to request an absentee ballot on behalf of the voter without the voter's consent. A voter must sign the voter's own absentee ballot application, except for certain voters with disabilities. If a disabled voter cannot sign the application, then the voter's power of attorney may sign the absentee application for the voter. A copy of the power of attorney must be attached to the application. Additionally, the voter may designate an individual eligible to assist the voter under IC 3-11-9-2(a) to sign the application on behalf of the voter. In either case, the person providing assistance must complete the affidavit of voter assistance found on the absentee application. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Further, only a voter may personally mark their absentee-by-mail ballot; an attorney in fact *may not* mark the ballot for the voter. (IC 3-11-4-21). Should a voter be unable to make a voting mark on the absentee ballot, then a bi-partisan travelling board MUST be requested to allow the voter to vote absentee. (IC 3-11-10-24) Alternatively, a voter with a disability may vote absentee in-person at the clerk's office, though a PRE-3 affidavit of voter assistance must be completed before an individual or the absentee voter board may be brought in to the voting booth to assist the voter. However, the individual designated may not be the person's employer or union representative. (IC 3-11-9-3)

For absentee-by-mail voting, only the voter may sign the ABS-6 secrecy envelope. State law no longer permits an attorney in fact to attest to the voter's signature on the absentee ballot envelope. However, an individual may assist a voter with disabilities with enclosing the ballot in the secrecy envelope and sealing the envelope. A person providing this assistance must complete the affidavit of voter assistance found on the outside of the ABS-6 envelope. (IC 3-11-4-21)

Voters with disabilities who vote absentee by traveling board or in-person in the Clerk's office or satellite "early voting" location will have their signatures attested to by the bi-partisan absentee voter board members. (IC 3-11-10-29)

Death of an Absentee Voter

If proof is given to the absentee ballot counters than an absentee voter marked and forwarded an absentee ballot, but died before Election Day, the ballot of the deceased voter is rejected by the absentee ballot counters. (IC 3-11.5-4-17; IC 3-11.5-4-13)

If a voter casts an absentee ballot on an electronic voting system (DRE), the ballot will be assigned a unique identifier number. Should the voter die before Election Day the county clerk must use the unique identifier assigned to the voter's ballot to cancel the voter's ballot and so that it is not counted on Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-26.2) However, the casting of an absentee ballot by a deceased voter does not invalidate an election. (IC 3-11-10-23)

Absentee Voter Boards

Each county election board must appoint as many absentee voter boards as it believes will be necessary to administer absentee voting in the county. Absentee voter boards consist of two (2) people, one nominated by each of the two major political parties.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

To be eligible to serve on an absentee voter board, a person must meet all of the following qualifications (IC 3-11-10-36; IC 3-11.5-4-22):

1) be a registered voter of the county;
2) be able to read, write and speak the English language;
3) may not have any property bet or wagered on the outcome of the election;
4) may not be a candidate to be voted for at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate; and
5) may not be the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of a candidate.

NOTES: Any relationship identified above that is the result of birth, marriage or adoption (an adopted child, for example) would disqualify a person who is the relative of an **opposed** candidate from working on an absentee voter board. This provision **does not** apply if the candidate is **unopposed.**

A person who is a candidate to be voted on at the election, or who is related to a candidate in a manner that would disqualify the person from serving, may still serve as an absentee voter board if: (1) the candidate is seeking nomination or election to an office that is not county-wide (a city or township, for example); and (2) the county election board restricts the duties of the person on the absentee voter board to functions that could have no influence on the casting or counting of absentee ballots within that election district.

The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties make nominations for appointment to an absentee voter board. Not later than noon, prevailing local time, fifty (50) days before Election Day, the county election board must notify the county chairmen of the number of nominations that will be needed to fill positions on absentee voter boards. The county chairmen must notify the county election board of their nominations not later than noon, prevailing local time, forty-six (46) days before Election Day. The county election board **must** appoint those persons nominated by the county chairmen. If a county chairman fails to make the nominations, then the county election board may appoint any voter of the county subject to the qualifications listed above. (IC 3-11-10-37; IC 3-11.5-4-23)

A voter appointed to an absentee voter board is entitled to compensation. A member of an absentee voter board must be compensated using the following standards (IC 3-11-10-38):

1) traveling absentee voter boards are entitled to a per diem in an amount set by the county executive (county commissioners) per day and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council;
2) absentee voter boards assigned to the office of the clerk of the circuit court are entitled to a per diem set by the county executive (the county commissioners);
3) absentee voter boards assigned to deliver voted absentee ballots to the precincts on Election Day are entitled to a per diem and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council.

A member of an absentee voter board must receive training from the county election board before beginning to perform the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

Online Absentee Ballot Status Tool

An online absentee ballot status tool is available to all Indiana voters on www.indianavoters.com. Voters may click the "Get Absentee Ballot Information" icon on the main landing page, which will prompt the individual to enter their county, first and last name, and date of birth as captured on their voter registration record. If a match is found, the voter can determine if the county has received and processed their absentee ballot application, view the date the absentee ballot was mailed, and whether or not the ballot was received.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC QUESTIONS

A referendum, or public question a constitutional amendment, proposition, or other issue submitted to the electorate at an election. (IC 3-5-2-41) This type of election allows the voters to say "yes" or "no" to a public question on the ballot. In Indiana, a referendum can only be put on the ballot if authorized by a state law. As a result, a county or town election board cannot print any referendum on the ballot unless the state legislature has already passed a law to permit the referendum to be on the ballot. (IC 3-10-9-5 & IC 36-1-3-8(a)(12))

Each referendum law is slightly different and should be studied carefully, but there are some general rules that apply in most cases. Many referenda must be certified to a county or town election board. If the referendum is not certified by noon (prevailing local time) seventy-four (74) days before a primary election for a controlled project referenda of school tax levy or sixty (60) days for a school safety tax levy or for school tax levy held as a special election; or by August 1 before a general or municipal election, it is too late for the referendum to appear on the ballot at the election. (IC 3-10-9-3) The exact language to be printed on the ballot is usually set forth in the state law allowing the referendum.

Some state laws permit a "one-time only" referendum vote at a specific election or in a specific locality. A list of the referenda authorized by state law to be placed on the ballot at any election, if other requirements are met, is included in the *Referendum, Recall, Impeachment, and Initiative in Indiana* brochure published by the Indiana Election Division. This *Manual* will focus on the more common public questions county election administrators will encounter: capital improvement projects, tax levy, and school safety referenda.

The Indiana Department of Local Government Finance plays a critical role in managing the process by which most public questions are certified to county election administrators. Their website – www.in.gov/DLGF - includes helpful information to guide interested parties in certifying their question to the county election board. Occasionally, the Indiana General Assembly will pass legislation certifying a statewide public question, such as a Constitutional Amendment. When this occurs, the Indiana Election Division will certify the question to county election officials before ballots are printed.

The petition forms used in a remonstrance are not prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. If a petition is requested, the county voter registration official can request the form from the Indiana Department of Local Government Finance.

School Tax Levy Referendum

A school corporation may impose an operating referendum tax levy for the school corporation's fund in the amount allowed under IC 20-46-1-7 or IC 20-46-1-8 through IC 20-46-1-19 or both, if approved by a majority of the voters voting on the referendum. A resolution to extend a referendum levy must be adopted before December 31 of the final calendar year in which the school corporation's previously approved referendum levy was imposed.

To place the referendum on the ballot, a school corporation must certify the resolution to place the referendum on the ballot and the proposed language for the referendum to the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). The DLGF shall review the referendum language proposed and either approve or reject the language. The DLGF shall

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

send its decision to the governing body of the school corporation not more than ten (10) days after the resolution is submitted to the DLGF. (IC 20-46-1-8)

If the language is approved by the DLGF, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify a copy of the resolution, including the language for the question and the department's approval to the county fiscal body of each county in which the school corporation is located (for informational purposes) and the circuit court clerk of each county in which the school corporation is located. (IC 3-10-9-3; IC 20-46-1-14)

The referendum shall be held in the next primary election, general election, or municipal election in which all the registered voters who are residents of the school corporation are entitled to vote after certification of the question. However, if a primary election, general election, or municipal election will not be held during the first year in which the public question is eligible to be placed on the ballot, and if the school corporation requests the public question to be placed on the ballot at a special election, the public question shall be placed on the ballot at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November of the year. The school corporation shall pay all costs for holding the special election referendum. (IC 20-46-1-46)

If the referendum is to be held at a primary or municipal primary, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the primary or municipal primary. If the referendum is to be held at a general or municipal election, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the general or municipal election ballot. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in June, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the special election in June. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in November, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the special election in November.

A circuit court clerk who receives a referendum question certified by the governing body of a school corporation shall call a meeting of the county election board to make arrangements for the referendum. The individuals entitled to vote in the referendum are all of the registered voters residing in the school corporation. (IC 20-46-1-13)

Immediately after the votes cast in the referendum have been counted, the circuit court clerk of each county holding the referendum shall certify the results of the referendum to the DLGF. (IC 20-46-1-17)

During the period beginning with the adoption of a resolution by the governing body of a school corporation to place a referendum under this chapter on the ballot and continuing through the day on which the referendum is submitted to the voters, the school corporation may not promote a position on the referendum by doing any of the following:

1) Using facilities or equipment, including mail and messaging systems, owned by the school corporation to promote a position on the referendum, unless equal access to the facilities or equipment is given to persons with a position opposite to that of the school corporation.
2) Making an expenditure of money from a fund controlled by the school corporation to promote a position on the referendum.
3) Using an employee to promote a position on the referendum during the employee's normal working hours or paid overtime, or otherwise compelling an employee to promote a position on the referendum at any time. However, if a person described IC 20-46-1-20(d) is advocating for or against a position on the referendum or discussing the referendum as authorized, an employee of the school corporation may assist the person in presenting information on the referendum, if requested to do so.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) Promoting a position on the referendum by:
    a. using students to transport written materials to their residences or in any way involving students in a school organized promotion of a position;
    b. including a statement within another communication sent to the students' residences; or
    c. initiating discussion of the referendum at a meeting between a teacher and parents of a student regarding the student's performance or behavior at school. However, if the parents initiate a discussion of the referendum at the meeting, the teacher may acknowledge the issue and direct the parents to a source of factual information on the referendum.

However, an official or employee of the school corporation is not prohibit from carrying out duties with respect to a referendum that are part of the normal and regular conduct of the official's or employee's office or agency, including the furnishing of factual information regarding the referendum in response to inquiries from any person.

The staff and employees of a school corporation may not personally identify a student as the child of a parent or guardian who supports or opposes the referendum.

These advocacy prohibitions do not apply to a personal expenditure to promote a position on a local public question by an employee of a school corporation whose employment is governed by a collective bargaining contract or an employment contract; or an expenditure to promote a position on a local public question by a person or an organization that has a contract or an arrangement (whether formal or informal) with the school corporation solely for the use of the school corporation's facilities.

A person or an organization that has a contract or arrangement (whether formal or informal) with a school corporation to provide goods or services to the school corporation may not spend any money to promote a position on the petition or remonstrance. A person or an organization that violates this subsection commits a Class A infraction.

An elected or appointed school board member or a school corporation superintendent, school corporation assistant superintendent, or chief school business official of a school corporation may, at any time, personally advocate for or against a position on a referendum or discuss the referendum with any individual, group, or organization or personally advocate for or against a position on a referendum before any individual, group, or organization so long as it is not done by using public funds. Advocacy or discussion allowed under IC 20-46-1-20 is not considered a use of public funds. However, the law does not authorize or apply to advocacy or discussion by a school board member, superintendent, assistant superintendent, or school business official to or with students that occurs during the regular school day.

A student may use school equipment or facilities to report or editorialize about a local public question as part of the news coverage of the referendum by a student newspaper or broadcast. (IC 20-46-1-20)

If a school safety referendum is passed by the voters of a school corporation then the school corporation may not adopt a resolution or otherwise place a school tax levy referendum on the ballot for the next three (3) years after the passage of the school safety referendum. (IC 20-46-1-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Controlled Project Petition/Remonstrance and Referendum

A controlled project is a local capital project approved by a political subdivision and financed by bonds or a lease and paid for from property taxes that are not subject to the property tax caps set forth in state law. Some smaller controlled projects may be approved by a political subdivision and do not involve either the petition and remonstrance process or placing a public question (referendum) on the ballot. Other larger controlled projects may involve either the petition and remonstrance process or a referendum.

State law has set financial thresholds which, when met, trigger either the petition and remonstrance process or a referendum. Under current law, a petition requesting the application of a petition and remonstrance process requires the lesser of the following: 1) Five hundred (500) persons who are either owners of property or registered voters in the political subdivision (former law required one hundred (100) persons); or 2) Five percent (5%) of the registered voters residing within the political subdivision. The county voter registration office must certify whether or not the persons signing the petition are registered voters of the political subdivision. However, once the county voter registration office has determined that at least five hundred twenty-five (525) persons who signed a petition requesting the application of a petition and remonstrance process are registered voters within the political subdivision, the county voter registration office is no longer required to verify whether the remaining persons who signed the petition are registered voters.

If the county voter registration office determines that fewer than five hundred twenty-five (525) persons who signed the petition are registered voters within the political subdivision, the county voter registration office shall forward the petition to the county auditor and make the final determination of the number of petitioners that are registered voters in the political subdivision and the number of petitioners that own property within the political subdivision (based on the auditor's statement) once the auditor returns the petitions to the county voter registration office.

If a referendum for a controlled project or for a school tax levy referendum is defeated, another referendum may not be held earlier than 700 days after the date of the first referendum. However, a 350 day limit applies if a sufficient petition requesting that limit is submitted to the county auditor and signed by the lesser of the following: 1) Five hundred (500) persons who are either owners of property or registered voters in the political subdivision (former law required one hundred (100) persons); or 2) Five percent (5%) of the registered voters residing within the political subdivision. (IC 6-1.1-20-1.1; IC 6-1.1- 20-3.1; IC 6-1.1-20-3.2; IC 6-1.1-20-3.5; IC 6-1.1-20-3.6; IC 20-46-1-11)

School Safety Referendum

A school corporation may adopt a resolution to place a referendum on the ballot to impose a school safety referendum tax levy, or extend a previous school referendum tax levy, to improve school safety (to pay capital expenses to improve the safety of a school building, for example). A school corporation may impose a school safety referendum tax levy, or extend an existing levy, if approved by a majority of the voters voting on the referendum. A resolution to extend a referendum levy must be adopted before December 31 of the final calendar year in which the school corporation's previously approved referendum levy was imposed.

To place the referendum on the ballot, a school corporation must certify the resolution to place the referendum on the ballot and the proposed language for the referendum to the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). The DLGF shall review the referendum language proposed and either approve or reject the language. The DLGF shall send its decision to the governing body of the school corporation not more than ten (10) days after the resolution is submitted to the DLGF.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the language is approved by the DLGF, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify a copy of the resolution, including the language for the question and the department's approval to the county fiscal body of each county in which the school corporation is located (for informational purposes) and the circuit court clerk of each county in which the school corporation is located.

The referendum shall be held in the next primary election, general election, or municipal election in which all the registered voters who are residents of the school corporation are entitled to vote after certification of the question. However, if a primary election, general election, or municipal election will not be held during the first year in which the public question is eligible to be placed on the ballot, and if the school corporation requests the public question to be placed on the ballot at a special election, the public question shall be placed on the ballot at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November of the year. The school corporation shall pay all costs for holding the special election referendum.

If the referendum is to be held at a primary or municipal primary, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the primary or municipal primary. If the referendum is to be held at a general or municipal election, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the general or municipal election ballot. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in June, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the special election in June. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in November, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the special election in November.

A circuit court clerk who receives a referendum question certified by the governing body of a school corporation shall call a meeting of the county election board to make arrangements for the referendum. The individuals entitled to vote in the referendum are all of the registered voters residing in the school corporation.

Immediately after the votes cast in the referendum have been counted, the circuit court clerk of each county holding the referendum shall certify the results of the referendum to the DLGF.

During the period beginning with the adoption of a resolution by a school corporation to place a school safety referendum tax levy question on the ballot and continuing through the day on which the referendum is submitted to the voters, the school corporation may not promote a position on the referendum by taking certain actions. However, a school board member, school corporation superintendent, school corporation assistant superintendent, or chief school business official of a school corporation may discuss and personally advocate a position on a referendum for a school safety referendum tax levy outside a regular school day as long as public funds are not used. A student may use school equipment or facilities to report or editorialize about a local public question as part of the news coverage of the referendum by a student newspaper or broadcast.

If a school safety referendum is passed by the voters of a school corporation then the school corporation may not adopt a resolution or otherwise place a school tax levy referendum on the ballot for the next three (3) years after the passage of the school safety referendum. (IC 20-46-1-8; IC 20-46-9)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ELECTION DAY

Legal Notice of Election

Before a primary, general, municipal, or special election, the county election board, through the county clerk (or the Lake or Porter County Election Director) must provide legal notice to the voters of the upcoming election. For a primary election, legal notice must be provided by completing the CAN-9 and publishing it with a newspaper in the county, filing a copy with the election division, and inserting a copy in the minutes of a county election board meeting not later than ten (10) days before the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-19; IC 5-3-1-2) Each county clerk must include on the CAN-9 the names of presidential candidates who have been certified by the Indiana Election Division to appear on the a political party's primary ballot in the year that office is up for election (2020), the names and addresses of each candidate who filed and has been certified to appear on the primary ballot, and the text of each public question that will voted on by the voters during the primary.

For a general, municipal, or special election, the county election board, through the county clerk (or the Lake or Porter County Election Director) must provide legal notice of an election by using the CAN-39. The CAN-39 must include the name of all office and the text of all public questions that will appear on the general, municipal, or special election ballot. Including the names and addresses of candidates on the ballot is optional. The CAN-39 must be published in a newspaper in the county, filed with the Indiana Election Division, and inserted into the minutes of a county election board meeting not later than ten (10) days before the election. (IC 3-10-2-2)

County users can run a report in the statewide voter registration system that includes the statutorily required elements of the CAN-9 and CAN-39, after the county sets up the election and enters candidate filing information in the proper module of SVRS.

Polling Locations & Vote Centers

Legal requirements for polling locations in vote center and non-vote center counties are largely the same. A few important distinctions are noted in the specific categories below.

An election may not be held in a room in which alcoholic beverages are kept or sold. (IC 3-11-8-5) Polling locations must be accessible and secure, and a county must consider the relevant factors to ensure the security of the location set forth in guidance provided by the secretary of state. (IC 3-11-8-6)

The polls may not be located in a structure on or in which is affixed any display visible to a voter of political preference or party allegiance. The location of the polls are not prohibited in a structure that includes any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official. However, the polls may not be located in a structure in which the voting area or chute contain any display visible to the voter of political preference or party allegiance, including any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official. (IC 3-11-8-6.3)

In preparing the polls for an election, the county election board must:

1) have placed within the room a railing separating the part of the room to be occupied by the precinct election board from that part of the room to be occupied by the optical scan ballot card voting systems, direct record electronic (DRE) voting systems, and the three (3) or more booths or compartments for marking paper ballots, whenever either or two (2) of these voting systems are used;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) ensure that the portion of the room set apart for the precinct election board includes a designated area before the voter approaches the precinct election board at which each voter appears for challenge; and
3) provide a method or material for designating the boundaries of the chute, such as a railing, rope, or wire on each side, beginning a distance equal to the length of the chute (as defined in IC 3-5-2-10) away from and leading to the door for entering the room in which the election is held. (IC 3-11-8-7)

Vote center counties will enumerate many of these items in their vote center plan under IC 3-11-18.1-4.

Each polling place or vote center must be located in an accessible facility for elderly voters and voters with disabilities. The polling place must comply with state and federal standards concerning parking areas, paths to the facility where voting occurs, the entrance to the facility, passages within the facility, and the room or area within the facility where voting occurs. (IC 3-11-8-1.2) More information about the accessibility requirements are found below.

Selecting Polling Locations

Polling places are located in a wide variety of locations, including government buildings, schools, churches, fire stations and even garages in private homes. In recent years, standards regarding the accessibility of polling places for disabled voters have reduced the number of potential polling place sites in some communities. Many counties made significant improvements by complying with the requirement that all polling places be accessible.

Non-Vote Center Counties

Except in a county where vote centers are used, the polls for each precinct may be located in only one (1) place and are designated by the county commissioners of each county. The county commissioners (or in Marion County, the Mayor of Indianapolis as "county executive") must designate polling places **not less than twenty-nine (29) days** before Election Day. Precinct polling places are permanent and remain unchanged until the board of county commissioners or county executive orders otherwise. As a result, county commissioners or the county executive is only ***required*** to designate polling places if there is a ***change.*** (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

However, each precinct does not necessarily have to have its own polling place. If a county election board adopts an order by the unanimous vote of the entire election board, the polls for a precinct may be located with the polls in an adjoining precinct so that both precincts vote before the same precinct election board. (IC 3-11-8-4.3) **In these cases, however, the poll workers must maintain separate poll books for each precinct and keep ballots separate so that each precinct has its own vote totals for candidates when the canvass is conducted.** There are special procedures for combining polling places in municipal elections and special elections. (IC 3-10-6-11; IC 3-10-8-6)

If there is no accessible facility to use as a polling place in the precinct, then the polls may be located in a building in an adjoining precinct if the building is not more than five (5) miles from the closest boundary of the precinct OR anywhere within the same township if no other accessible place for disabled voters is available. This mileage restriction does not apply if a county election board adopts an order by unanimous vote to locate the polls for the precinct at the polls for an adjoining precinct, using the precinct election board of the adjoining precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3).

If the county election board unanimously determines that there is still not an accessible facility available, then the most convenient accessible facility ***anywhere in the county*** may be chosen. With the unanimous consent of both county election boards, it is even possible to locate an accessible polling place in a bordering county. This might occur when an accessible facility is located on the other side of a county line road, for example. (IC 3-11-8-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Generally, no polling location change can be made within two (2) days of an election. However, **if a county election board unanimously agrees that using a designated polling place would be dangerous or impossible, the county election board can designate a new polling place for the precinct during the final two (2) days before an election. The board must give the best possible notice of the change.** (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

NOTE: Please see "Absentee Voting: In-Person at the Clerk's Office" for more information about the site requirements used for this variation of absentee voting.

Vote Center Counties

Counties may be designated as a vote center county, if the requirements under IC 3-11-18.1-3 are met. A county election board must first draft its vote center plan, which must include all of the requirements under IC 3-11-18.1-4, and hold a public hearing to present it. After this presentation, the board must accept written public comments on the draft plan. A second public hearing is then held at least thirty (30) days after the initial hearing and the county election must consider the draft plan, any written comments, and any other public comment that the board may permit.

Once the board has considered the draft plan and comments, then the board may unanimously agree to adopt an order approving the draft plan or ament the draft plan and adopt an order approving the amended draft plan. All members of the board must sign the order adopting the plan. The order and adopted plan along with a resolution adopted by the county executive and a resolution adopted by the county council approving the designation of the county as a vote center county must be filed with the Indiana Election Division. A voter center plan is not effective until it is filed with the election division. (IC 3-11-18.1-3; IC 3-11-18.1-8)

An order and initial plan filed with the election division during the final sixty (60) days before an election becomes effective on the day following the election. The designation of a county as a vote center county remains in effect until the county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire member rescinds the order designating the county as a vote center county and files a copy of the document rescinding the order with the election division. (IC 3-11-18.1-8)

Vote center counties with at least 25,000 active voters (as defined in IC 3-11-18.1-2) must provide for at least one (1) Election Day vote center for each 10,000 active voters and one vote center for any fraction of 10,000 active voters. Counties with fewer than 25,000 active voters must have at least one Election Day vote center. (IC 3-11-18.1-6) Requirements for special elections or certain municipal elections may alter this rule. (IC 3-11-18.1-5; IC 3-11-18.1-6)

Unlike a non-vote center county, the county commissioners do not determine the locations of vote centers. Instead, the county election board selects the locations as part of its original plan or any amendment. While a vote center location may be changed at any time before the election, the amendment must be filed with the Indiana Election Division before it is effective. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

Vote centers must follow the same accessibility and security requirements as a non-vote center county. The plan under IC 3-11-18.1-4 adopted or amended by a county election board must detail these requirements.

NOTE: Please see "Absentee Voting: In-Person at the Clerk's Office" for more information about the site requirements used for this variation of absentee voting.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Accessibility Standards for Polling Locations

Each polling place or vote center must be located in an accessible facility for elderly voters and voters with disabilities. The polling place must comply with state and federal standards concerning parking areas, paths to the facility where voting occurs, the entrance to the facility, passages within the facility, and the room or area within the facility where voting occurs. (IC 3-11-8-1.2)

Additionally, the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) is a federal law requiring each polling place to be accessible to elderly voters and voters with disabilities. Before Election Day, the persons recommending where polling places should be located must take care to designate sites that meet accessibility standards. (IC 3-11-8-6)

County election administrators may purchase additional equipment to aid a site in becoming compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For example, portable wheelchair ramps may be used to help a wheelchair user bridge the surface of a parking lot to the elevated level of a sidewalk or door entrance. Portable "doorbells" may be placed outside the voting entrance for an individual to push and alert a poll worker inside the individual needs assistance opening the door. If voting occurs on the second floor or an elevated platform inside a polling location, please ensure any elevators or wheelchair lifts are operational before Election Day.

The accessible voting area must be on an accessible route and have adequate maneuvering space for voters who use wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Allow approximately five square feet for a wheelchair to navigate behind and around the machine. Blinds on windows behind check-in staff should be closed so voters who read lips can communicate with workers. Tables should have a clear knee space of at least 27 inches. (IC 3-11-8-1.2)

Each polling place must have at least one voting system equipped for individual with disabilities, such as a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system or other ballot marking device. Poll workers must be trained on how to use the accessible features of a voting system, and create a welcoming environment for all voters.

Legal Notice of Polling Locations

The county election board **must** publish a legal notice stating the location of each polling place for each precinct in non-vote center counties. The county election board must publish this list at least once and at least ten (10) days before the election. If it is necessary to make a change after publication, notice of the change must be provided in the same manner. The legal notice must indicate that the polls for each precinct are located in an accessible facility. (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

The same legal notice for polling locations is required for counties that use vote centers; however, the county commissioners are required to publish the notice required under IC 3-11-8-3.2. (IC 3-11-18.1-9) But, if there is a change in vote center location after publication, before providing notice of the change, the county election board must amend the vote center plan to reflect the change in locations and file that amendment with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

Compensation for Using Site as Election Day Polling Place or Vote Center

School buildings, fire stations, and other public buildings must be made available for use as a polling place or vote center without charge to the county. A county cannot be required to sign an agreement to assume liability as a condition for using the public building as a polling place. (IC 3-11-8-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting System Delivery

State law requires the county election board to have all necessary voting systems and furniture required for a voter to cast a ballot delivered to the precinct no later than 6:00 p.m., prevailing local time, the day before Election Day. The county executive is required to provide transportation, if requested by the county election board. [(IC 3-11-13-6(c) (optical scan ballot system); IC 3-11-14-14 (DRE)]

Effective July 1, 2019, voting system and ePollbook delivery procedures and standards have changed. Please review the "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Polling Location Set-Up

At least one (1) hour before the polls open on Election Day, the precinct election officers are to meet at the polls. The inspector then directs the boundaries of the chute designated; sample ballots, instruction cards, and other materials posted; and everything put in readiness for the commencement of voting. (IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-17)

Instruction cards must direct voters how to obtain a ballot, prepare a ballot, and obtain a new ballot, should the ballot be spoiled. (IC 3-11-3-23) **The instruction cards must also include in <u>underlined</u> type that:**

1) it is a crime to violate Indiana election laws;
2) the voter should examine the ballot to determine if it contains the initials of the poll clerks in ink on the back of the paper or optical scan paper ballot, (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems);
3) the voter should examine the ballot to determine if the paper or optical scan paper ballot has any other marks on it (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems);
4) the voter should not make any mark on the ballot except a voting mark in the appropriate space on the ballot, because a mark other than a voting mark could void the ballot (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems); and
5) the voter should return to the poll clerks and request another ballot if one of these provisions has been violated (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems).

In addition, the county election board must supply each polling place with instruction cards that explain the voting procedure to voters and the procedure for write-in voting. A precinct that employs a voting system that does not permit write-in voting on the system must post instruction cards directing the voter to request a paper ballot from a precinct election officer. (IC 3-11-3-22)

One instruction card must be posted in each voting booth. One instruction card must be posted at the end of the voting chute. At least three instruction cards must be posted in and about the polling location. (IC 3-11-3-24)

NOTE: Voting instructions for polling places must be printed in at least 14-point type on cards in English, Braille, and any other language that the board considers necessary. Precinct election boards are also required to furnish a magnifier to a voter upon request. (IC 3-11-3-22)

Precinct election officers will also be provided with other materials to post in the polling location including the Voter's Bill of Rights in English and Spanish, a warning not to "electioneer" beyond a certain point, a notice that a voter must provide photo identification in order to cast a regular ballot, and a sample ballot for the precinct. These materials must be set up before the polls open on Election Day. Usually this can be done the evening before the election when the voting system being used at the polls are delivered or when the precinct election officers meet at 5 a.m. on Election Day.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Ballots

In **Non-Vote Center** counties, a sample ballot for each precinct must be hung near the entrance of the polls by the poll workers on Election Day. (IC 3-11-13-10; IC 3-11-14-18)

In **Vote Center** counties, not later Election Day, the county election board (rather than precinct election board members) shall do both of the following:

1) Make the comparison between the sample ballots, regular official ballots, and provisional ballots.
2) Certify that the ballots are in agreement on the CEB-40 form.

A copy of the certification shall be entered into the minutes of the county election board. The county election board shall have copies of each sample ballot for each precinct available for inspection by a voter at each vote center and post a notice in the vote center stating that sample ballots are available for inspection upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9; IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-17)

Chute

The "chute" is defined in IC 3-5-2-10: "'Chute' means the area or pathway that extends fifty (50) feet in length, measured from the entrance to the polls. If the property line of the polling place is less than fifty (50) feet from the door or entrance to the polling place, the chute is measured from the exterior door or entrance to the polling place to one-half the distance to the property line of the polling place nearest to the entrance to the polls. Whenever there are two (2) or more doors or entrances to the polls, the inspector of the precinct shall designate one (1) door or entrance as the door for voters to enter for the purposes of voting."

After poll workers determine the end of the chute, a "No Electioneering Beyond This Point" sign is to be posted, alerting voters and others outside the polling place that no partisan activity is permissible from that point forward.

NOTE: The chute only applies to the "polls," which are defined in IC 3-5-2-39 as "the room in a structure where the voters of a precinct vote by casting ballots on election day." While the electioneering statute (IC 3-14-3-16) applies to the polls on election day, including the chute, the "electioneering" statute only applies to the area where voting occurs during in-person absentee voting in the clerk's office or satellite office.

Election Materials

Poll Book

The poll book is a list of voters in a precinct produced to confirm and track which voters cast a ballot on Election Day. There are two different forms of poll books, the traditional paper list printed for each precinct in the county, and an electronic pollbook.

In counties that use the traditional paper pollbook, the book for each precinct is printed by the county voter registration official not later than ten (10) days before an election. The book must contain:

1) The full name of the voter.
2) The address of the voter.
3) The assigned voter identification number.
4) Whether the voter is required to provide additional identification before voting either in person or by absentee ballot.
5) The date of birth of the voter, including an indication whether the voter is less than eighteen (18) years of age for a poll list used in a primary election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6) The scanned signature of the voter.
7) Whether the voter is required to provide an affirmation of the voter's residence.
8) A bar code that allows the county voter registration office to efficiently record whether the voter has signed the poll list.
9) For a poll list used in a primary election, a letter abbreviation of the name of the major political party whose ballot the voter has requested.
10) A space for a poll clerk to indicate when a voter has cast an absentee ballot.
11) A space for a poll clerk to indicate when a voter has cast a provisional ballot.
12) For a voter required to submit additional documentation required under IC 3-7-33-4.5, a space for a poll clerk to insert letters serving as an abbreviation for the type of documentation provided by the voter.

A warning must also be printed at the top of each page of the pollbook stating that anyone who knowingly makes a false statement concerning the individual's name, voter identification number, or residence address, or by signing the pollbook commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-7-29-1)

Electronic pollbooks are electronic devices and software containing the county voter registration list that are approved for use in the state of Indiana by the Secretary of State. (IC 3-11-18.1-12) The system provides the same information that is provided on a traditional paper pollbook. The system must also meet certain criteria and be able to execute functions found in IC 3-11-8-10.3. More information about ePollbooks can be found in the "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section of this *Manual.*

Federal law and state law require an individual applying to register to vote to provide a "voter identification number." This number is an Indiana driver's license number or (as referenced in the state voter registration application form, a state identification card number) as issued by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). If an individual does not have an Indiana BMV-issued driver's license or identification card, the individual must provide the last four digits of his or her social security number as a voter identification number. (IC 3-7-13-13) If an individual does not have either a BMV driver's license or identification card number, or a social security number, the statewide voter registration system will assign a voter identification number to this individual.

During an election, a precinct election poll clerk shall explain the voter identification number to each voter and request that each voter provide (or update) the voter's identification number on the poll book. However, the poll clerk must also explain that a voter is ***not required*** to provide a voter identification number at the polls in order to vote. (IC 3-11-8-25.1) If a voter does give a voter's identification number, then the county voter registration office shall update the voter's registration to include that information. (IC 3-7-13-13)

Forms & Envelopes

In addition to ballots and poll book, the county election board must provide of additional election materials to poll workers to complete and return after the polls close. Generally, the "PRE" series of forms are used for Election Day work, but there are few forms outside this series that should be provided to poll workers. Current versions of the forms must be used (unless the Election Division has grandfathered a previous version). Counties should consult the "Forms Master List" provided by the Indiana Election Division at the most recent election administrator conference (and subsequent Election Division orders) to determine which revision(s) of a form is acceptable.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Forms to be provided to precinct election officials in all elections include, but are not limited to:

Form Number	Form Name	Form Number	Form Name
PRE-1	Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book	PRE-10	Inspector's Affidavit for Return of Ballots and Supplies
PRE-2	Statement of Expenses of Precinct Election Officers	PRE-16 (DRE Counties Only)	Inspector and Judge's Report Of Total Votes Cast On Electronic Voting Systems…
PRE-3	Affidavits of Voter Assistance	PRE-19	Affidavit of a Public Safety Officer or Member of the Military Returning to the Polls to Vote After Responding to an Emergency
PRE-5	Voter's Affidavit Requesting to Vote in Person at the Polls After Failing to Receive Mailed Absentee Ballot	VRG-4/12	Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot
PRE-7	Qualified Elector's Affidavit Disqualifying a Precinct Election Officer	VRG-11	Indiana County Voter Registration Application (English & Spanish)
PRE-8	Appointment of Replacement Precinct Election Officer	CEB-1B	Certificate of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Materials by Inspector and Judge

Note: Provisional ballot voting requires additional forms and materials to be provided to precinct election officers, and those materials are to be provided in every election. See the "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this Manual *for more information.*

These following forms are specific to an election type (primary, general, municipal, or special) and only used by precinct election officers during the identified election:

Election	Form Number	Form Name
Primary	PRE-6	Affidavit to Challenge a Person at a **Primary** Election Due to Party Affiliation
Primary	PRE-17	**Primary** Election Certificate and Memoranda of Total Votes Cast in a Precinct
General	PRE-11	**General** Election Certificate and Memoranda of Total Votes Cast in a Precinct
Municipal	PRE-18	**Municipal** Election Certificate & Memoranda of Totals Votes Cast in a Precinct

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Counties must also provide a number of envelopes to secure specific types of elections materials, including but not limited to:

Envelope for Precinct Materials	Form Number or IN Code Cite	Purpose
Provisional Ballot Outer Envelope*	PRO-4	Secures uncounted provisional ballot envelopes received on Election Day
Provisional Ballot Security Envelope with Affidavits*	PRE-4/PRO-2	
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Ballots Issued After Regular Poll Closing Hours*	PRO-5	If a court order extends voting beyond 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time, voters must use a provisional ballot and this universe of provisional ballot envelopes are to be secured in this envelope instead of the PRO-4 envelope
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Spoiled Provisional Ballots*	PRO-6	If a voter spoils a provisional ballot, it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for "regular" ballots
Voter Registration Affidavit Envelope	PRE-12	
Grand Jury Affidavits Envelope	PRE-13	
Miscellaneous Forms Envelope	PRE-15	
Zero Tape Envelope		Secures voting system "zero" tape, which is printed before the polls open and signed by precinct election board
Results (Totals) Tape Envelope		Secures vote totals generated from voting system unit.
Spoiled Absentee Ballot Carrier Envelope		Secures absentee ballot
Voted Ballot Bag		
Unvoted Ballot Bag		
Spoiled Ballot Envelope		

**Please see "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this Manual for more detailed information concerning provisional ballot materials*

For those envelopes where there is an Indiana Code citation, please review those sections carefully for specific advice on what information should be printed on the envelope, if any. **NOTE:** Please see the "Retention of Election Records" section of this *Manual* for the retention schedule for specific kinds of election materials.

Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3)

Before entering the voting booth, certain voters may request assistance if the voter 1) has a disability (permanent or temporary), or 2) is unable to read or write the English language. The following individuals may assist a voter, if requested to do so:

- The voter may designate a person to assist them, including a relative or friend. However, a voter may not designate the voter's employer, an officer of the voter's union, or a union representative.
- If the voter requests assistance, but does not designate someone else to help them, BOTH precinct election judges must accompany the voter into the voting booth to assist the voter.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person providing assistance to a voter, including the precinct election judges, must complete the Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3) **before** entering the voting booth to assist a voter.

NOTE: precinct election officials may not leave the polling place with election materials to permit a voter to vote in the street or from an automobile. The voter MUST enter the polling place to cast a ballot. In other words, **"curbside" voting is NOT allowed in Indiana.**

Precinct Election Officers (Poll Workers)

Each precinct polling place or vote center has at least one precinct election board, consisting of the inspector and the two precinct judges. Poll clerks, assistant poll clerks and sheriffs assist the precinct election board with their duties; however, in a county using vote centers, the vote center plan may designate poll workers with different titles who carry out some or all of the duties assigned by state law to the inspector, judge, poll clerk, assistant poll clerk, or sheriff. Other partisan persons are often present in polling places for political parties and candidates, including challengers, watchers, and poll book holders. (IC 3-6-6-1; IC 3-6-6-2; IC 3-6-6-5.5)

In some special circumstances, such as nonpartisan special elections, only one judge or one poll clerk may be present at the precinct. The county election board may also provide that more than one precinct in which the special election will be conducted will be administered by the same precinct election board. (IC 3-10-8-6)

See the current edition of the *Election Day Handbook*, published by the Indiana Election Division, for more information regarding poll worker rights and duties.

A county using **vote centers** may use other titles to designate precinct election officers and specify which precinct officers are to perform a duty required under election law to be performed by a precinct election officer (IC 3-6-6-5.5). However, a vote center must have at least one precinct election board – Inspector, two Judges – assigned, in addition to other precinct election officers.

In **non-vote center** counties, generally, each precinct can have up to nine (9) precinct election officers appointed to administer the election at the polling location. These positions, by rank, are the following:

1) One inspector.
2) Two judges of opposite political parties.
3) Two poll clerks of opposite political parties.
4) Two assistant poll clerks of opposite political parties, if the county election board determines they are needed in a specific precinct.
5) Two election sheriffs of opposite political parties.

A county election board may adopt a resolution by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to provide that one individual may serve as inspector for more than one precinct located at the same location. (IC 3-6-6-38.5).

NOTE: *Indiana Code 3-6-6-38 states that the county election board may adopt a resolution omitting sheriffs or poll clerks and providing that other election officials of each precinct shall perform the duties of the election poll clerks or sheriffs. This resolution, if adopted, applies to each voting precinct named in the resolution (or to all precincts in the county if so provided in the resolution). This resolution expires December 31 of each year and must be readopted to remain effective. Currently, most Indiana counties have eliminated the election sheriff positions.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A polling place may employ assistant poll clerks, if needed. The county election board may appoint two assistant poll clerks who must be registered voters of the county and of opposite political parties. A person may serve as an assistant poll clerk and not be a registered voter of the county if the person is at least 16 and no more than 17 years of age and a resident of the county. (IC 3-6-6-3) If assistant poll clerks are to be appointed, the county election board must designate, in writing, which precinct will have assistant poll clerks. A copy of this notice must be filed with the circuit court clerk. Copies must be mailed to the county chairmen of each major political party. (IC 3-6-6-4)

A county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, remove a precinct election officer if the board finds that the officer has knowingly, recklessly, or negligently fails to perform a duty required under the election laws. (IC 3-6-5-35)

Precinct Election Officer Duties

In general, the following list contains the duties of each precinct election official (IC 3-6-6-30; 3-6-6-32; 3-6-6-33; 3-6-6-34; 3-6-6-35):

PRECINCT OFFICER	DUTIES
INSPECTOR	Overall, in charge of the precinct. Receives election materials from the county election board. Sets up the polling place. Inspects the ballots. Performs initial processing of absentee ballot certifications. Tabulates ballots and returns election materials to the county election board. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
JUDGES	Judge of opposite political party to the inspector acts as check and balance to the inspector. Assists inspection of the ballots. Oversees deposit of ballots into the ballot boxes. Assists in the tabulation of the votes. Judge of opposite party accompanies precinct inspector when returning election materials. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
POLL CLERKS	Verifies the registration status of voters. Oversees poll lists or books. Requests and explains voter identification number to voters. Assists in vote tabulation. Compares voter's signature on poll list with registration signature, if available at polls. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
SHERIFFS	Monitors the polling location. Assists others in their duties. Maintains order at the polls. May leave polls to request assistance from a law enforcement officer if violation of law occurs or appears imminent. Requests Photo Identification from voters.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Requirements to Serve as Precinct Election Officer

While judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks and sheriffs may be represented in each precinct by both political parties, each precinct inspector will be a member of the same political party throughout the county. Each inspector is nominated by the political party whose candidate received the most votes in the county at the last election held for secretary of state. (IC 3-6-6-8)

The county chairmen of both major political parties nominate registered voters of the county for each of the remaining precinct election offices. (IC 3-6-6-9) The county chairmen make these nominations, including inspector, by filing written notice with the circuit court clerk **no later than noon, prevailing local time, twenty-one (21) days** before each election. (IC 3-6-6-10)

The county election board **must** appoint those voters who are nominated by the county chairmen on or before the noon, twenty-one day deadline. (IC 3-6-6-11) If a Democratic or Republican county chairman does not fill a precinct election officer position, the county election board, by majority vote of the board, may fill the vacant officer position by appointing an individual who would be eligible to serve in the office if nominated by the county chairman. (IC 3-6-6-13) Before Election Day, the county election board may fill vacancies in any precinct election office upon nomination by the appropriate county chairman.

A person must meet all of the following requirements in order to serve as a precinct election officer (IC 3-6-6-7):

1) Is able to read, write and speak the English language.
2) Does not have any property bet or wagered on the result of the election.
3) Is not a candidate to be voted for at the election in that precinct, except as an unopposed candidate for a precinct committeeman or state convention delegate.
4) Is not the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of a candidate who is a candidate to be voted for in that precinct.
5) Is the chairman or treasurer of the committee of a candidate whose name appears on the ballot. (*This only applies to the position of Inspector*)
6) Has attended the training required by state law to serve as an inspector, and, if a county requires training for other precinct election officers, has attended the training required by the county.

A relationship identified above that results from birth, marriage, or adoption (adopted child, for example) disqualifies a person who is the relative of an opposed candidate from working as a precinct election officer. **However, this restriction on relatives DOES NOT APPLY if the candidate is UNOPPOSED. (**IC 3-6-6-7) In a primary election, a candidate is considered "unopposed" if no other candidate is running for nomination to the same office within the same party's primary, **even if another person is running for nomination to the same office, but in the other party's primary.**

An opposed candidate or family member (as noted above) of an opposed candidate may serve as a poll worker in a precinct where the candidate's name does not appear on the ballot. In a county where all precincts are assigned to a vote center on Election Day, an opposed candidate or family member (as noted above) may not serve as a precinct election officer since all precincts are present and, therefore, the candidate's name would appear on a ballot at the vote center.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Example One: Bob Williams is a candidate in the general election for the office of Rural Township Trustee, and is opposed by Jim Miller. Bob cannot serve as a precinct election officer in Rural Township. However, since his name is not on the ballot in nearby Urban Township, and if he is otherwise qualified to do so, Bob Williams can serve as an inspector in a precinct in Urban Township.

Example Two: Trevor Trent is an unopposed candidate in the general election for the office of County Assessor. Even though he is unopposed, his name will be on the ballot everywhere in the county, and so he cannot serve as a precinct election officer anywhere in the county.

Example Three: Geraldine Adams is an unopposed candidate for Republican Party precinct committeeman in Rural Township Precinct 2. If otherwise qualified, Geraldine may serve as a precinct inspector in Rural Township Precinct 2.

Example Four: Charlie Adams is the husband of Geraldine Adams. If otherwise qualified, he can serve as a judge in Rural Township Precinct 2.

Example Five: Mary Jones is the only candidate for County Coroner running in the Democratic Party primary. Susan Miller is the only candidate running for County Coroner in the Republican Party primary. In this case, both Mary Jones and Susan Miller are "unopposed candidates" at the June primary election. An otherwise qualified relative of Mary Jones or Susan Miller may serve as a precinct election officer at the primary election in the county.

However, in the General Election in November, Mary Jones and Susan Miller are now opposing each other for election to the office of County Coroner. As a result, a relative who was eligible, and served as a precinct election officer at the primary may not be eligible to serve as a precinct election officer at the general election.

Example Six: Bob Williams is a candidate in the general election for the office of Rural Township Trustee, and is opposed by Jim Miller. The county they reside in is a vote center county. Bob cannot serve as a precinct election officer in the county because ballots for voters residing in the township would be available at each vote center.

College Students and High School/Home Schooled Students as Poll Workers

If the appropriate county chairman makes no nomination for a precinct election office by the deadline for doing so, the county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, appoint a college student who is a registered voter of the county to serve as a nonpartisan precinct election officer. (IC 3-6-6-13(c))

The county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may permit an individual who is 16 or 17 years of age to serve as any precinct election officer other than inspector, or to assist any precinct election officer, including the inspector, if the individual:

1) is a U.S. citizen;
2) is a resident of the county;
3) is a student with a grade point average of at least 3.0 out of 4.0;
4) has the approval of the principal of the school the student attends or the approval of the individual responsible for the student's education if the student is home schooled;
5) has the approval of the student's parent or guardian;
6) has satisfactorily completed any training required by the board; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7) would otherwise be eligible to serve as a precinct election worker under Indiana law.

The 16 or 17 year old is not required to be a registered voter to be a poll worker. (IC 3-6-6-39)

Precinct Election Official Training

The county election board must conduct a training and educational meeting for precinct election officers. The county election board must require inspectors to attend this meeting, and may require other precinct election officers to do so. The meeting must include information relating to the voting systems used in the county, and to making polling places and voting systems accessible to elderly voters and disabled voters. The county election board must maintain a record of the attendance of each individual at the county training meeting.

If an individual is appointed to a precinct election office after the required instructional meeting, or was appointed before the meeting was held, but can demonstrate to the county election board that the individual could not attend the meeting due to good cause, then the county election board can authorize that individual to serve as a precinct election officer if the county election board determines that there is not enough time to conduct the required training. (IC 3-6-6-40)

Election Material Pick-Up & Post-Election Return

The inspector of each precinct, or another member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector, shall appear at the office of the county election board on the second or third day before Election Day to receive ballots and other supplies. (IC 3-11-3-10)

Supplies include: sample ballots, all poll lists, registration lists, forms, envelopes, and other supplies considered necessary to conduct the election; ballots; twenty (20) ink pens; copies of the Voter's Bill of Rights in English and Spanish; copies of instructions to the provisional ballot voters; and blank voter registration applications. As stated here, ballots may be hand-counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, emergency ballots for use in counties with direct record electronic (DRE) systems, and provisional ballots. (IC 3-11-3-11)

For counties using ePollbooks, the county election board delivers the necessary hardware, firmware, and software necessary to use the ePollbooks to the inspector to be set up for use at the polling location. Before delivering **electronic poll books** to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative, the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container.

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division. If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and
2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center.

In these counties, an additional notice must be included in the election materials to note a person commits a level 6 felony, if the individual knowingly makes a false statement to a precinct election officer concerning the individual's name; the individual's voter identification number, or the individual's residence address. (IC 3-7-29-1(f)); IC 3-11-3-11(b))

Once the closing work is completed, the inspector and the judge of the opposite political party shall deliver election materials to the circuit court clerk immediately upon tabulation of the votes. (IC 3-12-2-9) Upon delivery of the election materials, the inspector must take and sign an oath stating the inspector: closed and sealed the election materials in the presence of the judges and poll clerks; securely kept the ballots and papers in the envelope, bag, or box; did not permit any person to open the container or otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and has no knowledge of any other person opening the container. (IC 3-12-2-10)

Compensation and Meals

Except as provided below, each precinct election officer is entitled to compensation. All precinct election officers are to be paid a per diem fixed by the county executive (county commissioners). (IC 3-6-6-25) In addition, the inspector may be paid an additional amount for the inspector's services in picking up election supplies at the circuit court clerk's office. Inspectors and judges may be paid an additional amount for their duties in returning the precinct election supplies to the clerk's office. (IC 3-6-6-26)

Each inspector must make arrangements to provide meals for all precinct election officers throughout the day. The county council may adopt an ordinance providing for a meal allowance rather than an actual meal. Any such ordinance must state the amount of the meal allowance. (IC 3-6-6-31)

Each precinct election officer has unique duties to perform on Election Day. The precinct election board (consisting of one inspector and the two judges) manages the precinct and determines all questions of challenge and other matters that come before the board, subject to state law. When necessary, the precinct election board assists the poll clerks and sheriffs in the performance of their duties.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additional Persons Permitted Inside Polling Places

In addition to the precinct election officers, political parties often employ workers to assist the party on Election Day. These partisan workers include challengers, pollbook holders and watchers. Although these partisan workers are not a part of the precinct election board or official precinct election officers, they provide a valuable service to political parties. **Each of these partisan workers has different rights and responsibilities but all must have credentials to confirm their status at the request of the precinct election board.**

Challengers act to ensure that only registered voters of the precinct vote at each polling place. Pollbook holders monitor which registered voters voted and which did not. Watchers act as a check to the precinct election officials to ensure that they are properly carrying out their duties. A watcher may be affiliated with a political party, a candidate or the media.

Challengers and Pollbook Holders

All bona fide political parties (currently Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties in Indiana) or independent candidate may appoint challengers and pollbook holders for each precinct in which the political party or independent candidate is on the ballot.

If a public question is submitted to the electorate, a county election board may appoint challengers and pollbook holders if a petition requesting the appointment is filed with the board. The petition must be signed by the chairman of a political action committee organization under IC 3-9 to support or oppose the approval of the public question; and at least the number of voters equal to two (2%) percent of the votes cast in the last election for secretary of state in the county. (IC 3-6-7)

A challenger must be a registered voter of the county and at least eighteen (18) years of age to serve in this capacity. (IC 3-6-7-1.7; IC 3-6-7-1) A pollbook holder is not required to be a voter of the county or to be of any specific minimum age. However, an appointed Election Day poll clerk cannot serve as a pollbook holder on Election Day, though a poll clerk may maintain a “scratch” list for a political party.

No candidate (except an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate) may be appointed as a challenger or as a pollbook holder for any election. (IC 3-6-7-1.5)

A challenger or pollbook holder must possess an identification card. Each county chairman of a bona fide political party, independent candidate, or county election board (if applicable for public question) must issue the proper identification card for each challenger and pollbook holder appointed. There is no state prescribed form that the county chairman must use for this purpose, and the county chairman is not required to file a list of challengers or pollbook holders with the county election board. Instead, state law requires the issued identification card to state, in writing, the following information:

1) the status of the individual as a challenger or pollbook holder;
2) the name of the individual serving as a challenger or pollbook holder;
3) the name of the person who appointed the challenger or pollbook holder, and whether the person is a political party, an independent candidate, or a county election board; and
4) if the challenger or pollbook holder has been appointed by a political party, the name of that political party. (IC 3-6-7-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The challenger or pollbook holder must keep their identification card on their person whenever they are near a polling place and must produce their identification card whenever asked by a member of a precinct election board.

A challenger or pollbook holder can be assigned to multiple precincts. However, only one challenger or pollbook holder for each political party or independent candidate may be in a polling place at any one time during Election Day. (IC 3-6-7) In other words, if two or more challengers or pollbook holders of the same political party are assigned to the same precinct, both could not be in the same polling place at the same time. (IC 3-6-7-1)

A challenger or a pollbook holder is permitted inside of the polling place where the voters are voting. A challenger or pollbook holder may enter and leave the polls throughout the day, and may arrive as early as thirty (30) minutes before the polls open. (IC 3-6-7-5) A pollbook holder is permitted to receive a list of voters who have cast a ballot from the poll clerk provided voting is not delayed and no electioneering occurs. IC 3-11-8-10.5.

A voter must provide the voter's true and full name when requested by a challenger. (IC 3-11-8-19) If a voter is challenged, a challenger must complete the proper affidavit (PRE-4) succinctly stating the reasons for the challenge. (IC 3-11-8-19; IC 3-11-8-21) The challenged voter must complete the proper affidavit for a challenged voter (PRE-4) and the voter portion of the provisional ballot PRO-2 envelope. The PRE-4 affidavit is printed on the PRO-2 envelope. (IC 3-11-8-23; IC 3-11-8-23.5) In situations where a voter must complete a VRG-4/12 and is still challenged, the challenge voter is not required to complete their part of the PRE-4 affidavit. Instead the VRG-4/12 would serve as the affidavit and must be attached to the PRO-2 envelope after the challenged voter completes their provisional ballot. (IC 3-11-8-23(a))

In most cases a voter who is challenged cannot be given a regular ballot and must be given a provisional ballot to complete. The only exception is when a voter is challenged based on their party affiliation at the primary election. Should this occur the challenger and challenged voter must complete the PRE-6. If the challenged voter completes the PRE-6, confirming that either, at the last general election voted for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party for whose candidates the challenged person proposes to vote in the primary election and intends to vote for the regular nominees of the political party at the next general election, or because the challenged person did not vote at the last general election, intends to vote at the next general election for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party holding the primary election, then they must be given a regular ballot. (IC 3-10-1-9)

See the "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Political Party Watchers

The state chairman and county chairman of each bona fide political party (currently Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties in Indiana) or an independent candidate for a federal or state office are entitled to appoint watchers at each precinct in which the political party or independent candidate is on the ballot. If both the state chairman and the county chairman of a political party have appointed watchers the political party may have two watchers present at the polls of each precinct. The credentials of watchers appointed by the state chairman must be signed by the state chairman. (IC 3-6-8-1; IC 3-6-8-3)

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, each political party or independent candidate on the ballot is entitled to have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each party or independent candidate may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-7-1; IC 3-6-8-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board may appoint watchers in an election concerning a public question if a petition requesting the appointment is filed with the board. The petition must be signed by the chairman of a political action committee organized under IC 3-9 to support or oppose the approval of the public question; and at least the number of voters equal to two percent (2%) of total votes cast for secretary of state in the county. (IC 3-6-8-1)

A watcher must be a registered voter of the county. (IC 3-6-8-2.5) No candidate (except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate) may be appointed as a watcher at any election. (IC 3-6-8-2)

A watcher must possess an identification card. The county chairman or state chairman of a bona fide political party, chairman of the independent candidate's committee, or county election board must issue the proper identification card for each watcher appointed. There is no state prescribed form that the county chairman must use for this purpose, Instead, the identification card must state, in writing, the following information:

1) the status of the individual as a watcher;
2) the name of the individual serving as a watcher;
3) the name of the person who appointed the watcher; and
4) if the watcher has been appointed by a political party, the name of that political party.

The card must be signed by the chairman and must be presented upon request by a member of the precinct election board. (IC 3-6-8-3)

A party watcher has clearly defined responsibilities. (IC 3-6-8-4) A party watcher is entitled to do the following:

1) Enter the polling place thirty minutes before it opens and remain there until after the votes have been tabulated.
2) Inspect ballot boxes and any of the voting equipment used in the precinct before any votes have been cast.
3) Inspect the work being done by any precinct election officer, but not interfere with their duties.
4) Enter, leave and reenter the polls at any time on Election Day.
5) Witness the calling and recording of the votes, the reading of the totals from the voting systems or any other proceedings of the precinct election officials in the performance of their official duties.
6) Receive a copy of the summary of the vote prepared under IC 3-12 and signed by the precinct election board.
7) Accompany the precinct inspector and judge of the opposite political party in delivering the tabulation and election returns to the county election board by the most direct route.
8) Be present when the inspector takes a receipt for the tabulation and election returns delivered to the county election board.
9) Call upon the election sheriffs to make arrests.
10) Obtain a list of voters who have voted from the poll clerk provided no voters are delayed and no electioneering occurs. (IC 3-11-8-10.5)

A political party may appoint up to two (2) watchers for each satellite office for in-person "early" absentee voting established under IC 3-11-10-26.3. A watcher appointed to a satellite office may:

1) Enter, leave, and reenter the satellite office at any time the office is open;
2) Inspect the voting systems before absentee ballots are received at the satellite office each day;
3) Inspect the work being done by any elected official, absentee board member, or county employee at the satellite office (except when an individual enters a confidential login or password to obtain access to an ePollbook or the statewide voter registration system or to operate a voting system used for absentee voting); and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) Witness any proceeding of the county election board or an absentee voting board at the satellite office. (IC 3-6-8-7)

Candidate Watchers

AS A GENERAL RULE, A CANDIDATE IS NOT ENTITLED TO HAVE A WATCHER IN A POLLING PLACE.

There are some limited exceptions:

- ***In a primary election,*** while candidates may not be watchers for themselves, **a group of candidates** may appoint watchers to act on the candidate's behalf***.***
    - Watchers for candidates are appointed under the following conditions ***in primaries only:***
        - twenty-six percent (26%) or more of all candidates of a political party who are seeking nomination at a county or municipal election make the request to have watchers appointed in writing to the county election board. (IC 3-6-9-1)

- ***In a general election, a*****ny candidate or group of candidates for school board offices is entitled to candidate watchers.**

A watcher for a candidate or group of candidates must be a registered voter of the county and may not be a candidate at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate. (IC 3-6-9-4)

The written statement requesting candidate watchers must name a person to act as attorney-in-fact for the group of candidates and the precincts where the watchers will serve. (IC 3-6-9-2) The attorney-in-fact then performs the duties on behalf of the group of candidates. The attorney-in-fact will file with the circuit court clerk the names of the appointed watchers. The circuit court clerk must then issue identification cards to the watchers. (IC 3-6-9-5)

Only one (1) watcher representing a candidate or group of candidates may be present in the polling place at any one time during Election Day, but watchers representing different groups may be present in the polling place at the same time. (IC 3-6-9-12)

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, each candidate or group of candidates is entitled to have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each party or independent candidate may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-9-12)

A watcher appointed for a group of primary candidates, or for a school board candidate, has the same rights and responsibilities as a watcher appointed by a political party chairman. (IC 3-6-9-13)

Media Watchers

The media may also appoint watchers to each precinct on Election Day. (IC 3-6-10-1) Media entitled to name watchers include:

1) each newspaper of general circulation in the county.
2) each news service operating in the county (e.g. Associated Press, Network Indiana).
3) each radio or television station operating in the county.

On the day before Election Day each corporation owning a news organization listed above must provide the circuit court clerk, the county election board and the county chairmen of each political party (or independent candidate's

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

committee), which has appointed watchers, with a list of persons appointed to serve as media watchers for the news organizations. An officer of the corporation must sign this list. A person appointed to act as a media watcher does not have to be a regular employee of the news organization. (IC 3-6-10-2; IC 3-6-10-4)

The county election board must issue identification cards to media watchers. If an individual is named to act as a media watcher in more than one (1) county, the identification credential must be obtained from the Election Division. [Form IEC-5(b)] (IC 3-6-10-6) Generally, a media watcher has the same rights and responsibilities as a watcher appointed by a political party chairman. However, a media watcher may not call upon the election sheriffs to make arrests. (IC 3-6-10-5.5)

A member of the media may film or take photographs inside a polling location. However, **a media watcher may not photograph a voter if the voter objects or in a manner that would divulge how a voter cast their ballot. (IC 3-6-10-5)**

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, media entitled to appoint watchers may have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each media entitled to appoint watchers may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-10-1)

Unauthorized Persons Inside Polling Places

It is a Class A misdemeanor for a person to recklessly enter the polls without authority to do so. (IC 3-14-3-15) A person is not authorized to be inside the polling place ***merely*** because they are a precinct committeeman or other political party official, ***unless*** the person has been issued challenger, watcher or pollbook holder credentials.

Only the following individuals are allowed inside a polling place:

1) the inspector, judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks; or a student assistant to a precinct election officer;
2) deputy election commissioners;
3) challengers and pollbook holders;
4) watchers;
5) minor children accompanying voters;
6) a voter, for the purpose of voting;
7) a person assisting a voter under IC 3-11-9;
8) a member of a county election board, acting on behalf of the board;
9) a mechanic authorized to act on behalf of the county election board to repair a voting system, with credentials signed by each member of the county election board;
10) a county chairman or a county vice-chairman of a political party, if bearing credentials signed by the members of the county election board unless they are a candidate for elected office;
11) media watchers (IC 3-6-10-1); and
12) the secretary of state of Indiana, in some cases. (IC 3-11-8-15)

A "service animal," such as a seeing-eye dog, is allowed inside a polling place and the voting booth if the voter needs the assistance of the animal. (IC 3-11-9-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting Equipment Security Measures

ePollbook

Before delivering **electronic poll books** the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container.

As an alternative, a county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and
2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals described above to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division (PRE-1) If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5)

Spoiled Ballots

DRE Voting System with VVPAT

Indiana law was changed in 2019 to allow for a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system to include a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT). If a voter voting on a DRE voting system with a VVPAT determines by examining a VVPAT that the electronic voting system is not correctly setting forth the voter's ballot choices, then the voter has one opportunity to correct the error before completing and casting the ballot.

If the error shown on the VVPAT is due to a voting system *malfunction*, then the voter may continue to review the VVPAT until the malfunction has been corrected. Once the malfunction has been corrected, the voter then has one opportunity to correct the error before casting the ballot. Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

If the voter is a voter with disabilities, the voter has as many opportunities as the voter needs to correct the error before completing the casting of the ballot. (IC 3-11-14-24.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DRE without a VVPAT

Indiana law does not contemplate spoiled ballots with the DRE without a VVPAT, as the voter will first mark their selections, hit "submit," and then be afforded the opportunity to review their ballot before officially casting their final ballot. Should an error be detected on the DRE machine during this review, the voter can go back to the first phase of making initial selections, submitting for their final review, and then hitting "vote" or an equivalent button to cast their ballot. Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

Optical Scan Ballot Card

If a voter spoils or defaces a ballot card or marks it erroneously, then the voter shall return the card so as not to disclose any choices that the voter has made and receive a new ballot card. (IC 3-11-13-35) Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

Voter Fails to Properly Finish Voting Process

Traditional Hand-Counted Paper Ballots

If a voter leaves a voting booth without depositing a traditional hand-counted paper ballot in the ballot box then any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter to allow the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, both judges shall retrieve the ballot and provide it to the inspector and the inspector shall deposit the ballot in the ballot box. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form PRE-9 documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-11-17)

Optical Scan Ballot Card

If a voter leaves a voting booth without casting an optical scan ballot card being scanned by the tabulator any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter and permit the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, both judges shall enter the booth and retrieve the ballot and provide it to the inspector and the inspector shall deposit the ballot in the ballot box. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form PRE-9 documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-13-33)

Direct Record Electronic Voting System (DRE)

If a voter leaves a voting booth without casting a ballot on an electronic voting system (DRE) any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter and permit the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, the inspector shall direct both judges to enter the booth and complete the process of casting the voter's ballot. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-14-25)

Photo ID Law

State law requires that voters casting a vote in person (or an absentee ballot in person at the county election office) must provide government-issued photo ID before signing the poll list or casting the absentee ballot. For Election Day voting, only one (1) precinct election officer (inspector, judge, clerk, or sheriff) of each major political party is entitled to ask the voter to provide proof of identification. As an example, a Democratic Party inspector and a Republican Party judge could both ask the voter to provide proof of identification. (IC 3-11-8-25.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, some voters are exempted from this requirement:

- voters who cast an absentee ballot by mail or before a traveling board; and
- voters who reside in a state licensed facility (such as a nursing home) and the polling place for their precinct, vote center, or satellite absentee facility. (IC 3-10-1-7.2; IC 3-11-8-25.1)

To qualify as "proof of identification," a photo ID must meet each of the following four requirements:

1) The ID must display the voter's photo;
2) The voter's name on the ID must conform to the name on the voter registration record;
3) The voter's ID must contain an expiration date, and either still be current or have expired sometime after the date of the most recent General Election (November 6, 2018); AND
4) The voter's ID must be issued by the State of Indiana or the U.S. government. (IC 3-5-2-40.5)

Indiana law does not require a voter's ID to have an address matching their registration record. However, certain "first time" voters who registered by mail will be required to provide additional documentation that DOES match their address on the voter registration record. This additional documentation may be a photo ID where the voter's address on the ID matches their registration record, but may also be a utility bill, paycheck stub, transcript, etc. (IC 3-7-33-4.5)

In most cases, an Indiana driver's license, Indiana photo ID card, Military or Veterans ID, or US passport is sufficient. A document issued by the U.S. Department of Defense, a branch of the uniformed services, the Merchant Marine, or the Indiana national guard, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (or Veterans Administration) that otherwise complies with the requirements for "proof of identification"; but has no expiration date or states that the document has an "indefinite" expiration date, is sufficient proof of identification for a voter casting a ballot in person (IC 3-5-2-40.5).

NO VOTER SHOULD BE TURNED AWAY FROM THE POLLS FOR FAILING TO PROVIDE PHOTO ID. If a voter is unable or unwilling to present ID that meets these requirements, the voter may cast a provisional ballot after completing and signing a form requesting this ballot.

If the voter is unable to obtain an ID because the voter is indigent or has a religious objection to being photographed, the voter may claim this exemption from the ID requirement by appearing in person before the clerk or county election board and affirming under penalties of perjury that the exemption applies. (Form PRO-10 or PRO-11)
If the voter does not already have a valid photo ID, the voter can obtain an Indiana photo ID card free of charge from any Bureau of Motor Vehicles license branch. BMV branches are open for extended hours on Election Day and the day before Election Day. For more information, please contact the BMV at (317) 233-6000 or visit their website http://www.bmv.in.gov.

Electioneering

"Electioneering" includes expressing support or opposition to any candidate or political party, or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question in any manner that could reasonably be expected to convey that support or opposition to another individual. It also includes wearing or displaying an article of clothing, sign, button, or placard which states the name of a political party or includes the name or likeness of any currently elected official. (IC 3-14-3-16) Please see the "Chute" section of this *Manual* for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

"Scratch Lists"

State law authorizes a poll clerk to record the names of individuals who have signed the poll list and to make that record available to a political party watcher or pollbook holder who requests the information. The poll clerk must ensure that:

1) no voter is delayed in casting a vote as a result of the poll clerk preparing this record or providing the information; and
2) that the poll clerk does not engage in "electioneering" when providing this information. (IC 3-11-8-10.5; IC 3-11-8-29)

It is a Class A misdemeanor for any person to knowingly engage in electioneering within the polls or within the chute.

Documentation of Voters Waiting in Line at the Polls on Election Day

The inspector is required to document, on a form provided by the Election Division (PRE-1), the number of individuals waiting to vote, but who have not yet signed the poll list, at the opening of the polls, 12:30 p.m., and at the close of the polls. (IC 3-11-8-9)

Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day

A county election board or a board of elections and registration ("board") does not have power to extend voting hours in a polling place or vote center. A county election board is the only person or entity with standing to file an action or petition with an Indiana court or other state governmental entity to request an extension of the hours for closing the polls and a board may only do so following the unanimous vote of its entire membership.

Before issuing an order to extend poll hours, an Indiana court or other state governmental entity must take evidence and make findings with regard to the following:

1) The polls were substantially delayed in opening at the time fixed by IC 3-11-8-8.
2) The specific precincts or vote centers in which substantial delays occurred.
3) If a poll closed at any time during the hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., how long the polls were closed and in which precincts and vote centers the closing occurred.
4) Substantial evidence exists that voters were prevented from casting a ballot due to a delay or closure of the polls during the hours specified by IC 3-11-8-8.
5) The actual harm determined can only be ameliorated by the extension of polling hours.

If the court is unable to make the findings regarding a delay in opening or a subsequent closure of the polls described above, the court shall not issue an order extending the time for closing the polls. If the court or state governmental entity determines that an order extending the time for the closing of the polls is to be issued, the court or entity must:

1) limit the extension only to those polls whose opening was delayed or which closed during the regular poll hours set forth in state law; and
2) extend the hours for the polls at the precinct or vote center for a period of time not more than the time that the polls were closed during the hours set forth in state law.

A county election board may appeal any denial of a request for an order to the Indiana Supreme Court. (IC 3-11-8-8, IC 3-11.7-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting System Ballot Tabulation

Generally, the specific choice a voter makes on the ballot is tabulated by the voting system. Exceptions to this rule concern straight party voting, which are noted below in the "General Election Ballot" section. For statutory descriptions of election results tabulation see IC 3-12-1.

It is also important to note a voter may undervote or overvote in one or more contests on the ballot. Not voting in a contest or selecting too many candidates in a race does not void a person's entire ballot. See "Overvote Feature" section for more details.

Primary Election Ballot

In Indiana, voters must choose a Democratic or Republican Party ballot in the primary election, and poll clerks record this choice in the poll book. The choice between the parties is required because the voters affiliated with one major political party are deciding which candidates of their party to nominate for November's general or municipal election ballot. A voter may only participate in one partisan primary election. On occasion, there may be a special election held on the same day as the primary election. Should there be a non-partisan public question, then a separate "non-partisan" ballot is to be offered to voters who do not want to vote in a partisan primary. (IC 3-10-1-24)

Election administrators should pay close attention to the "Ballot Layout" chapter of this *Manual* as state law has additional formatting requirements for a primary election ballot. Voting is straightforward on the primary election ballot. Voters make individual selections, and the voting system will record those choices. While Indiana law permits "straight party" voting, this tabulation feature is only available in a general or municipal (November) election.

General Election Ballot

In a general or municipal (November) election, Indiana law permits voters to 1) use a straight party device and make individual selections or 2) ignore the straight party device and make individual selections.

In Indiana, the Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties currently qualify for "straight party" designation on a municipal or general election ballot. If a voter selects one of the three party devices, then candidates of the political party will receive the voter's vote without the need to make additional selections in partisan races. There are two exceptions to this rule:

1) In at-large partisan race where a voter votes for more than one candidate, state law requires the voter to make individual selections even when those candidates are aligned with a political party. (IC 3-11-7-4; IC 3-11-7.5-10)
2) Non-partisan school board elections, public questions, or judicial retention questions requires a voter to make separate marks for those questions or contests, if they so desire. (IC 3-11-13-14; IC 3-11-14-23)

A voter does NOT need to use the straight party device when voting in the November election. It's simply a "shortcut" to support candidates of one political party without the need for making individual candidate selections in each partisan contest. Voters make skip over the straight party device, review each contest, and make individual selections in each race.

Sometimes a voter will use the straight party device and also make individual selections in partisan races. Doing both – using straight party AND making individual choices – does not void a person's ballot, void an individual race (unless the voter overvoted by selecting more candidates than the instructions permit), or cast two votes for a candidate in a race where only one candidate can be selected. Instead, the voting system is programmed to follow IC 3-12-1-7,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

which essentially allows the specific individual choice in a race to override the straight party selection.

For instance, Sally uses the Democratic Party straight party device but also makes an individual mark in the dogcatcher race for the Republican candidate. All Democrat candidates in "vote for one" races will receive her vote as a result of her straight party choice except in the dogcatcher race where the Republican candidate will get her vote.

Another common example: Roger uses the Republican straight party device and also votes for Republican candidates in all "vote for one" races. The voting system will ignore the straight party choice and cast a vote for all of the individual Republican candidates. (This example assumes he votes for all Republican candidates and does not skip a partisan "vote for one" contest.)

This nuanced tabulation is less obvious on ballot cards, as the optical scan ballot reader designed to read a person's ballot and only provide an alert when a race is overvoted. On the other hand, a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system is required to show a voter which candidates are receiving a vote before the ballot is cast, and DRE systems are not permitted to allow an overvote to occur.

Closing Procedures, Generally

The *2020 Election Day Handbook* published by the Indiana Election Division is a helpful resource to Election Day poll workers and county election officials for general procedures and duties during election. This includes general information about closing the polls at 6:00 pm on Election Day.

The inspector announces the close of the polls at 6:00 p.m. (prevailing local time), unless voting hours are extended by court order (see "Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day" for more information). If there is a line of individuals waiting to vote when the polls close, then a precinct election official appointed by the county election board documents the names of the persons waiting to vote, stamps the hand of each voter in line, or stands immediately behind the last voter who may vote. These voters must be permitted to vote a regular ballot, if otherwise qualified. (IC 3-11-8-11)

After the voting is completed, the inspector, with the help of the judges and poll clerks, must complete the following tasks before canvassing the votes cast:

- Lock all voting systems and disassemble any voting equipment to prevent further voting. For counties using a direct electronic record (DRE) voting system or optical scan ballot card voting system, at least one (1) printout of the total votes cast for each candidate and on each public question must be printed out of the voting system (IC 3-12-3-2; 3-11-14-30) Printouts for watchers or the news media may be provided on demand but before the system is closed. (IC 3-6-8-5; 3-12-3-2; 3-12-3-11; 3-12-3.5-3)
- Take down the chute.
- Prepare to canvass the votes cast in the precinct (except in a county where optical scan ballot cards are tabulated at a central location).

When all votes have been counted, the precinct election board shall prepare a certificate stating the number of votes that each candidate received for each office and the number of votes cast on each public question. The number of votes that each candidate and public question received shall be written in words and numbers. The board shall also prepare a memorandum of the total vote cast for each candidate and ensure that each member of the board receives a copy of the memorandum. (IC 3-12-2-6; IC 3-12-3-2; IC 3-12-3.5-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Poll workers in counties using traditional hand-counted paper ballots or optical scan voting systems should follow these procedures after the canvass is complete:

- Seal all counted optical scan ballot cards or traditional hand-counted ballots in a bag or envelope. During a primary election, separate bags or envelopes will be provided for the ballots of each party.
- Seal all challenged, uncounted and spoiled optical scan ballot cards or traditional hand-counted paper ballots in the appropriate bags or envelopes.
- Seal provisional ballots in a separate bag or envelope. (PRO-4 for voted provisional ballots and PRO-6 for spoiled provisional ballots)
- Place all unused ballots in a separate bag or envelope.
- Write the number of ballots contained within on the outside of each bag or envelope.
- Check each certificate of vote printout to make sure the certification is completely filled out and properly signed.
- Seal all tally sheets, poll lists, oaths and other election affidavits in the appropriate envelopes provided.
- Place all ballot cards or paper ballots in a transfer case. The transfer case must be sealed with the metal or plastic seal provided. The serial number of the transfer case seal must be recorded on the ballot report.

Poll workers in counties using the direct record electronic (DRE) voting system should follow these procedures after the machine votes have been tabulated, and if paper ballots were used in any way, such as for emergency paper back-up ballots and provisional ballots:

- Seal all challenged, uncounted and spoiled ballots in the appropriate bags or envelopes.
- Keep provisional ballots in a separate bag or envelope (PRO-4 for voted provisional ballots and PRO-6 for spoiled provisional ballots).
- Place all unused ballots in a separate bag or envelope.
- Write the number of ballots contained within on the outside of each bag or envelope.
- Check each certificate of vote printout to make sure the certification is completely filled out and properly signed.
- Seal all tally sheets, poll lists, oaths and other election affidavits in the appropriate envelopes provided.

Additionally, following the closing of the polls in counties using a DRE voting system, the inspector shall announce total votes cast on all voting systems within the precinct. If this number differs from the number of voters shown to have received a ballot, the inspector and judge of the opposite political party will report the discrepancy in writing to the county election board using form PRE-16. If the difference between votes cast and ballots received is equal to or greater than a certain “threshold number,” the county election board or Secretary of State may order an audit. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

After the close of polls in a **vote center** county, the precinct election board must keep the ballots cast in each precinct separate from the ballots cast in any other precinct whose election is administered at the vote center, so that the votes cast for each candidate and on each public question in each of the precincts administered by the board may be determined and included on the PRE-11 statement required by IC 3-12-4-9. (In non-vote center counties, where multiple adjourning precincts are located in one polling location and one precinct election board runs the polling location for all precincts, ballots must also be separated by precinct; see IC 3-12-XX11-8-4.3) Marion County is exempt from this requirement. (IC 3-11-18.1-14)

The precinct election board (inspector and two judges) shall also seal any challenges to the qualification of a poll worker (PRE-7) or challenges to the party affiliation of a voter (PRE-6) in a bag or envelope separate from the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation in a primary (PRE-4), such as

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

residency of a voter, for example. Each precinct election board member shall endorse that member's name on the back of the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation. (IC 3-14-5-1; IC 3-14-5-2)

State law requires the inspector and the judge of the opposite political party in a precinct traditional hand-counted paper ballots, direct record electronic (DRE) voting systems, and optical scan voting systems to deliver election materials to the county election board immediately after the tabulation of the vote in order to be compensated for their work as poll workers. (IC 3-6-6-28; IC 3-12-3-10; IC 3-12-3.5-4).

Election Costs & Budgeting

Each county election board shall prepare annually a budget estimate itemizing its expenditures for the previous year and its estimates of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the next year. The board shall submit the budget estimate at the time and in the manner and form other county budget estimates are required to be filed. (IC 3-6-5-16)

General Election Years

All general elections are conducted by the county election board. The county auditor shall pay the expenses of voter registration and for all election supplies, equipment, and expenses out of the county treasury in the manner provided by law. The county fiscal body (county council) must make appropriations necessary to cover these costs. (IC 3-5-3-1)

The legislative body of a county may also establish a county election and registration fund for the purpose of paying for county election and voter registration expenses. (IC 3-5-3-2) The legislative body may annually levy a tax on all taxable property in the county, in the manner that other taxes are levied, sufficient to meet the average annual expenses incurred by the county and deposit the tax revenue into the fund. After a county election and registration fund has been established, the county shall budget and pay for all the election expenses from the fund. (IC 3-5-3-3)

After a county election and registration fund has been established, the county executive shall monitor the fund to determine if it contains sufficient money to meet the obligations of the fund. Whenever the executive finds that there is not sufficient money in the fund, the executive may request that the county fiscal body adopt an ordinance authorizing a transfer between funds. If the ordinance is adopted, the executive shall order the county auditor to transfer the amount specified in the ordinance from the general fund of the county to the election and registration fund. (IC 3-5-3-4)

In a county that does not have an election and registration fund established under this chapter, the county shall budget and pay for all the election expenses from the general fund of the county. (IC 3-5-3-5)

Municipal Election Year

Generally, municipal elections held in odd-numbered years are conducted by the county election board. (IC 3-10-6-8; IC 3-10-7-2) When a municipal election is held in an odd numbered year, the costs incurred by the county election board must be reimbursed by the municipality where the election of officers took place. (IC 3-5-3-7) A town can enter into an agreement with the county election board to pay set cost for the county conducting the election. (IC 3-10-7-4)

Different formulas are used to determine the election costs paid by cities or towns, depending upon whether the county is a vote center county or a precinct-based county. In a precinct-based county, tor municipalities that do not

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

enter into such an agreement, all costs that can be directly apportioned to a specific municipality, such as the cost of printing ballots for that municipality's election, are fully charged back to the municipality and must be reimbursed not later than December 31 in the year the election takes place. (IC 3-5-3-7)

Any costs that was incurred ninety (90) days before the primary election until the day after the municipal election and that cannot be apportioned directly to a specific municipality must be divided. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the indirect costs must be absorbed by the county election board with the remaining 75% be apportioned among each municipality that held an election and did not already enter into an agreement with the county election board to pay a set cost for conducting the election. (IC 3-5-3-8) The remaining 75% must be divided among each municipality that held an election based on the same ratio of total ballots casts among all municipal elections. (IC 3-5-3-9)

Example: The county election board conducts the municipal election in the Boone City, the town of Davis, and the town of Edwardsville. The total ballots cast in all three municipal election was 1,000. 550 ballots were cast in Boone City, 300 in Davis, and 150 in Edwardsville. Based on this ratio, Boone City would be charge with paying the county election board 55% of the indirect costs apportioned among the municipalities. Davis would be responsible for 30% of the costs, with Edwardsville paying the remaining 10%.

However, election costs are determined using a different formula in a county which has adopted a vote center plan. All election expenses incurred administering a municipal primary or municipal election shall be apportioned among the cities and towns in the same ratio that the number of ballots who cast a ballot in the city or town bears to the total number of voters who cast a ballot in all of the cities and towns in the county at that municipal primary or municipal election.

Special Elections in "Off-Years"

A public question may be certified to a county election board in an "off-year" between the presidential federal election year and a non-presidential election year (for example, 2021 will be an "off-year"). The "2020 Referendum Brochure" published by the Indiana Election Division lists the only types of special elections that may be called in Indiana.

There are very specific procedures and deadlines that must be met in order for a jurisdiction to call for a special election. The "Public Questions" section of this *Manual* will provide some insight, but it is recommend the entity requesting a special election consult with their own attorney to be fully and properly advised of the process. However, a special election held for a public question must be held on the first Tuesday in June or November; it may not be called on any other day throughout the year. The entity requesting a special election in an "off-year" is responsible for all costs.

If a question is properly certified to a county election board, a special election is largely conducted in the same manner as a regular election. There are exceptions to reduce the number of in-person absentee voting in the clerk's office (though all absentee ballots, including military and overseas voters using an FPCA, must be mailed not later than 45-days before the election). (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-10-26.5)

Vote center counties may need to amend their plan to change or limit the number of vote centers available during the special election. Indiana law now permits a county to reduce the number of vote centers ONLY in the event of an "off-year" special election to one (1) vote center on Election Day, unless the number of active voters in the jurisdiction requesting the special election exceeds 10,000. (IC 3-11-18.1-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROVISIONAL BALLOT VOTING

Provisional voting is a fail-safe method of voting. No voter should be prevented from voting on Election Day or during in-person early voting in the clerk's office or satellite early voting location. However, certain voters may be required to complete a provisional ballot. Provisional ballots are sealed inside a security envelope attested by the challenger and challenged voter and kept separate from all other ballots. A provisional ballot is NOT to be tabulated at a vote center or precinct polling location on Election Day. Instead, provisional ballots are submitted to a separate verification process managed by the county election board before it may be counted. (IC 3-11.7-2)

Provisional Ballots & Materials

Provisional Ballots

The county election board shall prepare provisional ballots for all offices on the ballot in the county in the number it considers necessary. The circuit court clerk shall estimate the number of provisional ballots that will be required in the county for the election not less than sixty (60) days before an election (or no more than three (3) days after the date a special election is ordered). (IC 3-11.7-1-4)

A provisional ballot must be in the same form as an absentee ballot, containing the offices appropriate for the election and precinct to which the ballot pertains, but must indicate that the ballot is a provisional ballot and not an absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.7-1-2) Each provisional ballot shall bear the clerk's signature and seal. (IC 3-11.7-1-7)

Provisional ballots must be prepared by the county election board and delivered to each circuit court clerk (or the Lake County or Porter County Director of the Board of Elections and Registration) separate from other ballots and not later than:

- fifty (50) days before a primary, general, special, or municipal election; or
- thirty-eight (38) days before a general election at which presidential electors are chosen (IC 3-11.7-1-6)

The county election board shall have provisional ballots delivered in a package plainly marked or labeled with the words: "This package contains _____ (giving the number of ballots) provisional ballots." The Indiana Election Division created the Provisional Ballot Package Label (PRO-3) document for county election administrators to provide to a printer or use when creating the envelope in-house.

The county election board will deliver provisional ballots to the inspector in a tightly closed, securely fastened, strong and stout paper envelope or bag separate from the other ballots (PRO-3). The envelope or bag containing the provisional ballots shall be attested by the initials of the clerk or clerk's designee in the presence of the inspector or inspector's representative. The inspector shall sign a receipt for the provisional ballots.

The provisional ballot packages may not then be opened until they have been delivered to the precinct election board to which they are directed and the precinct election board is fully organized and ready to receive votes. (IC 3-11.7-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Provisional Ballot Forms & Envelopes

The county election board shall provide each precinct election board with the proper forms and envelopes necessary to carry out provisional ballot voting. The chart below describes those materials (IC 3-11.7-1-6; 3-11.7-1-8; 3-11.7-1-9):

Form Name	Form Number	Purpose
Provisional Ballot Package Label	PRO-3	Slip or envelope containing the provisional ballots for a precinct
Provisional Ballot Outer Envelope	PRO-4	Secures uncounted provisional ballot envelopes received on Election Day
Provisional Ballot Security Envelope with attached Affidavits	PRE-4/PRO-2	Combined challenger and challenged voter affidavit and ballot security envelope used to execute provisional ballot voting
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Ballots Issued After Regular Poll Closing Hours	PRO-5	If a court order extends voting beyond 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time, voters must use a provisional ballot and this universe of provisional ballot envelopes are to be secured in this envelope instead of the PRO-4 envelope
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Spoiled Provisional Ballots	PRO-6	If a voter spoils a provisional ballot, it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for “regular” ballots
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Rejected Provisional Ballots	PRO-7	If a voter’s provisional ballot is rejected (a deceased individual, for example), it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for “regular” ballots.
Instructions to Provisional Voter	PRO-9	Required document for precinct election officials to provide a provisional ballot voter notifying them of their rights and how to track the provisional ballot

NOTE: State law REQUIRES the PRE-4 affidavit to be printed directly on the PRO-2 Security Envelope containing the voted provisional ballot so that the PRE-4 affidavit will not be separated from the ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Issuing a Provisional Ballot

1) Confirm Certain Fail-Safes Do Not Apply to the Voter Before Issuing a Provisional Ballot

Whether a provisional ballot or a regular official ballot is issued to a voter depends upon whether the voter's name does or does not appear on the poll list, and depends on whether the voter has been challenged as not eligible to vote in the precinct.

Before issuing a provisional ballot, it is imperative a poll worker determine if a certificate of error is to be issued to allow the voter to cast a regular ballot, or if the voter qualifies for a fail-safe that would permit them to vote a regular ballot.

The following examples describe some situations that may arise where a voter may cast a regular ballot rather than a provisional ballot (see "Fail Safe Procedures" in the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details):

1) A person's name does not appear on the poll list, but the county voter registration official issues a certificate of error noting a mistake was made by the county voter registration office. Voter votes a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged, (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

2) A person's name does not appear on the poll list because the voter's registration record is cancelled. The voter must affirm that the person has continuously resided at an address shown as the voter's former residence on the voter registration record before being issued a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged, (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

3) A person whose name does not appear on the poll list, but who produces a registration receipt from a license branch or full service agency executed during the open registration period and the county voter registration office advises the precinct election board that the office received and approved the application or has no record of either approving or rejecting the application. Voter votes a regular official ballot. The voter must complete a voter registration application and provide the completed application to the precinct election board before voting if the county voter registration office has no record of either approving or rejecting the application. However, if the voter is then challenged (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

4) A person whose name does not appear on the poll list, who is not described in (1) through (3) above, and is challenged as ineligible to vote in the precinct (PRE-4) votes a provisional ballot.

In other cases:

5) A person whose name does appear on the poll list, no longer resides in the precinct, but claims the right to vote in the precinct where they formerly resided under a fail-safe provision in current law (VRG-4/12 or VRG-15). Voter votes a regular official ballot However, if the voter is then challenged, (PRE-4), then the voter casts a provisional ballot.

6) A person whose name does appear on the poll list, but has moved within the precinct. Voter votes a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged using the PRE-4, then the voter casts a provisional ballot.

A voter who is challenged and executes the challenged voter affidavit to vote a provisional ballot is required to sign the poll book (IC 3-11-8-25.1; IC 3-11.7-2-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) Complete the PRE-4 Challenger Affidavit

Assuming the voter does not qualify for a certificate of error or a fail-safe, the PRE-4 Affidavit provides precinct election officials or a challenger a list of reasons that a voter may be issued a provisional ballot:

1) This voter's name is not included on the poll list, and is NOT entitled to vote by using a "Fail Safe" procedure.
2) This voter's name is included on the poll list, but this voter does not currently reside in the precinct, and is NOT entitled to vote in this precinct by completing a VRG-4/12 form or a VRG-15 form, or other "Fail Safe" procedure.
3) This voter was unable or declined to present proof of identification when required by law to do so.
4) This voter is identified on the poll list as required to present an additional document that confirms the voter's identity and current residence address, but has not done so.
5) This voter is not a U.S. citizen.
6) This voter will not be 18 years of age or older at the general (November) election.
7) This voter's signature on the poll list does not match the signature on the voter's registration record.
8) Other.

NOTE: If a court order extends the hours that the polls are open on Election Day, any person voting during this extended period must cast a provisional ballot. Poll workers are encouraged to use the "other" reason and note a ballot was cast after the polls closed but during the extending period of time the polls were open pursuant to court order. These provisional ballots are placed inside and sealed the PRO-2 envelope but later all of the provisional ballots cast during the extending voting period are sealed in the PRO-5 carrier envelope to return to the county election board.

The precinct election officer or challenger must complete and sign the upper portion of the PRE-4 affidavit. Before the provisional ballot is issued, the voter must sign the poll book and complete and sign the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion, unless as specifically set forth below. (IC 3-11-8-22.1; IC 3-11.7-2-1; IC 3-11.7-2-2)

If a person has already made an affirmation or executed an affidavit permitted under current law to vote pursuant to a fail-safe procedure, or a person has voted by absentee ballot and completed the affidavit on the outside of the absentee ballot envelope, and is then challenged, then the person is not required to complete and sign the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of State Form PRE-4. (IC 3-11-8-23, 3-11.5-4-16)

This can occur when the following situations arise:

1) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is not on the poll list may make an oral or written affirmation to a precinct election board that the person either:
    a. has continuously resided in the precinct, and the voter's name has been removed from the registration list by mistake; or
    b. produces a receipt indicating that the person applied to register to vote at a license branch or other "full service" voter registration agency while registration was open and signs a voter registration application.

    If the eligibility of a person to vote in either of these situations is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot (rather than a regular official ballot). The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of Challenge Affidavit (PRE-4) if the person has already satisfied the requirements set forth in (a) and (b) above. (IC 3-7-48-7.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is on the poll list but who has moved out of the precinct may execute an affidavit under the current law permitting the person to return their former precinct to vote either:
    a. for president only in a presidential election because the person moved out of Indiana less than 30 days before an election (VRG-15); or
    b. because the person moved to another precinct within Indiana less than 30 days before an election (VRG- 4/12).

    If the eligibility of the person to vote is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot. The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of State Form PRE-4 if the person has already satisfied the requirements set forth in (a) or (b) above. (IC 3-10-10-9, 3-10-11-4.5)

3) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is on the poll list but who has moved to another precinct within the same county and the same congressional district may make an oral or written affirmation (State Form VRG-4/12) under the current law permitting a person who formerly resided in a precinct, but no longer resides there, to return their former precinct to vote. If the eligibility of the person to vote is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot. The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of Challenge Affidavit (PRE-4) if the person has already made the oral or written affirmation required under current law. (IC 3-10-12-5)

4) If an absentee ballot voter is challenged for the reason the challenger believes the absentee voter is not a qualified voter of the precinct, then the challenged voter's section of the PRE-4 does not need to be completed. Instead, the absentee application serves as the sworn testimony of the voter. It is recommended poll workers write "absentee voter" in the lower section of the PRE-4 and on the PRO-2 to alert county election officials that the absentee ballot application may be sealed inside the PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope. (IC 3-11.5-4-15; IC 3-11.5-4-16)

In addition, a person who:
1) registered to vote by mail and is required to provide certain additional residency documents to the county voter registration office, but has not yet done so when the voter appears at the polls to cast a ballot, and does not do so while at the polls; or
2) votes under a court order extending the hours that the polls are open on Election Day;

must cast a provisional ballot, but is not required to execute the separate challenged voter's affidavit described above. (IC 3-11-8-27.5)

Challenge to Party Affiliation at Primary Election

If a person is challenged at a primary election on the basis of party affiliation, the person is allowed to vote a regular official ballot listing candidates of that party upon completion of an affidavit stating that the person is affiliated with the political party whose ballot the person is requesting. (PRE-6) The voter is then allowed to cast that party's primary ballot, and is not required to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-10-1-10.5)

3) Finish the Provisional Ballot Process

Once the PRE-4 affidavit has been completed, the voter is issued a provisional ballot. Unless otherwise specified, the procedures that apply to paper ballots apply to provisional ballots, including the need for two sets of clerks' initials. After the provisional ballot is completed, the provisional voter shall seal the ballot in the PRO-2 security envelope,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

which is the "flip-side" of the envelope where the PRE-4 affidavit is printed, in front of the precinct election officials. The voter MUST sign their name in the space provided on the PRO-2 affidavit. Before the voter leaves the polling place, poll workers should review the PRE-4 challenge affidavit and the affidavit on the PRO-2 side of the envelope for completeness. **It is critically important the PRE-4 and PRO-2 forms be completed by both the voter and the poll workers to provide the facts and evidence to aid the county election board in determining whether or not the provisional ballot may be counted.**

In addition, poll workers MUST provide the provisional voter the PRO-9, Instructions to the Provisional Voter. This document describes the provisional ballot process and provides contact information for the county election board so the voter may inquire about the status of their provisional ballot. It also reminds an individual who cast a provisional ballot due to failure to provide photo ID that the person may, before the county election board no later than noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election, complete the PRO-10 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement) or PRO-11 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement in a Municipal Election). On this affidavit, the voter must either present proper ID and execute the form, or attest under penalties of perjury the voter is indigent or has a religious objection to securing an ID.

At the close of the polls, the precinct election board shall seal all the provisional ballots in the PRO-4 carrier envelope, any provisional ballots received after 6:00 p.m., local prevailing time, but on or before the poll closing time extended by court order in the PRO-5 carrier envelope, and any spoiled provisional ballots in the PRO-6 carrier envelope. Poll workers should complete the paperwork found on the outside of each envelope, which requires a count of provisional ballots found sealed inside and signatures of certain precinct election officials. The inspector shall return all provisional ballot materials to the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-11.7-2-4)

Provisional Ballot Hearing

After Election Day, the county election board must meet and hold a public hearing to determine whether or not each provisional ballot is to be counted. The meeting should be noticed like any public meeting held by the county election board, and is subject to the Open Door Law.

The location for counting provisional ballot is to be treated the same as a precinct poll, and provisional ballot counters treated the same as a precinct election officer. In addition, political parties, independent candidates, or the media may appoint watchers and a candidate entitled to appoint a watcher under IC 3-6-9 may also appoint a watcher. (IC 3-11.7-4-1; IC 3-11.7-4-2; IC 3-11.7-4-3; IC 3-11.7-4-4) The county election board must decide whether to count (or not count) all provisional ballots no later than 3:00 p.m., prevailing local time, ten (10) days following an election. (IC 3-11.7-5-1(b))

Provisional Ballot Counters

Each county election board shall appoint teams of provisional ballot counters consisting of two (2) voters of the county, one from each of the major political parties. A provisional ballot counter must have the same qualifications as a member of an absentee voter board.

The county election board shall notify the Democratic and Republican Party county chairs of the need for provisional counter appointments ten (10) days before Election Day. The county chair shall recommend provisional ballot counter appointees in writing no later than noon, prevailing local time, three (3) days before Election Day, and the county election board shall appoint the provisional ballot counters recommended. If the county chairman fails to make any recommendations, the county election board may appoint any voters of the county. In a county where absentee ballots

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

are counted in a central location, a person can serve as both an absentee ballot counter and a provisional ballot counter. (IC 3-11.7-3)

A provisional ballot counter is entitled to a per diem at a rate set by the county fiscal body. (IC 3-11.7-3-7)

Rules for Counting Provisional Ballots

Unless a provisional ballot has been rejected based on evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of the ballot under the requirement that the poll clerks must initial each provisional ballot (IC 3-11.7-5-5), a provisional ballot may be counted if the county election determines all of the following apply (IC 3-11.7-5-2(a)):

1) The PRE-4 affidavit executed by the provisional voter under IC 3-11.7-2-1 is properly executed;
2) The provisional voter is a qualified voter of the precinct and has provided proof of identification, if required;
3) The provisional voter registered to vote at a registration agency on a date within the registration period based on all the information available to the county election board, including:
    a. Information provided by the provisional voter,
    b. Information contained in the county's voter registration records, and
    c. Information contained in the statewide voter registration file;

    that the voter registered to vote at a voter registration agency on a date within the registration period.

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter whose name *does not* appear on the poll list but who indicates that the voter applied to register at the BMV or other full service voter registration agency while registration was open, then the county election board shall accept or reject the provisional ballot depending on the information, or lack of information, the board receives about the voter's registration application. The BMV or full service voter registration agency where the voter registered to vote must, by noon (prevailing local time), of the first Friday after the election, respond to the county election board's inquiry and indicate whether the agency's records contain any information about the voter's registration application. If the BMV or full service voter registration agency does not respond to the county election board's inquiry by the noon (prevailing local time), Friday deadline, or responds that the agency has no record of the alleged registration application, the board rejects the provisional ballot, and the ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2(b))

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter's failure to provide the additional residency documentation required because the voter was a first time voter in Indiana who registered by mail, and the county election board determines that the voter filed the documentation required with the county voter registration office not later than the closing of polls on Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

State law sets forth rules that apply to the counting of provisional ballots cast when a voter fails to provide photo identification:

1) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide proof of identification, and the voter provides a photo ID to the county election board and executes the PRO-10 affidavit (PRO-11 for municipal elections) before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(e); 3-11.7-5-2.5(b))

2) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide a proof of identification, and the voter executes and delivers to the county election board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

the PRO-10 affidavit (PRO-11 for municipal elections) claiming that the voter is indigent and unable to obtain proof of identification without the payment of a fee before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) and (d))

3) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide a proof of identification, and the voter executes and delivers to the county election board the PRO-10 affidavits (PRO-11 for municipal elections) claiming that the voter has a religious objection to being photographed and does so before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) and (d))

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged for inability or declination to provide proof of identification, **and** the voter does not appear before the county election board to either 1) provide proof of identification and execute the PRO-10 (PRO-11 for municipal elections) affidavit, or 2) execute the PRO-10 (PRO-11 for municipal elections) affidavit to claim an exemption from this requirement as indigent or having a religious objection to being photographed by noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election, then the county election board must find the voter's provisional ballot invalid, and the ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(f))

Finally, if a provisional ballot is cast by a voter under a court order extending the hours that the polls are open, the ballot must be counted unless the court order extending polling place hours is overturned by another court. The court may provide guidance concerning how these provisional ballots shall be processed.

The general rule in these cases is that if the only evidence before the county election board on the question of counting of the provisional ballot cast by the voter is the affidavit of the voter who cast the provisional ballot and the affidavit of a challenger challenging the voter who cast the provisional ballot then the provisional ballot shall be counted.

In a situation other than those specified above, the county election board must decide whether or not a provisional ballot is valid, based on the evidence presented to the board concerning that provisional ballot. In the following situations:

1) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter under a court order extending the hours that the polls were open.
2) The provisional ballot was cast by a voter who is not on the poll list who indicates that the voter applied to register at a voter registration agency.
3) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide proof of identification.
4) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter's failure to provide additional documentation;

if a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged **and** the only evidence before the county election board is the challenger's affidavit and the challenged voter's response affidavit, then the provisional ballot **must be counted**. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.7)

If a county election board determines, by majority vote of its members and in accordance with the election laws, that the provisional ballot was marked by the voter in compliance with election laws, but because of an error caused by an election officer the ballot cannot be counted, then the sealed envelope containing that provisional ballot must be opened and the provisional ballot counted unless there is evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct demonstrated regarding the integrity of this ballot. The error by an election officer is not, by itself, evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of the ballot. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(a) and (c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, if the county election board, by a majority vote of its members, determines that evidence presented to the board demonstrates that the individual who cast the provisional ballot was ineligible to cast a regular ballot in that precinct or evidence demonstrates any other reason set forth in HAVA or Indiana election laws that the provisional ballot cannot be counted, then the provisional ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(d))

The evidence presented to the county election board concerning fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of a provisional ballot will allow the board to determine whether or not a provisional ballot that does not comply with IC 3-11.7-5-5(a) should be counted. This law states that "if any ballot cast by a provisional voter does not contain the initials of the poll clerks, the ballot shall, without being unfolded to disclose how the ballot is marked, be endorsed with the word 'Rejected'."

Absentee Ballots Treated as Provisional Ballots

If an absentee voter is challenged for not being a legal voter of the precinct, the challenged voter's absentee ballot must be treated as a provisional ballot. The absentee voter's application becomes the voter's sworn statement for purposes of determining whether or not the ballot is to be counted. (IC 3-11-10-22) An absentee voter need not meet the photo ID requirement if the absentee ballot was cast by mail or before a traveling board. Finally, an absentee ballot voter who is a first-time voter who registered to vote by mail and did not provide proof of residency must submit their proof no later than the close of polls on Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-16.5; IC 3-11.5-4-12)

Processing, Securing and Counting Provisional Ballots

After being processed, all provisional ballots must be classified as either: (1) Valid; (2) Invalid; or (3) Rejected.
A county election board decides, based on the state laws discussed above, and the evidence presented to the board, whether a ballot is valid or invalid.

State law may require that a provisional ballot be "rejected" without any further determination by the county election board. For example, a provisional ballot is "rejected" as the result of a lack of any evidence of a registration application being submitted to a full service voter registration agency, or as the result of a court order extending polling place hours being overturned.

All rejected provisional ballots shall be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope marked "Rejected Provisional Ballots (PRO-7)." (IC 3-11.7-5-5(b))

If the board determines that:

1) the provisional voter affidavit has not been properly executed;
2) the provisional voter is not a qualified voter of the precinct;
3) the provisional voter failed to provide photo ID, if required; **or**
4) the provisional voter did not register to vote at a registration agency on a date within the registration period,

then the county election board must find that the provisional ballot is invalid and may not be counted; **and the envelope containing the provisional ballots may not be opened.** The provisional ballot envelope shall be marked with the notation: "Provisional ballot determined invalid." (IC 3-11.7-5-3(b))

In counting the provisional ballots, each ballot shall be laid upon a table in the order in which the ballots were opened and a provisional ballot counter shall read the name of the candidates voted on from the ballot while a member of the county election board (or the member's representative) that is not of the same party as the provisional ballot counter views the ballot as the names are read.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

During the counting of provisional ballots, a provisional ballot counter or a member of the county election board (or a member's representative) may protest the counting of any ballot or any part of a ballot. If the provisional ballot counters cannot agree on whether to count a ballot after this protest then the question shall be referred to the county election board for decision. Following the decision by the provisional ballot counters or the county election board the counters shall sign each protested ballot and mark on the back of the protested ballot the word "counted" or "not counted", as appropriate. (IC 3-11.7-5-7; IC 3-11.7-5-8; IC 3-11.7-5-9; IC 3-11.7-5-10; IC 3-11.7-5-11; IC 3-11.7-5-12)

A provisional ballot counter may not count provisional ballots for one precinct while counting provisional ballots for another precinct. If a county has appointed more than one set of provisional ballot counters then a set of counters may count provisional ballots in one precinct while another set of counters count provisional ballots in another precinct. (IC 3-11.7-5-13; IC 3-11.7-5-14)

When the provisional ballots have been counted, the counters shall prepare a certificate stating the number of votes each candidate received for each office and cast on each public question, and deliver the certificates and tally papers to the county election board immediately upon the tabulation of the precinct's vote. The counters shall make and sign a similar certificate for the news media and deliver it to the circuit court clerk, who shall deliver it to any person designated to receive the certificate before the closing of the polls. The counters shall prepare a memorandum of the total votes cast for each candidate and on each public question and ensure that each member of the county election board receives a copy of the memorandum.

The counters, in the presence of the county election board, shall:

1) place all provisional ballots whether voted, spoiled, determined invalid or rejected, including all executed affidavits related to the provisional ballots and all tally papers, in a strong paper envelope or bag;
2) securely seal the envelope or bag;
3) initial the envelope or bag;
4) mark on the outside of the envelope or bag in ink the precinct in which the provisional ballots were cast; and
5) deliver the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk and notify the clerk of the number of ballots placed in the envelope or bag. (IC 3-11.7-5-16; IC 3-11.7-5-17; IC 3-11.7-5-18; IC 3-11.7-5-19)

Upon delivery of the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk, each counter shall sign an oath (PRO-8) before the clerk that the counter:

1) kept the ballots and papers in the envelope or bag secure;
2) did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and
3) has no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag.

The circuit court clerk shall then place the envelope or bag in a receptacle provided by the county executive with two different locks, lock the receptacle, retain one key to the lock, and give one key to the lock to the member of the county election board who is not a member of the same political party as the clerk. The receptacle shall be preserved and disposed in the same manner as other election materials kept under seal. (IC 3-11.7-5-20; IC 3-11.7-5-21; IC 3-11.7-5-22; IC 3-11.7-5-23; IC 3-11.7-5-24; IC 3-11.7-5-25)

Miscellaneous Provisional Ballot Procedures

The board must establish reasonable procedures to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of the personal information collected, stored, or used to provide this information. The board must restrict access to the information available regarding the provisional ballot to the individual who cast the ballot. (IC 3-11.7-6-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board must establish a toll-free telephone number or Internet web site to enable a voter who cast a provisional ballot to determine whether the provisional ballot was counted, and if, not, the reason why the ballot was not counted. (IC 3-11.7-6-3)

The county election board shall make copies of each completed affidavit returned by the precinct election board. This would include challenge affidavits and the voter's response affidavit (the PRE-4 form) that may have led to the issuance of a provisional ballot. **The county election board is then required to send a copy of these affidavits to the Secretary of State.** (IC 3-14-5-2) The county election board is then required to send these affidavits to the foreman of the grand jury when they are next in session. After the grand jury files a report with the court having the jurisdiction over the grand jury, and the prosecuting attorney has completed any proceeding resulting from this investigation, the prosecuting attorney shall return the affidavits and envelopes to the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-14-5-2)

If a county election board determines that a voter who cast a provisional ballot in that county is registered to vote in another Indiana county, then the county election board must notify the election board of the other county regarding the provisional ballot and transmit the copy of the challenge affidavit executed by the voter who cast the provisional ballot to the other county. (IC 3-11.7-5-30)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

POST-ELECTION PROCEDURES

After the ballots have been tabulated, county election administrators must certify the results of the election to the Indiana Election Division no later than noon (Indianapolis time) the second Monday following Election Day. (IC 3-12-5-1) During the period after Election Day and before the certification deadline, a county election board has a number of responsibilities to finalize election results. After certification, and assuming a recount or contest action has not been filed, oaths of office are filed, certificates of elections are sent, and election materials are preserved and stored, among other duties.

As a reminder, after the election, all documents and materials (paper and electronic) are "sealed" and should be secured for further inspection and examination. The voting machines utilized at the polling location in question should be locked, tagged, and secured for possible inspection at a later time. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Election Results

When Ballot Tabulation May Occur

State law does not permit counties to begin counting ballots until Election Day. Absentee paper ballots or optical scan ballot cards are to remain sealed and tabulated at the Election Day central count location. Counties using DRE systems for in-person early voting may upload the precinct results to the election management system before the polls close on Election Day, but may not release results until 6:00 PM prevailing local time or after the polls close, if extended by court order. (IC 3-12-3-14; IC 3-14-4-10) Finally, a county election board may not scan a voted absentee ballot card using an optical scan ballot scanner before Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

Tabulation, generally

After the polls have closed and precinct election officials or vote center officials have returned results from the precinct, the next step is for the county election board to ascertain the results of the election. Some ballot counting procedures and rules apply uniformly to all elections, regardless of the type of voting equipment being utilized. The next few paragraphs provide insight on how a voting system tabulates results, though the same rules apply should a county use traditional, hand-counted paper ballots or if a judge issues an order to conduct a recount using a local recount commission.

First and foremost, and subject to laws to prevent election fraud, the intent of the voter is the primary factor in determining the validity of any vote. (IC 3-12-1-1) However, if it is impossible to determine how a voter intended to vote for a particular office or on a particular question, then only that office or question may not be counted. The entire ballot is not invalidated if it is impossible to determine the intent of the voter on only a portion of the ballot.

The entire ballot is void if a distinguishing or identifying mark of any kind appears on the ballot. Anytime a voter has marked or mutilated their ballot in such a way as to enable a person to be able to determine who cast the ballot, then the entire ballot is voided. However, an erasure does not constitute a distinguishing mark, unless it is made with the intent of enabling a person to determine who cast the ballot. (IC 3-12-1-3; 3-12-1-4)

Each type of voting system must be able to distinguish between straight parties, individual, crossover votes, under votes and over-votes. A person who casts a straight party vote and votes for individual candidates of the same party has not over voted. The straight party votes must be counted and the individual votes are not counted. (IC 3-12-1-7(a)) If a voter has cast a straight party vote and has also voted for the individual candidates of a different political party or individual independent candidates, the individual candidate votes take precedence over the straight party

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

votes and are counted. The straight party votes are counted for all other offices. This rule applies whenever only one (1) person may be elected to the office being voted upon. (IC 3-12-1-7(b))

However, a straight party vote no longer counts in partisan multi-member at large districts on a county council, township board, city council, or town council when more than one (1) person may be elected to an at-large seat on the council or board. Instead a voter must vote for individual candidates for those offices on the ballot for the vote to be counted. (IC 3-11-7-4; IC 3-11-7.5-10; IC 3-12-1-7 (d) and (e))

If a voter casts a ballot for more than one straight party ticket, the whole ballot is void for candidates of a political party, but an otherwise valid vote for a nonpartisan school board candidate or on a public question is counted. (IC 3-12-1-7(f))

Reporting Unofficial Election Results

On Election Day, counties report unofficial results and still have until noon (Indianapolis time) on the second Monday following Election Day to certify election results. (IC 3-12-5-1) Many counties will report results to the media, political party leaders, and candidates and publish those results on the county's website, if available. The Indiana Election Division asks that counties complete a simple unofficial results report for state level races before leaving county offices on election night for reporting on the state's election reporting website. A county may now enter unofficial election night results directly into the statewide voter registration system (SVRS), send these results by e-mail or fax, or publish the results on the county's own website. The state's website helps to collate unofficial results for statewide, Congressional, and state legislative races, and highlights countywide offices like judge and prosecuting attorney who file declarations of candidacy with the Election Division.

Election results are not public information until the polls close, even if the county's absentee ballots are tabulated well before the polls close. County election board members and staff must not release results before the polls close to any person since a violation of that law is a Level 6 felony. (3-14-4-10) It is also helpful to remind the public results are unofficial until the county election board certifies the final results to the state election division.

Certifying Election Results

Election results are considered unofficial until the county election board completes a canvass of election results and tallies all ballots, including eligible provisional ballots and "late-arriving" overseas voter ballots. "Late-arriving" overseas voter absentee ballots are to be counted by county election officials if the absentee ballot envelope is postmarked on or before the date of the election and received not later than noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Not later than noon (Indianapolis time), the second Monday after a primary, general, or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must prepare a statement identifying all votes cast at the election. **A county must use the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to certify the final results of the elections conducted in that county unless the election division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-12-5-1.5) Included in this electronic filing requirement is the County Election Report (CEB-9), which provides a snapshot of the total voters, including absentee and provisional, cost of the election, and any significant issues, in every election. However, the deadline to finalize the CEB-9 in SVRS is noon, fourteen (14) days after a primary, general, or municipal election. (IC 3-6-5-17; IC 3-6-5-17.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

While the election results reporting forms noted above can be submitted through SVRS, counties must also send a final, official copy of precinct level election results. The precinct election results may be hand-delivered, mailed, emailed, or faxed to the Division, or manually entered into the SVRS. In most counties, precinct election results may be uploaded to SVRS after mapping the voting system's precinct level results text file to SVRS.

There is no requirement for a circuit court clerk to certify results in a statewide, congressional, or state legislative race to any other county. These results are ONLY certified to the Election Division. (IC 3-12-5-1) Once the state receives the county's election results, the results are collated and reported on its election night reporting website.

The only case in which a circuit court clerk certifies election results to another county is after an election for a school board, city, or town office where the election district is located in more than one county. In that case, each clerk certifies the results to the clerk of the county in which the largest part of the population of the election district is located. That clerk (and county election board) conduct the canvass for that cross-county office. This procedure also applies to a local public question on the ballot in more than one (1) county. (IC 3-12-5-2(b))

If a town election board is conducting an election in a small town under IC 3-10-7, the town election board shall, immediately upon completion of the canvass, file the poll lists, ballots, tally sheets, and other election forms with the circuit court clerk of the county containing the greatest percentage of population of the town for preservation and voter list maintenance. (IC 3-10-7-33(b))

Additional Election Reporting Procedures Following a Primary Election

The candidate of a political party who receives the highest number of votes for an office in a primary is the nominee of that party for that office. (IC 3-8-7-1) In addition, the county election board must declare the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each political party office such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate to be elected. The county election board must also declare a local public question approved or rejected, or certify a statement of votes on a statewide public question to the election division. (IC 3-12-4-9)

NOTE: Should a candidate die before a primary election, please read the section below ("Death of a Candidate before a Primary, General, or Municipal Election") to better understand the impacts on certifying election results.

In addition, not later than noon, prevailing local time, of the second Monday following the primary election in even-numbered years, the circuit court clerk must provide the Election Division with a list of:

- all names and addresses of candidates nominated in the primary; and
- all names and addresses of state convention delegates elected in the primary along with the congressional district in which the delegate resides. (IC 3-8-7-5)

NOTE: While precinct committeemen are elected at a primary election, results of the election are not required to be certified to the state election division as it is considered a party office not an elected office under Indiana election law. In other words, results of the precinct committeeperson races are certified in the county's official results but there is no need to provide the election division with the names and addresses of elected precinct committeemen. The list of those nominated and state convention delegates selected should be filed on Form CEB-23 for the Democratic Party primary, and Form CEB-24 for the Republican Party primary.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

At the county level, the county election board must furnish each political party chairman (upon request) a copy of the certified primary election results for candidates for local offices, political party candidates (precinct committeemen and state convention delegate), and public questions canvassed by the county election board by the deadline. (IC 3-12-4-12)

The county election board does not issue certificates of nomination to candidates from a primary election. However, they may issue certificates of election to any precinct committeeman or state convention delegate elected at the primary (CEB-14 or CEB-15). The county political party organization also may issue certificates of nomination to local candidates selected at the primary if the party wishes to do so.

At the state level, the Secretary of State is responsible for certifying the list of elected state convention delegates to each state party chair not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the county's deadline to certify election results to the election division. (IC 3-8-7-6.5)

Not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventeen (17) days after the primary or seven (7) days after the completion of a primary recount, whichever occurs later, the Election Division must canvass the vote for all candidates on the primary ballot that filed declaration of candidacy (CAN-2) with the election division. (IC 3-10-1-34) Not later than noon (prevailing local time), twenty-seven (27) days after the primary, the election division certifies the canvass of election results, including the names and addresses of candidates, to the Secretary of State. The Secretary then certifies the list of candidates nominated at the primary election to the respective state party chairmen. (IC 3-8-7-6)

In a general election year (that is, an election held in an even-numbered year), the election division will send the first general election ballot certification to counties not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the date of the general election. This certification includes (IC 3-8-7-16):

- candidates who are required to file with the Election Division (federal, statewide, state legislative offices, judges and prosecuting attorneys);
- any Indiana Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Tax Court judicial retention questions;
- any statewide public question or local judicial public retention question; and
- any political party device filed with the Election Division

Many candidates are nominated for ballot placement through the primary process. However, some candidates are nominated by state or county conventions and a petition of nomination containing signatures of registered voters may nominate other candidates. Candidates nominated at a state political party convention must be certified by the chairman and secretary of the state convention by noon (prevailing local time), July 15, and candidates nominated by petition of nomination must file their petitions of nomination and candidate consent by noon (prevailing local time), July 15, before the General Election. (IC 3-8-6-10; 3-8-7-8)

Candidates nominated by petition (except for school board candidates), must file their petitions of nomination with the appropriate county voter registration office for verification of signatures by noon (prevailing local time), July 1, and must file the petitions accompanied by the candidate's consent to become a candidate form with either the Election Division or the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before the General Election. During some years, these specific June and July dates are transferred to a later date if the date specified in the statute falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other state holiday (IC 3-8-6-10(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Libertarian Party may nominate many local candidates by county convention (county offices, township offices, city offices and towns with a population greater than 3,500). In addition, in towns smaller than 3,500 that have not opted to conduct a primary, Democratic, Libertarian and Republican Parties may nominate candidates by a town convention if there is a contest for nomination within that party. Please consult the *Indiana Election Calendar (Administrator's Edition),* published by the Indiana Election Division, for the specific dates by which these nominated candidates must be certified.

In addition to the general election ballot certification, the election division will send each county a list of write-in candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecutor, if any, no later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the general election. **(Write-in candidates are NOT to be printed on the ballot!)** In a presidential election year (such as 2020), a second ballot certification of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates may be sent to the counties, if necessary, no later than the second Thursday in September before the general election, depending upon when the national conventions of the major political parties are conducted.

If a candidate challenge concerning a candidate nominated to fill a major party ballot vacancy is pending before the Election Commission at the time of any certification, the certification will indicate that the candidate's name shall not be printed on the ballot until the challenge is resolved by the Commission or a court with jurisdiction in the matter. (IC 3-13-1-16) The ruling of the Commission on any candidate challenge will be communicated to the counties immediately with further instructions about the placement of the challenged candidate on the ballot. Special procedures and restrictions apply to challenges to a candidate for legislative office or statewide office (other than a justice or judge). (IC 3-8-8)

Additional Reporting Requirements after a General (November) Election

After the November general or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must prepare a statement to be submitted to the Election Division that identifies the number of votes received by each candidate for federal offices; statewide offices and questions; legislative offices; judge of the circuit court, superior court, probate court, or small claims court; local judicial retention questions; prosecuting attorney; circuit court clerk; county recorder; county auditor; county treasurer; county sheriff; county coroner; and county surveyor.

NOTE: If a candidate dies before a general or municipal election or in the period between being elected to office and inauguration day, please read the section below ("Death of a Candidate before a Primary, General, or Municipal Election") to better understand the impacts on certifying election results.

These statements, which formerly were the paper CEB-10, CEB-11, CEB-12, and CEB-13 forms, must be sent to the election division in paperless form by using the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to the election division not later than noon (Indianapolis time) the second Monday after Election Day. (IC 3-12-5-1; IC 3-12-5-6) In addition, the County Election Report (CEB-9) and official precinct election results must be filed. The CEB-9 and precinct level results can be submitted through SVRS; however, counties may hand-deliver, mail, email, or fax the precinct level results to the state

After the election division tabulates the results of certain races, the secretary of state must certify to the governor the candidates receiving the highest number of votes. (IC 3-12-5-7) If no errors are found by the deadline for filing for an election recount or contest, the governor must prepare a commission to each candidate elected by noon the first Tuesday of December. The election division, no later than the second Tuesday of December, mails a commission to the candidate at the most recent address provided to the election division. (IC 3-12-5-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Local officeholders commissioned by the governor include Superior, Circuit, Small Claims, and Probate Court judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, circuit court clerk, auditor, recorder, treasurer, coroner, and surveyor. **There is no need for the county clerk or election board to issue a certificate of election to this group of Constitutional officeholders.** For all other local offices, the circuit court clerk issues a certificate of election to a candidate upon demand. (IC 3-12-5-2)

NOTE: A certificate of election may not be issued earlier than the deadline for filing for a recount or contest after the election. (IC 3-12-5-16) This seventeen-day period allows the county election board to discover and correct errors in the tabulation of the vote. If an error is discovered within this period the county election board must correct this mistake. (IC 3-12-5-14)

The circuit court clerk may issue a certificate of election to any of the following local or political offices at the request of the successful candidate. See); Forms CEB-7 (County Commissioner, CEB-8 (County Council Member), CEB-16 (County Assessor), CEB-18 (Township Board Member *in Marion County only in* 2020), CEB-21 (School Board Member), CEB-32 (Town Clerk-Treasurer); and CEB-33 (Town Council Member).

For a local question, the circuit court clerk issues a certificate declaring the questions approved or rejected, upon demand of a voter entitled to ask for a recount of the public question. If a local office has an election district in more than one county, the circuit court clerk of the county with the greatest percentage of population of the election district issues a certificate of election at the request of the successful candidate. (IC 3-12-5-2(b))

Any individual elected to a public office must take and file an oath of office before assuming office. (Article 15, Section 4 of the Indiana Constitution) The circuit court clerk should send an oath of office form along with the certificate of election sent to those who have been elected to local office. The election division will include an oath of office form with the Governor's commission for those local and judicial offices that are required by law to be commissioned by the Governor.

Taking an oath of office requires two steps. First, the candidate orally, swears or affirms the oath required by the Indiana Constitution and by state law (IC 5-4-1-1) and then documents that oath in writing by signing the document before a notary public or other individual authorized to administer oaths. After it is notarized, the oath office must be filed with the appropriate office. Any elected official who also receives a commission from the governor must file their oath of office with the election division. For all other local officeholders, the oath must be filed with the circuit court clerk. (IC 5-1-4-4) All oaths of office must be filed no later than thirty (30) days after the term of office begins. (IC 5-1-4-1.2)

Certifying Results of a Public Question

State law permits certain types of referendum elections to be conducted on the same date as a primary, general, or municipal election. In addition, a special election may be called in the "off-year" between a presidential and non-presidential election (for example, 2017 is an "off-year"). Results of the public question must be certified as follows:

- For a local public question that appears on the ballot only in one county, the county election board must tabulate the results and declare the public question approved or rejected no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. (IC 3-12-4-9(b) Results are certified using the Statement of the Votes Cast for School Board Offices and on Local Public Questions (CEB-25)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For a local public question that appears on a ballot in more than one county, the CEB-25 must be filed no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. (IC 3-12-4-9(b))

- For a statewide public question, the county election board must tabulate the votes cast for and against and certify the results to the election division no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. Results are certified using the Statement of the Circuit Court Clerk of the Votes Cast For or Against the Ratification of a State Constitutional Amendment or the Retention of a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Judge of the Appellate Court (CEB-12). (IC 3-12-4-9(c) & (d))

Death of a Candidate before Primary, General, or Municipal Election is Held

The procedures that are followed when the death of a candidate occurs before the June primary election are slightly different than the procedures for a general or municipal (November) election.

During the primary election if a candidate dies and the county election board finds, by an unanimous of the entire board, there is good cause to believe the candidates is deceased before the ballots are printed then the county election board shall not include that deceased candidate's name on the primary ballot. But, if a candidate dies after a county has printed ballots with the deceased candidate's name included on the ballot, the candidate's name will remain on the primary ballot. If a deceased candidate receives the most votes for a political party's nomination in a primary, a candidate vacancy is created which the political party may fill for the general or municipal election ballot (IC 3-11-3-29.3; 3-11-3-29.4). A voter who has cast an absentee ballot with the name of the deceased candidate on it is entitled to request a replacement ballot under IC 3-11-10-1.5.

If a candidate dies before a general or municipal election and a new candidate is selected to fill the ballot vacancy after the printing of the ballot but before the election then the county election board must reprint the ballots to include the new candidate's name on the ballot. (IC 3-11-3-29) The county election board shall also print new ballots to remove the name of a deceased candidate if: (1) the candidate's party does not fill the vacancy by noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days before the election; and (2) the election board votes unanimously to find that there is good cause to believe that the candidate has died. (IC 3-11-3-29.5)

If a candidate vacancy (due to death or disqualification) is filled after noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days before the election, then the county election board is not required to print new ballots, whether or not the political party fills the resulting ballot vacancy. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(d))

When there is a vacancy on a general or municipal ballot, the county election board may order that new ballots be printed that omit the name of the candidate that created the vacancy and substitute it with the name of the candidate selected to fill the ballot vacancy or with the words "NO CANDIDATE" or "CANDIDATE DECEASED". (IC 3-11-3-29.5(c)) However, reprinting ballots must be done when the political party fills the vacancy not later than five (5) days before the election. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Canvassing & Audit Procedures

Canvassing

On election night after the polls close, the county election board begins canvassing the vote to certify the election results. The county election board may employ clerical assistants, as needed, to assist in the tabulation of the vote. (IC 3-12-4-1; IC 3-12-4-4)These clerical assistants must meet the same qualifications as the person serving as a precinct election official. (IC 3-6-6-7) The number of assistants employed must be equally represented by the Democratic and Republican political parties of the state. However, the county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, also employ a college student to assist the board in a nonpartisan manner, if the student is a registered voter of the county. (IC 3-12-4-4(d))

The canvassing must be performed in public pursuant to IC 5-14-1.5; however, the room where the canvassing is conducted may be organized in a way to prevent observers from physically handling any election materials or interfering with the canvassing process. (IC 3-12-4-6) The canvassing responsibilities of the county election board include the following (IC 3-12-4-8):

- Careful examination and comparison of all certificates, poll lists and tally sheets.
- Tabulation of all votes cast for all offices and on all public questions.

If an automatic tabulating machine breaks down during canvassing, the county election board may authorize emergency procedures to count the ballot cards. (IC 3-12-3-5(d))

Counties that employ an optical scan ballot card voting system are required to appoint the bi-partisan "write-in" teams the county election board considers necessary to examine and count write-in votes. The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties must designate one (1) member for each write-in team appointed. Members of a write-in team are considered employees of the county election board and must meet the same qualifications as the clerical assistants. (IC 3-12-4-4)

Members of the election board gather and inspect records from all vote sources, including tally cards, tally print-outs and election management system (EMS) printouts; absentee ballots; ballots from traveling boards; tally of voter signatures at check-in (if paper poll lists are utilized) or printouts from electronic poll books used for the precinct at voter check-in. It is recommended that this information be entered into a spreadsheet and members of the election board check the information for accuracy. The number of rejected and spoiled ballots (if any) should be tallied, recorded and placed into the spreadsheet if one is used.

Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Optical Scan Ballot Cards

The number of total ballots cast (V) should equal the number of voters who signed in and received a ballot on Election Day (ED) plus the number of voters who returned absentee (A) and travelling board ballots (T) minus the number of rejected and spoiled ballots (C). If $V \neq (ED + A + T) - C$, a discrepancy has been confirmed. Continue the process to attempt to resolve the discrepancy.

Documentation secured at the polling place such as poll worker notes indicating problems or exceptions that occurred during the day should be consulted to determine if these additional factors explain when and how the discrepancy might have occurred. If the source of the discrepancy is discovered or the discrepancy is resolved, the Election Board shall proceed to correct the canvass if possible or determine what further action can be taken to prevent recurrence of the problem in future elections if correction of the canvass cannot resolve the discrepancy.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When the discrepancy remains unexplained, the County Election Board shall manually compute the vote totals for each contest and public question on the ballot from the printouts secured from each election machine added to the total number of absentee ballots plus traveling board ballots. These totals will then be compared to the totals produced from the specific election management system employed at the County Election office. If any discrepancies between the manual count and the electronic count for any contest or public question arise, these will be documented in the final report of the Election Board and the Election Board shall notify the Indiana Election Commission to determine if further investigation is warranted.

The County Election Board shall summarize its findings and report them with the certification of election results no later than twelve (12) days after the election and file the results with the Indiana Election Division.

Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Direct Record Electronic Voting Systems

State law includes procedures to use in precincts using direct record electronic voting systems (DREs) where the tally of votes cast differs from the number of voters who cast ballots on all DREs used in a precinct (or vote center) and the number of voters who have received a ballot by signing for it at the polls according to the poll lists in each precinct (or vote center). (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

Suggested Pre-Election and Election Day Procedures:

- A number of measures can be taken to minimize occurrences of discrepancies in vote counts. These include the use of recording sheets that track various steps in the voting and reconciliation process. Each sheet should include signatures or initials of supervising authorities.
- Reporting sheets should provide complete information about each of the voting system units employed at the polling place. Information should include the serial number of the voting machine and the number of votes cast on each machine.
- Hourly or periodic tally updates during Election Day voting will facilitate reconciliation and can be useful in identifying the time of day when an anomaly might have been discovered or reported by a poll worker. Tally should never include actual election results or returns.
- Receiving Report on which the individuals at central count location verify that all memory cards and printed tally sheets have been returned from the polling location in appropriate envelopes.
- Verification and Uploading Report on which a bi-partisan team verifies that all memory cards for each unit at each polling location have been uploaded. After uploading is completed for each site, the memory cards are returned to the envelope and another bi-partisan team verifies that all tally cards have been returned to the envelope in which they were delivered. The completed envelopes are then marked and secured in a container until the final verification that all memory cards have been uploaded.

Post-Election Electronic Voting System Audits

On Election Day, after each electronic voting system (direct recording equipment or DRE systems) has been secured and the vote totals printed, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall record the total number of:

1) votes cast on all electronic voting systems located within the precinct (or vote center in a vote center county); and
2) voters who have received a ballot by signing in at the polls according to the poll lists for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county);

to determine if the total number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems differs from the number of voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists. The total number of votes cast, and number of voters who received a

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ballot according to the poll lists shall be recorded on State Form PRE-16. The form shall also indicate any discrepancy between the total number of votes cast on electronic systems and voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists, together with the reasons for the discrepancy, if known. The inspector and judge shall sign the form and deliver it to the county election board with other materials from the precinct.

The county election board shall compile the following information into a single document listing for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county):

1) The number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in the precinct (or vote center), as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center).
2) The number of voters who received a ballot at the polls according to the poll lists as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center).
3) The difference between the number in subdivision (1) and the number in subdivision (2).
4) The number of absentee ballots returned by voters of the precinct (or vote center).
5) The number of absentee ballots of the precinct (or vote center) that were counted.

Not later than noon (prevailing local time) on the second Friday following the election, the county election board shall discuss and publish the document described above at a public hearing and immediately make the document available for inspection and copying by any voter of the county.

If the difference between the number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in a precinct (or vote center) and number of voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists is greater than or equal to the audit threshold number, then the county election board or the secretary of state may order an audit of all the votes cast in that precinct (or vote center). Before ordering an audit, the county election board shall recheck the computations reported on the form submitted to the board by the inspector and judge of the opposite party.

The "audit threshold number" refers to the following number:

1) One (1), if the total number of votes cast as recorded on the form returned by the inspector and judge from a precinct is not more than twenty (20).

2) Two (2), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than twenty (20); but
    b. not more than forty (40).

3) Three (3), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than forty (40); but
    b. not more than sixty (60).

4) Four (4), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than sixty (60); but
    b. not more than eighty (80).

5) Five percent (5%) of the total number of votes cast, rounded up to the nearest whole number, if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than eighty (80); but
    b. not more than five hundred (500).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6) Twenty-five (25), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c) is more than five hundred (500).

Public notice of the audit must be given at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance and must be published once. However, if publication of notice will not allow the certification of results within thirty (30) days after the election (former law required publication within 13 days after the election) then notice shall be given by posting at or near the office of the county election board.

The county election board shall certify the results of the audit not later than noon (prevailing local time), thirty (30) days after the election. The certification must be on the form prescribed by the Election Division. One (1) copy shall be filed with the election returns, and one (1) copy must be delivered to the Election Division.

Not later than ninety (90) days after each election in which an audit is conducted under this section, the secretary of state shall publish a report stating whether the results of each audit indicate that the discrepancy was the result of human error, intentional violations of election laws, unknown causes, or a combination of these factors.

Certain Challenge Affidavits Forwarded to the County Prosecutor

When the polls are closed the precinct election board (inspector and two judges) shall seal any challenges to the qualification of a poll worker (PRE-7) or challenges to the party affiliation of a voter (PRE-6) in a bag or envelope separate from the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation in a primary (PRE-4), such as residency of a voter, for example. Each precinct election board member shall endorse that member's name on the back of the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation.

The county election board shall forward the challenge affidavits made on grounds other than party affiliation to the county prosecuting attorney after the final date and hour for filing a recount or contest and the county election board has completed the county election board's canvass of the returns. The prosecuting attorney shall return the envelopes to the circuit court clerk after completing any proceeding that results from an investigation of any of the challenges. (IC 3-14-5-1; IC 3-14-5-2)

Risk Limiting and Procedure Election Audits

Risk Limiting Audits

A risk-limiting audit (RLA) is a post-election audit that provides strong statistical evidence that the election outcome is correct, and has a high probability of correcting a wrong outcome. An RLA manually checks a sample of ballots, or voter-verifiable paper records, until there is sufficient evidence that the reported outcome is correct. An RLA could eventually lead to a full manual recount if there is not enough evidence to prove that the reported outcome is correct.

The Secretary of State may designate counties as risk-limiting audit pilot counties. For a county to be designated as a risk-limiting audit pilot county, the county election board must adopt a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to designate the county as a risk-limiting audit pilot county. The Secretary of State shall seek to designate a variety of counties as pilot counties based on the number of active voters within the county.

The Secretary of State shall adopt rules that determines the elections that are subject to a risk-limiting audit and rules necessary to implement and administer risk-limiting audits. In developing these rules the Secretary of State shall

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

consult statistical experts, equipment vendors, the Election Division, and county election officials and must consider best practices for conducting risk-limiting audits.

All contested elections for elected office and on public questions are eligible for designation by the rules for a risk-limiting audit. However, the Secretary of State may waive the requirement of for conducting a risk limiting audit after receiving a written request by a county election board but only if the county election board shows that the technology in use by the county, for an election held after December 31, 2020, will not enable the county election board to satisfy the requirements for a risk-limiting audit.

Procedure Election Audits

The Secretary of State, with consent of the co-directors of the election division, may require a procedure audit of an election to be conducted if there is (1) an investigation under IC 3-6 relating to the election; or (2) a recount for an office on the ballot during the election has been ordered. A procedure audit is a process by which the procedures of an election are reviewed to determine how well an election was conducted in accordance with Indiana law. The Secretary of State shall supervise a county election board conducting the procedure audit in their county.

The Secretary of State shall adopt rules to develop a procedure audit program that details the documents to be inspected, the procedures to be reviewed, and the process by which a procedure audit is conducted. The procedure audit may evaluate a number of factors under Indiana law. The Secretary of State may require the use of sampling and other statistically valid procedures for conducting a procedure audit. The Secretary of State may develop a training program for county election officials and staff to learn how to conduct a procedure audit. A county election board that conducts a procedure audit must provide results of the audit to the Secretary of State not later than thirty (30) days after completion of the audit.

Recount & Contest Actions

There are no automatic recount or contest actions in Indiana. Instead, specific individuals may petition the courts (local office) or state recount commission (statewide, state legislative, or federal offices) to request a recount. (IC 3-12-6; IC 3-12-11) A recount reviews the election materials and ballots already cast in an election and determines which candidate received the highest number of votes; a contest action may result in a new election being called for the specific race or contest.

Election Recount Procedures

A candidate seeking nomination or election to a judicial, local or school board office, or a candidate for election to the party office of precinct committeeman or state convention delegate may request that the votes cast for that office be recounted. (IC 3-12-6-1) Recount requests for federal, statewide, or state legislative offices are handled by the State Recount Commission; please see the “State Recount Commission” section below for those details. (IC 3-12-11-1)

A candidate requesting a recount must file a verified petition for recount in the circuit or superior court of the county no later than noon, prevailing local time, fourteen (14) days after the election. If the candidate does not do so, the candidate’s political county chairman may file a recount petition no later than noon, prevailing local time, seventeen (17) days after the election. (IC 3-12-6-2) A cross-petition for a recount may be filed no later than noon, prevailing local time, twenty-one (21) days after the election. (IC 3-12-6-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The recount petition must state the following: (IC 3-12-6-3)

- the office for which the recount has been filed;
- the precinct(s) in which the recount is desired;
- that the petitioner was a candidate at the election for the office/ or the appropriate county chairman and that the office was voted upon in the precinct(s) specified;
- the name and addresses of the petitioner's opposing candidate(s);
- that the petitioner in good faith believes that the votes cast for the office at the election in the named precinct(s) were not correctly counted and returned; and
- that the petitioner desires a recount of all the votes cast for the office in the named precinct(s).

If the county uses optical scan ballot cards, a petitioner may request that the ballot cards cast in the specified precincts be recounted manually. (IC 3-12-6-21.5) A cross-petition contains virtually the same information. (IC 3-12-6-6)

The petitioner must pay the civil case-filing fee under IC 3-12-6-2.5 (also see IC 33-37), and also file a bond or cash deposit of at least $100 with the court for payment of costs of the recount. For every precinct over ten to be recounted, the bond or cash amount should be increased by $10 per precinct or $100 per precinct, depending upon whether the candidate lost by more or less than 1%.

The court will establish the amount of the deposit, but this amount may not exceed the maximum amount specified by state law. Any cash deposit is placed in the county general fund. (IC 3-12-6-10.5) If the recount petition is successful, the petitioner's deposit or bond is refunded in full. Partial refunds may also be required, based on the outcome of the recount. (IC 3-12-6-10)

If a cross-petition is filed, the cross-petitioner must file a bond or cash deposit for the cross-petitioner's proportional share of the recount. If the recount petition is unsuccessful, a cash deposit was not made, and the costs of the recount exceed the bond amount, the petitioner or cross-petitioner must pay the difference. (IC 3-12-6-12) Any unexpended balance remaining after payment of all costs and any refund shall be deposited in the county general fund. However, if a cash deposit or bond was filed, then any other cost of the recount that remains unpaid following the determination of the local recount commission and which cannot be recovered shall be paid from the county general fund without appropriation. (IC 3-12-6-17.5)

Once the petition is filed, the county clerk assigns the petition a cause number as a miscellaneous civil action and issues a notice of the filing and pendency of the petition to the opposing candidate(s). (IC 3-12-6-2.5) The sheriff then delivers the notice to the opposing candidate(s), to the county election board, and to the election division (if the recount relates to the office of judge or prosecuting attorney). (IC 3-12-6-9)

Upon granting the petition or cross-petition for a recount, the court appoints a three member recount commission to perform the physical recounting of the votes. One member of the commission must be a Democrat and one member must be a Republican. See IC 36-1-8-10 to determine party membership for this purpose. The judge may request the two county political party chairmen to recommend nominees to the recount commission, though is not required to do so. Except as described in the paragraph below, each member of the commission must be a registered voter of the county qualified to vote at the election. (IC 3-12-6-16)

Where only traditional hand counted paper ballots were used in the election, the remaining member must be a Democrat or Republican qualified to vote in the district of the recount. (IC 3-12-6-16) If a voting method other than hand counted paper ballots was used in the election (for example, an optical scan ballot reader or direct recording

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

electronic (DRE)), one member of the commission must be a "competent mechanic" who is familiar with the voting system used in the election. This person does not need to be a voter of the district. (IC 3-12-6-16)

Each member of a recount commission is entitled to be compensated. Each member receives a per diem not to exceed $100 for each day actually engaged in conducting the recount. The judge of the court having jurisdiction over the recount must establish the compensation to be paid to each recount commissioner. (IC 3-12-6-17) If the deposit or bond is not sufficient to pay the compensation of the recount commission or any other recount expenses, the compensation or expenses are to be paid from the county general fund, without appropriation. (IC 3-12-6-17.5)

After the recount is ordered, the commission must immediately begin the recount. The court must fix the place and time for completing the recount. Each candidate may attend and may have a watcher attend the proceedings. The watcher has the same rights as a political party's polling place watcher. Members of the press may also attend and have the same rights as media watchers at precinct polling places. (IC 3-12-6-21)

The recount commission must adopt ballot counting rules and any other rules needed to restrict access to the ballot counting areas to authorized individuals, including candidate and media watchers. These rules must conform as closely as possible to the guidelines adopted by the State Recount Commission. These guidelines may be found at https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/2016%20Recount%20Commission%20Guidelines%20amended%20November%204.pdf (IC 3-12-6-21)

The recount commission's proceedings must be performed in public under the Open Door Law, but the commission may restrict access to parts of the room where election materials are being handled or transported. The court, by order, impounds all traditional hand counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, electronic voting systems, poll lists and tally sheets. These materials will be made available to the recount commission. However, a circuit court clerk or board of voter registration may copy any election materials other than the ballots under the supervision of a person designated by the court. (IC 3-12-6-19)

NOTE: A recount conducted by a local recount commission must be completed no later than the last Friday in June after a primary election or December 20 after a general election, unless the court finds good cause to extend this deadline to another specific date! When the recount is complete, the commission makes out a certificate verifying the totals and stating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes. The commission then files the certificate with the circuit court clerk, who adds this to the order book of the court and sends a certified copy by certified mail to each opposing candidate named in the petition (and to the Indiana election division if the local recount concerned the office of circuit, superior, probate or Marion County small claims judge or prosecuting attorney). (IC 3-12-6-18; IC 3-12-6-22; IC 3-12-6-28)

After the commission files the certificate, the court that appointed the local recount commission issues an order acknowledging the filing of the certificate, discharging the commission, and releasing election materials impounded during the recount. An appeal may be taken to the court that appointed the local recount commission, but must be filed no later than 30 days after the court issues the order described in this paragraph. (IC 3-12-6-22.5)

After a recount in an election for a public office has been completed, if there is a difference between the votes shown by the recount certificate and the votes tabulated by the county election board the circuit court clerk issues a certificate setting forth the number of votes cast for each candidate in the election to the county election board if the candidate would receive a certificate of election or nomination from the board or to the Indiana election division and the governor, if the candidate would receive a commission from the governor. (IC 3-12-6-31) Candidates for precinct committeemen and state convention delegate are selected after the recount by their political party's applicable rules. (IC 3-12-6-1.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election Contest Procedures

A person who was a candidate for nomination to office in the primary, a candidate in the general election, or the county chairman of the candidate is eligible to contest an election. If there is only one candidate for a school board office, a voter of the school corporation may file a petition to contest the election of the candidate. (IC 3-12-8-1)

An election may be contested on any of the following grounds (IC 3-12-8-2):

- A contestee (candidate) was ineligible.
- A mistake occurred in the printing or distribution of the official ballots used in the election, making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A mistake occurred in the programming of a voting system making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A voting system malfunctioned, making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A deliberate act or series of actions occurred making it impossible to determine the candidate who received the highest number of votes cast in the election.

The candidate must file a contest petition with the county clerk no later than noon, prevailing local time, fourteen (14) days after the election. A county chairman wishing to contest a local election when a candidate has not filed a petition must do so no later than noon, prevailing local time, seventeen (17) days after the election. If an election district is contained within more than one county, the petition is filed with the circuit court clerk of the county that contains the greatest percentage of the population of the election district. (IC 3-12-8-5)

The contest petition must state the following (IC 3-12-8-6):

- That the petitioner desires to contest the nomination or election to an office.
- The name and address of each candidate for the office involved.
- The grounds for the contest.

If a petition for a contest alleges that it is impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes, the petition must identify each precinct in which:

- ballots contained the printing or distribution mistake;
- a mistake occurred in the programming of a voting system; or
- a voting system malfunctioned.

A person who files a contest petition is responsible for paying the court filing fee. After the contest petition is filed, the county clerk collects the required filing fee under IC 33-37, and assigns the petition a cause number as a miscellaneous civil action. (IC 3-12-8-5.5)

The county clerk issues a summons to the contestee and all other persons named in the petition, and to the county election board and to the election division (if the contest concerns the office of judge or prosecuting attorney). The persons named in the petition must appear and answer such petition on a day fixed by the court. (IC 3-12-8-8) The county sheriff serves summons on persons named in the petition in the same manner as in a civil action. (IC 3-12-8-9)

All contestees must appear to answer the petition. A contestee may present any defense or answer under a general denial, file a special answer, or both. The contest petition is heard and determined by a court without a jury, subject to the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure. The court will determine the issues raised by the petition and answer to the

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

petition. If the court determines that a candidate was ineligible, the court must declare as elected or nominated the qualified candidate who did receive the highest number of votes: in other words, the candidate who finished second. (IC 3-12-8-17)

Unless the judgment is appealed, the court's decision is final. The circuit court clerk certifies the new results as declared by the court to the county election board. (IC 3-12-8-19) This new certification takes the place of the original, if issued. (IC 3-12-8-18)

If the court finds that a mistake occurred in the printing or distribution of the ballots or in the programming of a voting system and it is impossible to determine which candidate received the most votes, the court MUST order a special election. The special election will be conducted only in those precincts identified in the contest petition in which the court determines that a mistake occurred. (IC 3-12-8-17) After the special election, the county election board issues a corrected canvass showing the results in those precincts. A new certificate of election or commission is prepared if another candidate wins as a result of the special election. (IC 3-12-8-17.5)

State Recount Commission

The state recount commission conducts recounts and hears contests for Presidential primaries and nominations for a federal, statewide, or state legislative office, and conducts recounts of election for federal, statewide, or state legislative offices. The state recount commission can issue orders to impound local election materials needed for state recount commission investigations and procedures. (IC 3-12-10-4; 3-12-11-16)

The procedures for recount noted above are substantially similar to the procedures to follow with the state recount commission. The significant difference is that the verified petition is filed with the Indiana Election Division, rather than a court. The state recount commission appoints an individual to serve as Recount Director. All recount work is performed with the assistance of the state board of accounts and the Indiana state police. (IC 3-12-10-8)

Any claim for expenses submitted by the state recount director must be filed with the secretary of state for approval. If a person incurs an expense related to an order issued by the recount director before a recount or election contest petition is filed (such as a county whose election materials are impounded by the state police under the recount director's order), that person must submit a claim to the commission not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days after the deadline for filing a recount petition. (IC 3-12-10-12)

The recount commission has adopted these guidelines. https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/2016%20Recount%20Commission%20Guidelines%20amended%20November%204.pdf. The orders issued by the State Recount Commission supersede any orders issued concerning a local recount conducted under IC 3-12-6.

Resolving Tie Votes

Whenever a tie vote occurs at a **primary** election, a "CANDIDATE VACANCY" results. (IC 3-13-1-17) The resulting vacancy is filled through a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen, the party chairman (if the chairman has received authority from the county committee to fill candidate vacancies), or a caucus of party officers. (IC 3-13-1-6)

In a **general** election, a tie vote occurring in a federal, state (other than governor and lieutenant governor), or legislative office requires a special election to break the tie. (IC 3-12-9-1) A tie vote for the office of governor and lieutenant governor is resolved at a joint session of the State Senate and House of Representatives. (IC 3-12-9-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Whenever a circuit court clerk receives certification that a tie vote at an election for a local office or school board office has occurred, the clerk shall immediately send written notice of the tie vote to the fiscal body of the affected political subdivision. (IC 3-12-9-3)

A fiscal body notified by the circuit court clerk of a tie vote resolves the tie by electing a person to fill the office no later than December 31 following the election at which the vote occurred.

If a tie vote occurred for the election for more than one at-large seat on a legislative or fiscal body, the fiscal body shall elect the number of individuals necessary to fill each of the at-large seats for which the tie vote occurred. If one of the candidates involved in the tie vote is also an incumbent officeholder, the candidate may not cast a vote.

A fiscal body is defined in IC 36-1-2-6 for the following political subdivisions:

- County Council - for a county not having a consolidated city;
- City-County Council - for a consolidated city or a county containing a consolidated city;
- Common Council - for a second or third class city;
- Town Council - for a town;
- Township Board - for a township;
- Governing Body or Budget-Approved Body - for any other political subdivision.

The executive of the political subdivision (other than a town council president or the president of a school board) may cast the deciding vote to break a tie in a fiscal body action on a tie vote. (IC 3-12-9-4) The town clerk-treasurer breaks a tie on the town council under this provision. Until a successor is elected, the incumbent officeholder remains in office. (IC 3-12-9-5)

If the tie vote occurs among the members of a school board when attempting to break a tie vote at an election, the judge of the circuit court selects one (1) of the candidates who is certified as elected (IC 20-23-4-30).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

RECORD RETENTION & PUBLIC ACCESS

Election Material Retention

The "general rule" for all election records is to retain the record for at least twenty-two (22) months after the election for which the records were produced. (IC 3-10-1-31; IC 3-10-1-31.1; IC 3-12-4-13) Federal law provides that materials utilized in elections for federal offices must be preserved by election administrators for twenty-two (22) months from the date of the election. This includes poll lists, applications for absentee ballot, ballot envelopes, tally sheets, ballots and the computer programs used to tabulate the votes.

Circuit Court Clerks or boards of voter registration are directed to unseal election materials, if necessary, in order to use the poll lists to update the voter registration records, including the voter identification numbers obtained during each election. (IC 3-10-1-31.1(e); IC 3-10-1-31.2)

NOTE: The circuit court clerk shall keep all election material under seal during the time allowed to file a recount or contest. In addition, if a recount or contest is filed all election material must remain sealed while a recount or contest is underway involving those materials.

After the time allowed to file a recount or contest has passed, or after a recount or contest is completed if a recount or contest is filed, all election material is available for copying and inspection under the Public Records Law, except for ballots, which remain confidential. In addition, information contained in material related to provisional ballots that identifies an individual, except for the individual's name, address, and birth date must also remain confidential. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) Materials from elections held in 2003, or before, are not available under the Public Records Law, and must remain sealed so long as the records are retained. (IC 3-10-1-31)

Before disposing of records, the circuit court clerk or board of voter registration may be required to notify the county records commission or the State Public Records Commission at (317) 232-3380.

Ballots

After ballots are printed by the county for each primary, general, municipal, or special election, the clerk shall retain one (1) regular official ballot from each township in the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as part of the minutes. (IC 3-6-5-13)

Twenty-two (22) months after an election all voted ballots (including provisional ballots) may be disposed of under the county's record retention policy. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) Unvoted ballots may be destroyed after the deadline for filing a recount petition. The county election board may also contract with a state educational institution to dispose of any unused ballots and have them used for election research purposes. (IC 3-12-2-12)

NOTE: Any record concerning an issue in litigation must be retained until the controversy is resolved, subject to orders of the court.

Special procedures apply to the ballots, poll lists, and other documents or material produced for use at a convention of a political party to nominate candidates, or a caucus conducted by a political party to nominate candidates. These ballots, poll lists, and other documents or material are the property of the political party, and must be retained and preserved as specified by the rules of that political party. (IC 3-5-4-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Certified Election Results & Election Board Meeting Minutes

Each county election board shall keep minutes of all meetings of the board, including a written record of the aye and nay vote of each member on all questions coming before the board. (IC 3-6-5-13) The minutes must be kept permanently by the circuit court clerk.

Certified election results as well as any documents used to canvass, tally, or certify to vote for each candidate and public question on the ballot in a county is considered election materials and must be kept by the circuit court clerk for at least twenty-two (22) months after the election before the materials may be destroyed or otherwise dispensed with according to local record retention policy. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Voter Registration Record Retention

A paper document associated with any voter's registration record must be scanned into the statewide voter registration system if the document is used to create, amend, or cancel a voter registration record. Likewise, the paper copy of a voter registration application that is rejected must be scanned and associated to the rejected record of the voter registration application in SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

The paper copies of voter registration records associated with an individual's registration record, the paper copies must be retained until each of the following has occurred:

1) The registration record for the voter at that address has been cancelled;
2) The November general election that follows the cancellation of the record has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months has passed following the general election described in subdivision (2).

For example, if a voter's registration is canceled July 1, 2018, the voter's paper registration records associated with the voter's registration at that address may be disposed of as provided in state law and the county's retention schedule after November 7, 2020. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

It is critically important to always keep both the original voter registration application and any later documentation related to that registration, such as a VRG 4/12 for any voter who is "active" or "inactive" until the registration is cancelled.

However, the scanned copy of these records for a cancelled voter scanned into the statewide voter registration system are to be retained indefinitely. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Other documents that must be kept for two (2) years from the date the document was created or received are:

1) rejected registration applications;
2) declinations;
3) reports regarding persons who have been imprisoned following conviction from the county sheriff,
4) Department of Correction or any court;
5) reports regarding the death of any person used to cancel that person's registration received from the
6) State Department of Health or any local health official;
7) any postcard, list or other information received or created during the course of a voter list maintenance
8) program;
9) any affidavit used to cancel or transfer a registration, including the VRG 4/12 and 15;
10) certificates of error; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11) any report from the Indiana Election Division or other source from out of state regarding the cancellation of a registration due to a voter moving out of state. (IC 3-7-27-6)

For more information, please review the "Public Records" section of the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook.*

Campaign Finance Record Retention

Campaign finance reports and statements are kept four years from December 1, following the election to which they pertain. (IC 3-9-4-6) Reports and statements from candidates for judge must be kept six (6) years from December 1 following the election to which they pertain.

Public Records

The information below is not an exhaustive list of public records maintained by county election administrators. Local election officials should consult with their attorney to be fully and properly advised on how to fill or deny public records requests. In addition, the state's Public Access Counselor and the office's website (www.in.gov/PAC) may be helpful resources.

Voter Registration Records

In general, voter registration records are public records and are subject to examination and copying by the public pursuant to IC 5-14-3. Documents that are confidential and not subject to examination and/or copying by the public include:

1) records concerning declinations to register;
2) records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered; and
3) voter registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons. (IC 3-7-27-6)

In addition, though voter registration applications do not request a full social security number, to the extent a voter registration application or record contains a full social security number the number must be redacted except for the last four digits. (IC 5-14-3-4(a)(12))

A county voter registration office shall, with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county in SVRS, act in accordance with the non-discriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board regarding providing duplicate copies of a computer disc or other similar record that contains voter registration information. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a duplicate copy in electronic form or not. If the policy does allow duplicate electronic copies then it must do so according to the non-discriminatory uniform policy. (IC 3-7-27-6(c); 5-14-3-3(g)) **The policy should be in written form in the minutes of the county election board.**

A person requesting any information out of SVRS from a county voter registration office must submit the request on State Form VRG-24. This form requires the requesting person to agree that the information will not be used to solicit merchandise, goods, services or subscriptions. The person must also agree not to sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fund-raising activities. In addition, if there is a cost for providing copies for records, the charge must be uniform to all purchasers IC 5-14-3-8(d)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list, report, or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the county voter registration office to create the list, report, or record. However, if a list, report, or record has been created, whether required by statute or not, it is a public record and must be provided unless it is subject to some exception under the Public Records Act. (IC 5-14-3-4)

Finally, state election law permits a county party chairman to receive specific lists and reports from SVRS, which would not require the use of the VRG-24. Please consult the current version of the *Voter Registration Guidebook* for those details.

Election Materials, Generally

Most documents and forms used during an election are considered public records. (IC 5-14-3-3)

Once the time allowed to file a recount or contest, or after a recount or contest is completed if a recount or contest is filed, all election material is available for copying and inspection under the Public Records Law.

Absentee Applications

Applications to receive an absentee ballot by mail or traveling board, except for those participating in the Attorney General's address confidentiality program under IC 5-26.5-2, are a matter of public record and must be made available for inspection. Before the voter's absentee ballot application is attached to the voter's absentee ballot envelope and secured for counting on Election Day, the application must be scanned or otherwise copied so that it can be available for public inspection under the Access to Public Records Act. (IC 3-11-10-8.5)

Provisional Ballots

The only further exception is regular and provisional ballots which are considered confidential records. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record or absentee application (ABS-Attorney General) is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) to a law enforcement agency, upon written request, and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers

Under Indiana law, certain law enforcement officers and public officials may apply to have their home address restricted from disclosure on a "public property database website" maintained by a county, municipality, or township government. (IC 36-1-8.5-7) A "public property database website" refers to an internet website that is:

1) available to general public over the Internet;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) does not require registration, subscription, or the creation of a user name and password to search the web site; and
3) connects the law enforcement officer or public official's home address to their name, so that a search of the web site for the person's name discloses the covered person's home address.(IC 36-1-8.5-5)

In a primary election, the county election board is required to publish a public notice of election, which includes the name, address, and office sought of each candidate seeking nomination. If a candidate on the primary election ballot have their home address restricted from a "public property database website," then their home address would not be not included in the notice of primary election created under IC 3-8-2-19.

However, this would not entitle the person to have their address restricted or made confidential in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). This is because under Indiana law, the SVRS database is owned and maintained by the State of Indiana through the Indiana Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division and does not come within the law's definition of a "public property database website." (IC 3-7-26.3-3)

Voting System Security Information Confidentiality

If a county chooses to adopt a resolution under IC 3-11-15-46 setting forth an alternative method for securing voting systems other than the default security procedures set forth in state law, the county voting security resolution is confidential and may not be disclosed in response to a request for public records.

In addition, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize a voting system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of a voting system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4)

Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) Inventory of Voting Equipment

The VSTOP inventory of voting systems and electronic poll books kept in a statewide database is declared confidential under state law and, therefore, may not be provided in response to a public records request. (IC 3-11-16-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPENDIX

County Election Board Forms

County Election Administrator's Election Checklist

Sample Proxy Statement

Sample Certification of a County Chair to Fill a Ballot Vacancy

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using a DRE Voting Systems

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Optical Scan Voting Systems

Absentee Central Count Toolkit for County Election Boards

IC 5-3-1-4 Publication of Notice

Indiana Election Commission Order 2020-37

Telephone List

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Election Board Forms

Below are some of the forms used in the 2020 Primary and General Elections for county election boards. Election forms, including those used by candidates or campaign finance committees, can be found in the "Election Administrators' Portal" on www.in.gov/sos/elections or through the state's Forms Management website, www.forms.in.gov. County election administrators also have access to forms on the INSVRS County Portal.

CAN-1	Candidate Filing Challenge
CAN-5	County Election Board Candidacy Filing Confirmation for 2020
CAN-6	Circuit Court Clerk's or Election Director's Certificate of Primary Election Candidate List
CAN-9	Legal Notice of Primary Election
CAN-12	Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices
CAN-39	Legal Notice of General Election
CEB-1A	Certificate of Delivery of Voting Systems to Precinct or Vote Center
CEB-1B	Certification of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Materials by Inspector and Judge
CEB-6	Appointment and Oath of Office for County Election Board Member
IEC-6	Indiana Voting System or Electronic Poll Book Disposal Plan
IEC-9	Certification of Test of Electronic Voting Systems
IEC-10	Certification of Test of Optical Scan Ballot Card Automatic Tabulating Machines
IEC-22	County Certification of Voting System and Electronic Poll Book Inventory

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CANDIDATE FILING CHALLENGE

(CAN-1)

State Form 46437 (R13 / 8-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-8)

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is used by an individual seeking to challenge the following: the eligibility of a candidate, the declaration of candidacy, the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate, a request for ballot placement, a petition or candidate's consent to nomination, a certificate of candidate selection, or by a candidate seeking to contest the denial of certification due to insufficient signatures by filing this form under IC 3-8-1-2 or IC 3-8-8 to request a hearing before the Indiana Election Commission, the county election board or the Lake, Porter, or Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration, or a town election board.

STATE OF INDIANA
COUNTY OF _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

I, _____, the undersigned, certify the following:

I am *(check one box)*:

☐ a registered voter of Precinct _____ of the Township of _____,

(or of Ward*, if applicable* _____ of the City or Town of _____), County of _____, State of Indiana;

☐ A county chairman of a major political party in which any part of the election district of the office subject to this challenge is located; OR

☐ A candidate who submitted a petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6.

(2) My residence address is:

_____ _____, Indiana _____
Complete residence address must be inserted — City — ZIP Code

(3) My mailing address is *(if different from residence address)*:

_____ _____, Indiana _____
Mailing address *(Write "SAME" if both addresses are identical)* — City — ZIP Code

(4) If I am filing this challenge as a registered voter, my voter registration address is located within the election district of the office listed below.

(5) If I am filing this challenge as a registered voter or a county political party chairman, I question the eligibility of the following individual, who is a candidate for the office:

_____ _____
Name of Candidate — Office sought *(include District, if applicable)*

(6) The following facts are known to me and lead me to believe that the individual listed above is ineligible to be a candidate for this office *(attach additional sheets if necessary):*

_____

(7) If I am filing this challenge as a candidate, the following facts are known to me and lead me to believe that the denial of certification of my petition of nomination due to insufficient signatures or the county voter registration office's failure to certify qualified petitioners is not in accordance with law, and I therefore request a hearing on this matter before the appropriate election authority under IC 3-8-1-2 or IC 3-8-8. *(attach additional sheets if necessary):*

_____

CHALLENGER OR CANDIDATE CERTIFICATION

I swear or affirm under the penalties for perjury that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____ _____/_____/_____ (_____)_____ (_____)_____
Signature — Date signed *(MM/DD/YY)* — Telephone *(Day)* — Telephone *(Evening)*

COUNTY OF _____ STATE OF _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

SEAL

_____
Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath according to IC 33-42-9

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____ County of Residence: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COUNTY ELECTION BOARD **(CAN-5)**
CANDIDACY FILING CONFIRMATION FOR 20__
State Form 46433 (R8 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-5-4-1.3)

INSTRUCTIONS: The Circuit Court Clerk or Lake County or Porter County Election Director shall hand deliver, mail by first class U.S. mail, or send by electronic mail this form to an individual who files: (1) a declaration of candidacy; (2) a certificate of nomination by convention; (3) a certificate of nomination by petition; (4) a certificate of candidate selection to fill a ballot vacancy; or (5) a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate at an election (or when an individual files the document on the candidate's behalf) at the mailing address listed in the declaration of candidacy and not later than the close of one business day after the document is filed.

The *(insert county name)* Circuit Court Clerk (or in Lake County or Porter County, the Election Director)

CERTIFIES THAT ON *(insert date)*

(insert in bold type name of candidate as set forth on document)

filed (or an individual filed on this candidate's behalf)

☐ a declaration of candidacy;

☐ a certificate of nomination by convention;

☐ a certificate of nomination by petition;

☐ a certificate of selection to fill a ballot vacancy; or

☐ a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate;

for nomination or election to the office of

(insert in bold type title of office, including any district name or number)

as a candidate of the _____Party *or as an independent candidate*

(indicate party affiliation or independent status)

for the Election to be held on *(insert date)* _____, 20__.

_____
(insert county name) Circuit Court Clerk
(or in Lake County or Porter County, the Election Director)

NOTICE

By receiving a document for filing, the circuit court clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director is NOT determining that a filing is valid. Any question concerning the validation of a filing is referred to the appropriate county election board for determination. See Indiana Code 3-8-1-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK'S OR ELECTION DIRECTOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATE LIST **(CAN-6)**

State Form 46432 (R4/12-02)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-8-2-13)

INSTRUCTIONS: This list must be certified and released to the public **IMMEDIATELY** after the deadline for filing. Please list these candidates in the order that they will appear on the primary election ballot under IC 3-10-1-19.

LIST OF PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES

I, _____ County Circuit Court Clerk or the Lake County Election Director certify
Name of county

under IC 3-8-2-13 that as of the _____ day of _____, 20 _____, the following candidates have filed declarations of candidacy for nomination to elected office at the next primary election:

LIST OF PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES		
Candidate Name and Address	**Office Sought**	**Political Party**
	Insert or Attach List as "Attachment A"	

LIST OF QUESTIONED PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES

I, _____ County Circuit Court Clerk or the Lake County Election Director certify
Name of county

under IC 3-8-2-13 that as of the _____ day of _____, 20 _____, the following candidates have filed declarations of candidacy for nomination to elected office at the next primary election, but the validity of these declarations have been questioned under IC 3-8-1-2.

LIST OF QUESTIONED PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES		
Candidate Name and Address	**Office Sought**	**Political Party**
	Insert or Attach List as "Attachment B"	

DATED, THIS _____DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk or Lake County Election Director

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

LEGAL NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION **(CAN-9)**
State Form 46430 (R13 / 8-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-2-19)

INSTRUCTIONS: Each county election board and the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County Boards of Elections and Registration must publish this legal notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1.

LEGAL NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION

The voters of _____ County are notified in accordance with Indiana Code 3-8-2-19 that a primary election will be held within the county on May __, 20__, with the polls open from 6:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., prevailing local time. I certify that based on the declarations of candidacy filed in the office of the county election board *(or the Lake, Porter, or Tippecanoe County Boards of Elections and Registration)*, and the public questions certified to me by the State of Indiana or this county's election board, the following individuals and public questions will be placed on the primary election ballot:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRIMARY CANDIDATES		
Candidate name and address		**Office sought**
	Insert Attachment "A"	

REPUBLICAN PARTY PRIMARY CANDIDATES		
Candidate name and address		**Office sought**
	Insert Attachment "B"	

PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO VOTERS

Insert Text of Public Questions

DATED, THIS _____DAY OF _____, 20__:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk *(or Lake County or Porter County Election Director)*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS FOR LOCAL AND SCHOOL BOARD OFFICES

(CAN-12)

State Form 55128 (R / 8-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-9)

INSTRUCTIONS: This statement must be filed with a candidate's: (1) declaration of candidacy for nomination at a primary or town party convention; (2) certificate of nomination by a Libertarian Party convention; (3) petition of nomination as a school board candidate; (4) petition of nomination as a minor party or independent candidate; (5) declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate; or (6) certificate of candidate selection to fill an early or late vacancy on a general or municipal election ballot. This statement must also be filed no later than noon 60 days after an individual assumes a vacant local office. **NOTE:** A candidate who files a petition of nomination for an office in a county that has a separate voter registration board from the circuit court clerk's office must file this statement with the petition of nomination ***after*** the petition has been certified by the voter registration board and when it is presented for filing with the office described in IC 3-8-2-6.

STATE OF INDIANA
COUNTY OF _____

INFORMATION FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR BEFORE THE DATE OF THIS FILING:

20___

NOTE: Insert "Not Applicable" where appropriate.

I, _____ the undersigned, certify the following:
Name of Candidate or Person Filling Vacant Office

(1) The elected office which I seek as a candidate, or to which I have been appointed to fill a vacancy is _____. *(Include district, if applicable.)*

(2) The name of my spouse was _____.

(3) The name of my employer and the nature of its business was _____.

(4) The name of the employer of my spouse and the nature of its business was _____.

(5) If I owned a sole proprietorship, the name of the sole proprietorship and the nature of its business was _____.

(6) If I operated a professional practice, the name of the professional practice and the nature of its business was _____.

(7) If I was a member of a partnership, the name of the partnership and the nature of its business was _____.

(8) If my spouse was a member of a partnership, the name of the partnership and the nature of its business was _____.

(9) If I was a member of a limited liability company, the name of the limited liability company and the nature of its business was _____.

(10) If my spouse was a member of a limited liability company, the name of the limited liability company and the nature of its business was _____.

(11) If I was an officer or a director of a corporation (other than a church), the name of the corporation and the nature of its business was _____.

(12) If my spouse was an officer or a director of a corporation (other than a church), the name of the corporation and the nature of its business was _____.

COMPLETE THE AFFIRMATION ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

I, the undersigned, affirm that the information set forth on this Statement of Economic Interests is true and complete.

Signed, this the _____ day of _____, 20___:

_____

Signature

_____

Printed Name

STATE OF _____)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this _____ day of _____, 20__.

SEAL

_____

Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____

County of Residence: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

LEGAL NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION **(CAN-39)**

State Form 48110 (R8 / 8-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-10-2-2)

INSTRUCTIONS: Each circuit court clerk (or, in Lake or Porter County, the election director), or town clerk-treasurer in the towns conducting the elections, must publish this legal notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1 at least ten (10) days before the general election. A copy of the complete notice must be filed with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the county election board.

LEGAL NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

The voters of _____ County are notified by the county election board in accordance with Indiana Code 3-10-2-2 that a general election will be held in the county on November ____, 20_____, with the polls open for voting from 6:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., prevailing local time.

In accordance with the list of candidates and the public questions certified to me by the State of Indiana or this county's election board, and the certificates of candidate selection filed in the office of the circuit court clerk of this county *(or the Lake or Porter County election director),* candidates for the following offices will be on the general election ballot:

OFFICES TO BE FILLED BY VOTERS AND PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO VOTERS
(Insert List of Offices – Note: Candidates names and addresses are optional.)

DATED, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____.

_____
Circuit Court Clerk *(or Lake or Porter County Election Director)*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY OF VOTING SYSTEMS TO PRECINCT OR VOTE CENTER **(CEB-1A)**

State Form 47202 (R5 / 7-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-3-10)

_____ COUNTY, STATE OF INDIANA

NAME OF PRECINCT POLLING LOCATION OR VOTE CENTER:

_____

ADDRESS OF PRECINCT POLLING LOCATION OR VOTE CENTER:

_____

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY OF VOTING SYSTEMS TO PRECINCT OR VOTE CENTER

INSTRUCTIONS: All voting systems to be available in a precinct or vote center shall be delivered to the polls for a precinct or to a vote center. The voting systems may be delivered by: (1) The county election board; (2) bipartisan teams designated by the county election board of at least two individuals affiliated with different major political parties; or (3) a commercial delivery company, operating under a contract with the county election board. If teams of individuals or a commercial delivery entity are used to deliver the voting systems, this certificate must be completed. Immediately upon completion of this certificate, the certificate shall be filed with the county election board.

On the _____ day of _____, 20_____,

We, the undersigned, certify that in the Precinct or Vote Center named above, the voting systems listed below and delivered by the teams of individuals or the commercial delivery entity:

1. Remained in the custody and control of each individual during the period beginning when the voting systems were received from the county election board and ending when the voting systems were delivered to the location of the polling place or vote center;

2. No individual, other than a team member or an individual acting on behalf of the commercial delivery entity, had access to any voting system in our custody; and

3. An individual documented receipt of the following voting systems at the polling location or vote center when the voting systems were delivered.

(INSERT OR ATTACH LIST OF VOTING SYSTEMS.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NAME OF PRECINCT LOCATION OR VOTE CENTER:

_____

SO CERTIFIED, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20__:

_____
Signature of Bipartisan Team Member

_____
Printed Name and Political Party Affiliation of Bipartisan Team Member

_____
Signature of Bipartisan Team Member

_____
Printed Name and Political Party Affiliation of Bipartisan Team Member

OR

_____
Signature of Agent of Commercial Delivery Entity

_____
Printed Name of Agent and of Commercial Delivery Entity

CERTIFICATION OF RECEIPT OF VOTING SYSTEMS

I, the undersigned, certify that I received the voting systems listed in this Certificate on the date set forth below from the bipartisan team members or the agent of the above named commercial delivery entity:

SO CERTIFIED, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20__:

_____
Signature of Individual

_____
Printed Name of Individual

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION OF RETURN OF PRECINCT OR VOTE CENTER ELECTION MATERIALS BY INSPECTOR AND JUDGE **(CEB-1B)**

State Form 56792 (7-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-12-2-7; 3-12-3-10; 3-12-3.5-4)

CERTIFICATION OF RETURN OF PRECINCT OR VOTE CENTER ELECTION MATERIALS BY INSPECTOR AND JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS: All election documents, supplies, and materials must be returned to the county election board after the close of the polls by the inspector and the judge of the opposite political party from the inspector or the persons performing those responsibilities in a vote center.

NOTE: An inspector or judge is not entitled to compensation for election day services unless this certificate is completed by the inspector or judge.

On the _____ day of _____, 20_____,

In Precinct or Vote Center _____

CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTOR

As inspector of this precinct, or the person performing the responsibilities of an inspector at a vote center, I certify that immediately upon the close of the polls *(and the tabulation of the vote in my precinct or vote center, if applicable),* I complied with IC 3-12-2-7, IC 3-12-3-10, or IC 3-12-3.5-4 by delivering the required election material to the county election board *(accompanied by the judge of the opposite party)*. If optical scan ballots were cast and counted in this precinct, I swear *(or affirm)* that I complied with the requirements of IC 3-12-3-10(d).

_____
Signature of Inspector

_____
Printed Name of Inspector

CERTIFICATION OF JUDGE

As the judge of the opposite political party from the inspector of this precinct, or the person performing those responsibilities at a vote center, I certify that immediately upon the close of the polls and the tabulation of the vote in my precinct or vote center, I complied with IC 3-12-2-7, IC 3-12-3-10, or IC 3-12-3.5-4 by delivering the required election material to the county election board *(accompanied by the inspector)*.

_____
Signature of Judge

_____
Printed Name of Judge

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPOINTMENT AND OATH OF OFFICE FOR COUNTY ELECTION BOARD MEMBER

(CEB-6)

State Form 47857 (R4/12-03)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-6-5-4)

INSTRUCTIONS: Article 15, Section 4 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana requires in part that an individual elected or appointed to any office under the State Constitution shall, before entering office, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the State of Indiana and of the United States as well as an oath of office. Indiana Code 5-4-1-4 provides that a copy of the oath taken by county officers must be filed with circuit court of the county. This form may be adapted for use by town election board members.

STATE OF INDIANA)
)SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

APPOINTMENT

I, _____, the duly elected circuit court clerk of this
Name of Circuit Court Clerk

County, acting in accordance with the appropriate Indiana statutes, do appoint the following individual to serve as a member of the County Election Board:

_____
Name of individual being appointed to county election board

OATH OF OFFICE

The above named individual, being duly sworn upon the individual's oath swears or affirms the following:

I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and will faithfully, honestly, and impartially discharge my duties as a member of this County's Election Board to the best of my skill and ability.

_____
Signature

STATE OF _____)
) SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

SEAL

_____
Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____

County of Residence: _____

Filed in the office of the Circuit Court Clerk of this County, in accordance with Indiana Code 5-4-1-4 on this

_____ day of _____, 20_____:

_____
Signature of Circuit Court Clerk

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTING SYSTEM OR ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK DISPOSAL PLAN (IEC-6)

State Form 56532 (6-18)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-15-59)

INSTRUCTIONS: Whenever a county wishes to dispose of a voting system unit or an electronic poll book unit, the county election board must first file a plan with the election division. The plan must state: (1) the serial number of each unit to be disposed of by the county; (2) the method to be used for disposal of the equipment, including sale, transfer, or destruction of the equipment; and (3) that the disposal will occur in compliance with federal and state laws requiring the retention of election materials until the expiration of the period specified by those laws.

If the election division approves the proposed plan, the election division shall notify: (1) the county election board, which may then dispose of the equipment; and (2) the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP).

Note: If a voting system or an electronic poll book has already been destroyed or lost (for example, stolen equipment or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire or flood), indicate approximate date of destruction or loss.

County	Date of proposed disposal *(month, day, year)*

Method of disposal
☐ Sale ☐ Transfer ☐ Destruction ☐ Other: _____

Description of disposal plan *(Attach additional sheet(s), if necessary.)*

Total number of items being disposed of

Please complete details below for ALL equipment to be disposed of.

Electronic Poll Book	Voting System	Name of Component	Serial Number	Asset Tag / Other Information *(Optional)*
	X	MicroVote VP-1 *(Example)*	12345678	N/A
X		Election Systems and Software *(Example)*	987654321	01010101010

Are there additional pages?	If yes, how many additional pages?
☐ Yes ☐ No	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

We, the members of the _____County Election Board, confirm that this disposal is in compliance with federal and state laws and that the requirements for retention of all election materials have been met.

SO CERTIFIED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk

_____
County Election Board Member

_____
County Election Board Member

_____
Member of the Lake Board of Elections and Registration

_____
Member of the Lake Board of Elections and Registration

APPROVED by the Indiana Election Division on this _____ day of _____, 20_____:

_____
Co-Director

_____
Co-Director

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTING SYSTEM OR ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK DISPOSAL PLAN
ADDITIONAL PAGES

Part of State Form 56532 (6-18)

County	Date of proposed disposal *(month, day, year)*

Page _____ of _____

Electronic Poll Book	Voting System	Name of Component	Serial Number	Asset Tag / Other Information *(Optional)*
	X	MicroVote VP-1 *(Example)*	12345678	N/A
X		Election Systems and Software *(Example)*	987654321	01010101010

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CC to VSTOP and County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION: TEST OF DIRECT RECORD ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS (IEC-9)

State Form 54728 (R3 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-14.5)

INSTRUCTIONS: A test of direct record electronic voting systems is required in a county that will use direct record electronic voting systems at the next election. (NOTE: *Use IEC-10 form for certification of ballot card voting system automatic tabulating machines).* **Transmit this completed certificate to the Indiana Election Division, Indiana Government Center South, 302 West Washington St., Room E-204, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2783 or by fax to (317) 233-6793 no later than seven (7) days after conducting the test.**

CERTIFICATE OF TEST OF DIRECT RECORD ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS

To: Co-Directors, Indiana Election Division:

From: County Election Board of _____ County

The undersigned members of the County Election Board or the County Board of Elections and Registration *(or their designated proxies under IC 3-6)* certify the following:

1. On _____, 20_____, being before absentee voting started in the office of the circuit court clerk, the County Election Board tested the direct record electronic voting system units to be used at those precincts on election day identified in one *or both* of the lists of machines provided to the county by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP). Each voting system was tested to ascertain that the system will correctly count the votes cast for all straight party tickets (if applicable), all candidates (including write-in candidates), and on all public questions in that precinct.

2. This test included the following:
   (A) The visual inspection of the voting system and ballot labels.
   (B) The manual entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each straight party ticket (if applicable), each candidate (including write-in candidates), and on each public question.
   (C) At least one (1) ballot for each office that has votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the direct record electronic voting system to reject the overvotes.

3. If an error was detected during the test, the cause of the error was determined and corrected, and an errorless count was made before the use of the direct record electronic voting system at the election is approved.

4. After completing the count, the voting system was sealed. The ballots used to conduct the test and all other election materials were sealed, retained, and disposed of as provided for paper ballots.

5. Immediately following the completion of the voting system test, the board entered the vote totals from the voting system tested into the component of the voting system used by the county election board to tabulate election results. The board determined that this component of the voting system properly tabulated the votes cast in each of the precincts tested under this chapter.

6. Public notice of the time and place of this test was given at least forty-eight (48) hours before the test by publication of a public notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4. The test was open to representatives of political parties, candidates, the news media, and the public.

7. Not later than seven (7) days after conducting the tests, the board certified to the election division that the tests have been conducted in conformity with IC 3-11-14.5. A copy of this certification will be filed with the election returns and will be retained in the minutes of this County Election Board, or the County Board of Elections and Registration.

SO CERTIFIED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk or Lake County Election Director

_____ _____
County Election Board Member Member of Board of Elections and Registration

_____ _____
County Election Board Member Member of Board of Elections and Registration

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION OF TEST OF OPTICAL SCAN BALLOT CARD AUTOMATIC TABULATING MACHINES **(IEC-10)**

State Form 47203 (R10 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-13-22; 3-11-13-23)

INSTRUCTIONS: A test of automatic tabulating equipment is required in a county that supplies optical scan ballot cards for voters, **including absentee voting by mail**. For direct recording electronic equipment, use IEC-9 form. **Transmit this completed certificate to the Indiana Election Division, Indiana Government Center South, 302 West Washington Street, Room E-204, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2743 or by facsimile transmission to (317) 233-6793 no later than seven (7) days after conducting the test.**

CERTIFICATE OF TEST OF BALLOT CARD VOTING SYSTEM AUTOMATIC TABULATING MACHINES

To: **Co-Directors, Indiana Election Division:**

From: **County Election Board of _____ County**

The undersigned members of the County Election Board *(or their designated proxies under IC 3-6)* certify the following:

1. On _____, 20_____, being before absentee voting started in the office of the circuit court clerk, the County Election Board conducted a test of the automatic tabulating machines to be used in this county identified in one *or* both of the lists of machines provided to the county by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) for the counting of ballot cards for all straight party tickets (if applicable), all candidates (including write-in candidates) in the next primary, general or special election to ascertain that the machines will correctly count the votes cast for all candidates and on all public questions.

2. This test (A) was conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballot cards marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each straight party ticket (if applicable), each candidate (include write-in candidates) and on each public questions; and (B) included for each office one (1) or more ballot cards that have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject the votes, in accordance with IC 3-11-13-24.

3. Public notice of the time and place of this test was given at least forty-eight (48) hours before the test by publication of a public notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4. The test was open to representatives of political parties, candidates, the news media, and the public.

4. A copy of this certification will be filed with the election returns and will be retained in the Minutes of this County Election Board, or the County Board of Elections and Registration.

SO CERTIFIED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk or Lake County Election Director

_____ _____
County Election Board Member Member of County Board of Elections and Registration

_____ _____
County Election Board Member Member of County Board of Elections and Registration

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COUNTY CERTIFICATION OF VOTING SYSTEM AND ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK INVENTORY **(IEC-22)**

State Form 56531 (6-18)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-16-5)

INSTRUCTIONS: Each county election board shall regularly provide information to the Voting System Technical Oversight Program to update the inventory of voting systems and electronic poll books maintained under IC 3-11-16-4. Not later than January 31 of each year, the county election board shall certify to the secretary of state that the information set forth in the inventory regarding the voting systems and electronic poll books of the county is accurate, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the county election board. **All members of the County Election Board must fill out the information below.**

STATE OF INDIANA)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

As a County Election Board Member, I certify that the information set forth in the attached inventory regarding the voting systems and electronic poll books of the county is accurate, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the county election board, as of this date.

SO CERTIFIED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk

_____
County Election Board Member

_____
County Election Board Member

_____
Member of the Lake Board of Elections and Registration

_____
Member of the Lake Board of Elections and Registration

Filed with Secretary of State: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Election Administrator's Election Checklist

VOTER REGISTRATION

_____ voter registration acknowledgment cards have been sent
_____ all name and address changes have been completed
_____ all additional documentation submitted from certain mail-in voters has been processed
_____ press release to media concerning last day to register and first day to vote absentee
_____ updated registration lists for county chairmen upon request
_____ check registration list; make sure all is in order
_____ run poll lists or if using electronic pollbooks, conduct any necessary acceptance testing of a new pollbook or upgrade
_____ certify number of registered voters
_____ put certificates on cover of poll lists (unless using electronic poll books)

CANDIDATES

_____ prepare candidate kits (declarations, campaign finance forms and manuals, etc.)
_____ prepare candidate folders
_____ prepare candidate checklists (who has filed which forms?)
_____ send notice to any candidate who has not filed campaign finance reports if required to do so

BALLOT PREPARATION

_____ estimate number of official, absentee, and provisional ballots
_____ prepare ballot worksheet for each precinct
_____ proofread worksheets
_____ make arrangements with printer; take worksheets to printer
_____ make corrections; have official, provisional, and sample ballots printed
_____ proofread finished official, provisional, and sample ballots
_____ have deputies, county election board members and county chairmen proof finished ballots
_____ have sample ballots available for distribution

ABSENTEE VOTING

_____ notify county chairmen of number of absentee boards to be appointed
_____ appoint absentee voting boards (including traveling boards)
_____ prepare absentee ballots (seal and signature stamp of clerk (using state prescribed seal if clerk is a candidate on the ballot; board member initials)
_____ process applications
_____ mail ballots (return postage prepaid)
_____ provide for bipartisan security of returned ballots in the clerk's office (cabinet, box, or room with 2 locks and keys, one for each appointed member of county election board).
_____ Provide key to county election board member of opposite party, if member requests.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ELECTION WORKERS

_____ notify county chairmen to nominate workers
_____ prepare roster sheets of nominated workers (including alternates, if any)
_____ mail appointment letters to nominated workers
_____ prepare sign-in sheet for election training
_____ prepare instructions for poll workers (opening/closing polls, counting ballots); review instructions; revise to reflect recent election law changes or other new county procedures
_____ prepare supply lists for inspectors
_____ purchase precinct boxes and clerk's box from printer; or prepare your own
_____ hire clerical assistants to help in canvassing of election results
_____ prepare canvassing sheets (if not included in the clerk's box of supplies)

ELECTION WORKER TRAINING

_____ set date for training (county election board members should attend and assist)
_____ arrange for large meeting room (don't forget tables and chairs if needed)
_____ arrange for audio-visual aids as needed
_____ prepare training sign-in sheet for precinct officials
_____ prepare sample forms for use as training aids
_____ provide sample ballots
_____ prepare checklist of issues to cover at meeting
_____ arrange for voting system to be used as a training aid
_____ record training of inspectors (and other poll workers required to be trained by county)

MISCELLANEOUS

_____ prepare watcher credentials for candidate and media watchers
_____ mail letters to polling places stating times for delivery and pick-up of voting equipment
_____ arrange to have keys to polling places or instruct the inspectors to do so
_____ arrange for delivery of voting systems and completion and filing of documentation.
_____ publish legal notice of election and location of polling places in newspaper
_____ prepare telephone logs for Election Day telephone calls
_____ prepare electronic poll books (if applicable in county) to conform with requirements in state law or county security procedure filed with Election Division.
_____ make election night drop-off arrangements for precinct inspectors
_____ review Election Day procedures with office staff.
_____ advise courts, attorneys and public if office is closed for non-election business (case filings, child support for example)
_____ discuss election night security with sheriff's department. Make arrangements for at least one deputy to be available at courthouse or election central
_____ transmit election night results to the Indiana Election Division.

POST ELECTION

_____ process any provisional ballots to determine validity
_____ determine if discrepancies exist between number of votes cast on direct record electronic voting systems and signatures on poll lists; conduct follow-up audit if necessary.
_____ certify local election results (all members of the county election board must sign certificate)
_____ certify results to the Indiana election division and return CEB-9 form
_____ tally election statistics

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

_____ review recount and contest procedures if necessary
_____ deliver copies of canvass sheets to county chairmen and election division
_____ prepare certificates of election, if requested by candidate or as courtesy
_____ arrange for long-term storage and security of election documents and voting systems
_____ process election claims (precinct statement of expenses, etc.)
_____ update registration record for each voter

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SAMPLE PROXY STATEMENT

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY

THE UNDERSIGNED, <NAME>, a member of the <COUNTY NAME> County Election Board ("Board") hereby appoints <NAME OF PROXY> as his Proxy of Record, pursuant to Indiana Code IC 3-6-5-4.5, to act on his behalf as follows:

1. To attend the public meeting of the <COUNTY NAME> County Election Board on <DATE>.

2. To serve as a full voting member of the <COUNTY NAME> County Election Board on that date during the Board's consideration of any matter.

This Appointment of Proxy expires at the adjournment of the <DATE> Board meeting.

Date: <MM/DD/YY>

_____

<CEB MEMBER NAME>
Member, <COUNTY NAME> County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION OF COUNTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ☐ DEMOCRATIC PARTY OR ☐ REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SUPPORT OF DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

I, _____, as county chairman of the

(check one) ☐ Democratic Party **OR** ☐ Republican Party in

_____ County do hereby certify, pursuant to IC 3-8-2-7,
(insert name of County)

that _____
(insert name of candidate)

is a member of the above named party in good standing. This certification is made in support of the declaration of candidacy filed by the above named candidate for the elections being held in the year 20_____ only.

Certified this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

County Chairman of the Indiana ☐ Democratic Party **OR** ☐ Republican Party

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems

STEP 1: Prepare for the Public Test

- Create ballot "test deck" of pre-audited ballots for use during the public test, which must include:
  - A vote for straight party voting, for each candidate (including write-in candidates) and each public question on the ballot in the precinct;
  - At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote to confirm the machine will reject an overvoted ballot.
- Perform "logic and accuracy" testing using the "test deck" before the public test to ensure the systems are capturing vote totals correctly on the individual machines and the main tabulation hub.
  - Not a legal requirement, though most, if not all, vendors incorporate pre-testing to ensure coding was managed correctly.
- Identify location for public test that will accommodate the county election board, members of the public, media, and staff and has access to electricity, election management tabulation software, and any other equipment required to successfully support the public test.

STEP 2: Publish Legal Notice of Public Test

- Notice must include date, time, and location of the public test.
- Must be published at least 48-hours in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4, which includes newspaper publication (see appendix for statutory language).

STEP 3: Conduct the Public Test No Later Than 29-Days Before Election

- Testing may occur before the statutory deadline, if legal notice is published at least 48-hours before the test.
- Sample Testing Checklist:
  - Test not less than 5% of the voting systems that will be used during the election beginning at the top of a randomly sorted list provided by VSTOP. Visually inspect *each* voting system unit to be used at the precinct on Election Day and ballot label (the screen) for correct settings, proper functions, and accurate ballot information.
  - Print a "zero" tape to ensure no ballots have been recorded on the machine.
  - Use the "test deck" to enter the combination of straight party, candidate, and public question selections on each ballot, making sure to attempt an overvote to ensure the system will not permit an overvoted ballot.
  - Print a "totals" tape.
  - Remove the voting system's ballot storage media, and "upload" to the county's computer designated for the tabulation of election results.
  - Print an "election results" report.
  - Compare results on the individual machine's "totals" tape to the results printed from the "election results" report to the totals the county calculated from its pre-audited "test deck."
    - If an error is detected, determine the cause and correct the error.
    - Repeat the test process then or at a later date (after recess, not adjournment of meeting) to have the errorless count. If the error cannot be corrected, and errorless count documented, then that voting system may not be used in the election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- Seal voting system after test of the unit is successfully completed, making sure the unit was reset to zero for use on Election Day or during absentee voting.
- Seal and retain all testing material and records used in the public test in the same manner as voted ballots.

STEP 4: File signed copy of the IEC-10 Certification of Test of Election Voting Systems with the Indiana Election Division no later than seven (7) days after the public test is completed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties

Using Optical Scan Voting Systems

STEP 1: Prepare for the Public Test

- Create ballot "test deck" of pre-audited ballots for use during the public test, which must include:
  - A vote for straight party voting, for each candidate (including write-ins) and each public question on the ballot in the precinct;
  - At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote to confirm the machine will reject an overvoted ballot.
- Perform "logic and accuracy" testing using the "test deck" before the public test to ensure the systems are capturing vote totals correctly on the individual machines and the main tabulation hub.
  - Not a legal requirement, though most, if not all, vendors incorporate pre-testing to ensure coding was managed correctly.
- Identify location for public test that will accommodate the county election board, members of the public, media, and staff and has access to electricity, election management tabulation software, and any other equipment required to successfully support the public test.

STEP 2: Publish Legal Notice of Public Test

- Notice must include date, time, and location of the public test.
- Must be published at least 48-hours in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4, which includes newspaper publication (see appendix for statutory language).

STEP 3: Conduct the Public Test No Later Than 29-Days Before Election

- Testing may occur before the statutory deadline, if legal notice is published at least 48-hours before the test.
- Sample Testing Checklist:
  - o Test not less than 5% of the voting systems that will be used during the election beginning at the top of a randomly sorted list provided by VSTOP. Visually inspect each voting system unit to be used at the precinct on Election Day for correct settings and proper functions.
  - Print a "zero" tape to ensure no ballots have been recorded on the machine.
  - Use the "test deck" to enter the combination of candidate and public question selections on each ballot, making sure to attempt an overvote to ensure the system will not permit an overvoted ballot.
  - Print a "totals" tape.
  - Remove the voting system's ballot storage media, and "upload" to the county's computer designated for the tabulation of election results.
  - Print an "election results" report.
  - Compare results on the individual machine's "totals" tape to the results printed from the "election results" report to the totals the county calculated from its pre-audited "test deck."
    - If an error is detected, determine the cause and correct the error.
    - Repeat the test process then or at a later date (after recess, not adjournment of meeting) to have the errorless count. If the error cannot be corrected, and errorless count documented, then that voting system may not be used in the election.
- Seal voting system after test of the unit is successfully completed, making sure the unit was reset to

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

zero for use on Election Day or during absentee voting.

- Seal and retain all testing material and records used in the public test in the same manner as voted ballots.

STEP 4: File signed copy of the IEC-9 Certification of Test of Election Voting Systems with the Indiana Election Division no later than seven (7) days after the public test is completed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Title 5, Article 3. Publication of Notices

IC 5-3-1-4 Notices by political subdivisions and school corporations; requirements; notice in multiple counties; supplementary notices

(a) Whenever officers of a political subdivision are required to publish a notice affecting the political subdivision, they shall publish the notice in two (2) newspapers published in the political subdivision.

(b) This subsection applies to notices published by county officers. If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the county, then publication in that newspaper alone is sufficient.

(c) This subsection applies to notices published by city, town, or school corporation officers. If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the municipality or school corporation, then publication in that newspaper alone is sufficient. If no newspaper is published in the municipality or school corporation, then publication of the notice shall be made in one (1) of the following:

(1) A locality newspaper that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(2) A newspaper published in the county in which the municipality or school corporation is located and that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(d) This subsection applies to notices published by officers of political subdivisions not covered by subsection (a) or (b). If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the political subdivision, then the notice shall be published in that newspaper. If no newspaper is published in the political subdivision, then publication of the notice shall be made in one (1) of the following:

(1) A locality newspaper that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(2) A newspaper published in the county and that circulates within the political subdivision.

(e) This subsection applies to a political subdivision, including a city, town, or school corporation. Notwithstanding any other law, if a political subdivision has territory in more than one (1) county, public notices that are required by law or ordered to be published must be given as follows:

(1) By publication in two (2) newspapers published within the boundaries of the political subdivision.

(2) If only one (1) newspaper is published within the boundaries of the political subdivision, by publication of the notice in that newspaper and in one (1) of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) In another newspaper:

(i) published in any county in which the political subdivision extends; and

(ii) that has a general circulation in the political subdivision.

(3) If no newspaper is published within the boundaries of the political subdivision, by publishing the notice in two (2) publications, consisting of either or both of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) A newspaper that:

(i) is published in any counties into which the political subdivision extends; and

(ii) has a general circulation in the political subdivision.

(4) If only one (1) newspaper is published in any of the counties into which the political subdivision extends, by publication of the notice in one (1) of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) The newspaper published in the county if the newspaper circulates within the political subdivision.

(f) A political subdivision may, in its discretion, publish public notices in a qualified publication or additional newspapers or locality newspapers to provide supplementary notification to the public. The cost of publishing supplementary notification is a proper expenditure of the political subdivision.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Central Count Toolkit

Sample Resolution To Count Absentee Ballots After 6:00 A.M. On Election Day

NOTE: *This resolution may only be adopted by a county election board in a county that has adopted electronic poll books for in-person absentee (early) voting and for voting on Election Day or a county that has adopted a vote center plan.*

_____ COUNTY ELECTION RESOLUTION ORDER NO. _____

RESOLUTION TO COUNT ABSENTEE BALLOTS AT ANYTIME AFTER 6:00 a.m. ON ELECTION DAY

Recitals

Whereas, IC 3-11.5-4-11(d) permits the _____ County Election Board to pass a resolution, by unanimous vote of all of its members, to begin counting absentee ballots any time after 6:00 a.m. on Election Day provided that the following occur:

1) Electronic poll books have been updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots not later than 12:01 a.m. on election day; and
2) The absentee ballots are processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting.

RESOLUTION

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the _____County Election Board, as follows:

1) Electronic poll books shall be updated to reflect receipt of absentee ballots no later than 12:01 a.m. on Election Day; and
2) That the absentee ballot counters shall process absentee ballots as required by IC 3-11.5-4-12.

IT IS THEREFORE FURTHER RESOLVED that assuming the tasks described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above have been completed, the absentee ballot counters may begin counting absentee ballots any time after 6:00 a.m. on Election Day.

This Resolution may not be repealed or amended except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the _____ County Election Board as provided in IC 3-11.5-4-11(e).

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ Democratic County Election Board Member

_____ Republican County Election Board Member

_____ Circuit Court Clerk as Secretary of the County Election Board

Sample Resolution For Expedited Review By Absentee Ballot Counters of Absentee

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Ballots Cast In-Person

_____ COUNTY ELECTION RESOLUTION ORDER NO. _____

RESOLUTION FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW BY ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS CAST IN-PERSON

Recitals

Whereas, IC 3-11.5-4-12(f) permits the _____ County Election Board to pass a resolution, by unanimous vote of all of its members, to expedite review by absentee ballot counters for absentee ballots cast in-person.

RESOLUTION

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the _____County Election Board, as follows:

1) This resolution applies to absentee ballots cast in-person before Election Day at the clerk's office under IC 3-11-10-26, satellite absentee office under IC 3-11-10-26.3, or before an absentee travel board under IC 3-11-10-25.

2) That the absentee ballot counters may but are not required to make the following findings under IC 3-11.5-4-12 with respect to the absentee ballots described in paragraph 1 above:

    a. That the signature on the absentee ballot envelope corresponds to the voter's signature on the voter's absentee ballot application (or voter's registration record when no application is used); and
    b. That the absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct.

The county election board shall still perform the review and comparison of the absentee voter's signature on the ballot security envelope and absentee ballot application (or voter registration record when no application is used) by the county election board under IC 3-11.5-4-4 and IC 3-11.5-4-5 as required.

This Resolution may not be repealed or amended except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the _____ County Election Board as provided in IC 3-11.5-4-12(g).

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ Democratic County Election Board Member

_____ Republican County Election Board Member

_____ Circuit Court Clerk as Secretary of the County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Pre-Election Absentee Ballot Container Cover Sheet

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

This bag (or container) contains absentee ballots for _____ precinct for the _____ (primary or general) election and must be opened only on Election Day under IC 3-11.5.

Signed: _____
Circuit Court Clerk
_____ County

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-5
CC Form # 1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Certification of First List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book counties)

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Certification of Absentee Voters

First List
(Provided to Inspector with Pollbook)

I certify that the below (or attached) list contains the names of absentee voters for Precinct _____ who were sent and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

So certified this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____
Circuit Court Clerk
_____ County

Certification of Poll Clerks that Absentee Ballot List Was Processed

The poll clerks hereby certify that the Inspector has marked the pollbook to indicate that the absentee ballots of the voters contained on this list (or "attached list") have been received by the county election board.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk

Date: _____

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 2

Certification of Supplemental List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

counties)

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Certification of Absentee Voters

Supplemental List
(Provided on Election Day)

We certify that the below (or attached) list contains the names of absentee voters for Precinct _____ who were sent and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

So certified this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____ _____
County Election Board Member **County Election Board Member**

_____
County Election Board Member

Certification of Poll Clerks that Absentee Ballot List Was Processed

The poll clerks hereby certify that the Inspector has marked the pollbook to indicate that the absentee ballots of the voters contained on this list (or "attached list") have been received by the county election board.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk
Date: _____

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Courier Return Envelope (only used by paper poll book counties)

ABSENTEE BALLOT COURIERS RETURN ENVELOPE

Precinct_____ Date of Election: _____

THIS ENVELOPE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:

(1) A list certified by the Circuit Court Clerk, and processed by the Inspector, of absentee voters who were provided and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

(2) Any supplemental list certified by the county election board, and processed by the Inspector, of absentee voters who were provided and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

(3) Any affidavit of challenge executed by a qualified person under I.C. 3-11.5-4-16 related to an absentee ballot.

(4) The above items were deposited in this envelope in the presence of both Poll Clerks and sealed by Inspector.

CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTOR AND POLL CLERKS:

The Inspector or Poll Clerks certify that they have complied with the requirement of marking the names of absentee voters contained on the enclosed lists in the pollbook.

ATTEST:

_____
Inspector

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk

CERTIFICATION OF ABSENTEE BALLOT COURIERS

The absentee ballot counters certify that they have not opened or tampered with the envelope since the envelope was delivered to them by the Inspector.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Absentee Ballot Courier Absentee Ballot Courier

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 4

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Counter Rejected ABS Ballot Envelope

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS
REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Precinct_____

Date of Election: _____

TO THE ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: Enclose in this envelope all rejected absentee ballots, fill out the space below regarding the number or rejected ballots, sign and place this envelope in the container for all the absentee materials for the precinct when you have finished counting the absentee ballots in this precinct.

This envelope contains _____ rejected absentee ballots

ATTEST:

_____
Democratic
Absentee Ballot Counter

_____
Republican
Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-14(b)
CC Form # 5

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Counters Accepted ABS Ballot Envelope

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS
ACCEPTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Precinct_____

Date of Election: _____

TO THE ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: For all absentee ballots accepted by the absentee ballot counters open the envelope containing the ballot and place all accepted ballots with their separated envelopes in this envelope before counting. Fill out the space below regarding the number of accepted ballots and, after you are finished counting all the absentee ballots in the precinct, place this envelope in the container for all the absentee materials for the precinct.

This envelope contains _____ accepted absentee ballots

ATTEST:

_____ Democratic Absentee Ballot Counter

_____ Republican Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-12
CC Form # 6

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Oath of ABS Ballot Counters

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Oath of Absentee Ballot Counters

I do solemnly swear or affirm under the penalties of perjury the following:

1) that the ballots and papers for the above-named precinct have been placed into and sealed the bag (or container) for the precinct;

2) that I did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or to otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots for the precinct; and

3) that I had no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag for the precinct.

_____
Signature of Democratic Absentee Ballot Counter

_____
Signature of Republican Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-6-22
CC Form # 7

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ORDER NO. 2020-37
INDIANA ELECTION COMMISSION

CONCERNING EMERGENCY PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE 2020 INDIANA PRIMARY ELECTION

WHEREAS, per Executive Order 20-02, the Governor of the State of Indiana has declared a public health disaster emergency effective March 6, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a global pandemic, and, several days later, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a national emergency under Proclamation 9994 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-6-4.1-14 provides that the Indiana Election Commission ("the Commission") shall, in addition to other duties prescribed by law, administer Indiana election laws, and advise and exercise supervision over local election and registration officers;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-6-4.1-17 permits the Commission to issue an order extending the time to perform an election related duty or file a document as the result of an emergency;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-6-4.1-25 permits the Commission to issue advisory opinions to administer Indiana election law;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-11-4-1(c) permits the Commission, in an emergency, to allow a person who is otherwise qualified to vote in person the ability to vote by absentee ballot;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-11-4-1(d) permits the commission to determine whether absentee ballots subject to 3-11-4-1(c) may be transmitted to and from the voter by mail or personally delivered; and

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-11-10-1(a)(6) currently allows only the voter, the voter's attorney in fact, a member of a voter's household, the U.S. Mail, or a bonded courier to return the absentee ballot to the county election board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE INDIANA ELECTION COMMISSION:

SECTION 1. The Indiana primary election of May 5, 2020, is postponed to Tuesday, June 2, 2020. This order applies to all Indiana counties and election boards.

SECTION 2.

A. Pursuant to IC 3-6-4.1-17(b) this order applies to the entire State of Indiana and to all county election boards, boards of registration, boards elections and registration, circuit court clerks, and all other persons (as defined in IC 3-5-2-36) who are required to perform a duty or permitted to file a document under Indiana Code 3.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

B. This order applies to any statute set forth in IC 3, IC 6-1.1-20, and IC 20-46-1 which specifies a date by which a duty must be performed or documents filed on or before May 5, 2020.

C. This order applies to any statute set forth in, IC 3, IC 6-1.1-20, and IC 20-46-1 which specifies a date by which a duty must be performed or documents filed after May 5, 2020, to the extent that the deadline is calculated to occur on a number of days after the election that was to occur on May 5, 2020.

SECTION 3.

A. All dates corresponding to and calculated from the date of the May 5, 2020, primary election, including deadlines for performing a duty or filing a document are extended by twenty-eight (28) days.

B. The Commission advises any person affected by this SECTION of the following deadlines for performing a duty or filing a document provided in Appendix 1 of this Order.

SECTION 4.

A. Any ballot, notice, form, or filing made before the date of this order is valid for purposes of the June 2, 2020 primary election, notwithstanding any May 5, 2020 reference.

B. Any ballot, notice, or form prescribed for use on the May 5, 2020 primary is valid for use during the primary election on June 2, 2020.

SECTION 5.

A. All registered and qualified Indiana voters are afforded the opportunity to vote no-excuse absentee by mail. Specifically, the qualifications set forth in IC 3-11-10-24(a) are expanded to include all otherwise registered and qualified Indiana voters.

B. The Indiana Election Division is ordered to prescribe an application to request an absentee ballot by mail under IC 3-5-4-8 in compliance with this SECTION. The order prescribing the application shall expire on June 3, 2020.

C. The Commission advises each county election board that it may assign its responsibility to mail an absentee ballot to a voter under IC 3-11-4-18 to one (1) or more of the following persons the circuit court clerk, or an employee of the county election boards appointed under IC 3-6-5, IC 3-6-5.2;IC 3-6-5.4; or IC 3-6-5.6

SECTION 6.

A. An absentee by mail application that was submitted on or after December 2, 2019, and not later than the date of this order on which the voter did not indicate a qualification under IC 3-11-10-24(a) shall be accepted by a county election board if otherwise in accordance with the requirements of Indiana law. If the application was rejected prior to this date due to the lack of stated qualification to vote by mail, it shall be accepted if otherwise in compliance with Indiana law.

B. If possible, the Indiana Election Division shall, create a system preferably through the statewide voter registration system and Indianavoters.com, the state's online voter portal, for a voter to submit an absentee ballot application online to a county election board. An electronic copy of the voter's signature from the voter's registration record will be affixed to only those applications submitted through the online portal. The Indiana Election Division

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

shall work with the Secretary of State under IC 3-7-26.3-3 to incorporate this feature into the statewide voter registration system.

SECTION 7.

A. The Commission advises each county election board, consistent with Executive Order 20-04 and 20-09, that county election boards may suspend the requirement of explicitly adopting a policy for electronic participation and suspend the requirement to have any members be physically present for meetings deemed to be essential. All meetings of the county election board where the Open Door Law (IC 5-14-1.5) applies may be conducted by videoconference or by telephone conferencing so long as a quorum of members is met, and any meeting is made available to members of the public and media.

B. The Commission advises each county election board that under IC 3-11-4-17.5, a county election board may review and determine if an absentee ballot application is to be approved or rejected in the place of an absentee voting board appointed under IC 3-11.5-4-23 and 3-11.5-4-23.5.

C. The Commission advises each county election board and circuit court clerk that under IC 3-11-4-17 the circuit court clerk, or an employee of the county election board that is assigned an election duty of the circuit court clerk under IC 3-6-5-14.5, but only one (1) person is required to enter information contained on an applicant's absentee ballot application into the statewide voter registration system ("SVRS").

D. The Commission advises each county election board that under IC 3-11-4-19 and 3-11-10-27, each appointed member of the county election board or their designated representative may initial absentee ballots that are issued to a voter and that each appointed member of the county election board is not required to be present when the other appointed member initials a ballot.

SECTION 8.

A. Each county election board is directed to notify the county chairmen of the two major political parties of the county to nominate additional members of absentee voter boards under IC 3-11.5-4-23 and 3-11.5-4-23.5 and encourage the nomination of employees of residential and in-patient healthcare facilities to jointly perform the duties of absentee travel board members to assist those confined in medical facilities, including hospitals and nursing homes, and other locations in casting their ballot.

B. The Commission advises each county election board and circuit court clerk to work with staff and administrators of residential and in-patient healthcare facilities to develop a plan for the delivery of absentee ballots and other envelopes and forms required by IC 3-11-10 that are to be taken into said facilities and for the return of any completed absentee ballot to the county election board. This plan should include designating an absentee voter board, circuit court clerk, or employee of the county election board with delivering absentee ballot materials to a designated place at each facility and taking possession of absentee ballots completed by a voter in the facility.

C. Each absentee voter board appointed under this SECTION that assists a voter in completing their ballot shall complete Affidavits of Voter Assistance (PRE-3) (State Form 28192; R10/5-19).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECTION 9.

A. For the purposes of this SECTION, "voter with disabilities" includes a voter who is unable to complete their ballot because they are temporarily unable to physically touch or be in safe proximity to another person.

B. Each county election board is directed to notify the county chairmen of the two major political parties of the county to nominate additional members of absentee voter boards under IC 3-11.5-4-23 and 3-11.5-4-23.5 and encourage the nomination of two (2) members of a household to perform the duties of absentee travel board members to assist a voter confined in the same private residence as the absentee travel board members.

C. Each absentee travel board is not required to be in the same room as a voter with disabilities to assist them in completing their ballot. A travel board may communicate with the voter from a different room, by telephone, visually, or by some other telephonic or video device to help the voter complete their ballot and allow the voter to verify the votes on their ballot were accurately captured.

D. Each absentee voter board appointed under this SECTION that assists a voter in completing their ballot shall complete an Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3) (State Form 28192; R10/5-19).

SECTION 10.

A. For purposes of this SECTION, "family member" is defined as an individual listed in IC 3-6-6-7(4): as the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of the voter.

B. For purposes of this SECTION, "care giver" is defined as a person who provides care or assistance to a voter in the person's place of residence.

C. Notwithstanding IC 3-11-10-1(a)(6), a family member or care giver may personally deliver a voted ballot in the required security envelope to a county election board, and upon executing an affidavit setting forth their status as a family member of the voter on a form prescribed under IC 3-5-4-8.

SECTION 11.

A. The Commission advises to each circuit court clerk that they may designate one location in their county to be a location of the office of the circuit court clerk for the purpose of absentee voting under IC 3-11-10-26.

B. A county election board may establish satellite locations for conducting absentee voting according to IC 3-11-10-26.3 and may establish as many locations as necessary to conduct absentee voting and observe any CDC or state department of health guidelines regarding the COVID-19 virus. Any satellite locations established for the primary election that is postponed under SECTION 1 of this Order are not required to be used during the general election held after the primary election.

SECTION 12.

A. The Commission advises each county election board that they have the ability to reduce and consolidate the number of polling locations and poll workers needed to conduct an election on election day. This includes:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

i. A resolution under IC 3-6-6-38 to not use the position of Sheriff or Poll clerk.
ii. A resolution under IC 3-6-6-38.5 to have one person serve as inspector for each precinct whose polling location is located in the same shared location.
iii. An order under IC 3-11-8-3.2 to move a precinct polling location established by the county executive that the county election board determines would be dangerous or impossible to use on election day.
iv. An order under IC 3-11-8-4.3 to locate the polls of a precinct to the same location as the polls of another adjoining precinct.

B. The Commission advises each county election board that a challenger station referred to IC 3-11-8-19 may be used to assist in following any public health guidelines to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus by keeping as many people as is practical and efficient from congregating in the area where a voter signs the poll list or casts a ballot.

SECTION 13.

A. Notwithstanding IC 3-11-18.1-6, a vote center plan of a county where the total number of active voters in the county equals at least twenty-five thousand (25,000), may be amended, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to provide for the following only for the election postponed by SECTION 1 of this Order:

(1) At least one (1) vote center for each twenty five thousand (25,000) active voters.
(2) In addition to the vote centers designated in subdivision (1), the plan must provide for a vote center for any fraction of twenty five thousand (25,000) active voters.

B. This SECTION may not be construed to require a county election board to establish more vote center locations in the county vote center plan that is required by IC 3-11-18.1-6.

C. The Commission advises each county election board that a county vote center plan under IC 3-11-18.1-4 only requires a minimum of one (1) precinct election board for each vote center established in the plan.

SECTION 14.

A. Notwithstanding IC 3-6-6-39, an individual who is not a voter and eligible to serve as a precinct election officer under IC 3-6-6-39 does not need to provide written approval of the principal of the school the individual is attending at the time of being appointed as a precinct election officer, if the school the individual attends is not in session, or, if the student is educated in the home, the approval of the individual responsible for the education of the student.

B. Notwithstanding IC 3-11.5-4-23, an individual who is eligible to be appointed as an absentee ballot counter or courier under IC 3-11.5-4-23(d) does not need to provide written approval of the principal of the school the individual attends at the time of being appointed as a precinct election office or, if the student is educated in the home, the approval of the individual responsible for the education of the student, if the school the individual attends is not in session. An individual who is eligible to be appointed as an absentee ballot counter or courier under IC 3-11.5-4-23 is also eligible to be appointed as a member of an absentee voter board except for an absentee traveling board under IC 3-11-10-25.

SECTION 15.

A. The Commission advises each county election board that it may adopt a resolution under IC 3-11.5-4-11 to provide for the processing and counting of absentee ballots at 6:00 a.m. on election day.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

B. Each county election board in a county where IC 3-11.5-4-11(c) or (d) does not apply may adopt a resolution, by the unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to allow for the processing and counting of absentee ballot according to IC 3-11.5 to begin at 6:00 a.m. on election day.

The Commission advises each county election board that it may adopt a resolution under IC 3-11.5-4-12 to waive the requirements to make the findings under IC 3-11.5-4-12(b)(2) and (b)(3) for an absentee ballot cast under IC 3-11-10-25, 3-11-10-26, and 3-11-10-26.3.

C. Notwithstanding IC 3-11.5-4-12.5(a), the provisions of IC 3-11.5-4-12.5 apply to each county.

D. Notwithstanding IC 3-11.5-6-4, the requirement that each of the absentee ballots for each precinct be counted without interruption does not apply to the primary election postponed under SECTION 1 of this Order. The county election board shall direct the pace in which absentee ballots in each precinct shall be counted provided that the counting of absentee ballots must be completed not later than noon, June 12, 2020.

SECTION 16.

A. The Commission advises each county election board that there is no deadline to complete the canvass of the vote under IC 3-12-4-6 except that the final, certified results of the election must be determined not later than 3:00 p.m. local prevailing time June 12, 2020.

B. The Commission advises each county election board, consistent with Executive Order 20-04 and 20-09, to make efforts to allow the public to participate in the public meeting when the canvass is held electronically. The county election board may take into consideration matters of public health and safety when determining which parts of the room where election materials are handled or transported may be restricted.

SECTION 17

A. The Commission shall hold a public hearing on April 22, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time, to consider the methods and procedures necessary to implement a vote by mail election for the primary election that has been postponed by SECTION 1 of this Order should the public health disaster emergency necessitate such a change in election procedures.

B. At this meeting, the Commission shall also address the timely certification of elected state convention delegates and the presidential primary preference vote to each of the major political parties so that both parties may hold their state conventions. The Commission shall also consider any other statutes that would need to be addressed to allow the major political parties to hold their state convention with the postponed primary.

SECTION 18. This Order is effective immediately.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ADOPTED THIS 25th DAY OF MARCH, 2020 BY THE INDIANA ELECTION COMMISSION:

Paul Okeson, Chair

S. Anthony Long, Vice Chair

Suzannah Wilson Overholt, Member

Zachary E. Klutz, Member

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Appendix 1

Per Section 2 and 3 of Order No. 2020-37, the Indiana Election Commission advises all those affected by this Order of the following deadlines to perform a duty or file a document:

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for the printing and delivery of primary absentee ballots by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for the primary election. If primary ballots have been printed when the county election board receives a notification from the Election Division that a primary candidate that filed with the Election Division has died or when the county election board unanimously finds good cause to believe a primary candidate that filed with the county election board has died, the primary ballots shall not be reprinted to remove the name of the deceased candidate. A voter who has cast an absentee ballot containing the name of a deceased candidate is entitled to request a replacement absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-14; IC 3-11-4-15; IC 3-11-3-29.3; IC 3-11-3-29.4)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify each major party county chairman of the number of absentee voter boards, teams of absentee ballot counters, and teams of couriers to be appointed. However, absentee ballot couriers are not necessary in counties that use electronic poll books. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

DEADLINE for the printing and delivery of primary provisional ballots by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-11.7-1-5; IC 3-11.7-1-6)

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon for a county chairman to make written recommendations to the county election board for appointments for absentee voter boards, absentee ballot counters, and teams of couriers for counties that count absentee ballots at a central location. However, absentee ballot couriers are not necessary in counties that use electronic poll books. If a county chairman fails to make a recommendation, then the county election board or the Lake and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may appoint any voter of the county. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to mail primary election absentee ballots to voters who previously filed an approved absentee ballot application to vote by mail with the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. Although this deadline falls on Saturday, it does not roll over to the following Monday. All counties must mail absentee ballots with ABS-Mail or Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA) that are reviewed and approved not later than this deadline date. A county may send absentee mail ballots out prior to this deadline date, if ballots are printed and delivered before Monday, March 16, 2020 per IC 3-11-4-18(c)(2). After this date, the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must mail primary election ballots to qualified voters on the same day that the

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

voter's application is received and approved. *The requirement that absentee ballots be mailed on the same day that the absentee ballot application is received does not apply to absentee ballot applications that have been challenged.* If the absentee ballot application submitted by an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter is denied, the county election board shall provide written notice to the voter not later than forty-eight (48) hours stating the reasons for the denial to the voter. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-4-17.5)

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE** for the Indiana Election Division to mail to candidates for state legislative office on the ballot in the June 2, 2020, primary election the proper campaign finance reports and a notice stating the date that the pre-primary campaign finance reports are due. (IC 3-9-4-14(b)(2))

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 2020

DEADLINE for counties that use direct electronic voting system units (DREs) to publish at least 48 hours notice of the required public test of the units if the county has scheduled a public test of electronic voting system units on May 4, 2020, the last day permitted under statute. (IC 3-11-14.5-1)

DEADLINE for counties that use ballot card voting systems to publish at least 48 hours notice of the required public test of the machines if the county has scheduled a public test of automatic tabulation machines on May 4, 2020, the last day permitted under statute. (IC 3-11-13-22)

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 2020

Beginning of the period during which a homeowners association may not adopt or enforce a rule that prohibits a member of the homeowner's association from displaying a political sign on the member's property. (IC 32-21-13-4)

MONDAY, MAY 4, 2020

VR **Voter Registration Ends.** **DEADLINE**, at close of business, for an individual to hand deliver a voter registration application to the county voter registration office so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-13-10; IC 3-7-13-11)

VR **DEADLINE,** 5:00 p.m., for individual to hand deliver a voter registration application to the Indiana Election Division for transmittal to the appropriate county voter registration office so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.7)

VR **DEADLINE**, at close of business, for an individual to submit an application for voter registration at a bureau of motor vehicles license branch or other "full service" voter registration agency. (IC 3-7-33-3)

VR **DEADLINE**, for an individual mailing registration application to a county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division to deposit the registration application in the mail in a manner and in time so that the mail is postmarked no later than today's date *(and later delivered)* by the United States Postal Service so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.7; IC 3-7-33-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, MAY 4, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** no later than midnight, for an eligible applicant to submit a completed voter registration application online on the secure website provided by the state in accordance with IC 3-7-26.7 so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.5; IC 3-7-26.7)

VR Last day for a county voter registration office to prepare a report, upon request from a major party county chairman, a bona fide party chairman or an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot, containing new voter registrations. The report shall be provided in response to a request within 48 hours of the date on which the report was made. (IC 3-7-28-2; IC 3-7-28-3)

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to conduct a public test of a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system for the primary election. The county election board must test the machines on the first list of voting machines provided by VSTOP to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. The test must include a visual inspection of the voting system unit and ballot label, entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes, and an attempt to overvote to test the ability of the electronic voting system to reject overvotes. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test machines from the second list provided by VSTOP. The board must file an **IEC-9 form with the Indiana Election Division** certifying the performance of the public test not later than 7 days after the test. (IC 3-11-14.5-1; IC 3-11-14.5-5).

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to conduct a public test of the optical scan ballot card voting systems for the primary election. The county election board must test the machines on the first list of voting machines provided by VSTOP to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. The test must include entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes and an attempt to overvote to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject overvotes. For counties that use a voting system that has features of both an ballot card voting system and a direct record electronic voting system, the testing must include the casting of at least ten (10) ballots cast by using the headphone or a sip/puff device. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test machines from the second list provided by VSTOP. The board must file an **IEC-10 form with the Indiana Election Division** certifying the performance of the public test not later than 7 days after the test. (IC 3-11-13-22[New]; IC 3-11-13-23(b); IC 3-11-13-24(b)). **NOTE: IF THE PUBLIC TEST IS NOT PERFORMED, THE BALLOT CARDS MUST BE TABULATED BY HAND.**

DEADLINE, for the county commissioners, the Mayor of Indianapolis, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate polling places for each precinct in the county. (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

Final day a college or university must permit a student to knock on the door of each room in the living areas of student housing to conduct a poll. (IC 3-6-11-2.5; IC 3-6-11-2.6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, MAY 4, 2020

An individual filing a civil action alleging a violation of NVRA is not required to provide notice of the violation to the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division if the violation occurs on or after this date and no later than the June 2, 2020 primary election. (IC 3-7-11-14)

DEADLINE, for Secretary of State to request the news media to include a copy of the Voter's Bill of Rights in election coverage or public service announcements. (IC 3-5-8-5)

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 2020

ABS First day that a voter may vote an absentee primary election ballot before an absentee voter board in one location of the office of the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration or at a satellite absentee voting facility if established by the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS **DEADLINE** for county election board to conduct a training session for a member of the absentee voter board being used to conduct in-person absentee voting at the office of the circuit court clerk or other satellite location before that absentee board member performs the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

VR First day that an employee of a "full service" voter registration agency must advise an applicant for voter registration that the application will be processed by the county voter registration office after the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3)

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate by resolution the precincts for which assistant poll clerks are to be appointed. (IC 3-6-6-4)

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 2020

CFA End of the pre-primary election campaign finance reporting period for candidates on the 2020 primary election ballot *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)*. (IC 3-9-5-6) The pre-primary campaign finance report is due not later than noon, May 15, 2020 *(see entry below)*. (IC 3-9-5-7)

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 2020

CFA First day of the pre-general election campaign finance reporting period *(other than for a candidates' committee for a statewide office)*. (IC 3-9-5-6)

CFA First day of the **pre-primary supplemental campaign finance reporting period**. If a candidate on the 2020 primary ballot *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)* receives contributions from a person that total $1,000 or more on or after this date, the candidate must file a pre-primary supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration no later than 48 hours after receiving the contribution. NOTE: Statewide and state legislative

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

candidate committees are required to file this report online. Please contact IED for more information. (IC 3-9-5-20.1) **STATE FORM: CFA-11 (Supplemental "Large Contribution" Report**

MONDAY, MAY 11, 2020

VR **DEADLINE**, for a county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division to receive a "mail in" registration application with a missing or illegible postmark. The application will permit an otherwise qualified voter to vote in the primary. (IC 3-7-33-4; IC 3-7-33-3.7)

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to certify to the Indiana Election Division that a public test of an electronic voting system or ballot card voting systems at the primary election has been conducted in conformity with state law if that test was performed on the last day it could be performed on May 4, 2020. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-9) **STATE FORMS**: **IEC-9 (Certification of Test of Electronic Voting System) and IEC-10 (Certification of Test of Automatic Tabulating Equipment)**

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county chairman to file nominations with a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for individuals to serve as precinct election officers at the primary election. (IC 3-6-6-10)

First date, after noon, that a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may, by majority vote, fill a vacant precinct election office when the appropriate county chairman has made no nomination for the office. (IC 3-6-6-13(b))

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 2020

ABS First day that a voter requesting an absentee travelling board to visit the voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence, may vote before the traveling absentee board. (IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-24(b))

ABS **DEADLINE** for county election board to conduct a training session for a member of the absentee voter board being used being used as a travel board to visit a voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is carding for a confined person at a private residence before that absentee board member performs the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate's committee with a candidate on the 2020 primary election ballot, all legislative caucus committees, all political action committees, and all regular party committees *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)*, to **file** a **pre-primary campaign finance report** with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. This deadline applies whether the report was hand-delivered, sent by U.S. mail, or otherwise delivered to the division or board. *NOTE: See definition of "filing" in IC 3-5-2-24.5.* (IC 3-9-5-3; IC 3-9-5-4; IC 3-9-5-7) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2020

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot who failed to file a quarterly report on May 15, 2020. (IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by 11:59 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a mailed, hand-delivered, facsimile transmitted, or emailed absentee ballot application from a voter who requests to **vote by mail**. *(Note: this does not include a voter who is a confined voter or a voter caring for a confined person who requests that the absentee ballots be delivered to the applicant by an absentee voter board or an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter who requests to vote by fax or email.)* (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(4)) **STATE FORMS: ABS-MAIL**

ABS **DEADLINE** for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive an absentee ballot application to vote by mail from an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter in order to count the special federal write-in absentee ballot submitted by the voter. (IC 3-12-2-7.5; 52 U.S.C. § 20303) Absent uniformed services voter or overseas voters may also vote by FAX or email. (*For deadline to apply by FAX or email see entry for June 1, 2020.*)

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 2020

ABS For non-vote center and vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

DEADLINE, for a county voter registration office to prepare certified copies of the list of registered voters of each precinct (except counties that use of electronic poll books for the election). The list must contain the full name, address, and identification number of each voter. Upon receiving a written request from a major political party county chairman, the county voter registration office must prepare and furnish no more than two (2) copies of the list to the precinct inspector. The inspector may provide a copy of the list to any other precinct officer. (IC 3-7-28-4; IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-7-29-2; IC 3-7-29-6)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board to notify the county chairmen of the two major political parties of the number of teams of provisional ballot counters to be appointed. (IC 3-11.7-3-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 2020

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to publish in a newspaper a list of candidates and offices to be voted upon at the primary election, including the party designations *(if any);* names and addresses of candidates; the text of any public question to be placed on the ballot; the date of the primary election; and the hours during which the polls will be open. *(See related entry on Monday, May 25, 2020, for the requirement for the county to file a copy of the CAN-9 notice with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the board.)* (IC 3-8-2-19; IC 5-3-1-2) **STATE FORM: CAN-9 (Legal Notice of Primary Election)**

ABS For vote center and non-vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to publish notice of the place of voting for each precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3.2; IC 5-3-1-4)

DEADLINE, in a county that tabulates all votes cast on ballot cards at a central location, for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate a central location for the processing of ballot cards. This requirement is not related to central count of absentee ballots; instead, it applies for those counties that may count ballots cast on election day at a polling location or vote center at a central location. (IC 3-12-3-2.5)

DEADLINE, for the Lake County Board of Elections and Registration duplicate, distribute, and cause to be posted copies of official sample ballots prepared by the county election board to schools, fire stations, county courthouses, and other public buildings in the county. (IC 3-11-14-8)

VR **DEADLINE**, the county voter registration office shall certify to the county election board a list of the registration forms that remain incomplete after the effort made to contact the applicant by mail and telephone (if a telephone number was provided on the voter registration application) and that do not permit the county voter registration office to determine if the applicant is eligible to register under this article. Upon certification, the county voter registration office shall reject the applications. (IC 3-7-34-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 2020

DEADLINE, for the Lake County board of elections and registration to duplicate, distribute, and cause to be posted copies of official sample ballots to schools, fire stations, county courthouses, and other public buildings in the county. (IC 3-11-14-8)

DEADLINE, in a county having a population of at least 300,000 for the judge of the circuit court to order the county commissioners, the Mayor of Indianapolis, or the Lake County board of elections and registration, to provide a suitable room for the canvassing of votes other than a room in the county courthouse. (IC 3-12-4-7)

MONDAY, MAY 25, 2020

MEMORIAL DAY Indiana Election Division closed

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 2020

VR **DEADLINE**, for a county voter registration office to receive a registration application from an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter for processing before the primary election. (IC 3-7-36-10) *Note: Absent uniform service (military) voters and overseas voters often use the Federal Post Card Application to register to vote and request an absentee ballot. (Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify county chairmen that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14(b); IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-14) *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to file a copy of the notice of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the board. (*Transferred from Saturday, April 25, 2020;* IC 3-8-2-19(b). *Moved from April 27 by extended Primary date.*) *(See related entry on May 23, 2020, for the deadline to publish in the newspaper a copy of the notice.)* **STATE FORM: CAN-9 (Legal Notice of Primary Election)** *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify county chairmen that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14(b); IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-14) *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 2020

ABS For vote center and non-vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 2020

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

DEADLINE, for the county executive or Mayor of Indianapolis to change the polling place for a precinct in the county. However, if the county election board or Lake and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration determines by a unanimous vote that the use of a polling place at an election would be dangerous or impossible, the board may order the relocation of the polling place after this date. The board shall give the best possible notice of the change to news media and the voters of the precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

First day an inspector or other member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector may pick up ballots and election supplies for the inspector's precinct. In counties that use electronic poll books, the county election board may deliver the electronic poll book to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls. Before delivery of an electronic poll book, the county election board shall do the following: 1) affix a tamper-proof numbered seal to the electronic poll book or a secure container that includes a single electronic poll book; 2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and 3) provide a list of the units and the number of the unit's seal to the inspector. A county election board may adopt a unanimous resolution to use an alternative electronic poll book delivery protocol instead of using seals but the resolution must be filed with the Election Division before delivery and the resolution must set forth the following information: 1) The method to be used to ensure that an electronic poll book is not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred by the county election board to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative for delivery; and 2) The method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 2020

CFA **6 a.m.**, end of the pre-primary supplemental campaign finance large contribution reporting period for candidates on the primary ballot (*other than candidates' committees for a statewide office*). Contributions from a person that total $1,000 or more received by a candidate on the primary election ballot after that time must be reported on the committee's pre-general election campaign finance report. NOTE: State legislative candidates must file this report online. Please contact IED for more information. (IC 3-9-5-20.1)

DEADLINE for a precinct inspector or other member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector may pick up ballots and election supplies for the inspector's precinct. In counties that use electronic poll books, the county election board may deliver the electronic poll book to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative, subject to the requirements noted above under May 2, 2020. (IC 3-11-3-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 2020

DEADLINE, in a county that does not use electronic poll books, for the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration to provide a certificate to inspectors stating the names of the voters: (1) to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and (2) whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. The clerk may provide the inspector with a **pre-marked poll list** that indicates individuals who have voted by absentee ballot when the inspector picks up the poll list and other supplies on the weekend before Election Day. In counties that use electronic poll books the names of voters from whom absentee ballots have received are updated through noon on election day eliminating the need for lists of absentee voters or absentee ballot couriers. (IC 3-11.5-4-1; 3-11.5-4-22; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 2020

DEADLINE, for the board of commissioners of a county to adopt an ordinance scheduling the initial election of town officials in a newly incorporated town to be conducted on the same date as the November 3, 2020 general election. (IC 36-5-1-10.1)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a voter to vote an absentee ballot in-person in one office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration or at a satellite absentee voting facility established by the county election board. A voter in the act of voting at noon may complete voting and a voter waiting in line to vote at noon may vote, if otherwise qualified to do so, and if the Circuit Court Clerk's designee indicates that the voter was present at noon by writing down the name of the voter, stamping the voter's hand, or standing immediately behind the last voter in line at noon. (IC 3-11-10-26; IC 3-11-8-11.3)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a mailed, faxed, emailed, or hand delivered absentee ballot application from a voter requesting an absentee travelling board to visit the voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence. (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(3); IC 3-11-4-3(b); IC 3-11-10-25)

ABS **DEADLINE** (by midnight) for a travelling absentee voter board to visit and vote a voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence. A county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may authorize a person who is otherwise qualified to vote in person to vote by absentee ballot if the board determines that the person has been hospitalized or suffered an injury following the final date and hour for applying for an absentee ballot that would prevent the person from voting in person at the polls. (IC 3-11-4-1; IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-24(b))

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive an absentee ballot application from a military or overseas voter who requests to vote an absentee ballot by fax or email. The application may be delivered to the circuit court clerk and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration by hand, mail, fax, or email. (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(2)(B); IC 3-11-4-3(b); IC 3-11-4-4(a))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county chairmen of the two major political parties to make a written recommendation to the county election board for the appointment of individuals as provisional ballot counters. If a county chairman fails to make a nomination, the county election board may appoint any voter of the county. (*Transferred from Saturday, May 2, 2020;* IC 3-11.7-3-4; IC 3-11.7-3-5. *Moved from May 4 due to extended Primary.*)

DEADLINE, by 4 p.m., for a voter who has moved to a different precinct in Indiana less than 30 days before the primary election, to execute a transfer request for the voter's registration in the county voter registration office. This transfer allows the voter to return to the voter's precinct of former residence and vote at that location one final time. After this time, the affidavit may be executed in person at the polling place in the voter's precinct of former residence. (IC 3-10-11-7) **STATE FORM: VRG-4/12 (Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot)**

DEADLINE, by 4 p.m., for a voter who has moved to a different precinct in the same county and same congressional district to execute a transfer request for the voter's registration in the county voter registration office. This transfer allows the voter to return to the voter's precinct of former residence and vote at that location one final time. After this time, the affidavit may be executed in person at the polling place in the voter's precinct of former residence. (IC 3-10-12-4) **STATE FORM: VRG-4/12 (Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot)**

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registrations to deliver the voting system and equipment to each polling place. In precincts using computerized electronic voting systems, the county election board shall have the system put in order, set and adjusted, and ready for use in voting. Voting systems may be delivered to precincts by any of the following: 1) the county election board; 2) a bipartisan team of individuals as designated by the county election board; or 3) a commercial delivery entity contracted by the county election board. A person who is imprisoned (such as a county jail inmate), subject to lawful detention, on probation, subject to home detention, or placed a community corrections program, may not deliver a voting system. The person or persons delivering the voting system must sign a certificate that contains the following: 1) a statement that the voting system remained in the custody and control of the persons delivering the voting system during the period between leaving the custody of the county election board and delivery to the polling location; 2) a statement that no other individual had access to any voting system; and 3) documentation of an individual who received the voting system when it was delivered to the polls; and 4) the written name and signature of the individual receiving the voting system at the polls. The person or persons delivering the voting system must file the completed certificate with the county election board immediately upon delivery. (IC 3-11-3-10, IC 3-11-11-1.8; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-13) **STATE FORMS: CEB-1A (Certification of Delivery of Voting Systems to Precinct or Vote Center)**

DEADLINE for a county election board to conduct a training and educational meeting for inspectors, judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks, and sheriffs. Inspectors must attend this meeting. The county election board may require other precinct election officers to attend as well. A county election board may allow an individual to serve as a precinct election officer if the individual is appointed after the training and educational meeting or the poll worker demonstrates to the county election board that the individual was unable to attend the meeting due to a good cause. (IC 3-6-6-40)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Each full service license branch must remain open from 8:30 a.m. local time until 8:00 p.m. local time, solely for the purpose of issuing driver's licenses and state identification cards. (IC 9-14.1-2-5)

DEADLINE for the county election board in a vote center county to do both of the following: 1) Make the comparison between the sample ballots, regular official ballots, and provisional ballots; and 2) Certify that the ballots are in agreement on the CEB-40. A copy of the certification shall be entered into the minutes of the county election board. The county election board to have copies of each sample ballot for each precinct available for inspection by a voter at each vote center and post a notice in the vote center stating that sample ballots are available for inspection upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9, IC 3-11-13-27, IC 3-11-14-17) **STATE FORM: CEB-40 (Certificate of Ballot Agreement in a Vote Center County; Notice to Voters)**

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2020
PRIMARY ELECTION DAY

DEADLINE, by 5 a.m., for the members of the precinct election board, poll clerks, and sheriffs to meet at the polling place. (IC 3-11-11-2; IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-16)

In a poll using an electronic voting system that is not a vote center, each precinct election board must: (1) compare the ballot label on each electronic voting system with the sample ballot to see that it is correct; (2) see that the system records zero (0) votes for each candidate and on each public question; and (3) see that the system is otherwise in perfect order before the polls open. The board then shall certify that the ballot labels and the sample ballots are in agreement. (IC 3-11-14-13; IC 3-11-14-17) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

In a poll using an optical scan ballot card voting system that is not a vote center, the precinct election board must (1) compare the ballot cards used in the marking device with the sample ballots furnished and determine whether the names, numbers, and letters are in agreement; (2) see that the system records zero (0) votes for each candidate and on each public question; and (3) see that the system is otherwise in perfect order before the polls open. The board then shall certify that the ballot labels and the sample ballots are in agreement. (IC 3-11-13-27) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

In a county using electronic poll books, the inspector and judge of the opposite political party from the inspector certify the following regarding the seal on each electronic poll book or container of a single electronic poll book provided to this precinct by the county election board: 1) The seal is intact; 2) The seal shows no evidence of tampering; 3) The seal bears the number indicated on the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5[New]) STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)

The precinct election board shall post the Voter's Bill of Rights in a public place in each polling place on election day. (IC 3-5-8-3)

In counties that are not vote center counties, the precinct election board shall post sample ballots near the entrance to the polls and see that they are available to public inspection throughout the day. (IC 3-11-11-1.9, IC 3-11-13-27, IC 3-11-14-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a vote center county, the county election board shall post a notice stating that the sample ballots for each precinct are available upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9; IC 3-11-13-10; IC 3-11-14-5) **STATE FORM: CEB-40 (Certification of Ballot Agreement in Vote Center County and Notice to Voters)**

In a county using electronic poll books, the county election board shall provide a notice that the inspector shall post that warns that making a false statement by signing the electronic poll list or concerning the individual's name or residence address is punishable as a Level 6 felony. The notice must be posted in a location clearly visible to a voter who provides information to the precinct election officer using the electronic poll book. (IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-11-13-11)

5:30 a.m. a challenger, pollbook holder, or watcher may enter into the polling place. (IC 3-6-7-5, IC 3-6-8-4; IC 3-6-9-13; IC 3-6-10-5.5; IC 3-11-8-15, IC 3-11-8-16)

Each full service license branch must remain open from 6:00 a.m. local time until 6:00 p.m. local time, solely for the purpose of issuing driver's licenses and state identification cards. (9-14.1-2-5)

POLLS OPEN, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., prevailing local time. (IC 3-11-8-8)

Any time after 6:00 a.m., in a vote center county or county that uses electronic poll books that has passed a unanimous resolution of the county election board, for absentee counters to begin counting absentee ballots. Absentee ballots must be processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting and the electronic poll books must be updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots not later than 12:01 a.m. on election day under this procedure. (IC 3-11.5-4-11; IC 3-11.5-6-3)

The appointments of precinct judge, poll clerk, or sheriff expire at NOON if they were appointed to serve in that precinct election office for the first half of election day. The beginning of the term of a precinct election officer appointed to serve for the last part of election day. (IC 3-6-6-10; IC 3-6-6-11)

DEADLINE, by noon, for certain absent uniform services voters *(or the voter's spouse or dependent)*, not previously registered, to register and vote in the office of the clerk or at another location as designated by resolution of the county election board. (IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3) **STATE FORMS: ABS-IN PERSON, VRG-11, ABS-11 (Uniform Services Voter Registration Certificate), ABS-13 (Affidavit for Late Registration by Absent Uniform Service Voter in 2020)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county voter registration office to visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of mail containing residency confirmation documentation submitted by a first-time Indiana voter who submitted a voter registration application by mail and who has, up to that point, failed to submit residency confirmation documents. The county voter registration office shall immediately notify the county election board of the names of voters who have filed additional residency confirmation documents so that the county election board can send this information to precinct election boards. (IC 3-11-10-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the clerk (or clerk's agent) to visit the post office to receive voted absentee ballots. In general, absentee ballots received after noon are considered as arriving too late and may not be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-3; IC 3-11.5-4-7; IC 3-11.5-4-10; IC 3-12-1-17) *Note: This noon deadline for receipt of absentee ballots does not apply to an absentee ballot mailed by an overseas voter. See related entry for May 15, 2020.*

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., in a county that uses paper poll books instead of electronic poll books, for the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration *(or their agent)* to deliver a certificate to each precinct setting forth the absentee ballots received by noon on election day. (IC 3-11.5-4-8)

DEADLINE, by 5 p.m., for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to issue a certificate to a voter who appears in person before the board if the voter's absentee ballot has been rejected or the voter's absentee ballot was not received by noon on election day, to permit that voter to vote at the precinct if otherwise qualified to do so. (IC 3-11.5-4-13; IC 3-11.5-4-21) **STATE FORM: ABS-21 (Certificate of Absentee Ballot Rejection or Failure to Timely Receive Absentee Ballot By Mail)**

DEADLINE, 6 p.m., for a voter who returned an **absentee ballot** and is required to submit additional residency confirmation documents, to file the additional documents with the county voter registration office for the ballot to be counted. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11.5-4-12; IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for a voter who voted a **provisional ballot** at the polls because the voter failed to provide required additional residency confirmation documentation prior to voting for the voter to file a copy of the required additional residency confirmation documentation with the county voter registration office to permit the provisional ballot to be counted. If the voter fails to meet this deadline, the voter's provisional ballot is invalid and may not be counted. (IC 3-11-8-25; IC 3-11-8-25.2; IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to convene in the room provided for the board to canvass votes and declare results of the election. (IC 3-12-4-6) *(Note: The deadline for declaring the results of the election does not apply to the board's determination of whether to count provisional ballots. See related entry for May 15, 2020)*

In counties using a ballot card voting system where votes cast on ballot cards at the precinct on election day are tabulated at a central location, all ballot cards must be sealed and delivered to the canvassing location immediately after the polls are closed and the number of ballot cards are counted and compared with the number of voters shown on the poll lists. (IC 3-12-3-1; IC 3-12-3-2)

In a precinct using a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system, the inspector must announce after the close of the polls and the tabulation of votes that the printout of precinct results is available for inspection by precinct election officials and watchers. (IC 3-12-3.5-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2020

At the close of the polls, the precinct election board must seal all provisional ballots and any spoiled provisional ballots in the required container. The inspector must return the container to the circuit court clerk at the close of the polls. (IC 3-11.7-2-4)

DEADLINE, by midnight, for the inspector and judge of the opposite political party to deliver to the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration certification of the vote count and other election materials. (IC 3-12-2-7; IC 3-12-3-10; IC 3-12-3.5-4) **STATE FORM: CEB-1B (Certification of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Election Materials by Inspector and Judge)**

The appointment of a precinct election officer expires when the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration complete the canvass of the precinct. (IC 3-6-6-37)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 2020

CAN First day that a major political party may fill a candidate vacancy that resulted because no candidate filed for the primary election. (IC 3-13-1-2; IC 3-13-1-7)

STATE FORMS:

- **CAN-27 (Certificate of Selection for Federal Office),**
- **CAN-28 (Certificate of Selection for State Legislative Office)**
- **CAN-29 (Certificate of Selection for Local Office)**
- **CAN-30 (Call of Political Party Caucus)**
- **CAN-31 (Declaration of Candidacy and Written Consent to Fill Ballot Vacancy in 2020)**

Effective date of an order adopted on or after March 6, 2020, by the board of commissioners of a county to establish a board of registration to administer voter registration within the county, rescinding a previously adopted order to establish a board of registration, or abolishing a board of registration previously established by state law (IC 3-12-7-3) before that law was repealed. (IC 3-7-12-5; IC 3-7-12-5.5)

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for full-service registration agency to respond to an inquiry by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration indicating whether the agency's records contain any information regarding the registration. If the agency does not respond to the board's inquiry, or if the agency responds that the agency has no record of the alleged registration, the board shall reject the provisional ballot and (1) document on the ballot the inquiry and response, if any, by the agency; and (2) endorse the ballot with the word "Rejected" and the inquiry and response, if any, by the voter registration agency. (IC 3-11.7-5-2)

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 2020

End of the period in which a homeowner's association may not adopt or enforce a rule that prohibits a member of the association from displaying a political sign on the member's property. (IC 32-21-13-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 2020

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to notify the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division that a voter produced a receipt indicating that the voter had applied to register at the bureau of motor vehicles *(or another "full service" office)*, and was allowed to vote on election day, although the voter's name did not appear on the precinct voter registration list. (IC 3-7-48-9)

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections to receive an absentee ballot cast by mail by an overseas voter. The absentee ballot is not considered to be arriving too late if the absentee ballot envelope is postmarked no later than primary election day (June 2, 2020) and the board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, determines that the postmark date complies with this requirement. If the board is unable to determine the postmark date, the absentee ballot may not be counted. (IC 3-12-1-17).

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter who voted a provisional ballot because the voter was unable or declined to present a photo identification at the polls to satisfy the photo identification requirement by producing photo identification to the county election board or circuit court clerk and signing an affidavit indicating that the voter is the same person who cast the provisional ballot on election day. The voter may also satisfy the photo identification requirement by appearing at the office of the county election board or circuit court clerk and signing an affidavit indicating that the voter is the same person who cast the provisional ballot on election day and that the voter cannot obtain a photo identification because the voter is either: a) indigent and unable to obtain a photo identification without the payment of a fee; or b) has a religious objection to being photographed. (IC 3-11.7-5-1; IC 3-11.7-5-2.5) **STATE FORM: PRO-10 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county election board to discuss and publish a document that compiles the following information for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county) using a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system: 1) The number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in the precinct (or vote center), as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center); 2) The number of voters who received a ballot at the polls according to the poll lists as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center); and 3) The difference between the number in subdivision (1) and the number in subdivision (2). Counties using an optical scan ballot card voting system on Election Day are not subject to this requirement. (IC 3-12-3.5-8) **STATE FORM: PRE-16 (Inspector and Judge's Report of Total Number of Votes Cast on Electronic Voting Systems in Precinct / Vote Center and Number of Voters Who Received Ballot at Precinct Vote Center as Indicated by Signing Poll List)**

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections to make a determination whether or not to count a provisional ballot. Immediately upon completion of the provisional ballot count, the provisional ballot counters must make a certificate showing the total number of provisional ballots cast for each candidate and on each public question. (IC 3-11.7-5-1; IC 3-11.7-5-28)

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send to the Indiana Election Division a statement containing a list of the candidates nominated at the primary and a copy of the election returns for each candidate required to file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. **The statement must be sent by using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

alternative method for transmission of the results. (IC 3-10-1-33; IC 3-8-7-5) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-23 (Statement of the Votes Cast for Nomination to Offices and Election as State Convention Delegate in the Democratic Party Primary), CEB-24 (Statement of the Votes Cast for Nomination to Offices and Election as State Convention Delegate in the Republican Party Primary)**

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by 3:00 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to send a copy of the election returns for each presidential preference primary candidate for each congressional district within the county to the Indiana Election Division. **This must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** The Indiana Election Division shall promptly tabulate the results and certify the result of the presidential primary vote to the state chairman of the appropriate major political party. (IC 3-8-3-9; IC 3-8-3-10) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-36 (County Certification of Presidential Candidate Vote by Congressional District to Indiana Election Division in Democratic Party), CEB-37(County Certification of Presidential Candidate Vote by Congressional District to Indiana Election Division in Republican Party)**

DEADLINE, by 3:00 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to furnish the Indiana Election Division with a complete list of all state convention delegates elected at the primary election, including the address of each candidate and the United States Congressional district in which each candidate resides. **This list must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-8-4-5; IC 3-8-7-5) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-23, Attachment A; and CEB-24, Attachment A)**

DEADLINE, by 3:00 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to send to the Indiana Election Division a Statement of the Votes Cast on Local Public Questions. **This must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-10-1-32; IC 3-10-1-33; IC 3-12-5-1) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-25 (Statement of the Votes Cast for School Board Offices and on Local Public Questions), CEB-26A (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Political Subdivisions Approved or Rejected), CEB-26B (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Municipality and Township Approved or Rejected), CEB-26C (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Municipality and County That Does Not Contain a Consolidated City Approved or Rejected)**

DEADLINE for the county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to a candidate's committee other than candidate's committees for a statewide office who failed to file a pre-primary campaign finance report. (*Transferred from Sunday, May 17, 2020;* IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A). *Moved from Monday, May 18, 2020 due to extended Primary.*)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2020

VR **Voter Registration Begins.** First day after the primary election that an individual may register to vote. (IC 3-7-3-10)

ABS First day a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may receive an absentee ballot application from a voter for the general election. (IC 3-11-4-3(a); IC 3-11-4-6(b)) **STATE FORMS ABS-MAIL, ABS-TRAVELING BOARD, ABS-IN PERSON; ABS-ATTORNEY GENERAL**

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a federal office or the statewide office of Governor at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-2) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a state chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a state legislative office at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-2) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a county chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a local office to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-2; IC 3-12-8-5) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a county chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for election to state convention delegate or Republican Party precinct committeeman to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-1.5; IC 3-12-6-2; IC 3-12-8-5)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter who desires a recount of the votes cast at the primary election concerning a local public question to file a verified petition with the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-12-2)

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to **transmit**, a post-election report concerning the primary election to the Indiana Election Division and certified precinct level election results. (IC 3-6-5-17, IC 3-6-5-17.5) ***STATE FORM: CEB-9 (County Election Report)***

VR First day for county voter registration office to register certain absent uniform services voters who registered after the close of registration but did not vote in the primary election. (IC 3-7-36-14)

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the state political party chairman of a candidate for nomination to a federal office or the statewide office of Governor at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division, if a candidate has not previously filed a recount or contest petition. (IC 3-12-11-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county chairman of a county within a state legislative district of a candidate for nomination to a state legislative office at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division, if a candidate has not previously filed a recount or contest petition. (IC 3-12-11-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county chairman of a candidate for nomination to a local office to file a verified petition for a recount of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk if a candidate has not previously filed a recount petition. (IC 3-12-6-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to correct an error in the certification of the vote for a candidate or on a public question on the primary ballot. (IC 3-12-5-14)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division to canvass the votes cast at the primary election for candidates required to file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division, and to tabulate the results. However, if the canvass is not yet final due to the filing of a recount petition, the Indiana election division must complete the canvass no later than noon, seven days after the final recount certificate is transmitted to the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-10-1-34)

First day, after noon, that unused ballots from the primary election may be destroyed. The county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration shall retain one (1) regular official ballot from each township in the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as part of the board's minutes. (IC 3-11-3-31; IC 3-6-5-13[New])

First day, after noon, for a county election board to issue a certificate of election to a state convention delegate or Republican Party precinct committeeman elected at the primary. (IC 3-12-4-9; IC 3-12-5-2) **STATE FORM: CEB-15 (Certificate of Election; State Convention Delegate); CEB-14 (Certificate of Election; Precinct Committeeman)**

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a federal, statewide (Governor), or state legislative office at the primary to file a verified cross-petition for a recount of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-4)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a local office *(or election as a precinct committeemen or state convention delegate at a primary)* to file a verified cross-petition for a recount of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-4)

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2020

DEADLINE for the secretary of state to furnish the Democratic and Republican state chairmen with a list of the individuals **elected** as state convention delegates at the primary. The list must contain the address of each delegate. The list may not contain the name of an individual **appointed** to serve as a state convention delegate. (IC 3-8-7-6.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** for Indiana Election Division to provide each county voter registration office with information from jury selection mailings conducted by U.S. District Courts for Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana concerning any registered voter who appears to no longer reside at the address set forth in the voter's registration record due to a mailing returned to the courts. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** for county voter registration office to send an address confirmation notice to a voter who appears to no longer reside at the address set forth in the voter's registration record due to a jury selection mailing returned to the U.S. District Courts for Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 2020

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to mail an Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot (VRG 4/12) and the original registration of a voter who changed residence to another county in Indiana less than 30 days before the 2020 primary election, to the county where the person currently resides as shown in the affidavit. Upon mailing the affidavit and original registration to another county, the registration in the county of the person's former residence shall be canceled. (IC 3-7-43-4)

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 2020

VR **DEADLINE** for a county voter registration office to complete the updating of voter registration records to indicate that a voter voted at the June 2, 2020, primary election. If a recount or contest is being conducted in a county, the county voter registration office must complete the updating of the voter registration records not later than 60 days after completion of the recount or contest. *(Transferred from Saturday, August 1, 2020)* (IC 3-10-1-31.2)

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 2020

DEADLINE for the secretary of state to publish a report stating whether the results of each electronic voting system audit performed after the June 2, 2020 primary election indicate that the discrepancy that resulted in the audit was the result of human error, intentional violations of election laws, unknown causes, or a combination of these factors. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TELEPHONE LIST

STATE AGENCIES:

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
Direct (317) 232-3939
Toll Free (800) 622-4941
County Election Official Hotline: (877) 240-0016

INDIANA SECRETARY OF STATE
General Information (317) 232-6531, option 6

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Toll Free 800-223-3387
Direct (317) 231-7100
Fax (317) 231-7129

INDIANA LIBERTARIAN STATE PARTY
Direct (317) 920-1994

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Direct (317) 635-7561
Fax (317) 632-8510

FEDERAL AGENCIES:
U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
General Information
Direct (301) 563-3919; Toll Free (866) 747-1471

Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division (202) 307-2767; (800) 253-3931
Department of Justice, Public Integrity Section, Election Crimes Branch (202) 514-1412
Department of Defense, Federal Voting Assistance Program Toll Free (800) 438-8683 (VOTE)
Federal Communications Commission (202) 418- 7200

COUNTY ELECTION BOARD MEMBERS:

NAME: _____ NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ PHONE: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2020
Indiana
Election Administrator's Manual

Published by the
Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street
Indiana Government Center South, Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
(317) 232-3939 * (800) 622-4941 in Indiana
FAX: (317) 233-6793
www.in.gov/sos/elections

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Revised June 22, 2020

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000303

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Table of Contents

Table of Contents i

KEY PLAYERS 1
- Federal Offices with Election Duties 2
  - The U.S. Election Assistance Commission 2
  - The Federal Election Commission 2
  - United States Department of Justice 2
  - Federal Communications Commission 3
  - United States Department of Defense 3
  - Office of the Special Counsel 3
  - United States Department of Homeland Security 4
- State Offices with Election Duties 4
  - The Secretary of State of Indiana 4
  - Indiana Election Commission 4
  - The Indiana Election Division 5
- Local Offices with Election Duties 6
  - County Executive 6
  - Clerk of the Circuit Court 7
  - Board of Registration 7
  - County Election Board 7
  - Membership 7
  - Compensation of Members 9
  - General Duties 9
  - CEB Meetings, Investigations, Complaints & Challenges 10
  - Candidate Challenge Hearings 13
  - Election Reporting Requirements, Generally 16
  - Physical & Cyber Security of Voting Systems and Election Materials 16
  - Other Duties 17

CANDIDATE & OFFICE HOLDER INFORMATION 19
- Candidate Qualifications, Generally 19
- Felony Convictions 20
- Prohibition on Government Employment for Some Officeholders 20
- Holding More Than One Lucrative "Office" 21
- "Sore Loser" Law 21
- Statement of Economic Interests 22
- Candidate Names and Nicknames 23
- Major Party Candidates 23
- Libertarian Candidates 24
- Minor Party and Independent Candidates 25
- Write-In Candidates 28

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Board Office 29
All Candidates Receive Filing Confirmation Notice 30
Where and When to File a Declaration of Candidacy to Run for Office 31
Withdrawal of Nominee 32
Qualifications for Assuming Office & Term of Office 32
Candidate Challenges 33
Holdovers 34

BALLOT (CANDIDATE) AND ELECTED OFFICE VACANCIES 35
Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 35
Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 35
Caucus Procedures for an Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancy 37
Direct Appointment of Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 38
Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 38
Elected Office Vacancies 39
Elected Officeholder Resignation 39
Death of an Officeholder 40
Disqualification as a Candidate or Officeholder 42
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Democratic or Republican Officeholder 43
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Libertarian, Independent, or Minor Party Candidate 44
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a School Board Member 44
Acting Officeholder During Vacancy 45
Recall and Impeachment 45
Oaths of Office 45

CAMPAIGN FINANCE ISSUES 47
Committee Types 47
Candidate's Committee 47
Candidate Committees: Where to File Campaign Finance Documents 49
Regular Party Committees 49
Political Action Committees 50
Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee 50
Campaign Finance Administration 51
Campaign Finance Enforcement 52
Civil & Criminal Penalties 52
Delinquent & Defective Campaign Finance Filings 54
Disclaimers 55
Campaign Finance Hearings 56

VOTER REGISTRATION 57
Registering To Vote 57
Age Requirement 58
Residency Requirement 58
Residence of Person Committed to an Institution 58
Disfranchisement Due to Imprisonment 59

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Identification Number 59
Address Confidentiality Program 59
How to Register To Vote in Indiana 60
Registering to Vote with Mail-In (Paper) Form....60
Special Procedures for Paper Forms When Conducting Voter Registration Drives or Similar Efforts .61
Registering to Vote at the BMV 61
Registering to Vote at other Full Service Agencies....62
Registering to Vote Online....62
Voter Registration Deadlines 63
Statewide Voter Registration System....64
Disfranchisement While Imprisoned....64
Voter Registration Documents as Public Records 65
Record Retention....66
Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen....66
County Board of Voter Registration 68

VOTING SYSTEMS & POLLBOOKS 69
Voting Systems....69
Voting System Certification Process and Standards 69
Overvote Features....70
Additional Requirements for DRE Systems 71
Using "Grandfathered" Voting Systems 72
Vendor Restriction on Selling Voting Systems....72
Using Multiple Ballot Types in an Election 73
Voting Systems for Voters with Disabilities....73
Public Test of Voting Equipment....73
Public Test of Direct Record Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems....74
Public Test of Optical Scan (Ballot Card) Automatic Tabulators....75
ePollbooks 76
ePollbook Certification....76
CEB to Authorize Use of ePollbooks 76
Acceptance Testing 78
Marketing Uncertified ePollbook....78
County Election Board Responsible for Care and Custody of Electronic Poll Books....78
Software Restrictions on Electronic Poll Books 78
ePollbook Server 79
Deadline to Deliver ePollbooks to County before Election....79
Delivery of Voting Equipment to the Polls 79
Electronic Poll Books....79
Voting Systems 80
County Voting Equipment Access Policies 80
Election Equipment Inventory 81
Reporting of Improper Access to Voting Equipment & ePollbooks....82
County Disposal of Voting Systems and Electronic Poll Books 82
Voting System Purchase County Cumulative Fund 82

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT INORMATION 85
Ballot Layout 85
Specific Ballot Requirements 85
Cautionary Statement & Instructions 86
Public Questions & Straight Party Devices 87
Ballot Office Order 88
Poll Clerks' Initials 91
Uncontested Races 91
Write-In Voting 92
Hand Counted Paper Ballots 92
"Special" Ballots 93
Ballot Printing, Generally 94
June Primary Election Ballot Printing Needs 94
November General or Municipal Election Ballot Printing Needs 95
Absentee Ballots 97
Ballot Printing Errors 97

ABSENTEE VOTING 101
Absentee Voting By Mail 101
Photo Identification Requirements to Vote by Mail 102
Absentee by Mail (ABS-MAIL) Application Deadline 102
Returning Absentee Ballots Received By Mail 103
Requesting a Replacement Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot before Election Day 104
Election Day Remedies for Certain Absentee Voters 105
Absentee Voting by Traveling Board 105
Photo Identification Requirements for Traveling Board 106
Traveling Board Application (ABS-TRAVELING BOARD) Deadline 106
Traveling Board Ballot Deadline 106
Absentee Voting In-Person at the Clerk's Office ("Early Voting") 107
Photo Identification Requirements 108
In-Person Early Voting Application (ABS-IN PERSON) Deadline 108
In-Person Early Voting Ballot Deadline 109
Assistance to Voters Casting In-Person Absentee Ballots 109
Political Party Watchers at Satellite In-Person Absentee Voting Offices 109
Absentee Applications 109
Pre-Completed Absentee Applications 110
Assistance to Voters Completing an Absentee Application 110
Taking Custody of Another Voter's Completed Absentee Ballot Application 111
Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse 111
Absentee Application Deadlines 112
Absentee Application Processing 113
Absentee Ballots 115
Absentee Ballot Printing & Mailing Deadline 115
Absentee Ballot Receipt Deadlines 117
First Signature Review 118
Absentee Ballot Security 119

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Central Count of Absentee Ballots....119
Absentee Couriers & Counters....120
Procedures Before Absentee Counting May Begin....121
Election Day Absentee Counting Procedures....122
Challenged Absentee Ballots....126
Military and Overseas Voters....127
Special Exceptions for Military & Overseas Voters:....128
Processing Absentee Ballots of Military & Overseas Voters....131
Electioneering & Absentee Ballots....132
Power Of Attorney & Assistance to Voters with Disabilities....133
Death of an Absentee Voter....133
Absentee Voter Boards....133
Online Absentee Ballot Status Tool....134

PUBLIC QUESTIONS....135
School Tax Levy Referendum....135
Controlled Project Petition/Remonstrance and Referendum....138
School Safety Referendum....138

ELECTION DAY....141
Legal Notice of Election....141
Polling Locations & Vote Centers....141
Selecting Polling Locations....142
Accessibility Standards for Polling Locations....144
Legal Notice of Polling Locations....144
Compensation for Using Site as Election Day Polling Place or Vote Center....144
Voting System Delivery....145
Polling Location Set-Up....145
Sample Ballots....146
Chute....146
Election Materials....146
Poll Book....146
Forms & Envelopes....147
Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3)....149
Precinct Election Officers (Poll Workers)....150
Precinct Election Officer Duties....151
Requirements to Serve as Precinct Election Officer....152
College Students and High School/Home Schooled Students as Poll Workers....153
Precinct Election Official Training....154
Election Material Pick-Up & Post-Election Return....154
Compensation and Meals....155
Additional Persons Permitted Inside Polling Places....156
Challengers and Pollbook Holders....156
Political Party Watchers....157
Candidate Watchers....159
Media Watchers....159

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Unauthorized Persons Inside Polling Places 160
Voting Equipment Security Measures 161
Spoiled Ballots 161
DRE Voting System with VVPAT 161
DRE without a VVPAT 162
Optical Scan Ballot Card 162
Voter Fails to Properly Finish Voting Process 162
Traditional Hand-Counted Paper Ballots 162
Optical Scan Ballot Card 162
Direct Record Electronic Voting System (DRE) 162
Photo ID Law 162
Electioneering 163
"Scratch Lists" 164
Documentation of Voters Waiting in Line at the Polls on Election Day 164
Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day 164
Voting System Ballot Tabulation 165
Primary Election Ballot 165
General Election Ballot 165
Closing Procedures, Generally 166
Election Costs & Budgeting 168
General Election Years 168
Municipal Election Year 168
Special Elections in "Off-Years" 169

PROVISIONAL BALLOT VOTING 171
Provisional Ballots & Materials 171
Provisional Ballots 171
Provisional Ballot Forms & Envelopes 172
Issuing a Provisional Ballot 173
1) Confirm Certain Fail-Safes Do Not Apply to the Voter Before Issuing a Provisional Ballot 173
2) Complete the PRE-4 Challenger Affidavit 174
3) Finish the Provisional Ballot Process 175
Provisional Ballot Hearing 176
Provisional Ballot Counters 176
Rules for Counting Provisional Ballots 177
Absentee Ballots Treated as Provisional Ballots 179
Processing, Securing and Counting Provisional Ballots 179
Miscellaneous Provisional Ballot Procedures 180

POST-ELECTION PROCEDURES 183
Election Results 183
When Ballot Tabulation May Occur 183
Tabulation, generally 183
Reporting Unofficial Election Results 184
Certifying Election Results 184
Additional Election Reporting Procedures Following a Primary Election 185

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additional Reporting Requirements after a General (November) Election....187
Certifying Results of a Public Question....188
Death of a Candidate before Primary, General, or Municipal Election is Held....189
Canvassing & Audit Procedures....190
Canvassing....190
Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Optical Scan Ballot Cards....190
Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Direct Record Electronic Voting Systems....191
Certain Challenge Affidavits Forwarded to the County Prosecutor....193
Risk Limiting and Procedure Election Audits....193
Risk Limiting Audits....193
Procedure Election Audits....194
Recount & Contest Actions....194
Election Recount Procedures....194
Election Contest Procedures....197
State Recount Commission....198
Resolving Tie Votes....198

RECORD RETENTION & PUBLIC ACCESS....201
Election Material Retention....201
Ballots....201
Certified Election Results & Election Board Meeting Minutes....202
Voter Registration Record Retention....202
Campaign Finance Record Retention....203
Public Records....203
Voter Registration Records....203
Election Materials, Generally....204
Absentee Applications....204
Provisional Ballots....204
Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse....204
Voting System Security Information Confidentiality....205
Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) Inventory of Voting Equipment....205

APPENDIX....207
County Election Board Forms....209
County Election Administrator's Election Checklist....211
Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems....214
Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Optical Scan Voting Systems....216
Title 5, Article 3. Publication of Notices....218
Absentee Central Count Toolkit....219
Sample Resolution To Count Absentee Ballots After 6:00 A.M. On Election Day....219
Sample Resolution For Expedited Review By Absentee Ballot Counters of Absentee Ballots Cast In-Person....219
Pre-Election Absentee Ballot Container Cover Sheet....221
Certification of First List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book counties)....222
Certification of Supplemental List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book counties)....222
CC Form # 3Sample ABS Courier Return Envelope (only used by paper poll book counties)....223

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Counter Rejected ABS Ballot Envelope 225
Sample ABS Counters Accepted ABS Ballot Envelope 226
Sample Oath of ABS Ballot Counters 227

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: Due to the COVID-19 public health disaster emergency the 2020 Indiana Primary Election will be June 2, 2020. The Indiana Election Commission adopted Order 2020-37 to extend deadlines relating to the primary and adjusted certain election procedures in response to the emergency.

A copy of IEC Order 2020-37 is included in the appendix.

Please read this guide in conjunction with that order as you prepare for the primary.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

KEY PLAYERS

On the national level, the *United States Election Assistance Commission* and the *Federal Election Commission* are the primary agencies responsible for administering election law. *The United States Department of Justice* also acts to enforce voting rights and election crime laws. *The United States Department of Defense* assists military and overseas voters. *The Federal Communications Commission* enforces certain campaign advertising rules for television and radio stations. The *Office of the Special Counsel* of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board administers the Hatch Act, which governs political activity by Federal and certain state and local government employees. The *United States Department of Homeland Security* and its partners play a vital role in assist states with managing risks to election infrastructure. These federal agencies can serve as valuable resources for those individuals needing answers to questions. See the next page for relevant contact information.

On the state level, *The Secretary of State* is the chief election official of Indiana and has several responsibilities related to the implementation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002. *The Election Division of the Indiana Secretary of State* is responsible for the administration of various routine election functions and is a bipartisan agency. The Election Division performs many election related tasks to assist the Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Commission, including campaign finance, candidate filings and certification of election results. **When you read an Indiana Election Division publication such as this 2019 Election Administrator's manual, it is the product of bipartisan drafting and editing of language that reflects a clear consensus of the agency.** On occasion, the Co-Directors of the Election Division encounter a disagreement between themselves regarding the law applicable to a particular situation, or the procedures to be followed. When this occurs, the disagreement may be noted in these publications. *The Indiana Election Commission* is a four member bipartisan body appointed by the governor, responsible for establishing election policies and enforcing certain parts of the state election laws, such as determining whether a challenged candidate should appear on a ballot, and whether a civil penalty should be assessed for a campaign finance violation. The Commission also approves, through a bipartisan process, all certified voting equipment for sale and use in Indiana elections.

On the county level, the bipartisan *county election board*, *circuit court clerk* and, in some counties, a bipartisan *board of voter registration* is responsible for administering different areas of election law. In some smaller towns, a town election board may be responsible for conducting town elections. The county commissioners are responsible for performing certain functions such as selecting the polling locations in the county and changing precinct boundary lines, subject to approval by the Election Division (or by the Commission if the precinct boundary change is contested). Some counties vote at precinct polling locations while others use the voter center procedure allowed by law.

On Election Day, thousands of precinct inspectors, judges, clerks, assistant clerks, and poll sheriffs are responsible for administering elections in Indiana's polling locations. On this special day, these crucial workers make the election a reality for Hoosier voters. The 2019 Indiana Election Day Handbook is a key resource for helping them in their duty.

Political parties and partisan committees are active at all levels of government and are responsible in Indiana for filling vacancies on the ballot and in certain elected offices. The political parties are also called upon to muster an army of dedicated individuals who volunteer their services for staffing precinct election boards and performing other Election Day tasks. Without these volunteers, a successful election would not be possible. Indiana's officials have chosen a system in which election administration has bipartisan support to carry out its functions and safeguard the integrity of the ballot box.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal Offices with Election Duties

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), a bipartisan body, was established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 and is primarily responsible for administering programs created by that statute at the federal level, including developing Voluntary Voting System Guidelines. The EAC can be reached at:

1335 East West Highway, Suite 4300
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Telephone(s): 301-563-3919 or Toll-Free (866) 747-1471
Fax: 301-734-3108
Website: www.eac.gov

The Federal Election Commission

The Federal Election Commission (FEC), a bipartisan body, administers federal campaign finance laws, maintains the campaign finance reports filed by candidates to federal offices, and administers disclaimer requirements concerning web sites and email distribution lists. The Federal Election Commission also compiles official voting results from all of the states for federal offices.

Campaign finance reports filed with the FEC are accessible on the FEC's website at www.fec.gov. A public terminal permitting access to this website is available in the offices of the Election Division.

999 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463
Telephone(s): 202-694-1000 or Toll-Free (800) 424-9530
Website: www.fec.gov

United States Department of Justice

On occasion, a voter or a candidate may believe that a person has **violated a federal election law,** and wishes to contact a federal law enforcement officer. These persons can be referred to:

Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Public Integrity Section
Ms. Anna Lou Tirol, Acting Chief
Website: www.justice.gov/criminal/pin/
Telephone: (202) 514-1412

Department of Justice, Voting Section, Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Voting Section: Room 7254 - NWB
Washington, DC 20530
Website: www.justice.gov/crt/voting-section
Telephone: (800) 253-3931; (202) 307-2767
Fax Number: (202) 307-3961
Email: voting.section@usdoj.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal Communications Commission

The Federal Communications Commission administers the federal regulations regarding political advertisements on radio, television and cable. Questions and concerns regarding broadcast political advertisements can be referred to the Federal Communications Commission at:

Federal Communications Commission
Michelle Carey, Policy Division, Media Bureau Chief
445 12th Street S.W.
Washington, DC 20554
Website: www.fec.gov/media/policy/policy-division
Telephone: (202) 418- 7200
FAX: 866-418-0232
E-mail Address: campaignlaw@fcc.gov

United States Department of Defense

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) assists military voters and civilian overseas voters by: (1) providing information about state election procedures and deadlines; and (2) furnishing federal absentee registration forms and federal write-in absentee ballots to these voters. For information or assistance, contact:

Mr. David Beirne, Director
Federal Voting Assistance Program
Department of Defense
4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 05E22
Arlington, VA 22350-5000
Telephone: (800) 438-8683 (VOTE)
FAX: 1-800-368-8683
Internet Address: www.fvap.gov
E-Mail: vote@fvap.gov

Office of the Special Counsel

The Office of the Special Counsel of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board can provide information about the application of the "Hatch Act," which restricts political activity by federal employees and about the "Little Hatch Act," which restricts political activity by certain state or local employees whose agencies are federally funded. For information, contact:

Hatch Act Unit, U.S. Office of Special Counsel
1730 M Street NW, Suite # 218
Washington, DC 20036-4505
Toll free: (800) 85HATCH; (800) 854-2824; (202) 254-3650
FAX: (202) 254-3700
Internet Address: www.osc.gov
E-Mail: hatchact@osc.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

United States Department of Homeland Security

Through its Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the Department of Homeland Security provides an array of services that state and local election officials can utilize to reduce both cyber and physical risk to their election systems and facilities. CISA's services are available upon request and are strictly voluntary when requested by state and local election officials. The critical infrastructure designation also brings the structure and support of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) to bear on behalf of the election infrastructure community.

Internet Address: www.dhs.gov/topic/election-security

State Offices with Election Duties

The Secretary of State of Indiana

The Secretary of State is the chief election official of Indiana, except for the coordination of Indiana's responsibilities under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which is a duty for the bipartisan co-directors of the Indiana Election Division. The Secretary of State is a statewide elected official, who is chosen by the voters of Indiana to serve a four-year term.

The Secretary of State has several election-related responsibilities under the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law, including the following:

(1) Encouraging students at colleges and universities to serve as poll workers or assistants.
(2) Encouraging high school and home-schooled students to serve as poll workers or assistants.
(3) Developing and implementing the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Indiana State Plan, including the statewide voter registration system, in cooperation with the Co-Directors of the Division.
(4) Performing the duties of the chief state election official under HAVA.

The Secretary of State works with the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division in maintaining a statewide voter registration system.

The Secretary of State approves applications for certification of electronic poll book models for use in Indiana elections. The Secretary may certify an electronic poll book following an examination of the poll book and receipt of a report prepared by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), which is currently administered by the Bowen Center at Ball State University.

Indiana Election Commission

The Indiana Election Commission (IEC) is a bipartisan four-member appointed commission responsible for administering and interpreting certain Indiana election laws. The four members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor upon recommendation by the state chair of each of the two major political parties. The Commission enforces certain campaign finance laws; determines whether the names of challenged candidates may appear on the ballot; and conducts hearings regarding complaints under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). The Commission also certifies voting systems that are marketed or used in Indiana following review of the application for system certification and recommendation concerning the application from VSTOP. Before a voting system can be marketed, sold, leased, installed, implemented or used in an election, or modified after sale to a county, the vendor must demonstrate that the system will meet minimum standards set by state law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Indiana Election Division

The Election Division of the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State assists the Indiana Election Commission and the Secretary of State in the administration of Indiana election laws, including the following:

1) Overseeing and implementing the National Voter Registration Act ("Motor Voter") for Indiana.
2) Implementing the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) in Indiana.
3) Maintaining maps and legal descriptions of all precincts in Indiana.
4) Approving proposed precinct boundary changes for conformity with state law, subject to any challenge being filed with the IEC.
5) Maintaining campaign finance reports filed by candidates for state legislative and statewide offices and by political action committees and regular party committees that contribute to candidates for these offices.
6) Managing statutorily required statewide voter list maintenance project in odd-numbered years;
7) Approving uniform election and registration forms.
8) Advising and instructing local election officials on election administration.
9) Publishing brochures and manuals to assist candidates, political parties, the media, and the general public in understanding election administration issues.
10) Accepting candidate filings for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorneys.
11) Publishing election returns on the Division's web site.
12) Providing information regarding voter registration and absentee ballot procedures to military and overseas voters.

State law requires that the Election Division staff consist of an equal number of employees from the Democratic and Republican parties (Indiana's two major political parties). The staff is divided into legal, voter registration and precinct mapping, and campaign finance departments. The Division is headed by two co-directors of opposite political affiliation, appointed by the Governor, following nomination by the major political party state chairs.

If a local election administrator, candidate, party official, or member of the public is unclear concerning the application of Indiana campaign finance requirements or general election law provisions, the Election Division can be used as an interpretive resource.

The Election Division requests that any person who wishes to obtain information in writing from the Election Division concerning election law submit a written request to the Division for that information.

The Indiana Election Division may issue **advisory opinions regarding election administration issues.** However, where important legal rights are concerned, individuals must consult with their own attorney to be fully and properly advised. The Election Division does not serve as a judge or jury to determine the **facts** in a dispute. Inquirers are sometimes advised that they must decide if they should go to court as the proper forum to establish or protect their legal rights.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Local Offices with Election Duties

County Executive

In non-vote center counties, the county commissioners (or in Marion County, the Mayor of Indianapolis as "county executive" or in the Board of Elections and Registration in Lake and Porter counties) must designate precinct polling places **not less than twenty-nine (29) days** before Election Day. (IC 3-11-8-3). The county executive shall locate the polls for each precinct in an accessible and secure facility. In locating the polls for a precinct, a county shall consider the relevant factors to ensure the security of the location set forth in guidance provided by the secretary of state. (IC 3-11-8-6)

Precinct polling places are permanent and remain unchanged until the board of county commissioners, county executive orders or, in the case of Lake and Porter counties, the Board of Elections and Registration, note otherwise. As a result, county commissioners (or the county executive or, in Lake and Porter counties, the Board of Elections and Registration) is only ***required*** to designate polling places if there is a ***change.*** (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

More than one-third of Indiana's counties are designated vote center counties, which means a voter can cast their ballot on Election Day at any polling place. However, before a county election board may finalize its initial Election Day vote center plan, the county commissioners and county council must adopt a resolution approving the designation of the county as a vote center county. (IC 3-11-18.1-3) Once this designation is made, the county's vote center plan may be adopted by unanimous vote of the county election board and filed with the Indiana Election Division. Subsequent amendments to the vote center plan, including changes in vote center locations, only require the unanimous consent of the county election board and become effective when the amendment is filed with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

Effective July 1, 2019, the county commissioners are no longer required to public legal notice of the polling locations at least ten (10) days before each election. Instead, this responsibility is now managed by the county election board, who must publish notice of polling locations at least ten (10) days before the election. (IC 3-11-8-3.2) For vote center counties, IC 3-11-18.1-9 notes the county executive is to publish the location of each vote center location in accordance with IC 3-11-8-3.2. Because IC 3-11-8-3.2 now requires the county election board to publish notice, it is our view the county election board would also be responsible for publishing notice of the vote center locations as well.

The county executive sets the pay rate for precinct election officials (IC 3-6-6-25), and is required to provide the space necessary for the county election board and, if applicable, the board of registration, to meet and conduct their affairs. (IC 3-6-5-10; 3-7-12-26)

County commissioners may unanimously agree to establish or abolish a board of voter registration, except in Marion, Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties where state law has expressly created a board of registration or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-7-12, generally)

County commissioners must provide the county election board with office space in (or conveniently located near) the county courthouse. (IC 3-6-5-10)

Lastly, the county executive is responsible for maintaining the precinct boundaries within their county. However, this work is often coordinated with the county clerk as precinct boundary line or name changes directly impact election administration and voter registration record keeping. (IC 3-11-1.5, generally)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Clerk of the Circuit Court

In most Indiana counties, the elected Clerk of the Circuit Court is the chief voter registration and chief election official of the county. Some counties have established a separate bi-partisan Board of Registration, which serves as the chief voter registration official. All county clerks serve as Secretary, ex officio, on the county election board or board of elections and registration in Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe counties. (IC 3-6-5-8) More information about the County Election Board is found later in this *Manual*.

Board of Registration

Several counties in Indiana have a bi-partisan Board of Registration, which manages voter registration activities in their county. The current version of the *Voter Registration Guidebook* contains more information about the office's responsibilities.

County Election Board

Most counties have a three-member bipartisan county election board comprised of the county clerk and two appointed members, one each from the two major political parties (Democratic and Republican). In Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe Counties, separate state statutes govern the organization of the county board of elections and registration. For example, Lake and Porter counties have a five-member County Board of Elections and Registration, while Tippecanoe has a three-member County Board of Elections and Registration. Reference those specific citations for Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe Counties rather than referring to the information provided in this manual. See IC 3-6-5.2 (Lake County), IC 3-6-5.6 (Porter County), and IC 3-6-5.4 (Tippecanoe County).

Membership

The circuit court clerk is automatically a member and serves as secretary of the county election board by virtue of serving as clerk. With the exception of Lake and Porter counties, the county chairperson of each major political party nominates, in writing, an individual to serve on the county election board. The circuit court clerk **is required** to appoint whomever the county chairperson nominates. (IC 3-6-5-5) In Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe Counties, the county chairperson of each major political party appoints, in writing, individuals to serve on the county election board. (IC 3-6-5.2-4; IC 3-6-5.4-4; IC 3-6-5.6-4) The distinction of who appoints the two major party members of the election board is important, as a person who has the authority to appoint a member of the county election board may not appoint an individual who is a relative, as of July 1, 2019. (IC.3-6-5.9)

The term of county election board member is not specified by state law. The county chairperson may remove the board member affiliated with the chair's political party at any time. Before a county election board member assumes the duties of this office, the individual must take and file an oath of office. (Form CEB-6)

If a vacancy occurs on a county election board for a reason **other than removal by a county chairperson,** the circuit court clerk **must** notify the county chairman or chairperson within five (5) days of the vacancy. The county chairperson then has five (5) days in which to nominate a successor. The circuit court clerk **must** appoint whomever the county chairman or chairperson nominates. If the county chairman or chairperson fails to make the appropriate nomination by the deadline, then the circuit court clerk may proceed to select a person of the clerk's own choosing to serve on the county election board. The person the clerk selects, however, must be of the same major political party in which the vacancy occurred. The circuit court clerk has an additional five (5) days to make an appointment to the county election board if the county chairman or chairperson fails to nominate a successor to fill a vacancy.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board member may appoint a proxy to serve in the member's place on the county election board. As an election draws near, situations arise that may require members to meet on short notice. A county election board member unable to attend a meeting may appoint both a proxy of record and an alternate proxy by filing a written statement with the circuit court clerk naming the proxy. (IC 3-6-5-4.5) There is no specific state form to use as the written proxy statement, though examples are available in the appendix of this *Manual*. The CEB proxy has the same authority to act and vote on all matters, as does the CEB member.

The county election board member may revoke the authority of the proxy at any time. The proxy's authority may be either general or limited with regard to duration or subject matter. The member making the appointment must define the authority of the proxy in the written statement.

Certain individuals are prohibited from serving on the county election board. **A candidate for elected office, an elected official, or a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee may not serve as an appointed member of the board, a proxy for an appointed member of the board, or be employed by a county election board.** The circuit court clerk may not serve as a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee other than the clerk's own candidate's campaign finance committee. (IC 3-6-5-3; IC 3-6-5.2-4.5; IC 3-6-5.4-4.5; IC 3-6-5.6-5) "Elected office" does not include political party offices, including county chairman, state convention delegate, or precinct committeeman.

These state laws do not define which individuals are considered a "member" of a committee. However, the Court of Appeals has ruled that the individual serving as chairman and the individual serving as treasurer are automatically considered campaign finance committee members, and may be held personally liable for unpaid committee debts.

If an appointed member or an employee of a county election board becomes a candidate for elected office, an elected official, or a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee, the person must immediately resign from the board. It is expected that a county election board may engage in other political activity other than the specific activities disallowed above.

Further, in 2019, the Indiana General Assembly passed a measure that prohibits an appointed member of a county election board or board of elections and registration to be a relative of any individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board. (IC 3-6-5.9) In all counties except for Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County, the individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board is the circuit court clerk (see IC 3-6-5, generally). In Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County, the individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board is the Democratic and Republican party county chairs.

Relative refers to any of the following:

1) The individual's spouse.
2) A parent of the individual or a parent of the individual's spouse.
3) A child of the individual or a child of the individual's spouse.
4) A sibling of the individual or a sibling of the individual's spouse.
5) An aunt or an uncle of the individual or an aunt or an uncle of the individual's spouse.
6) A niece or nephew of the individual or a niece or nephew of the individual's spouse.
7) A grandparent of the individual or a grandparent of the individual's spouse.
8) A grandchild of the individual or a grandchild of the individual's spouse.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The members of a county election board shall select one (1) of the appointed members to serve as chairman. As noted, the clerk serves as the secretary of the board. State law does not stipulate the length of time an appointed member of the board may serve as chairman, and does not stipulate when or how often the selection of a board chairman may take place. (IC 3-6-5-8) But if the appointed member of the board who is serving as chair resigns or is removed from the board, the county election board will need to select a new chairman.

Compensation of Members

Each member of the county election board is entitled to receive compensation for serving on the board. The amount of the compensation is established by the county fiscal body, which is the county council or, in Marion County, the city-county council. Since state statute does not prescribe a specific amount of compensation for the county election board members, the county council may pay county election board members whatever amount they determine to be appropriate in their county.

Indiana Code 3-6-5-9 states: Each county fiscal body shall determine, in the manner provided by law, the compensation of 1) The appointed members of the county election board; and 2) The clerk for the clerk's services as secretary of the county election board.

General Duties

The primary job of the county election board is to administer the election process within the county. The county election board supervises and oversees the conduct of the General Election year primaries, the General Election in November, city primaries and elections, and in some cases, town primaries and elections. The county election board may also be called upon to conduct a special election in accordance with state law.

In conducting an election, the county election board is responsible for preparing and distributing ballots, preparing the polling locations for election day, and maintaining the county's voting systems and, if applicable, electronic pollbooks. The circuit court clerk may exercise these powers and duties with assistance of the appointed members of the county election board. Some statutes specifically require the circuit court clerk to perform some election duties (such as affixing the clerk's seal to absentee ballots). In Lake County, the director of the board of elections and registration performs the election related duties of the circuit court clerk.

The county election board may also, **by unanimous resolution** (including the approval of the circuit court clerk), authorize an employee of the county election board to perform the election duties of the circuit court clerk. The resolution must specify the duties and responsibilities and expires sixty (60) days after the clerk leaves office. (IC 3-6-5-14.5) **The county election board may hire clerks and other employees** necessary for the execution of its powers. The county election board may determine the duties, rank, and salaries of its employees. (IC 3-6-5-23)

A circuit court clerk, with the approval of the county election board, shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the board whenever the facilities of the clerk's office makes it more reasonable and efficient for the clerk to do so. (IC 3-6-5-19)

Each county election board shall prepare annually a budget estimate itemizing its expenditures for the previous year and its estimates of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the next year. The board shall submit the budget estimate at the time and in the manner and form other county budget estimates are required to be filed. (IC 3-6-5-16)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County commissioners must provide the county election board with office space in (or conveniently located near) the county courthouse.

CEB Meetings, Investigations, Complaints & Challenges

The chairman of the county election board must call meetings whenever the chairman considers it necessary for the performance of the board's duties. (IC 3-6-5-11) If the chairman fails to call meetings, then the other two members may meet and perform the powers and duties of the county election board. (IC 3-6-5-12)

Unless specifically authorized to conduct an "executive session" under the Indiana Open Door Law, **all meetings of the county election board are open to the public to observe, although the board is not required to provide the opportunity for public comment. This consists of all official action that a county election board may take under Indiana election code including candidate challenge hearings, campaign finance enforcement or disposition of complaints regarding election code violations.**

In most cases, forty-eight (48) hours' notice must be given (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) by **posting a written agenda (if any) and notice of the meeting at the principal office of the board and by mailing or delivering a notice to all news media requesting such notice. In general, the county election board is not required to publish a legal notice of the meeting in a newspaper unless it wishes to do so. (IC 5-14-1.5-5)**

As secretary, the circuit court clerk must prepare minutes of all meetings, including the "yes" and "no" votes of each member on all questions. (IC 3-6-5-13) The minutes should also indicate which members are present and if the board provides a sign-in sheet, which members of the public were present or gave comments or testimony before the board. Particularly in meetings on controversial matters, which could lead to later legal action, it may be useful to tape record the board's proceedings as a transcript may be later called upon. **The circuit court clerk is required to permanently maintain the minutes of all meetings of the county election board and to include a copy of one (1) regular ballot from each township of the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as a part of the minutes.** (IC 3-6-5-13)

A county election board may also investigate and rule on questions concerning reported election law violations. If the county election board has substantial reason to believe that an election violation has or will occur, the board may conduct a hearing to resolve the issue. The county election board has the power to subpoena witnesses, and question those witnesses under oath. If, after affording due notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the county election board believes that an act constitutes or will constitute an election violation, the board may take whatever action it deems proper under the circumstances. This includes referring the matter to the attorney general for civil action or the county prosecuting attorney for criminal prosecution. (IC 3-6-5-31; 3-14-5-3)

Indiana election law provides that the following offenses are Level 6 felonies, which subject a person to up to two and one-half years of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction. The laws cited below should be studied carefully, since they may contain requirements or exemptions that are not set forth in detail in this summary.

1) Paying a person to apply for an absentee ballot, to cast an absentee ballot, to register to vote, or voting. (IC 3-14-2-1)
2) Signing the name of another person to an absentee ballot application or voter registration application, knowing that the application contains a false statement or subscribing the name of another person to an absentee ballot application or voter registration application without writing the person's own name and address as an attesting witness. (IC 3-14-2-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) Knowingly making a false statement concerning the name, address, or voter identification number of a person by signing a person's signature on a poll list to affirm false information concerning a voter printed on the poll list, or making a written or oral affirmation to the poll clerks providing false information in addition to the information concerning the voter printed on the poll list. (IC 3-14-2-11).
4) Allowing a person to vote who is not entitled to vote, or by use of an unauthorized procedure, if a precinct election officer or a public official. (IC 3-14-2-14)
5) Unauthorized delivery of ballots by a member of a county election board. (IC 3-14-2-15)
6) Applying for or receiving a ballot in a precinct other than the precinct in which a person may vote. (IC 3-14-2-16)
7) Showing a marked ballot to another person in a way to reveal the contents of the ballot, except when a voter is receiving assistance in marking the ballot in a manner authorized by law. (IC 3-14-2-16)
8) Examining a ballot that a voter has prepared for marking or soliciting the voter to show the ballot, except when a voter is receiving assistance in marking the ballot in a manner authorized by law. (IC 3-14-2-16)
9) Receiving from a voter a ballot prepared for voting, except by an inspector, county election board member, absentee voter board member, or a member of the voter's household, an individual designated as the attorney in fact for the voter, the U.S. mail, or a bonded courier company when delivering an envelope containing an absentee ballot. (IC 3-14-2-16)
10) Delivering an absentee ballot to an election official that is not the ballot cast by the voter. (IC 3-14-2-16)
11) Making a distinguishing mark on the ballot to indicate to another person how the voter voted, or doing anything to enable another person to see how a person has cast a ballot on a voting system. (IC 3-14-2-17; 3-14-2-18)
12) Destroying or defacing a ballot, or delivering a package of ballots to an unauthorized person, if the person has been entrusted with custody of the ballots. (IC 3-14-2-23; 3-14-2-24; 3-14-2-25; 3-14-3-14)
13) Tampering with or destroying a ballot box, poll list, tally sheet, voting system, or voting supplies. (IC 3-14-2-26; 3-14-2-28; 3-14-3-5; 3-14-3-6; 3-14-3-8; 3-14-3-10; 3-14-3-11)
14) Fraudulently causing a vote total to be taken down incorrectly or making a false statement or return of the votes. (IC 3-14-2-27)
15) Procuring or submitting a voter registration application or casting and tabulating a ballot known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent. (IC 3-14-3-1.1)
16) Interfering with a watcher. (IC 3-14-3-3)
17) Obstructing or interfering with an election officer or a voter within the chute. (IC 3-14-3-4)
18) Knowingly injuring an election officer or voter. (IC 3-14-3-4)
19) Failing to receive the vote of a legal voter. (IC 3-14-3-9)
20) Interfering with the secrecy of voting. (IC 3-14-3-11)
21) Inducing or persuading a voter to vote for a candidate, while acting as a precinct election officer or absentee voter board member. (IC 3-14-3-17)
22) Inducing or procuring a person to apply for or cast an absentee ballot, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against a candidate by giving, offering, or promising money or other property. (IC 3-14-3-19)
23) Receiving, accepting, or soliciting money or other property to apply for or cast an absentee ballot, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against a candidate. (IC 3-14-3-20)
24) Intimidating, threatening, or coercing an individual for voting or attempting to vote or urging another person to vote.(IC 3-14-3-21.5)
25) Serving as an inspector or judge in violation of state law. (IC 3-14-4-1)
26) Omitting to perform a duty required under election laws, if a precinct election officer or public official. (IC 3-14-4-3)
27) Disclosing how a voter voted, if an inspector, judge, or other election officer. (IC 3-14-4-7)
28) Disclosing absentee vote totals before the closing of the polls. (IC 3-14-4-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The following offenses are Class A misdemeanors, which subject a person up to one year of imprisonment, a fine of not more than $5,000, or both:

1) Filing a declaration of candidacy or other similar document to place or remove a candidate from the ballot, knowing that any part of the document is falsely made. (IC 3-14-1-1)
2) Refusing to receive and record a declaration of candidacy or other similar document when presented in accordance with the election laws, or suppressing such a document that has been duly filed.(IC 3-14-1-1)
3) "Electioneering" in the presence of a person known to possess an absentee ballot, unless the electioneering is by the person's spouse, member of their household, or guardian of an incapacitated person. (IC 3-14-3-16) "Electioneering" does not include material mailed to a voter, or a telephone or an electronic communication to a voter expressing support or opposition to a candidate or a political party or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question. (IC 3-14-3-16)

The following offense is a Class A misdemeanor, but becomes a Class Level 6 felony if a government employee has a prior unrelated offense under this statute:

> Knowingly or intentionally using the money, equipment, goods, and materials (including mail and messaging systems) of the employee's government employer to solicit a contribution or advocate the election or defeat of a candidate or public question or knowingly or intentionally distributing campaign materials advocating the election or defeat of a public question on real property belonging to the person's employer during normal business hours (IC 3-14-1-17)

The following offenses are Class C infractions, which subject a person to a judgment of up to $500:

1) A person who, knowing that the person is not a voter and will not be a voter at the next election, applies for registration or procures registration as a voter (IC 3-14-2-2).
2) A person who recklessly enters or remains in the polls or the chute without authorization (IC 3-14-3-15).

See the current edition of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual,* published by the Indiana Election Division, for information regarding criminal violations of the campaign finance laws, and the county election board's authority to impose civil penalties for campaign finance related violations. See the current edition of the *Voter Registration Guidebook*, published by the Indiana Election Division, for information regarding criminal violations of the voter registration law.

Under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), as implemented by Indiana law (IC 3-6-5.1), a voter may choose to file a complaint with the county election board that the requirements of HAVA have not been met. These complaints could include the lack of voting systems at a polling place to permit a blind or visually impaired voter to cast a ballot privately and independently. If a voter files a complaint under this procedure, the clerk and county election board must conduct an investigation and issue a written report containing their findings. (IC 3-6-5.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Candidate Challenge Hearings

A county election board may also investigate and rule on questions concerning the validity of a declaration of candidacy or other petitions or certifications to place the name of a candidate on the ballot. A filing that is made **after the deadline set by state law** "may not be received for filing" by a county or state election office after the applicable deadline. This would apply to a declaration of candidacy, a recount petition and a candidate vacancy filing after the primary, and to all other election document filings, except when state law explicitly permits late filings. (IC 3-5-4-1.9; IC 3-13-1-21)

PLEASE NOTE: This law requiring a filing to be rejected if presented after the deadline does not apply to campaign finance reports or voter registration applications. Campaign finance reports are to be accepted after the reporting deadline, but are subject to fines. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* for more information. Federal and state voter registration forms may be received after the statewide voter registration deadlines, but depending on the postmark on the envelope, may be processed for the current election. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Generally, a circuit court clerk may not refuse to accept a declaration of candidacy filed on the proper form, and is NOT responsible for bringing a question or dispute regarding a declaration of candidacy to the attention of the county election board when the declaration is filed with the clerk. (IC 3-5-4-8(c); 3-14-1-1(4))

Instead, under Indiana's "Put Up or Shut Up Law," before the board can act concerning a declaration of candidacy, **a voter of the election district or a major political party chair of a county in which any part of the election district is located must file a sworn statement** with the board questioning the eligibility of the candidate and setting forth the facts known to the voter. (Form CAN-1) (IC 3-8-1-2)

There are seven (7) exceptions to this requirement:

1) **A circuit court clerk must determine whether a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained to meet the requirements to nominate a minor party or independent candidate, or a school board candidate, by petition.** If the clerk determines, based on the certification of the signatures by the county voter registration office, that the petition does not have enough signatures to nominate the candidate(s) on the petition, the clerk must deny certification to the petitioner(s). A challenge to this denial can then be brought before the county election board by a registered voter in the election district by filing. (Form CAN-1) (IC 3-8-1-2; 3-8-6-12; IC 3-8-2.5-6)

2) **A county voter registration office must determine whether petition carrier laws have been complied with before certifying petitions.** A law that applies to all candidate petitions, as well as petitions to place a public question on the ballot, requires that the petition carrier must also complete a signed affirmation, under penalties of perjury, that the individual has no reason to believe that any signer on the page is ineligible to sign the petition; and below the affirmation include printed information that identifies the petition carrier (name, address, and date of birth) (IC 3-8-2-7). This requirement applies to the candidate whenever the candidate personally circulates petitions. A signature page that does not comply with these requirements must be received for filing and retained as other election materials are retained and the county voter registration office shall not make a determination regarding the validity of the signatures on the signature page.

   The county voter registration office shall also notify the petition carrier and allow the petition carrier to make certain additions and corrections to the information to be provided by the petition carrier on the signature page. If the final date and hour for filing a petition with the county voter registration office has not passed, a petition

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

carrier may sign the affirmation or add identification information required to be provided by the petition carrier. However, if the final date and hour for filing a petition with the county voter registration office has passed, a petition carrier may not sign the affirmation or add identification information required to be provided by the petition carrier or add or correct information supplied by or requested from a person who signs the petition as a petitioner. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Candidate or public question petitions that do not comply with the petition carrier affirmation and information requirements, may be challenged after the final date and hour for filing the petition with the county voter registration office. A challenge may be filed with the county election board or the Indiana election division as otherwise provided by law.

3) **A clerk must reject a candidate filing that is required to be filed with the Secretary of State or Election Division to be effective (such as a CAN-2 declaration of candidacy for circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge or prosecuting attorney).**

4) **A clerk must reject candidate documents offered after the filing deadline.**

5) **A clerk must reject a declaration of candidacy, petition of nomination, declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate, or certificate of candidate selection that <u>does not</u> also include a statement of economic interests (CAN-12).**

6) **Filings tendered on a candidate form not currently approved for use by the Indiana Election Division must be rejected.**

7) **The clerk may not receive a Certificate of Candidate Selection (CAN-29) to fill a local office <u>ballot</u> vacancy if the related Call of Caucus or Meeting (CAN-30) or Declaration of Candidacy to fill a Local Office Ballot Vacancy (CAN-31) was not filed at all, or not timely filed, with the clerk.**

A question regarding a declaration of candidacy or petition of nomination must be filed with the county election board not later than noon (prevailing local time):

1) Eighty-one (81) days before the primary and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty-eight (68) days before the primary (for candidates to be nominated by a major party at a primary election) (IC 3-8-2-14);
2) Seventy-four (74) days before the general or municipal election and resolved by noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the date on which the general or municipal election will be held for candidates nominated by petition (independent and third party candidates) (IC 3-8-6-14);
3) Seventy-four (74) days before the general or municipal election and resolved by noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the election for candidates selected to fill a vacancy (frequently due to no candidate running on the primary ballot) (IC 3-13-1-16.5);
4) Sixty-seven (67) days before the general election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), fifth-four (54) days before the general election (for school board candidates) (IC 3-8-2.5-7);
5) Fourteen (14) days before the general or municipal election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), seven (7) days before Election Day for candidates selected to fill a vacancy occurring less than thirty (30) days before Election Day (IC 3-13-2-11); and
6) Eighty-eight (88) days before the general or municipal election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), eighty-one (81) days before Election Day for write-in candidates (IC 3-8-2-14).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

To resolve the challenge, the bipartisan county election board must conduct a public meeting. The Board must give notice under the Open Door Law. The Board should also provide a copy of the challenge to the challenged candidate, along with written notice of the meeting. Although it is preferable to send these documents to the candidate by certified mail, return receipt requested, or via FedEx or USPS services with tracking, it may be necessary to contact the candidate by telephone, email, by regular mail or any combination of these methods due to the short period of time during which the Board must conduct this meeting. The important point is to give as much notice to the challenged candidate as possible regarding the content of the complaint and the time and location of the Board's meeting. If either the challenger or candidate will be represented by an attorney, the Board may request that the attorney enter an appearance with the Clerk before the meeting so that communications from the Board will be sent directly to the attorney.

At the meeting itself, the chairman of the Board may wish to begin by setting some rules of procedure, and explaining the rules to those present as the first item of business. It may be a good idea, although optional, to limit the amount of time for each side to present information. For example, the Board may provide that the person filing the challenge has 15 minutes to present information, that the challenged candidate has 15 minutes to respond, and that the challenger and the candidate each have an additional 5 minutes to rebut what the other side has presented. It may also be useful to remind audience members that all remarks or questions should be addressed to the chair, and that discussions (or arguments!) between audience members will not be allowed. If you think that emotions will be heated at the meeting, and that it will be difficult to keep order, you may wish to contact the Sheriff's office to request that a uniformed deputy be present. Usually this is enough to prevent any serious breach of order.

The Board may then ask each person who plans to testify for one side or the other to stand and take an oath that they will testify truthfully before the Board. The Board can then recognize the challenger. The challenger, or individuals called by the challenger, should be asked to begin by stating their name and address for the minutes. The Chairman of the Board should be recognized if any Board member wishes to question an individual who is testifying. As a courtesy, the time taken by Board member questions should not be deducted from the time that is to be made available to the challenger or the candidate.

After both sides have presented their evidence, Board members must consider this information and reach a decision. **This discussion must take place in public**. A private (or "executive") session for this purpose is not allowed under the Open Door Law. When the Board members have finished their discussion, any member of the Board (including the Chairman) can make a motion to uphold or deny the challenge. If the motion is seconded, then the Chairman should call for a vote. The minutes of the meeting must show how each Board member voted on each motion.

After the meeting, the Clerk should send a short letter to both the candidate and the challenger given written notice of the Board's decision. This letter can be very straightforward, and can simply state that at the Board's meeting on a specific date, the Board voted to uphold (or deny) the challenge, and that as a result, the candidate will (or will not) appear on the ballot.

A person who files a declaration of candidacy or other document to place a candidate on the ballot, knowing that any part of the document is falsely made, or a person who refuses to receive and record the document when presented in accordance with the election laws, commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-14-1-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election Reporting Requirements, Generally

No later than fourteen (14) days *after* a primary, general, municipal or special election, the county election board must submit a report to the Election Division. The Election Division provides the county with an appropriate form for this report. (Form CEB-9) The report must describe the county election board's activities in administering the election and include a statement of election expenses for administering elections and a copy of the canvass sheets for the election. The Election Division may require additional information in this report as well.

Effective July 1, 2019, a county no longer will file any *paper* version of the CEB-10, CEB-11, CEB-12, CEB-13, CEB-23, CEB-24, CEB-25, CEB-26A, CEB-26B, CEB-26C, CEB-36, or CEB-37 forms or CEB-9 election report form to certify general, municipal, primary, or public question election results to the Election Division**. The former requirement that these reports be signed and sealed by the circuit court clerk has been repealed and the county must use the SVRS to provide these reports to the State.** Counties may choose to print the reports from the SVRS for their board members to sign and maintain for the county's records, but should not file those paper documents with the Indiana Election Division.

There may be some additional information requested on the CEB-9 election report form, such as precinct level results of the votes cast for each candidate and on each public question, which require a county to send paper versions of these attachments to the Election Division later, but there is no requirement for a county to send the state (or any other county) a paper copy of any CEB-11, CEB-23, CEB-24, CEB-36, or CEB-37 report. (IC 3-10-1-33) NOTE: The Indiana Election Division is working to update the SVRS to allow for the upload of precinct election results, which may be "live" after this *Manual* is published.

Indiana law also requires that a county election board forward challenge affidavits returned by precinct election officers following the close of the polls to the foreman of the grand jury when the jury is next in session. The grand jury is required to inquire into the truth or falsity of the affidavits, and file a report of the results of its inquiry with the court. (IC 3-14-5-2) This procedure does not apply when the only reason that an affidavit was executed was that an individual was required to provide "additional documentation" as a first time voter who registered by mail, and has now complied with that requirement. The prosecuting attorney is to return the affidavits to the county election board when any grand jury investigation or proceeding is finished. State law also requires that the county election board open sealed bags and envelopes returned by the precinct inspector and judge, and forward a copy of each challenge affidavit to the Secretary of State of Indiana. (IC 3-14-5-2)

NOTE: The county election board is responsible for the care and custody of all ballot card voting systems, electronic voting systems, and electronic poll books when not in use. For more detail, see the text behind "*Voting Systems & e-Poll Books"* in this *Manual*.

Physical & Cyber Security of Voting Systems and Election Materials

In the last several years, state and federal law has evolved to mitigate risks associated with the physical and cyber security of voting systems, electronic pollbooks, and statewide voter registration systems. The county election board plays a critical role in this process. Below are some high-level policy efforts related to this issue, though most are discussed in greater detail in this *Manual*, specifically the "Voter Registration," "Voting Systems & ePollbooks," and "Election Day" sections.

- Each county voter registration office shall file a statement with the Election Division setting forth the name and contact information for at least one individual for the state to communicate with regarding cybersecurity issues. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- To access the statewide voter registration system, an individual must use "two-factor authentication," such as a token or other method approved by the Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)
- Not later than January 1, 2020, the Secretary of State is required to establish "proficiency standards" for county users of the statewide voter registration system to permit the user to access the voter registration system. After December 31, 2019, a county user must demonstrate to the Secretary of State and the Election Division that the user has been sufficiently trained and can properly access the system and comply with the laws governing the operation of the system. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)
- A county voter registration office may revoke an individual's authorization to access the system for good cause and shall file a report of the revocation with the Secretary of State and the Election Division not later than seven (7) days after the revocation is effective. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)
- The county election board is responsible for establishing access protocols for voting systems and electronic poll books, including specifying when variations from access policies are permitted. (IC 3-11-15-46) A county election board must also file a report with the secretary of state not later than forty-eight (48) hours after receiving notice of the following from a federal, state, or local government agency:
    1) a voting system or electronic poll book has been improperly obtained or altered in a manner that violates Indiana law; or
    2) the data concerning the county maintained in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) has been accessed or altered by a person in violation of Indiana law. (IC 3-11-17-7)
- Delivery methods of electronic pollbooks and voting systems have specific handling requirements to prevent tampering of voting systems after leaving the custody of the county election board. (IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-8-7.5)
- Election systems vendors must perform background checks so that an employee or contractor of the vendor with a felony conviction may not have access to the vendor's voting system, and must disclose to the Indiana Election Division any information regarding the nature and extend of any foreign national's ownership or control of the vendor. (IC 3-5-2-2.7; IC 3-11-15-45; IC 3-11-17-2; IC 3-11-17-7.2; IC 3-11-17-8)

Other Duties

The list of duties of the county election board found in this *Manual* is not exhaustive, and many sections provide greater detail on the procedures to be followed by the county election board. For example, the "Campaign Finance" chapter covers how to generally conduct campaign finance hearing. Further, the Indiana Election Division publishes other manuals and guides to assist local election administrators implement procedures found in Indiana election law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CANDIDATE & OFFICE HOLDER INFORMATION

Candidate Qualifications, Generally

All candidates, regardless of party affiliation (major party, minor party, independent, write-in), must meet the same qualifications before the candidate may run for a particular office or fill an elected office vacancy. Qualifications by office are detailed in the *Indiana Candidate Guide*, published by the Indiana Election Division. Specific references to candidate qualifications can be found in Indiana Code 3-8-1 and the Indiana State Constitution. Election administrators may find it helpful to distribute relevant parts of the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* to interested office seekers.

REGISTERED VOTER REQUIREMENT

Except for certain city and town judges, a person is **not** qualified to run for a state office; a state legislative office; a local office; or a school board office unless the person is **a registered voter IN THE ELECTION DISTRICT the person seeks to represent** not later than the deadline set by statute for filing a declaration of candidacy, petition of nomination or certificate of nomination. (IC 3-8-1-1) This includes candidates seeking a pro tempore appointment to fill an office vacancy, which is covered later in this chapter. A candidate for U.S. Senate or U.S. Representative is not required to be a registered voter in the state of Indiana; rather, they must be an inhabitant of the state when elected. (Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2 and Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States; IC 3-8-1-7; 3-8-1-8)

If a voter registration application form is received by county voter registration officials and the person is registering to vote for the first time or needs to update a residence address, the application is considered "pending" for a period of seven (7) days once entered into the SVRS and an acknowledgement card is generated. In other words, a voter whose application is in "pending" status is not considered a registered voter at the new residence address for at least seven days after the county processes the form. A person considering a run for office who needs to update their registration or register to vote for the first time should take care to submit documents in a timely fashion to avoid issues relating to "pending" status.

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

Indiana law requires many candidates, but not all, seeking state and local office to have resided in their election district for a specific period of time, such as one (1) year, or six (6) months prior to the general election. See the ***Indiana Candidate Guide***, published by the Indiana Election Division, for more specific information for each office. Candidates seeking federal office are not required to reside in their election district; rather, Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution requires the persons elected to serve a U.S. Representative or U.S. Senate to be an inhabitant of Indiana when elected.

One of the most common candidate disputes that county election boards deal with concerns whether (or for how long) a candidate has resided in the election district. Until recently, candidates and election boards had only a few, and sometimes contradictory, state laws to guide them on this issue. A long-time favorite was IC 3-7-1-9, which stated: "The residence of an unmarried man (changed to "person" in 1987 and repealed in 1995), is where the man usually sleeps." This language is now found in IC 3-5-5 (along with other state laws for determining residence).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Under IC 3-5-2-42.5, **"residence" means the place where a person has the person's true, fixed, permanent home and principal establishment, and to which place the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning.** Under IC 3-5-5-2, a person's residence may be established by...origin or birth [or] intent and conduct taken to implement the intent.

Although Indiana residency laws still include presumptions that a candidate must overcome to establish a different residence, **a county election board will have to determine the facts of each particular situation** to resolve questions regarding any candidate's residence.

The county election board will need to determine the actual facts in each residency dispute and decide what, if anything, the candidate did to establish the candidate's residency, if it is called into question. The same process is utilized when a county voter registration office must determine if a ***voter*** resides at the location stated in a voter registration application.

Felony Convictions

Please review IC 3-8-1-5 for state law regarding the impact of a felony conviction on the ability to run for office in Indiana. However, this state law does not apply to candidates for federal office. Please consult the current version of the *Candidate Guide* for more information. Note: recent changes in the Indiana Criminal Code (IC 35) to make "expungement" of certain past felony convictions possible may have an impact on some candidates.

Prohibition on Government Employment for Some Officeholders

A government employee of the same unit of **local** government cannot hold an elected office. (IC 3-5-9) This does not prevent the individual from being a candidate; rather, should the government employee be elected to serve in an office of the same unit of government, the individual automatically resigns from government employment when taking elected office. (IC 3-5-9-5)

> **Example 1**: Sally works for the county's highway department, runs for county council, and is elected by the voters to serve on the council. Since she is a county employee, Sally resigns from her position on the county highway department when she assumes her elected position on the council.
>
> **Example 2**: Joe works for the township trustee, runs for county council, and is elected to serve on the council. Township government is not the same unit of government as the county council. Joe may continue to work for the township trustee after he assumes his elected position on the council.

While this law does not add qualifications to run for office, it does limit the employment options of locally elected officials. If an employee of a local unit of government takes office within the same unit, the employee's employment is terminated. A full-time paid firefighter may not assume or hold a position at any level of government that receives fire protection services from the department in which the firefighter serves. Some exemptions may apply. (IC 3-5-9-4; IC 3-5-9-7)

Further, an individual who is employed as a teacher or as a noncertificated employee (as defined in IC 20-29-2-11) of the school corporation may not be a member of the governing body of the school corporation. (IC 20-26-4-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Holding More Than One Lucrative "Office"

The Indiana State Constitution (Article 2, Section 9) provides that **no person is eligible to hold more than one lucrative office at the same time.** This restriction applies to **any office, whether appointed or elected, but does not apply to a person who is merely an "employee" and not an "officer."**

The Attorney General's office has opined that elected or appointed **offices** are "created by law instead of contract." Duties of someone holding an office, ***as opposed to employment***, include performance of some sovereign power for the public's benefit.

The Supreme Court has defined **"lucrative office" as any office to which there is attached compensation, regardless of whether or not the compensation is paid directly to the individual.** The definition of "lucrative office" does not depend upon the ***amount*** of compensation affixed to it or whether the office holder ***accepts*** any compensation. (Refer to Attorney General Opinion #91-14.)

Not all persons who work for a government are considered officeholders. Instead, they may be considered employees. For example, a county commissioner is an officeholder. The receptionist at the county highway garage office is an employee. Sometimes, whether an individual is an officeholder or an employee is not as clear cut.

State statutes and Attorney General Opinions can shed light on this question in some cases. Indiana Code 5-4-1-1(c) and IC 5-6-4-3 provide that the position of an appointed deputy of an officer of a political subdivision or of a judicial circuit (a deputy county auditor, a deputy mayor, or a deputy circuit court clerk, for example) is not considered to be a "lucrative office." Likewise, a county attorney is not considered a lucrative officeholder. (IC 36-2-2-30 and 36-2-3-10) In addition, a precinct election officer is not considered a lucrative officeholder (IC 3-6-6-37(c)). The General Assembly has also provided that a notary public is **not** a "lucrative office". (IC 33-42-2-7)

***A person who assumes a second lucrative office is considered to have resigned from the first office automatically when the person begins serving in the second office. ***

As of the date of publication of this manual, the Indiana Attorney General posted the "Dual Office Holding Guide" online: https://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/files/DOH%20Guide%20October%202018%20Update.pdf . This resource may be helpful to local election administrators.

"Sore Loser" Law

A person who is defeated at a primary election, state convention or town convention **is not** eligible to become a candidate **for the same office** in the next general or municipal election. **This *"sore loser"* provision does not apply to a person who is selected to fill a ballot or office vacancy by the political party that the person affiliated with by voting in the most recent primary election held by that party (or who did not vote in that primary, but is certified as a member of the party by the county chair of the party in which the person resides)**.

The "sore loser law" also applies to a defeated candidate who wants to be a write-in candidate for that office. (IC 3-8-1-5.5; 3-13-1-19)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Statement of Economic Interests

Candidates for statewide office, state legislative office, judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and local office are required to complete and file a statement of economic interests with the appropriate agency before filing a declaration of candidacy. A file-stamped copy of the statement of economic interests or a receipt or photocopy of the receipt must be attached to the declaration at the time of filing. The Indiana Election Division and the county clerk may not accept a declaration of candidacy without attached proof the statement of economic interests has been filed. (IC 3-8-1-33; 3-8-2-11)

The chart below identifies where a candidate may obtain the appropriate statement of economic interests form for the office sought by the candidate. The Indiana Election Division does not prescribe the form for statewide, state legislative, and judicial candidates; rather, the identified offices in the right-hand column create and make available the required forms.

For statewide candidates, the Office of Inspector General requires submission of these statements through the office's website and provides an email receipt. An email from the inspector general for candidates seeking nomination for statewide office at a Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party state convention, is sufficient documentation that the required economic interest statement has been filed by the candidate. (IC 3-8-7-8)

For judges and prosecuting attorneys, the Commission on Judicial Qualifications requires its statement of economic interests to be filed online through the Indiana Courts Portal and provides an email receipt. An email from the judicial qualifications commission for Libertarian Party candidates seeking nomination for judicial office at a state convention is sufficient documentation that the required economic interest statement has been filed by the candidate. (IC 3-8-7-8)

For Indiana House and Senate candidates, the Indiana General Assembly posts the blank version of its economic interests form online at www.iga.in.gov, though those forms must be printed and filed with the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate, who then provides a receipt to the individual showing the form has been filed.

The CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests form is used by candidates seeking local office or serving on a school board, and is available through the county election board or on the Election Division's website. State law requires the candidate to complete a CAN-12 with information from the preceding year (for example, 2019 information on a CAN-12 filed to run for an office on the 2020 ballot). (IC 3-8-9-8)

Type of Candidate	**Where to File Statement of Economic Interests**
Statewide	Office of Inspector General of Indiana
Indiana House of Representatives	Principal Clerk of the House
Indiana State Senate	Secretary of the Senate
Judicial Officers, including Prosecuting Attorney	Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualifications
Local (county, city, town, township, school board)	County Clerk

Please note: candidates for federal office (U.S. House, U.S. Senate) have separate rules for filing a statement of economic interests with the Principal Clerk of the U.S. House or the Secretary of the U.S. Senate. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is the best resource for questions by these candidates.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Filing a statement of economic interests applies to a candidate seeking to fill a ballot vacancy and may apply to a candidate seeking a pro tempore appointment to fill an elected office vacancy. Please consult the "Elected Office Vacancies" section for more details.

Candidate Names and Nicknames

An individual filing as a primary election, convention, minor or independent, or write-in candidate must list the individual's name on the candidate filing **in the same form as the individual wants the name to appear on the ballot and the candidate's name is permitted to appear on the ballot under IC 3-5-7.** (IC 3-8-2-2.5; IC 3-8-2-7; IC 3-8-5-10.5; IC 3-8-6-5; IC 3-8-7-10; IC 3-10-2-15)

A candidate is only permitted to use certain "designations" for the form in which the candidate's legal name appears on the ballot. To implement this requirement, a candidate's "designation" is defined as referring to the name, nickname, initial, abbreviation, or number used to identify the individual. However, a designation may not be a title or degree, or imply a title or degree. A candidate's "name" refers to any of the following: (1) the candidate's given name; (2) the candidate's surname; and (3) the candidate's middle name. A nickname must be a name by which the candidate is commonly known, and may not exceed twenty (20) characters. (IC 3-5-7)

A candidate's nickname is to be placed on the ballot within parenthesis regardless of whether the candidate's nickname was placed in parenthesis, quotation marks, or some other method of indicating the candidate's nickname, on the candidate's declaration or other candidate filing. (IC 3-5-7-5)

More information about these requirements can be found in the current version of the *Candidate Guide*.

Major Party Candidates

A political party obtaining the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for its candidate for Indiana secretary of state at the last election held for the secretary of state's office is considered a "major party." (IC 3-5-2-30) Thus, the Democratic Party and Republican Party are considered "major parties" based on the results of the 2018 election for Indiana Secretary of State.

The two major political parties conduct a primary election to nominate most of their candidates for November's general election and elect individuals to political party office (for example, precinct committeeman and state convention delegate). For this reason, Indiana voters are permitted to only vote in one party's primary election and are asked their ballot preference: Democratic or Republican. Further, candidates seeking to run as a Democratic or Republican Party candidate must have either 1) selected the ballot of the political party they claim affiliation with in the last Indiana primary they participated in, or 2) be certified as a member of that party by the county chair of the county where the candidate resides. This certification takes the form of a written certified statement attached to the declaration of candidacy. There is no state prescribed form for the county chair's certification of a candidate, though the Election Division has a sample document available to county election administrators on the annual forms disc.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Most Democratic and Republican party candidates seeking their party's nomination in the June primary election are required to file a declaration of candidacy and statement of economic interests for their name to appear on the ballot. In 2020, candidates for U.S. Senate or Governor must also collect at least 500 signatures of registered voters in each of Indiana's nine (9) Congressional districts, for a minimum total of 4,500 signatures. (Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines).

In the June 2020 primary election, the Republican Party will elect precinct committeemen and state convention delegates, while the Democratic Party will elect only state convention delegates. (Elections for Democratic precinct committeepersons will be held in 2022.) Candidates seeking to run for these political party offices must file a CAN-37 declaration of candidacy for each party office sought. In other words, a person would file one CAN-37 to run for Republican Party precinct committeeman and one CAN-37 to run for the Republican Party state convention delegate.

Democratic and Republican candidates who are certified winners of their party's primary election qualify for November's general election ballot. Additionally, some statewide offices are nominated at the party's convention and others will be nominated to fill a ballot vacancy, and these Democratic and Republican party candidates are placed on November's ballot.

NOTE: Local candidates **must** attach the CAN-12 statement of economic interests to the CAN-2 declaration of candidacy form. The clerk must reject a CAN-2 declaration of candidacy filing where the statement of economic interests is missing. (IC 3-8-1-33) The CAN-12 requirement does not apply to party offices (for example, precinct committeeperson and state convention delegate). Candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including candidates for prosecuting attorney, use statement of economic interest forms specific to their office. See "Statement of Economic Interests" section of this *Manual* for details.

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

Libertarian Candidates

A person is considered a minor party candidate if the person is affiliated with an organized party that did not obtain the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for Indiana secretary of state at the last election held for the secretary of state's office. (IC 3-5-2-30)

If a minor party received at least two percent (2%), but less than ten percent (10%) of the vote cast for Indiana's Secretary of State at the last election held for that office, the party may nominate candidates for the general election by conducting a state, county or municipal convention. (IC 3-8-4-10, 3-8-5-17, 3-10-2-15, and 3-10-6-12) The **Libertarian Party** falls into this category of "minor party" based on the results of 2018 secretary of state election.

With the exception of U.S. President and small town offices where no primary was conducted, the Libertarian Party nominates their candidates for federal, state, and judicial office at a state convention. (IC 3-8-4-10) Libertarian Party candidates are **not** required to file declarations of candidacy with the Election Division or county election board, depending on which agency accepts the filing. Instead, the Libertarian Party state chair and secretary must certify the Party's nominees for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, to the Election Division not later than **noon (Indianapolis time), July 15, 2020. For local offices, the deadline to certify the Party's nominees is noon (local prevailing time), July 15, 2020.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Libertarian Party may fill ballot vacancies where no candidate was nominated at their state convention. Please see the "Candidate Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

Minor Party and Independent Candidates

A person is considered a minor party candidate if the person is affiliated with an organized party that did not obtain the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for Indiana secretary of state at the last election held for the secretary of state's office. (IC 3-5-2-30) As noted above, however, the Libertarian Party has separate ballot access rules because since their candidate for Secretary of State in 2018 race achieved at least 2% but less than 10% of the votes cast, and the paragraphs below do not apply to members of the Libertarian Party running for office.

A person is considered an independent candidate if the candidate is a person who is not affiliated with **any** political party. (IC 3-5-2-26.6) Although other minor parties and independents may hold conventions to nominate candidates, these nominations are not recognized in Indiana for purposes of winning a place on the general election ballot. A minor party (other than the Libertarian Party), or independent candidate in Indiana is nominated for placement on the general election ballot by **petition of nomination. The petition process noted below is required if the minor party or independent candidate desires to have their name printed on the ballot.** See "Write-In Candidates" below for more information about how an independent or minor party candidate can file for office but not have their name printed on the ballot.

To be nominated by this method, the candidate circulates a petition of nomination, acquiring a number of signatures that is equal to two percent **(2%) of the total vote cast in the last election for secretary of state in the election district that candidate seeks to represent.** (IC 3-8-6-3) The appendix of the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* contains calculations from the 2018 Secretary of State's race by county to establish the number of signatures an independent or minor party candidate would need to gather in a countywide or statewide contest. Most election districts are not county-wide; therefore, an independent or minor party candidate exploring a run for U.S. House or state legislative office should consult with the Indiana Election Division to determine the minimum number of certified signatures needed to qualify for the ballot, or if exploring a run for local office, consult with the county election board.

For local election districts that are not countywide, local election officials must first identify which precincts are contained within the election district the independent or minor party candidate desires to run. Next, cross-reference the identified precincts in the election district against the 2018 precinct level results for the county, specifically the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Secretary of State in the precincts that are part of the election district. (Please note: state law requires the 2% calculation be made against **all** votes cast for **all** SOS candidates, not just the two major party candidates or the winner, but for all major party, libertarian, minor party/independent, and declared write-in candidates who filed to run and qualified for the November 2018 election in the office of Secretary of State.)

The total number of votes cast for all SOS candidates within the election district is then multiplied by 2% to reach the minimum number of certified signatures required for an independent or minor party to qualify for the general or municipal election ballot. Should the total number of signatures required end in a decimal (e.g. 101.5), then local election administrators should always round down. (IC 3-8-6-3(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: For the first time in 2020, the Indiana Election Division has prescribed that two separate forms will be used by partisan or independent candidates who wish to petition for placement on the ballot. The CAN-19 form will serve as the petition for candidates for state level offices in the November 2020 general election (federal offices, statewide offices, state legislative offices, and judicial offices (including prosecuting attorney) which file with the Indiana Election Division after signatures are processed by county voter registration offices A new form, the CAN-21, will be used as the petition for candidates for all other local offices.

A CAN-19 or CAN-21 petition may only include the name of one independent candidate, as an independent candidate or candidates are not affiliated with a bona fide political party. A CAN-19 or CAN-21 petition may include multiple names of minor party candidates, assuming those candidates are affiliated with the same political party and running for statewide offices or running for office in the same political subdivision (county, city, town, or township). (IC 3-8-6-4) The most recent approved version of this form must be used by these candidates. (IC 3-5-4-8)

For example, the Whig Party is a minor party in Indiana and are soliciting signatures for one candidate for city dogcatcher and two candidates for city council at-large. These three candidates can place their name at the top of the petition of nomination form since they are all 1) affiliated with the same political party (Whig) and 2) running for office in the same political subdivision (city). The petitions signatures collected for the citywide candidates would be reviewed and any certified signatures would "count" toward the totals needed for each of the three candidates listed on the petitions.

However, the Whig Party also wants to run a candidate for county clerk. The candidate for county clerk may not be on the same petition form as the candidates for town office because these offices are in different political subdivisions (county vs. town).

A candidate's name cannot be placed on the ballot if the petition does not meet the following statutory requirements under IC 3-8-6-5. The petition of nomination (forms CAN-19, CAN-21) must include the following:

1) The name of the candidate (as permitted by IC 3-5-7), and address, including the mailing address if different from the residence address of the candidate.
2) The office the candidate is seeking.
3) The information required under IC 3-10-4-5, if the petition nominates candidates for presidential electors.
4) The statement that the people signing the petition are registered voters, qualified to vote for the candidate.

The CAN-19 or CAN-21 form may also designate a brief name, symbol or principle that the candidate represents.

The candidate then files the petition of nomination with the county voter registration office (usually the clerk or board of voter registration), along with a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests. However, if the board of voter registration office is separate from the office of the circuit court clerk, then the CAN-12 form need not be filed with the board of registration, but instead must be included with the certified petitions filed with the clerk. (IC 3-8-9-5(1)(B))

The clerk or board of voter registration then certifies how many individuals who have signed the petition are registered voters of the election district. An individual who signs a petition of nomination **must** be a registered voter and able to vote for the candidate submitting the petition *when the petition is processed by the county voter registration office*. (See the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for processing details.)

The petition must be filed with the appropriate county voter registration office for verification of petition signatures by the candidate between **January 8, 2020, and noon (prevailing local time), June 30, 2020, before the election.** (IC 3-8-6-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After verification by the county voter registration office, a certified petition of nomination is filed with the same office in which a declaration of candidacy is filed under IC 3-8-2. The petition of nomination must be accompanied by the candidate's written consent to become a candidate (CAN-20), which includes the following on the form:

1) A separately initialed statement that the candidate has attached a copy, receipt, or photocopy of a statement of economic interests. (CAN-12)
2) A separately initialed statement that the candidate understands that if the candidate is elected to office, the candidate may be required to obtain and file an individual surety bond.
3) A separately initialed statement that the candidate understands that if the candidate is elected to office, the candidate may be required to successfully complete training or have attained certification required to serve in the office.
4) A separately initialed statement that the candidate is aware of the provisions regarding IC 3-9 and the reporting of contributions and expenditures and agrees to comply with IC 3-9.
5) A statement that the candidate, if subject to Indiana's campaign finance filing requirements, has filed a statement of organization (CFA-1) as required by law (or is aware of the requirement to do so not more than noon, seven (7) days after the petition filing deadline).

The deadline to file certified petitions of nomination along with the candidate's consent and statement of economic interests in **noon (local prevailing time), July 15, 2020**.

A candidate may withdraw a petition of nomination not later than **noon (prevailing local time), July 15, 2020,** before the General Election. (IC 3-8-6-13.5) Candidate petitions may also be challenged for failure of petition carriers to follow IC 3-6-12.

Independent and minor party candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, will file with the Indiana Election Division the petitions certified by the county voter registration official, a declaration of candidacy, and a receipt showing the statement of economic interests has been timely filed with the appropriate agency. The Co-Directors of the Election Division will certify to the Secretary of State the required number of signatures to achieve ballot access and the number of certified signatures filed with the Division. The Secretary of State will then certify or deny the candidate's placement on the ballot.

Independent and minor party candidates running for local office will file certified petitions and a declaration of candidacy with the county election board. The county clerk must make the determination whether or not the candidate received sufficient number of signatures, certify or deny the candidate's filing. If the circuit court clerk certifies the candidate's filing, then the clerk must send a CAN-5 form to the candidate. (IC 3-5-4-1.3) If the circuit court clerk denies the candidate's certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately by certified mail. (IC 3-8-6-12(d)(h))

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); 3-8-2.5-6)

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

Write-In Candidates

A person may run as a write-in candidate. A write-in candidate for any elected office may not, on the candidate's declaration to be a write-in candidate, claim affiliation with a political party in the state whose nominee for Secretary of State received at least 2% of the total votes cast in the most recent election for the office of Secretary of State (currently the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican parties). (IC 3-8-2-2.5)

Votes for write-in candidates are only counted if the write-in candidate filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate before the election no later than the deadline to do so set by state law. The declaration must be filed with the same person authorized to place names on the ballot [Form CAN-3 or other specialized CAN form for the particular office] along with a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests, available in the office of the circuit court clerk. The declaration and statement of economic interests is filed with the secretary of state or circuit court clerk. A declaration of intent may be filed **not earlier than January 8, 2020, and not later than noon (prevailing local time), July 6, 2020, before the general election. (**IC 3-8-2-4(b)) A write-in candidate must meet the same qualifications as any other candidate and must follow Indiana campaign finance laws.

A person <u>may not</u> be a write-in candidate during a primary or for a political office, such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate. (IC 3-8-2-2.5) A write-in candidate may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15. (IC 3-8-2-2.7(a))

The Election Division certifies the names of declared write-in candidates (and political party affiliation, if any) to the circuit court clerks for those candidates that file with the Election Division. Except in counties where optical scan ballot cards are tabulated at a central location, the circuit court clerk must provide each inspector with a list of declared write-in candidates for state and local offices so that the precinct election officials (boards) will know which persons are **officially declared** write-in candidates. (IC 3-8-7-30(b))

<u>The write-in candidate's name is NEVER printed on the election ballot!!!</u>

In tabulating write-in votes, the county election board may encounter numerous variations in how the name of a candidate is written in by voters. While certain legal requirements must be met, the intent of the voter must be the primary factor in determining the validity of any write-in vote. In addition to voter intent, the following guidelines must be applied when counting write-in votes (IC 3-12-1-1.7):

1) Only votes cast for declared write-in candidates may be counted and certified. **EXCEPTION: If a write-in vote is cast for a candidate who IS on the ballot FOR THE SAME OFFICE, then the write-in vote is counted. For example, if a write-in vote for Secretary of State cast for one of the parties' candidates for Secretary of State already on the ballot in 2018 must be counted for the candidate the voter indicated as a write in**.

2) A write-in vote cast in the appropriate place on the ballot is not a distinguishing mark that invalidates the ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) A write-in vote may be printed in ink OR lead pencil. The use of stickers, labels, or rubber stamps, etc., is not permitted.

4) Abbreviations, misspellings or other minor variations do not invalidate a write-in vote, ***if the intent of the voter can be ascertained.***

5) **For military and overseas Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWAB),** if a person writes in the name of a political party in a general election, the vote is counted for a declared write-in candidate of that party.

   EXAMPLE: The declared write-in candidate list shows "John Doe, Garden Party candidate for Mayor." A military or overseas voter writes in "GARDEN PARTY" under the office of Mayor. The ballot is counted as a vote for John Doe, even though the voter did not write in John Doe's name on the ballot.

It is also not necessary for the voter to write-in the title of the candidate's office for the voter's write-in vote to count on an optical scan system if the voter writes-in the candidate's name and the ballot already contains the title of the office. (IC 3-11-13-18)

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

School Board Office

School board offices are on the November ballot in even-numbered general election years. The procedures for selecting school board members are usually set forth in the "school corporation organization plan" adopted by the school corporation during the school consolidation process of the 1950s and 1960s, and as subsequently amended. (IC 20-23, IC 20-23-6 and IC 20-23-9)

In certain school corporations, all or some of the school board members are appointed rather than elected by the voters. (IC 20-23-4-28) All school corporations that elect school board members elect those members at the same time as the general election (November 3, 2020, or in certain cases, in November 2022). Some school board members are elected "at large" for the entire school corporation, while others are elected to represent specific **districts** that are only part of the school corporation territory.

IN ALL CASES, CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL BOARD APPEAR ON THE BALLOT WITHOUT A PARTY DESIGNATION. (IC 20-23-4-29.1)

A candidate for a school board office must file a statement of economic interests (CAN-12) and petition of nomination (CAN-34). (IC 3-8-2.5-2) The county is required to reject a declaration of candidacy that does not include a statement of economic interest. (IC 3-8-9-6) The statement of economic interest (CAN-12) and petition (CAN-34) are available from the Election Division, the Division's website, and each circuit court clerk's office.

In a metropolitan school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing **in the same board member district** as the nominee. (IC 20-23-7-8.1) In a community school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing within the boundaries of the school corporation. (IC 20-23-4-29.1) Additional petition requirements may apply in some school corporations.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School board candidates may file the CAN-34 petition and CAN-12 beginning July 22, 2020, and not later than noon, August 21, 2020. The county voter registration official will determine whether or not the individuals who signed the petition are registered voters within the election district at the time the CAN-34 petition is processed. A candidate may file more than one CAN-34 petition to ensure the certified signature requirements are met, though any form presented after the deadline must be rejected.

For school board candidates, the county clerk of the county in which the petitions were filed will certify or deny the certification. If the clerk with whom the petition was filed certifies the request, then the CAN-5 form is to be mailed to the candidate. (IC 3-5-4-1.3) If the clerk denies certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately 1) in person, if the candidate files the petition in person; or 2) by certified mail. (IC 3-8-2.5-6)

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); 3-8-2.5-6)

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details.

All Candidates Receive Filing Confirmation Notice

The same type of filing confirmation notice currently required to be given to an individual who files a declaration to be a candidate in a primary election (CAN-5/CAN-11) is to be sent by the Election Division or the circuit court clerk to a candidate not later than the close of one (1) business day after the filing of a declaration of candidacy, a request for placement on a presidential primary ballot, a certificate of nomination by convention, a certificate of nomination by petition, a certificate of candidate selection to fill a ballot vacancy, or a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. In other words, all candidates, regardless of ballot access method, must receive a CAN-5 (local offices) from the county or CAN-11 (federal, state, judicial offices, prosecuting attorney) from the Election Division when filing to run for office.

The certificate shall be hand delivered, sent by first class mail, or by electronic mail if an email address has been provided in the document filed with the Election Division or circuit court clerk. (IC 3-5-4-1.3)

NOTE: The certification or denial of certification requirements for school board and for an independent candidate or any minor party candidate using the petition nomination process have not changed. See IC 3-8-2.5-6 and IC 3-8-6-12 for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Where and When to File a Declaration of Candidacy to Run for Office

The following outline summarizes where major political party candidates (Democratic and Republican) file their declarations of candidacy. (Form CAN-2 for candidates to be nominated in a primary, or CAN-42 in a city or town primary in a municipal election year) Current law requires that all candidates affiliated with one of the two major political parties file a declaration of candidacy with the appropriate authority between **one hundred eighteen (118) days and noon (prevailing local time), eighty-eight (88) days** before the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-4, 3-8-2-5 and 3-8-2-6) Different deadlines apply in certain small towns, (IC 3-8-5-10.5; IC 3-8-5-13).

OFFICE	WHERE TO FILE DECLARATION
Federal, state or legislative office (U.S. Senate or U.S. Representative), state offices, state senator, and state representative	Indiana Election Division
Judge of a circuit, superior, probate, or small claims court; prosecuting attorneys	Indiana Election Division
All other county offices	county election board
All township offices	county election board
All city offices (including city judges)	county election board
Town offices (including town judges) in towns over 3,500 population, in Marion County, or which have an agreement with the county election board under IC 3-10-7-4	county election board
Town officers (including town judges) in towns under 3,500 population (without an agreement under IC 3-10-7-4)	county election board
School board offices	county election board
Party offices (precinct committeemen and state convention delegates only)	county election board

Note: The deadline to withdraw a declaration of candidacy is noon (prevailing local time) eighty-five (85) days before the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-20) Once nominated, the deadline to withdraw as a candidate is noon (prevailing local time), July 15, 2019). (IC 3-8-7-28) The deadline for a candidate nominated by petition or for a write-in candidate to withdraw is also noon, July 15, 2019. (IC 3-8-2-2.7; 3-8-6-13.5) There are procedures for a disqualified candidate to be removed from the ballot after July 15, 2019 (IC 3-8-1-5; 3-8-7-29; IC 3-8-8) A primary candidate who dies before the primary election may be removed from the ballot, depending on whether the ballots have been printed or programmed with the death occurs. (IC 3-11-3-29.4) Please refer to the "Candidate (Ballot) Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Nearly all candidates for elected office are responsible for the establishment of a principal candidate's committee and periodic financial disclosure reports throughout an election year. Indiana Code 3-9 pertains to the administration of the campaign finance laws, and IC 3-9-1-1 states that the campaign finance laws apply to all candidates' committees, regular party committees, political action committees and legislative caucus committees. Please refer to the "Campaign Finance Issues" section for more detail. The *2019 Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* is another good resource, particularly for candidates or members of a campaign finance committee.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Withdrawal of Nominee

In 2020, a presidential primary candidate may withdraw from the primary ballot using the CAN-10 form. The period during which a presidential primary candidate can withdraw from the primary ballot is seventy-five (75) days before the primary to give presidential candidates who have "suspended" their campaigns after earlier primaries are conducted in other states more time to withdraw from the Indiana ballot. (IC 3-8-3-7.5)

A candidate nominated at the primary (June) election may withdraw from the general election (November) ballot. The nominee must file a notice of withdrawal (CAN-24), and file it with the same person with whom a declaration of candidacy is filed. The nominee's notice of withdrawal must be filed not later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general or municipal election; or forty-five (45) days before a special election. (IC 3-8-7-28)

A candidate nominated by petition may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general election. (IC 3-8-6-13.5) A write-in candidate may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general election. (IC 3-8-2-2.7)

Special procedures and restrictions apply to a candidate for legislative office or statewide office (other than a justice or judge) who attempts to withdraw after noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the general election. (IC 3-8-8)

A notice of withdrawal (CAN-24) must be filed by a candidate who has been disqualified by operation of law (IC 3-8-1-5), or who moves from the election district (IC 3-8-7-28). The withdrawal deadlines do not apply to a candidate who has been automatically disqualified or who has moved from the election district. (IC 3-8-7-28)

If a candidate does not file a notice of withdrawal but has been disqualified, or has moved and is no longer an active candidate, it is still possible to remove the candidate from the ballot. To do so, the county chairman of the political party with a candidate on the ballot in the election district or another candidate for the same office may file an action in a court of the county. The action must: (1) state that this provision applies to the candidate; and (2) name the affected candidate and public official responsible for placing names on the ballot as defendants.

After a complaint is filed, the court must conduct a hearing within ten (10) days. A candidate vacancy occurs if the court finds in favor of the plaintiff. (IC 3-8-7-29) The resulting vacancy is filled in the same manner as any other early or late ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-1; IC 3-13-2)

Please see the "Ballot (Candidate) & Elected Office Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for details on how the ballot (candidate) vacancies may be filled.

Qualifications for Assuming Office & Term of Office

In addition to qualifications found in the Indiana Election Code (Title 3) that candidates for a particular elected office must meet, there may be other qualifications a candidate must meet should a candidate be elected to an office. For instance, Title 36 of the Indiana Election Code concerns local government and provides additional instruction to candidates and office holders.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

There are also requirements effecting running for, assuming, and holding office found in the Indiana Constitution including:

1. A prohibition against dual office holding (Article 2, Section 9, Indiana State Constitution).
2. Terms of office for certain statewide, state legislative, judicial and county officer holders (Article 4, Section 3; Article 5, Section 1; Article 6, Section 1 and 2; Article 7, Section 7, 15, and 16, Indiana State Constitution).
3. Term limits for certain statewide and county office holders (Article 5, Section 1; Article 6, Section 1 and 2, Indiana State Constitution).
4. An oath of office requirement (Article 15, Section 4, Indiana State Constitution).

State Constitutional office holders cannot serve more than eight years during any period of twelve years. (Article 6, Section 1, Indiana Constitution) At the local level, clerk of the circuit court, county sheriff, county treasurer, county auditor, county recorder, county coroner, and county surveyor are constitutional office holders. However, a county surveyor is not subject to the eight year term limit. At the state level, the constitutional office holders are governor and lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state. Time spent filling a vacancy does not count against the Constitutional time limit. (Article 2, Section 11, Indiana State Constitution)

U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of the Indiana House and Senate, and other local elected offices not articulated above are not subject to any term limits. However, the U.S. Constitution does limit the U.S. president from serving more than two terms in office, with certain time spent filling a vacancy in that office not counting against the constitutional time limit.

Candidate Challenges

The placement of any individual on the primary or general election ballot may be challenged if the individual has not complied with the requirements set forth for candidates under Indiana law. Candidate challenges concerning individuals who file as candidates for local offices come before the appropriate county election board for resolution; candidate challenges concerning individuals who file as candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office come before the Indiana Election Commission.

Before the a county election board or the Election Commission may consider a challenge to a candidate, a registered voter of the election district that the candidate seeks to represent or a county chairman of a major political party of a county in which any part of the election district is located must file a sworn statement with the county election board. The sworn statement must question the eligibility of the candidate to seek the office and set forth the facts known to the voter concerning this question. (IC 3-8-1-2) The CAN-1 form may be used for a candidate challenge.

There is one exception to the requirement that a registered voter or a county chairman of a major political party in the election district must file a candidate challenge. A circuit court clerk must determine whether a sufficient number of valid signatures have been obtained to meet the requirements to nominate a candidate by petition in a municipal election. If the clerk determines, based on the certification of the signatures by the county voter registration office, that the petition does not have enough valid signatures to nominate the candidate(s) on the petition, the secretary of state or the clerk must deny the certification to the petitioners. An appeal of this denial can then be brought before the county election board by the candidate by filing the CAN-1. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-6-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board or Election Commission must determine the validity of the candidate's filing. State law specifies the various deadlines before the primary election or municipal election by which a challenger must file a challenge with the board, and the deadlines by which the board must make this determination. See IC 3-8-2-14 (primary candidates); IC 3-8-6-14 (independent and minor party candidates); IC 3-13-1-16.5 (candidates who fill "early ballot" vacancies); and IC 3-13-2-11 (candidates who fill "late ballot" vacancies); IC 3-8-2-14 (write-in candidates).

Holdovers

Occasionally, there may be no candidates to file to run for an elected local office. If this happens the person holding the office at the time the term of office ends will "holdover." The Constitution of the State of Indiana specifies that an officeholder remains in office until a qualified successor is elected. (Article 15, § 3) When there are no nominees for an office where only one candidate may be elected (town clerk-treasurer, for example), the person currently serving in the position remains in office automatically for another term. Additionally, where more than one candidate may be elected to the office (at-large, three-person town council, for example), the town council shall determine, not later than December 31 following the election, the incumbent council member or members who remain in office. (IC 3-13-9-5.6) If an elected official "holds over" for another term in office, the official is not required to file a new oath of office. (IC 5-4-1-1.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT (CANDIDATE) AND ELECTED OFFICE VACANCIES

Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

Please note: This section does not apply to an elected office vacancy. Please refer to the "Elected Office Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more details. The *2020 Indiana Candidate Guide* is also a helpful reference.

If a major party did not field a candidate for an office in the June primary election or a candidate has withdrawn from the general, municipal or special election ballot, there are procedures in state law that permit the party to replace the candidate. The rules governing how a ballot vacancy is filled depend on the timing and the reason for the ballot vacancy:

1) **Primary ballot vacancy.** No candidate filed to run in the primary election. A caucus must be held or, if authorized by the county party, a county chair or central committee may make an appointment to fill a local candidate vacancy not later than noon (prevailing local time), June 30 before a municipal, special, or general election. The meeting of the county committee officers (chair, vice chair, treasurer, and secretary) for purposes of filling a ballot vacancy is not considered a "caucus" for purposes of sending a call of caucus to county committee officers or filing a copy of the call of caucus with the circuit court clerk prior to filling the ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-1-6; IC 3-13-1-9)
2) **Early ballot vacancy up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15.** A candidate nominated in the primary election or at a party's convention may withdraw for any reason up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a municipal, special, or general election. (IC 3-13-1) A caucus must be held or, if authorized by the county party, a county chair or central committee may make an appointment to fill a local candidacy vacancy not later than thirty (30) days after the occurrence of the vacancy.
3) **Early ballot vacancy after noon (prevailing local time), July 15** (**but before the thirtieth day before a municipal, special, or general election.** A candidate may withdraw, but only for specific reasons outlined in the section below. (IC 3-13-1-7(b)) A caucus must be held not later than thirty (30) days after the occurrence of the vacancy.
4) **Late ballot vacancy.** For specific reasons outlined below, a late ballot vacancy occurs after the thirty-first day before a municipal, general, or special election. In most cases, the county chairperson may make an appointment to fill. The county election board may or may not be required by state law to make changes to the ballot.

Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

Generally, an early candidate vacancy occurs before the thirtieth day before a general, special, or municipal election. (IC 3-13-1-1) State law dictates how these early ballot vacancies are to be filled:

- U.S. Senate early candidate vacancies are filled by the state central committee (IC 3-13-1-3)
- U.S. Representative early candidate vacancies are filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons (IC 3-13-1-4)
- Statewide early candidate vacancies are filled by the state central committee (IC 3-13-1-3)
- State Legislative early candidate vacancies are filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons (IC 3-13-1-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- Early ballot vacancies for local office (county, city, township, and town) and circuit court judge or prosecuting attorney candidate representing only a circuit contained entirely in one county may be filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons or may be filled by direct appointment by the county chair or county central committee if authorized by the county party membership. (IC 3-13-1-6)
- Early ballot vacancies for circuit court judge and prosecuting attorney in a circuit containing more than one county must be filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons. (IC 3-13-1-6(c))

As noted above, timing is an important consideration as to how a candidate vacancy may be filled. Should no major party candidate run for an office in a primary election, then the vacancy must be filled not later than noon (prevailing local time), June 30, before a municipal, special, or general election. If a major party candidate nominated at the primary election or a major party or Libertarian candidate nominated at convention no longer wishes to run in the November election, then noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before the election is a critical date.

A candidate nominated at the primary election or at the noted convention may withdraw for any reason up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15. The early ballot vacancy must then be filled no later than thirty days after the vacancy occurred. After noon (prevailing local time), July 15, and up to the thirty-first day before the special, municipal, or general election, a candidate nominated at the primary election or at convention may withdraw for only these reasons (IC 3-8-7-28):

1) Death of the candidate
2) Candidate moves out of the election district
3) Disqualification of a candidate under IC 3-8-1-5 (covered in a section below)
4) Court order issued under IC 3-8-7-29(d)

If one of the above circumstances apply to a candidate, then the early ballot vacancy may be filled within thirty (30) days of the vacancy occurring. (IC 3-13-1, generally)

To withdraw, a candidate must complete the general election candidate withdrawal form (CAN-24). Candidates for local office except some judicial candidates, including prosecuting attorneys, file the document with the county clerk; federal, statewide, state legislative candidates and certain judicial candidates, including prosecuting attorneys, file with the Indiana Election Division. It is recommend that the county clerk or election division notify the county or state party chair about the candidate withdrawal.

Please note: if a candidate dies, there is no requirement for the county clerk to notify the state or county party chair of the ballot vacancy. (This is different from the written notice requirement to fill an elected office vacancy.)

Late ballot vacancies are covered later in this *Manual*. The Libertarian Party and other minor parties can also fill candidate vacancies. (IC 3-8-6-17, 3-13-1-20 and 3-13-2-12) The Libertarian Party must inform the appropriate entity about its intent to fill ballot vacancies where no candidate was nominated at its state or county convention. For federal, state, state legislative, judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, the written notice of intent to fill candidate vacancies must be filed with the Indiana Election Division and include the offices that the Libertarian Party intends to fill. For local offices, the Libertarian Party must file written notice with the appropriate county clerk and include the offices the party intends to fill. The state committee of the Libertarian Party may then fill their ballot vacancies not later than noon, June 30, and file the CAN-22 form with the appropriate entity not later than noon, July 3 (In 2020 this date is moved to July 6, 2020, due to observance of a state holiday). (IC 3-13-1-20)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Caucus Procedures for an Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancy

Different caucus procedures are used to fill an early ballot vacancy *versus* a late ballot vacancy *versus* an elected office vacancy. Please take time to review this *Manual* and Indiana law to understand those differences. Late ballot vacancies and elected office vacancies are covered later in this *Manual*.

Notice of Caucus:

For caucuses conducted to fill an early ballot vacancy, the chair of the caucus has a responsibility to send written notice (CAN-30) by first-class mail to eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons at least ten (10) days before the date of the caucus. When filling an early ballot vacancy for local offices (except for circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge and prosecuting attorneys), a copy of the caucus notice (CAN-30) must also be filed with the clerk by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days before the date of the caucus. For state legislative candidates, circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judicial candidates, and prosecuting attorney candidates, the notice is to be filed by noon (Indianapolis time), ten (10) days before the date of the caucus with the Indiana Election Division.

Candidate Filing Requirements for Caucus:

For caucuses to fill a local candidate ballot vacancy, the candidate has a responsibility to file with the chair of the caucus AND the county clerk a declaration of candidacy (CAN-31) no later than 72-hours before the date of the caucus. If the individual is selected to fill the local candidate ballot vacancy, the statement of economic interest (CAN-12) must be filed with the certificate of candidate selection (CAN-29). (IC 3-8-9-5(1)(F)) However, it may prevent problems for a candidate if the CAN-12 is filed along with the declaration of candidacy.

For state legislative candidates, circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judicial candidates, and prosecuting attorney candidates, a receipt showing that a statement of economic interests was filed with the appropriate agency and the declaration of candidacy (CAN-31) must be filed with the Indiana Election Division no later than 72-hours before the caucus. The paperwork must be filed in both places for the individual to be a qualified candidate for the caucus to consider.

Caucus Procedures:

The chair of the caucus will determine if a precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus based on the standards outlined in state law. Essentially, if a precinct committeeman or committeeperson was elected and the precinct they represent is part of the election district, then the elected precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus. If the precinct committeeman or committeeperson was appointed, then the appointed precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus if the precinct they represent is in the election district and the individual was appointed at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred.

Generally, a vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson is **not** eligible to vote in a caucus to fill an early ballot vacancy, late ballot vacancy, or elected office vacancy. However, the precinct committeeman or committeeperson may appoint their vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson to serve as their proxy for the caucus if certain conditions are met. It's important to note that the vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson serving with an elected precinct committeeman or committeeperson must have been appointed to the position at least five (5) days before the caucus. The vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson of an appointed precinct committeeman or committeeperson must have been appointed to the position at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State law does specify members of the caucus must establish caucus rules, and with few exceptions, caucus rules are not governed by state law. Exceptions include:

- Chair may break tie; and
- Secret ballot is required unless there is only one candidate.

After the caucus, the chair must file the selected candidate's declaration of candidacy, statement of economic interests, and the certificate of the selection (CAN-28 for state legislative office; CAN-29 for local office) no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 3, (in 2020 this deadline is moved to July 6, 2020, due to observance of a state holiday) for early ballot vacancies because no candidate ran in the primary, or noon (prevailing local time), three (3) days (excluding Saturday and Sunday) after the caucus is held or appointment is made for other early ballot vacancies. (IC 3-13-1-15) Paperwork to fill early local candidate vacancies are filed with the county clerk; paperwork to fill state legislative candidates and circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge or prosecuting attorney ballot vacancies are filed with the Indiana Election Division.

Direct Appointment of Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

This section only applies to early ballot vacancies for <u>local</u> offices; it does not apply to state legislative early ballot vacancies. The county chairman or county party central committee may be authorized to appoint a person to fill a local candidate ballot vacancy (that is, countywide, city, town, or township local offices). (IC 3-13-1-6) To fill a ballot vacancy by direct appointment, the county committee (meaning a majority of the precinct committeemen or committeepersons and vice-committeemen or committeepersons of the county) must pass a resolution to give the county chair or central committee this authority.

If direct appointment authority is given, then a declaration of candidacy or statement of economic interests does not need to be filed with the county clerk or party chair before the appointment is made. The chair also does not need to notify eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons or file notice of the caucus with the county clerk. However, the appointment must be made on or before the deadline date for the type of vacancy.

After making the appointment, the chair must file with the county clerk the candidate's declaration of candidacy (CAN-31), statement of economic interests (CAN-12), notice of selection (CAN-29), and a copy of the party's meeting minutes noting the direct appointment authority or resolution passed by the county party.

Vacancies in state legislative and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, in a judicial circuit that contains more than one county must be filled through a caucus; state law does not authorize a county party or state party chair to fill these vacancies by direct appointment.

Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

A late ballot vacancy (IC 3-13-2-1) occurs after the thirty-first before a general, municipal or special election for a candidate vacancy that exists due to the:

- Death of the political party's candidate; or
- Withdrawal of a candidate who has moved from the election district; or
- Disqualification of a candidate under IC 3-8-1-5 (that is, a state or local candidate convicted of a felony); or
- Issuance of a court order under IC 3-8-7-29(d).

For local office candidate vacancies and most judicial officer and prosecuting attorney vacancies, the county chair shall appoint a person to fill a late ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-2-5) Statewide, state legislative, and federal offices follow slightly different procedures. (IC 3-13-2-2; IC 3-13-2-3; IC 3-13-2-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After the vacancy is filled, a declaration of candidacy (CAN-31), a certification of selection (CAN-35), and statement of economic interest must be immediately filed with the county clerk, if person is filling a local office vacancy, or election division, if filling a federal, state, state legislative, or judicial office vacancy. (IC 3-13-2-8)

A candidate filling a late ballot vacancy may not always have their name printed on the ballot. Please refer to the "Ballot Information" of this *Manual*.

Elected Office Vacancies

This section does not apply to a vacancy created when no major party candidate filed to run for office in a primary election or when a candidate withdrew their name from consideration before a special, general, or municipal election. Please see "Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies" or "Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies" for more information.

Should an elected officeholder resign, die, or be disqualified, state law allows a vacancy in an elected office to be filled. An "elected office" is a federal office, state office, legislative office, school board office, or local office, but not a political party office (such as precinct committeeman and state convention delegate). (IC 3-5-2-17) State political parties are responsible for adopting rules to address vacancies in political party offices and those questions are best directed to their offices.

Please note: elected office vacancies in federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, may be handled differently than elected office vacancies for local office. See IC 3-13-3 (vacancies in federal office); IC 3-13-4 (vacancies in state offices); IC 3-13-5 (vacancies in state legislative offices); and IC 3-13-6 (vacancies in county judicial and circuit offices, including prosecuting attorney and county clerk) for more detail.

Elected Officeholder Resignation

An office holder may resign from office by filing a written letter of resignation with the appropriate officer listed below. (IC 5-8-3.5-1) **In some cases, it may be necessary for a person to file a copy of the resignation with MORE THAN ONE OFFICE OR PERSON.** Political party chairmen or chairpersons should also be notified in writing by the resigning official as courtesy.

OFFICE	WHERE TO FILE RESIGNATION
Governor, Lieutenant Governor	Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Principal Secretary of the Senate
State Senate	President Pro Tempore of the Senate
State Representative	Speaker of the House of Representatives
All officers commissioned by the governor (state officers, judges, prosecuting attorneys, circuit court clerk, county auditor, county coroner, county recorder, county sheriff, county surveyor, county treasurer)	Governor
All other officers of a political subdivision (This includes all county, city, town, township, school board members, other local elected officials)	Circuit Court Clerk of the county in which the largest percentage of population of the political subdivision resides

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person or an entity that receives notice of a resignation and does not have the power to fill the vacancy must, within 72 hours after receiving the resignation, give notice of the vacancy to the person or entity that has the power to fill the vacancy or call a caucus. See "Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy" below.

Unless the resignation specifies a different time or date, the resignation takes effect when filed with the first office or person required to receive the resignation. (IC 5-8-4-4; IC 5-8-4-5; IC 5-8-4-6) A person submitting a letter of resignation may not withdraw, rescind, annul or amend the resignation without the consent of the officer or person(s) having the power to fill a vacancy for the office being resigned. (IC 5-8-4-1)

If a resignation has been filed with the appropriate person or office by a person elected or selected as a major party candidate, the political party can begin the process of filling the vacant office EVEN IF THE RESIGNATION HAS NOT TAKEN EFFECT YET. (IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-11-3) If the party fills the vacancy before the resignation takes effect, the individual selected fills the office without a "gap" following the effective date of the resignation.

Further, the state political party chair for state legislative office vacancies, or the county chair for local office vacancies, may give notice of a caucus to fill a vacancy prior to the date a vacancy occurs if the vacancy is the result of an officeholder taking a leave of absence for military duty and the officeholder taking the leave has filed the notice required by state law. (IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-11-3)

If the person or entity (circuit court clerk, for example) that receives the notice of a resignation fails to provide timely notice of the resignation to the person or entity with the power to take action to fill the vacancy (county chair, for example), then the person or entity with the power to fill the vacancy or call that caucus may fill the vacancy or call the caucus without receipt of the notice.

However, if the circuit court clerk provides notice of the resignation to the person or entity with the power to take action to fill the vacancy more than three (3) days after the circuit court clerk receives the notice of resignation, then the person or entity may fill the vacancy or call the caucus not later than thirty (30) days after receiving the notice from the circuit court clerk. This would permit a county party chair to fill a local office vacancy if the clerk received a resignation and failed to provide notice of the vacancy to the county chair or provides the notice of the vacancy later than required under Indiana law. (IC 3-13-11-3)

Death of an Officeholder

State law (IC 5-8-6) sets forth specific procedures requiring written notice of the death of an officeholder to be given to the authority that has the power to fill the resulting vacancy. The person who certifies the death of an officeholder shall state the information that causes the person to believe the officeholder has died; and certify, under the penalties for perjury, that to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, the information stated is true. (IC 5-8-6-3)

The certification must be filed with the following:

- The governor in the case of the death of a person who holds state office or a person who is a judge of a circuit, superior, probate, or city court and the governor shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, fill the vacancy as provided by law.
- The secretary of state in case of the death of a person who holds a legislative office and the secretary of state shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, give notice of the death to the state chairman of the political party that elected or selected the deceased individual within 72 hours after the secretary of state determines that he or she is reasonably satisfied that the information is true.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- The circuit court clerk of the county in which the officeholder resided in the case of the person who holds a county, city, town, township, or school corporation office. The circuit court clerk shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, give the notice to either:
    - the person who must give notice of any meeting or caucus required to fill the vacancy caused by the death; or
    - the person or entity who has the power to fill the vacancy if no political party caucus is required.

The circuit court clerk must give the required notice within seventy-two (72) hours after the clerk is reasonably satisfied that the information is true. For officeholders elected or selected as major party candidates, notice is sent to the county chairman. For officeholders elected or selected as independent or minor party candidates, notice is sent to the body required to fill the vacancy. (See IC 3-13-3 through IC 3-13-10, generally) For example, in the case of an independent officeholder, it the entity with the power to fill the vacancy is the county commissioners or county council, then the circuit court clerk shall forward the notice to the county auditor.

An elected office vacancy resulting from death of the office holder may not be filled until the notice is filed with the person who has the power to fill the vacancy or the person who must give notice of the caucus to fill the vacancy. The period in which to fill a vacancy by caucus does not begin until the person who must give notice of the caucus or notice of the meeting receives the notice of death.

If an officeholder is removed by operation of law for conviction of a felony, a procedure to document that removal and to begin the vacancy filling process is established. The court hearing the case must file a certified copy of the sentencing order with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions. If the person's conviction is reversed, vacated or set aside, and the officer's term has not expired, the court must file a certified copy of the order reversing, vacating or setting aside the conviction with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the court's order must also give notice to the person who was selected to fill the vacancy before the court order was issued.

A court may include in a sentencing order for the conviction of certain misdemeanors described in IC 35-44-1 (bribery, conflict of interest and official misconduct) that the convicted person is incapable of holding a public office of trust or profit (IC 35-50-5-1.1). If the court includes such a provision in a sentencing order and it results in a vacancy in office, the court must file a certified copy of the sentencing order with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions.

Whenever a court enters a judgment removing an individual from public office the court must file a certified copy of its judgment with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions. (Citations: IC 3-13-4-3; IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-5-2; IC 3-13-6-1; IC 3-13-7-2; IC 3-13-7-3; IC 3-13-8-3; IC 3-13-8-4; IC 3-13-8-5; IC 3-13-8-6; IC 3-13-8-7; IC 3-13-8-8; IC 3-13-8-9; IC 3-13-8-10; IC 3-13-9-2; IC 3-13-9-3; IC 3-13-9-4; IC 3-13-10-2; IC 3-13-10-3; IC 3-13-10-4; IC 3-13-10-5; IC 3-13-11-3; IC 3-13-11-3.5; IC 5-8-1-37; IC 5-8-5-1; IC 5-8-5-3; IC 5-8-5-4; IC 5-8-6; IC 20-3-11-3.1; IC 20-5-3-3.5; IC 20-25-3-4; IC 20-26-4-4.5; IC 34-17-3-2; IC 35-50-5-1.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disqualification as a Candidate or Officeholder

An individual can be disqualified as a candidate or removed from office if the individual becomes **ineligible to become a candidate or hold an office because of failing to comply with a specific requirement under state law.** For example, IC 3-8-1-5 disqualifies a person from assuming or being a candidate for elected office (other than a federal office) if the person:

1) gave or offered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure the person's election;
2) entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony;
3) was convicted of a felony under IC 35-50-2-1;
4) has been removed as a judge or prosecuting attorney by the Indiana Supreme Court and seeks to be a candidate for the same office; or
5) is subject to the Hatch Act or Little Hatch Act, and would violate these federal statutes by being a candidate for federal office.

If a person is a voter of the election district a candidate seeks to represent, or a county chair of a major political party where the election district is located, and believes that a candidate is not eligible to be on the ballot, then the voter may file a sworn statement (CAN-1), with the Indiana Election Division (for federal, statewide, state legislative, judicial candidates and candidates for prosecuting attorney) or with the county election board (for all other candidates for local and school board office). The sworn statement must set forth the facts known to the voter as to why the candidate is ineligible. The Indiana Election Commission or the county election board must then conduct a hearing to determine if the candidate is ineligible.

With regard to officeholders, IC 5-8-3-1 prohibits anyone from serving as a public officer in Indiana (not a federal office) who has been ***convicted*** of:

1) evading the Selective Service Act of the United States;
2) engaging in any conspiracy or attempt to defraud the United States government;
3) any seditious utterances in violation of any of the laws of the United States; and
4) any other crime against the laws of the United States where the sentence imposed exceeds six (6) months.

Other statutes disqualify a person from holding office if the individual has been convicted of a felony (IC 5-8-1-38), is habitually intoxicated (IC 5-8-2-1), or fails to reside in the election district that the person represents. (IC 36-2-3-5, for example)

A public officer convicted of a felony while in office is removed from office by operation of law when the conviction of the person for the felony is publicly announced by a jury or the court. (IC 5-8-1-38) In other cases, if an elected official does not meet these requirements**, then an interested person can file a lawsuit in court to have the official removed. The court must decide whether the complaints made by the interested person are true, and whether or not the official should be removed from office.** A county council, city council and town council can also remove a county commissioner or city or town council member from office in certain cases. (IC 5-8-5; IC 36-2-2-5; IC 36-4-6-6)

A court may expunge records concerning minor Level 6 (formerly Class D) felony convictions, and some more serious felony convictions, under certain circumstances. If an expungement petition is granted, the civil rights of a person whose conviction has been expunged are restored, including the right to hold public office.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Democratic or Republican Officeholder

To determine which statutes apply to filling a vacated office, the first determination to be made is whether the elected officeholder vacating the office was elected as a Democrat or Republican. If a local elected office holder was elected as a member of either the Democratic or Republican Party, or was selected by the Democratic or Republican Party to fill an earlier vacancy in the office, then Indiana Code 3-13-11 applies. IC 3-13-11 outlines the procedures for calling a caucus of precinct committeemen to fill a vacant elected office.

The chair of the caucus must send a notice to all eligible people who can participate in the caucus at least ten (10) days before the caucus. There is no state-prescribed form for the notice of caucus to fill an elected office vacancy. However, the written notice must be sent via first class mail and state the name of the chair of the caucus, the purpose of the meeting, and the date, time, and location of the caucus. (IC 3-13-11-4)

An *elected* precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in the caucus regardless of when the vacancy occurred. An *appointed* precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in a caucus to fill an elected office if the appointed precinct committeeman had served as a committeeman thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred. (IC 3-13-11-5)

Generally, a vice-committeeman is **not** eligible to vote in a caucus unless serving as proxy for their committeeperson. In order to qualify to be a proxy for an appointed precinct committeeperson, a vice committeeman must be appointed to the position at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred. A vice committeeman of an elected committeeman is eligible to serve as proxy if vice committeeman was appointed at least five (5) days before the caucus. (IC 3-13-11-9)

Candidates must submit a declaration of candidacy (CEB-5) not later than 72 hours before the caucus is to be held. At the caucus, members must adopt rules of the caucus. State law does not provide much direction for these rules other than the following:

1) The chair of the caucus may break all ties;
2) A majority vote of those voting for a candidate is required to select a candidate; and
3) Voting for a candidate shall be done by secret ballot if there is more than one candidate.

After the caucus has filled the vacancy for a local office (that is, county, city, town, or township office), the chair must file with the county clerk a “certificate of appointment to fill a local elected office by precinct committeeman caucus” (CEB-4) no later than noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days after the caucus is held. While a statement of economic interests (CAN-12) does not need to be filed with the CEB-4 certificate, new office holders should be reminded the CAN-12 document must be filed no later than 60-days after assuming office.

Caucus Exception: If only one (1) precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in the caucus to fill a local office vacancy (IC 3-13-11-5(c)) or if the members attending a caucus do not constitute a quorum (IC 3-13-11-8(b)), a chairman may make a direct appointment to fill an elected office vacancy. The chair must file a “certificate of appointment to fill a local elected office by a county chairman of a major political party” (CEB-3) no later than noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days after the appointment is made.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Libertarian, Independent, or Minor Party Candidate

If the elected officeholder was **not** elected as a Democrat or Republican, refer to the appropriate chapter in IC 3-13. IC 3-13-7 pertains to county office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican. IC 3-13-8 applies to city office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican. IC 3-13-9 applies to town office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican. IC 3-13-10 applies to township office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican. These chapters also apply if the vacating officer was not "selected" to fill an earlier vacancy by a party caucus.

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a School Board Member

In Indiana, state law defines two kinds of school corporations: metropolitan school district or community school corporation. A community school corporation is the more common configuration, though it's best to confirm as the way a vacancy is filled differs. Should an elected or appointed school board member resign or die, the resignation or notice of death should be sent to the county clerk, who will then notify the school board of the vacancy. (IC 5-8-3.5-1; IC 5-8-6)

School Board Vacancy in a Metropolitan School District: If a vacancy on a school board occurs for any reason, including an insufficient number of petitions for candidates being filed, and regardless of whether the vacating member was elected or appointed, the remaining members of the board, whether or not a majority of the board, shall by a majority vote fill the vacancy by:

1) Appointing a person from the board member district from which the person who vacated the board was elected; or
2) If the person was appointed, appointing a person from the board member district from which the last elected predecessor of the person was elected.

If a majority of the remaining members of the board are unable to agree or the board fails to act within thirty (30) days after a vacancy occurs, the judge of the circuit court in the county where the majority of registered voters of the metropolitan school district reside shall make the appointment. (IC 20-23-7-8.1(h))

Further, at a general election held on the earlier of:

1) More than sixty (60) days after an elected board member vacates membership on the board; or
2) Immediately before the end of the term for which the vacating member was elected;

a successor to a board member appointed under IC 20-23-7-8.1(h) shall be elected. Unless the successor takes office at the end of the term of the vacating member, the member shall serve only for the balance of the vacating member's term.

In an election for a successor board member to fill a vacancy for a two (2) year balance of a term, candidates for board membership need not file for or with reference to the vacancy. However, as required by IC 3-11-2, candidates for at-large seats must be distinguished on the ballot from candidates for district seats. If there is more than one (1) at-large seat on the ballot due to this vacancy, the elected candidate who receives the fewest votes at the election at which the successor is elected shall serve for a two (2) year term. (IC 20-23-7-8.1(i))

School Board Vacancy in a Community School Corporation: A vacancy on the governing body shall be filled by the governing body as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs. A member chosen by the governing body to fill a vacancy holds office for the remainder of the term. (IC 20-23-4-35(d))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Acting Officeholder During Vacancy

State law specifies who serves as the acting officeholder until the vacancy is filled using these procedures. If a circuit, county, city, town, or township office (other than judge or township board member) has a chief deputy employee, that employee temporarily assumes the duties of the office after taking the required oath. (IC 3-13-11-12; IC 5-4-1-1) If there is no chief deputy employee in a local government office (or that person declines or is ineligible to serve), then the office is temporarily filled by another officer designated by state law, or individual appointed to fill that office on a temporary basis. See IC 3-13-11-13 through 3-13-11-17 for details depending on the type of office vacancy involved.

Recall and Impeachment

A **"recall"** refers to a special election held to decide if an elected official should be removed from office before the date that the official's term is scheduled to end**. Indiana does not allow for recall elections.** Although some other states do permit recall elections, the Indiana General Assembly has not enacted legislation to permit recall elections.

"Impeachment" is the removal of a person from office by the state legislature or a circuit court for committing a crime. (IC 5-8-1) An official cannot be impeached for making an unpopular or an unwise decision according to popular opinion.

Oaths of Office

The Indiana Constitution provides that every person elected or appointed to an office under the Constitution must take an oath before assuming his or her duties. A written oath of office is to be filed with the appropriate agency (IC 5-4-1-2), and certain offices must file the oath no later than thirty (30) days after assuming office. (IC 5-4-1-1.2) Oaths for local office are to be filed with the county election board; oaths for judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and statewide office holders file with the Indiana Election Division. Members of the Indiana General Assembly are sworn-in on Organization Day (usually two weeks following each general election), and the oath is recorded in the journals of the respective Houses for that day's session. Federal officeholders take an oath of office as established by federal law.

IC 33-42-9-7 states that any of the following officials can administer an oath:

> The Secretary of State of Indiana, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, Official Court Reporters, Justices and Judges of an Indiana court, Judges of United States District Courts and their commissioners (in the court's jurisdiction), County Auditors, Mayors, City Clerks, City or Town Clerk-Treasurers, township trustees, Circuit Court Clerks and Master Commissioners, (in their respective counties, cities, towns and townships), State Senators and State Representatives (anywhere within Indiana), and the adjutant general of the Indiana National Guard, specific active duty members, reserve duty members, or civilian employees of the Indiana National Guard, for any purpose related to the service of an active or reserve duty member of the Indiana National Guard.

A member of the Indiana Election Commission, a co-director of the election division, or an employee of the election division may also administer oaths. (IC 33-42-9-7(11). Prosecuting attorneys and their deputies can also administer oaths. (IC 33-39-2-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Except for school board members, there is no specific form for the oath set forth in state statute though the Indiana Election Division has forms available. However, the following form should be sufficient in most situations:

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the State of Indiana and the Constitution of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of *(name of the office),* according to law.

_____
Signature of Officeholder

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on this _____day of _____, 20_____:

_____ _____
Signature of Person Administering Oath | Printed Name of Person Administering Oath

NOTES: The person administering the oath must give the person taking the oath a copy of the oath. (IC 5-4-1-2) A notary public or an official authorized to administer oaths may also be required to add documentation indicating their county of residence and when their term of office or commission expires.

The special form of the oath for school board members can be found at IC 20-26-4-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAMPAIGN FINANCE ISSUES

Nearly all candidates for elected office are responsible for the establishment of a principal candidate's committee and periodic financial disclosure reports throughout an election year. Indiana Code 3-9 pertains to the administration of the campaign finance laws, and IC 3-9-1-1 states that the campaign finance laws apply to all candidates' committees, regular party committees, political action committees and legislative caucus committees.

There are a few entities that ARE NOT required to organize a campaign finance committee and file reports with either the Indiana Election Division or individual county election boards. Those exceptions are:

- Candidates for local offices for which the annual compensation is less than $5,000, and who do not receive more than $500 in contributions or spend more than $500 campaigning for the office;
- Candidates for school board offices, unless the candidate receives more than $500 in contributions or spends more than $500 campaigning for the office;
- Candidates for election for precinct committeeman or delegate to a state convention;
- Auxiliary party organizations as defined by IC 3-5-2-2.5; and
- Candidates for federal office (U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives), who are subject to federal law and file with the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

This *Manual* broadly covers campaign finance issues. For more detailed analysis, please review the current version of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* or the Indiana Campaign Finance Act (IC 3-9).

Committee Types

In Indiana, there are three types of campaign finance committees: candidate, regular party, and political action. A candidate's committee files the (CFA-1) statement of organization; a regular party committee files the (CFA-3) statement of organization; and a political action committee (PAC) files the (CFA-2) statement of organization to establish their campaign finance committee. The location – county clerk's office or election division – where the forms and campaign finance reports are to be filed are noted below.

Candidate's Committee

Announcements that a person is running for a specific state or local office do not automatically make the individual a candidate for the purposes of the Indiana Campaign Finance Act! Rather, an individual becomes a "candidate" for that purpose when the individual, the candidate's committee, or a person acting with the consent of the individual raises or spends money toward campaigning for the office or, in most cases, files a declaration of candidacy for their name to appear on the ballot. The salary for the elected office also is a factor in determining when a candidate's committee must be established.

In a year where the office is **not** on the ballot, a candidate running for an office paying more than $5,000 is required to file a (CFA-1) and open their campaign committee when the committee receives more than $100 in contributions or makes more than $100 in expenditures.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a year where the office is **on** the ballot, the candidate running for an office paying more than $5,000 must file a (CFA-1) by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the committee receives more than $100 in contributions or makes more than $100 in expenditures, or noon (prevailing local time), seven (7) days after the candidate filing deadline, whichever occurs first. This requirement applies even if the candidate does not intend to raise or spend $100 toward running for office! Should a candidate running for an office paying at least a $5,000 salary fail to open a campaign finance committee, the county election board must administratively open a candidate committee naming the candidate the chair and treasurer of the committee. A candidate's committee opened by administrative action is still subject to the campaign finance deadlines and any enforcement action taken by the county election board for delinquent or defective reports.

A candidate running for an office paying less than $5,000 or school board must open a candidate's committee when the committee receives more than $500 in contributions or makes more than $500 in expenditures. These two categories of candidates are not required to open a committee after filing a declaration of candidacy; rather, the $500 threshold amount serves as the trigger to open a committee regardless if the office is on the ballot or not.

Please do not confuse opening a campaign finance committee with filing a declaration of candidacy! Opening a candidate's committee means an individual is planning to raise or spend money toward running for an office or has already met the threshold dollar amount to open a committee. Filing a statement of organization (CFA-1) does not place a person's name on the ballot; instead, a declaration of candidacy must be filed when candidate filing opens. See "Candidates & Office Holders" section of this *Manual* for more information.

As noted above, a candidate who raises or spends more than the threshold amount is required to open a campaign finance committee. This is true even if the office the person desires to be a candidate is not on the ballot during that calendar year. For example, Sally raises $150 toward running for city dogcatcher in 2018, but the office isn't on the ballot until 2019. Sally must file a (CFA-1) with the county election board to open her campaign finance committee by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving the contribution. She'll need to follow the (CFA-4) schedule and file a 2018 Annual Report in January 2019, and also file her (CAN-42) declaration of candidacy so that her name is printed on the ballot should she be eligible.

Sometimes a candidate who has not decided whether to become a candidate for a specific office may "explore" a run for office and decide to raise or spend money toward the effort. When completing the (CFA-1) the candidate would mark "exploratory" and provide an explanation in the appropriate field on the form. Once the candidate files a declaration of candidacy, the (CFA-1) must be amended from "exploratory" to "principal" committee.

After a primary or general election, a defeated candidate may choose to disband a committee, but the candidate is not required to do so. However, if a candidate keeps a committee open then the committee is required to continue filing reports (at least on an annual basis every January). A candidate should carefully weigh the decision of keeping a committee open and continuing with reporting requirements or closing the committee.

Candidates on the ballot will file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* outlines those deadlines in great detail, and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely, and must be considered delinquent. (See the "Enforcement" section later in this *Manual*.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Candidate Committees: Where to File Campaign Finance Documents

Federal Office	Federal Election Commission
Statewide, state legislative	Indiana Election Division
Judicial office, including prosecuting attorney	County Election Board
Local Office (county, city, town, township) & School Board	County Election Board

Note: Candidates for judicial office file a declaration of candidacy, (CAN-2, generally), with the Indiana Election Division or Secretary of State. Circuit, Superior, or Probate court judges and prosecuting attorneys file their campaign finance documents (CFA-1, CFA-4, CFA-11) with the county election board. In the one judicial circuit where more than one county is included, a candidate for circuit court judge or prosecuting attorney files with both of the counties that make up the circuit.

Note: candidate committees for statewide office AND state legislative office must file all campaign finance reports (CFA-1, CFA-4, CFA-11) electronically at campaignfinance.in.gov. (IC 3-9-4-4) However, a signed copy of any CFA-1 statement of organization must also be filed by hand-delivery, mail, email, or fax. Local candidates do not file any reports with the Indiana Election Division or online at campaignfinance.in.gov.

These rules generally apply to all candidate committees: statewide, state legislative, judicial, including prosecuting attorney and local offices and school board. Precinct committeeman and state convention delegates are political party offices, and not subject to the Indiana Campaign Finance Act (IC 3-9). Statewide candidates follow slightly different rules, and are advised to review the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* or contact the Indiana Election Division.

Candidates for judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, may be subject to additional rules as outlined in the Code of Judicial of Conduct. Please contact the Indiana Office of Judicial Qualifications at (317) 232-4706 or visit their website – http://www.in.gov/judiciary/jud-qual/- for more information. Campaign finance rules for federal candidates are administered by the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

Regular Party Committees

Political parties may be required to open a campaign finance committee if they raise or spend $200 to advocate for the support or defeat of a candidate or public question. Regular party committees use the (CFA-3) statement of organization, and files with the county election board or election division. A county party committee that intends to support a state legislative or statewide candidate is required to open a committee with the election division. If the county party only wants to focus on local races, then the committee should file with the county election board. County party committees that want to support federal candidates should reach out to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to understand their rules or regulations.

Political parties may have district committees, and if so, district committees would file campaign finance documents with the election division. State party committees file with the election division.

Regular party committees will file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The Indiana Campaign Finance Manual outlines those deadlines in great detail, and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely, and must be considered delinquent. (See the “Enforcement” section later

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

in this *Manual*.)

Political Action Committees

Political action committees may be required to open a campaign finance committee if they raise or spend $100 to advocate for the support or defeat of a candidate or public question. PACs use the (CFA-2) statement of organization, and it is filed with the county election board or election division. A PAC that intends to support a state legislative or statewide candidate or statewide public question is required to open a committee with the election division. If the PAC only wants to focus on local races, then the committee must file with the county election board. Political action committees that want to support federal candidates should reach out to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to understand their rules or regulations.

PACs file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* outlines those deadlines in great detail, and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely, and must be considered delinquent. (See the "Enforcement" section later in this *Manual*.)

Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee

A campaign finance committee must take certain steps to close a committee, namely a zero cash-on-hand balance and have no outstanding debts or loans. A committee may disband (close) by submitting a final report of receipts and expenditures (CFA-4) with the election division or county election board. **It is imperative the "Final/Disbands" box be checked on the summary page of the report.** If the box is not marked, then the committee remains open, even if the committee filed a report with a zero cash on-hand balance. An open committee will be required to file (CFA-4) reports, as required by the type of committee that was opened, until the committee is officially disbanded.

A special "final" report isn't always warranted. Committees may mark the "Final/Disbands" box on the CFA-4 summary sheet and also mark "Annual Report," for example. By marking both boxes, the committee is communicating to election officials that it is filing its annual report, which also serves as the final report.

If there are surplus funds, the committee may transfer the funds before disbanding to one or any combination of the following:

1) one or more regular party committees;
2) one or more candidate's committees;
3) the Election Division;
4) an organization exempt from Federal income taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code; and/or
5) contributors to the committee (on a pro rata basis). (IC 3-9-1-12)

The funds may also be used to:

- defray any expense reasonably related to the candidate or committee's campaign for office;
- continuing political activity, or activity related to service in an elected office; and/or
- to make an expenditure to any political party committee or another candidate's committee. (IC 3-9-3-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A dissolution and transfer of funds does not relieve the committee or its members from civil or criminal liability. (IC 3-9-1-12(g)).**On occasion, a candidate's committee or political action committee will cease to exist without filing the required final report. If this occurs, the county election board can act to administratively disband the committee (rather than continue to send delinquency notices and assess fines without any hope of collecting them).**

Under IC 3-9-1-12, no later than the last Friday in January of each year, the county election board is to review the list of open committees that file campaign finance reports with that office. If the board notes that a committee has not filed reports during the previous three years and that the committee had less than $1,000 of cash on hand, according to the last report filed, the board can begin a proceeding to formally dissolve this committee.

The board must send a notice by certified mail to the chairman and treasurer of the committee at their last known addresses. The notice must state that the board will conduct a hearing on a specific date to dissolve the committee. If the board conducts the hearing, and finds that the committee should be dissolved, then the board issues an order disbanding the committee. The board then arranges for the publication of a legal notice stating the name of the committee and the date that the committee was disbanded. The entire text of the order is not required to be published in the legal notice.

The process of administratively disbanding a committee takes some time, but can be worthwhile as a way to clean up campaign finance records maintained by the county.

Campaign Finance Administration

Each county election board or board of elections and registration must compile and maintain a listing of all campaign finance statements and reports pertaining to each candidate, committee and local public question. These statements and reports must be available to the public for inspection and copying no later than the end of the second business day following the day during which the county election officials received the filings. (IC 3-9-4-5)

The election division or county election board is required to conduct audits and field investigations from time to time with respect to reports and statements filed under the Campaign Finance Act, and with respect to an alleged failure to file a report or statement. (IC 3-6-4.2-10; IC 3-9-4-13)

County election boards are required to send notice to campaign finance committees that are delinquent (late) in filing required reports, and assess the fine required by state law. A hearing is to be conducted to allow the delinquent filer to provide facts and evidence to the election board to dispute the assessment of the fines. If it is alleged a campaign finance committee has filed a defective report, then the county election board must send notice to the committee and allow a 5-day period for an amended report to be filed. Please see the "Enforcement" section later in this guide or the Indiana Campaign Finance Manual for more details.

County election boards are often asked how a Report of Receipts and Expenditures (CFA-4) is to be completed by the committee. Please refer to the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual*, which provides information for completing the report in detail for each type of committee (candidate, regular party, PAC). Instructions for each schedule of the CFA-4 report are found on the back of each form, too.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Campaign finance reports may be delivered by hand, mail, or email. However, to receive reports via email, the appropriate office must have the capacity to do all of the following: receive email; electronically record the data and time that electronic mail is received by the office; and print out a hard copy of the report after the receipt of the email by the office. (IC 3-9-5-7) The Indiana Election Commission and each county election board must have adopted a policy to accept and receive campaign finance reports and statements by fax. (IC 3-9-5-7(d))

Campaign Finance Enforcement

Particular attention should be directed to IC 3-8-1-1.6 and IC 3-9-4-14, which details the specific duties the county election board must perform to enforce the campaign finance laws.

Civil & Criminal Penalties

The Election Commission or a county election board is required to impose a civil penalty for certain violations of the Campaign Finance Act, including delinquent reports and statements of organization, unless the Commission or county election board members agree unanimously to reduce or waive the civil penalty because imposing the penalty would be "unjust under the circumstances." (IC 3-9-4-19)

The Commission or county election board may impose a civil penalty upon a person for the following:

1) Failing to file a report required under the Act with the Election Division or county election board. (IC 3-9-4-16(c); IC 3-9-4-17(c))

2) Failing to file a statement of organization required under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(c); IC 3-9-4-17(c))

3) If a committee or a member of the committee disburses or expends money or other property for any political purpose before the money or other property has passed through the hands of the treasurer of the committee. (IC 3-9-1-20)

4) Making a contribution other than to a committee subject to the Act, or to a person authorized by law or to a committee to receive contributions on the committee's behalf. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(4); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(4))

5) Against a corporation or labor organization, for exceeding the limits on contributions under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(e); IC 3-9-4-17(e))

6) Against a corporation or labor organization that fails to designate a contribution to a political action committee to go to one or more of the subcategories under IC 3-9-2-4. (IC 3-9-4-16(g); IC 3-9-4-17(f))

7) Making a contribution in the name of another person. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(6); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(6))

8) Accepting a contribution made by one person in the name of another person. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(7); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(7))

9) When not the treasurer of a committee subject to the Act, paying any expenses of an election or a caucus unless authorized to do so by the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(8); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(8))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

10) Commingling committee funds with personal funds of an officer, a member, or an associate of the committee. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(9); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(9))

11) Wrongfully using campaign contributions in violation of the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(10); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(10))

12) Against a state legislative candidate or committee, for engaging in fundraising activities during a prohibited period. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(11))

13) Against a person who falsely represents in paid political advertising or campaign material that a candidate is or has been an officeholder. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(13); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(12))

14) Against a person who serves as treasurer of a committee in violation of a requirement set forth in any of the following state laws (IC 3-9-1-13(1) – a treasurer must be a US citizen; IC 3-9-1-13(2) – a treasurer may not be the chairman of a committee, except when authorized as a candidate under IC 3-9-1-7; IC 3-9-1-18 – a treasurer who is a candidate and serves as treasurer of another committee). (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(14); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(13))

15) Against a statewide candidate or certain political action committees which fail to comply with a requirement to file a campaign finance report or statement with the Election Division electronically. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(15))

In addition to the penalties of delinquent or defective reports, the Commission or county election board may assess civil penalties in the following instances:

1) A corporation or labor organization that exceeds the maximum contributions permitted under the Act is subject to a civil penalty of not more than three times the amount of the contribution in excess of the limit prescribed by IC 3-9-2-4, plus any investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or county election board. (IC 3-9-4-16(e); IC 3-9-4-17(e))

2) A corporation or labor organization that fails to designate a contribution to a political action committee to go to one or more of the subcategories under IC 3-9-2-4 is subject to a civil penalty of up to two times the amount of the undesignated contributions or $1,000, whichever is greater. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(g); IC 3-9-4-17(f))

3) A state legislative candidate or the candidate's committee that engages in fundraising activity during a prohibited period is subject to a civil penalty of $1,000 or two times the amount of any contribution received, whichever is greater. (IC 3-9-4-16(f))

4) A person who falsely represents in paid political advertising or campaign material that a candidate is or has been an officeholder is subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 upon unanimous vote of the entire membership of the Election Division or a county election board. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(h); IC 3-9-4-17(g))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5) A person who serves as treasurer of a committee in violation of a requirement set forth in the state laws discussed above is subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 upon unanimous vote of the entire membership of the Election Commission or a county election board. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(i); IC 3-9-4-17(h))

6) A statewide candidate's committee or political action committee subject to the electronic filing requirement with the Election Division is subject to a civil penalty equal to the costs incurred by the Election Division for the manual entry of data contained in the report or statement. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(j))

All other violations listed above are subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), plus any investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or county election board. Certain officeholders who have not satisfied previous civil penalties may also be subject to additional penalties under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-18)

All civil penalties collected are deposited in the state or county campaign finance enforcement account. The funds in these accounts may be available to supplement funds otherwise appropriated to administer the Campaign Finance Act. The funds in this account are also available, with the approval of the county council, to supplement the funds appropriated for the administration of elections in the county.

Criminal penalties relating to the Campaign Finance Act can be found in IC 3-14-1, and noted in the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual.* If the Indiana Election Commission or county election board determines that a felony or misdemeanor violation of the Campaign Finance Act may have occurred, the violation may be reported to the appropriate prosecuting attorney. The Commission or board may have the report transmitted to the grand jury of the county in which the violation was committed and present evidence concerning the violation to the grand jury. (IC 3-14-5-3) A prosecuting attorney is responsible for prosecuting criminal violations of the Act, and may file criminal charges following referral by a county election board. (IC 3-14-5-4; IC 3-6-5-32) The attorney general is authorized to bring a civil action such as a permanent or temporary injunction to prevent or stop violations of the Act. (IC 3-6-4.1-22; IC 3-6-5-32)

Delinquent & Defective Campaign Finance Filings

State law establishes the frequency by which certain candidates, regular party committees, and political action committees with an active statement of organization on file are to file a report of receipts and expenditures (CFA-4). A committee is considered active until the committee meets specific criteria to file a "final/disbands" report or is disbanded administratively. See "Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee" section below or refer to the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* for details.

The deadline for campaign finance filings is noon (prevailing local time) on the specified date, and reports must be filed with the county election board or election division by the noon deadline to be considered on time. A report received after the noon deadline is considered late and must be assessed the $50 per day fine. While a report may be sent by mail, postmarks have no bearing on the determination if a report is considered timely. An envelope containing a report that is postmarked on or before the deadline is not considered on time if the county election board or election division receives it after the deadline.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board and election division must notify delinquent filers of their duty to file a campaign finance report. A delinquency notice for a report must be given not later than thirty (30) days after the data the report was required to be filed. (IC 3-9-4-14) Should a county election board fail to send a notice of delinquency, the delinquent filer remains liable for a civil penalty in the full amount permitted by the Campaign Finance Act. (Please note, a county election board is not required by law to provide proactive notice of an impending campaign finance filing deadline, though a county election board may adopt such a policy to do so.)

In addition to providing notice to the delinquent filers, the county election board must also post a listing of delinquent filers in a public place or near the entrance to the county election board's office(s). The county election board MUST then assess civil penalties against *delinquent* filers in the amount of fifty dollars ($50) for each day that the statement or report is late, with the afternoon of the final date for filing the statement or report being calculated as the first day of the penalty. (IC 3-9-4-17(c)) Penalties accrue each calendar day with day one starting after 12:00 P.M. (noon) on deadline day; no exception is to be given for weekends or holidays. The civil penalty cannot exceed $1,000, plus other costs incurred by the county election board, such as certified mailing costs.

For a committee or organization that files a defective report, the county election board must send a notice stating that the statement or report is defective and allow the committee or organization five (5) days to correct any deficiencies. The civil penalty is $10 for each day that the report is not corrected after the expiration of the 5-day period, not to exceed a total of $100. (IC 3-9-4-19)

County election boards are allowed some discretion under Indiana law to waive or reduce the civil penalties established in Indiana law if the board finds by unanimous vote that imposition of the required penalty would be unjust under the circumstances. The suspension or waiving of all or any of the civil penalties will be made based upon evidence provided at a public meeting to which all interested parties have received adequate notification. Unless the board waives or reduces a required penalty, the board must be assess the penalty prescribed by Indiana law as noted above.

Disclaimers

An individual, organization or a committee who expends money or solicits a contribution to finance a communication that expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate must include a "disclaimer" in the communication. (IC 3-9-3-2.5)

However, the Indiana disclaimer law does not apply to:

1) Communications concerning election to a federal office (these are governed by federal law and regulations).
2) Communications about a public question.
3) Political messages on radio, television, or the Internet. (In general, state law does not regulate these media. For information about disclaimers required for state and local candidates for radio, television, or cable contact the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) at (202) 418-1440 or visit www.fcc.gov.)
4) Items where a disclaimer cannot be conveniently printed or would be impractical such as bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens, wearing apparel, water towers, skywriting, etc.
5) Committee checks and receipts only used for administrative purposes.
6) Certain communications *(direct mailings of 100 or less, similar pieces of mail, or communications by the PAC of a corporation or labor union requesting contributions from stockholders or labor union members).*
7) Disclaimer requirements do not apply to candidates for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate.
8) Disclaimer requirements do not apply to local public questions. (IC 3-9-3-2.5(a)(2))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Some examples of political materials and literature requiring disclaimers are newspaper advertisements, billboards, signs, posters, **yard signs**, *(whether homemade or commercially printed),* portable billboards, brochures, leaflets, circulars, letterheads and direct mail pieces sent to more than 100 persons. Type size and color contrast requirements are established as minimum standards for disclaimers. A 12-point type font size satisfies the size requirement for these types of disclaimers.

The color contrast requirement is met if the disclaimer is printed in black text on a white background or the degree of color contrast between the background and the text of the disclaimer is not less than the color contrast between the background and the largest text used in the communication.

Notwithstanding the above type size and contrast requirements, a disclaimer satisfies the requirements of law if the minimum type size of the disclaimer is 7-point type font size and the color of the disclaimer contrasts with the background color.

There is no specific location for the disclaimer to be printed, as long as it is legible. In mailings, the disclaimer should appear in a prominent location, but is not required to be placed on **each** page of a document. A disclaimer is not required to appear on the front or cover page of a communication if the disclaimer appears within the communication.

More information about disclaimers and enforcement matters can be found in the current version of the *Campaign Finance Manual*.

Campaign Finance Hearings

Pursuant to IC 3-9-4-17(l), proceedings of the county election board to enforce the campaign finance laws are governed by the Administrative Orders and Procedures Act. (IC 4-21.5) The county election board should provide at least five (5) days' notice to a committee of any hearing before the board. (IC 4-21.5-3-20) The notice should include a description of the time, place, and nature of the hearing. After the hearing, the county election board should issue an order reflecting the action taken by the board, including written findings that support the order. (IC 4-21.5-3-27)

The appendix of this *Manual* includes a toolkit. The kit includes samples of the following: delinquency notice, public notice, notice of hearing, administration of oath, "Finding of Fact" order, and an appointment of proxy. These forms are not prescribed by the election division, and county election boards may modify the text to best suit their needs.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER REGISTRATION

This *Manual* broadly covers voter registration issues. For more detailed analysis, please review the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or Indiana's voter registration statutes found in IC 3-7, generally.

Registering To Vote

In Indiana, a person cannot vote on Election Day unless the person is registered to vote. To register to vote in Indiana a person must be: (1) at least eighteen (18) years of age on or before the date of the general, municipal, or special election; (2) a United States citizen; and (3) a resident of the precinct for at least thirty (30) days prior to the election. (IC 3-7-13-1)

A person is only required to register once, so long as they remain a resident of the precinct and are not convicted and subsequently imprisoned for a crime in accordance with federal or state law. While voter registration is closed immediately before and after an election, the following registration deadlines are observed in Indiana: (IC 3-7-13-8)

1) Beginning December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday) after a municipal or general election.
2) Registration in the county voter registration office ends on the twenty-ninth (29) day before the primary election.
3) Registration reopens two weeks after the primary.
4) Registration in the county voter registration office ends on the twenty-ninth (29th) day before the general, municipal, or special election. However, if the 29th day falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, the voter registration deadline is extended to the following day.

If a county voter registration office receives a registration application during the "closed" registration period, the application will be retained and may be entered into SVRS. However, the application will be identified as "incomplete" in the statewide voter registration system until the application is processed after voter registration reopens, and the applicant's name will not appear on the poll list until the next election.

Voter registration prior to a municipal primary or municipal election ceases twenty-nine (29) days before the election and resumes fourteen (14) days after the election **only for those precincts where the municipal primary or municipal election is conducted.** (IC 3-7-13-10)

***NOTE:* There are special exceptions in the law for military and overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA).** A county voter registration office shall process a registration application received from an absent uniformed services (military) voter or overseas voter during the regular registration period AND until the *eighth* day before the election (IC 3-7-36-10) Some military voters and their family members may also register until noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day. (IC 3-7-36-14) See the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or *Military & Overseas Voters' Guide* for additional information.

When registering to vote in Indiana, a person does not declare any party affiliation, unlike in some other states. Registering to vote is a non-partisan function of government. Instead, a poll worker records the partisan ballot selected by the voter in the primary election (that is, Democratic or Republican), and this information becomes part of the person's voting history.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Age Requirement

A general election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in even-numbered years; a municipal election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in odd-numbered years. Therefore, a 17-year-old who will be 18 on or before the date of the general or municipal election may register and vote for candidates nominated in a primary election.

Should a special election for a local public question be held on the same date as the June primary election, then a special ballot must be created for the 17-year-old "underage" voter. While a 17-year old voter is eligible by state law to vote in the primary to nominate their preferred party candidates and elect party officials such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate (IC 3-7-13-3), they are not eligible to vote in a special election because they do not meet the age requirement. Therefore, the county's election board must print and distribute ballots or program a touch-screen voting system remove a public question from a 17-year old voter's primary election ballot.

Residency Requirement

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate or a person holding office. (IC 3-5-5) While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, or overseas.

Residence of College Student

For college students, they may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school
2) The address where they live while not attending school

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college, or during summer and winter breaks, is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. They may register at school, if they so choose. It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter solely on the basis that: 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution or; 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-5-7, IC 3-5-4.5-2)

Certain fail-safe measures may apply to voters who no longer reside at the address on their voter registration record, depending on when and where the person moved. The fail-safe measures are explained in detail in the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* and the *Indiana Election Day Handbook*. An individual meeting the requirements under the fail-safe statutes is entitled to vote a regular ballot on Election Day.

Residence of Person Committed to an Institution

An individual adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed.
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disfranchisement Due to Imprisonment

In Indiana, a registered voter who has been **convicted** of a crime **AND imprisoned following conviction** is ineligible to vote and removed from the registration rolls. An individual may not register to vote while imprisoned after being convicted of a crime. However, once an individual has been released from prison, even if on probation, parole, or home detention, they may register to vote and vote in elections. This law varies from state-to-state, which is why there is often confusion on its application. See “Disfranchisement While Imprisoned” later in this section for more details.

Voter Identification Number

Each individual applying to register to vote is ***required*** to provide a "voter identification number." This number must be the Indiana driver's license number (or, as indicated on the state voter registration form, an Indiana ID Card number) issued by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). If an individual does not have a BMV-issued driver’s license, the individual must provide the last four digits of the individual’s social security number as a voter identification number. **If the individual does not have a BMV license number or a social security number, the individual will be assigned a voter identification number by the statewide voter registration system.**

During an election, a precinct election clerk must explain the voter identification number to each voter and request that each voter provide (or update) the voter's identification number on the poll book. However, the clerk must also explain that a voter is ***not required*** to provide a voter identification number at the polls in order to vote. If a voter does give a voter’s identification number, then the county voter registration office updates the voter’s registration to include that information. (IC 3-5-2-50.1; 3-7; 3-7-13-13; IC 3-10; IC 3-11)

Address Confidentiality Program

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking, or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot (ABS-Attorney General). The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot. The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana’s public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) To a law enforcement agency, upon request and (2) As directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

How to Register To Vote in Indiana

In Indiana, a person meeting the requirements register to vote by submitting a mail-in (paper) state or federal voter registration form, by securing a driver's license or state ID card at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, interacting with another full-service agency where the individual may be receiving services, or using the online voter registration system or mobile app.

The voter registration deadline in Indiana is 29-days before a primary, municipal, general, or special election, except for certain military and overseas voters who may meet special eligibility requirements. Please read the sections below and consult the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details.

Registering to Vote with Mail-In (Paper) Form

In Indiana, individuals may register to vote using the mail-in, or paper, state or federal voter registration form. Both forms are available for download through the Election Division's website (https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/), and are to be made available at local county clerk's offices and other government offices as required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). Please note: The state law that required that voter registration forms be printed on durable card stock was repealed in 2001. Therefore, voter registration forms no longer have to be printed on card stock. (Statute repealed: IC 3-7-31-6)

It's important that an individual using a paper registration form must use the current version of the application, and the Election Division's web site will have the most recent version of the form on its website. An individual may also call the Election Division's office to confirm if the version number of the application is current. In addition, county election officials are given access to a list of state forms on or around the time the annual Election Administrator's Conference is held in December. Federal registration forms are managed by the Election Assistance Commission (www.eac.gov).

A paper registration form should be executed in ink or indelible pencil. (IC 3-7-32-2) An original signed form may be mailed or hand-delivered to the county voter registration official or the Election Division. Faxed or emailed registration forms may not be accepted as a "wet" signature is required. (IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-5-4-1.7)

It is imperative all of the required fields be completed on the form; those marked optional are not necessary to provide but including a phone number is helpful to election administrators. While overlooking some required fields will result in an incomplete registration, failing to mark "Will you by 18 before Election Day?" and "Are you a U.S. citizen?" results in a rejected application. Incomplete registration forms will be rejected before Election Day if the voter does not cure the defect on the registration. However, voter registration officials must make at least one effort to contact a voter with an incomplete registration so that the missing information can be provided. The *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* discusses incomplete registration processes in more detail, and election administrators can access training manuals and standard operating procedures through statewide voter registration system training portal.

Paper voter registration forms that are mailed and have a legible postmark date on or before the voter registration deadline must be processed by county voter registration officials. (IC 3-7-33-4(b)) This is true even if the registration form is received the day before the election! Paper voter registration forms that are mailed and have a missing or an illegible postmark date may be processed if received no later than seven (7) days after the voter registration deadline. (IC 3-7-33-4(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

On occasion, the Indiana Election Division receives voter registration forms. Forms are forwarded to the proper county voter registration official, and should be processed, even if received after the registration deadline, unless documentation is attached to note the form was not timely received. County voter registration officials who need to forward applications are encouraged to attach the envelope the form was mailed so the voter's proper county registration official can decide if a "late-arriving" form should be processed.

Finally, first-time voters in Indiana that mail-in their voter registration form who do not provide proof of residency (for example, a copy of a driver's license or utility bill with the residence address) will be asked by poll workers or other election officials for proof of residency at the time the individual votes, whether on Election Day at a polling site or when applying to vote by absentee ballot. This rule does not apply if the voter registration form is hand-delivered.

Special Procedures for Paper Forms When Conducting Voter Registration Drives or Similar Efforts

Often groups and organizations hold voter registration drives or political campaigns will go door-to-door to register voters. Indiana does not have special "registrar" requirements, so an individual or group does not need special permission to conduct voter registration drives.

Indiana voter registration forms (VRG-7, VRG-11) contain 1) a certified statement of acceptance to be completed by a person who accepts custody of the completed application before filing with a county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division and 2) a receipt to be detached and given to the applicant. The receipt and certified statement of acceptance do not apply to the federal mail-in voter registration form or the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA).

An individual who initially accepts a completed federal or state registration application from another person must submit the registration application to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receipt or the statewide voter registration deadline, whichever occurs first.

If an individual fails to submit the voter's application by this deadline, it does not make the applicant ineligible to register to vote, provided that all other registration requirements are met. Instead, the information on the individual accepting the completed application will be provided to the county election board for consideration of possible appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31.

A person with a disability who is unable to sign the registration form may ask another person to complete and sign the form on their behalf. Should this assistance be provided, the person assisting the voter must provide their name and address on the form underneath the voter's signature block.

Registering to Vote at the BMV

The National Voter Registration Act of1993 (NVRA),also known as the "motor-voter bill," requires BMV officials to offer an applicant attempting to secure an Indiana driver's license or state ID card the opportunity to register to vote. If a person registers to vote at the BMV, the information is captured at the time of the credential transaction and then forwarded electronically to the proper county voter registration official.

A county voter registration office shall process a voter registration application transmitted in electronic format from a license branch to the statewide voter registration system and is not required to receive the paper copy of the application from the license branch before approving or denying the application and mailing a notice of approval or denial to the applicant (IC 9-24-2.5-6). Refer to the current edition of the *Voter Registration Guidebook*, published by

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana Election Division, for detailed information regarding this process.

BMV staff is required by state law to ask all customers if they would like to register to vote. With the exception of credential transactions, a customer who desires to register will be handed a paper registration form to complete and submit to their county voter registration official. **BMV officials do not accept paper voter registration forms**; customers will be directed to the county voter registration officeto submit their application.

Registering to Vote at other Full Service Agencies

The NVRA requires Indiana to designate state offices that provide public assistance and services to persons with disabilities as full service voter registration agencies. If a person applies for services at any of these state agencies, the application is also considered a voter registration application, unless the person declines to register to vote or is ineligible to register. If a person registers to vote at a full service agency, then the application is forwarded to the proper county voter registration official for processing and approval.

Registering to Vote Online

An individual who is eligible to vote and possesses a current and valid Indiana driver's license or Indiana identification card may submit a voter registration application to a county voter registration office by following procedures for online voter registration. The requirement for an Indiana driver's license or state ID number only applies to the online registration system. If a person does not have an Indiana driver's license or state ID card, the person must register using a paper "mail-in" registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application) or through the BMV or other full service agency during an approved transaction, and provide the last four of their Social Security number or mark "none" and a voter ID number is created for the individual.

The secretary of state, with the consent of the election division co-directors, established a secure internet website at www.Indianavoters.com that permits individuals to submit voter registration applications, or an application for a change of name, change of address, or change of other information in the voter's existing voter registration record, along with information to establish that the individual is eligible to register online.

When an individual submits an application by using the website, the bureau of motor vehicles must compare the information submitted by the applicant with the information in the bureau's database listing the individuals who have a current and valid Indiana driver's license or identification card.

If the bureau confirms that the applicant does possess the license or identification card, the completed application and digital signature of the applicant shall be submitted by the bureau to the county voter registration office where the applicant resides, according to the information in the statewide voter registration system.

If the Bureau is unable to confirm the number entered by the applicant, the applicant will receive a warning message stating "Please review and correct all errors. There was an error validating the driver's license or state ID number you entered." An applicant will NOT be permitted to continue unless the Bureau is able to confirm the number entered belongs to the applicant.

If an individual requires assistance using the online voter registration system, the person providing the assistance should mark the "check if providing assistance to the voter" box and provide their contact information as requested.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An online voter registration application must be "signed" with an electronic signature in the manner prescribed by IC 3-7-26.7. After "signing" the online voter registration form, the applicant will see a confirmation screen that includes the time the application was submitted and a submission identification number. If the applicant provides an email address, confirmation the form was submitted will be emailed to the provide address.

An eligible individual must submit a complete application online no later than midnight, local prevailing time, 29-days before an election to be registered to vote in that election. Successfully submitting an online registration application does not mean an individual is yet registered to vote. The county voter registration office must process an online registration application in the same manner as any other voter registration application unless state law specifies otherwise.

A **mobile voter registration app** designed to allow Hoosiers to register to vote or confirm their voter registration, look up their polling place, get driving directions to their polling location, find out which candidates and public questions are on their ballot, track their absentee ballot application or provisional ballot information and contact local election officials is available. Apple users can access the application via iTunes from a mobile device or tablet by searching "Indiana Voters." Android users can access the application via their mobile app store by searching "Indiana Voters."

Voter Registration Deadlines

Except as provided in IC 3-7-36 for absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters, a person desiring to register or transfer a registration may do so at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration through the close of business on the twenty-ninth day before the election is schedule to occur. (IC 3-7-13-11) However, there are a few exceptions:

1) the online voter registration system permits a voter to register no later than midnight, twenty-days before the election;
2) mailed registration forms with a legible postmark dated on or before the statewide deadline are to be processed by county voter registration officials immediately and the voter be permitted to vote in the election (IC 3-7-33-4(b)); and
3) mailed registration forms with a missing or illegible postmark and received no later than the Monday after the statewide registration deadline are to be processed. (IC 3-7-33-4(c))

Sometimes a county voter registration official receives a registration form for a voter residing in another Indiana county. State law requires the form to be sent on an expedited basis, and it permits forwarding an optical scanned image of the voter registration form to the proper county, though the original paper form must be subsequently forwarded. The county voter registration office of the county in which the voter resides shall process the registration form and register the voter if the registration was timely received by the other county voter registration office or accepted by the bureau of motor vehicles or a voter registration agency during the registration period defined in IC 3-7-13-10, or is a registration by mail form received under IC 3-7-33-4. (IC 3-7-34-9)

Counties with registration forms timely received but processed in the period up to the election should consult IC 3-7-34-13, which describes the process to create a certificate of error if a paper poll book has already been printed or electronic poll book has been uploaded with the names of registered voters. Generating a certificate of error may be necessary depending on the timing of entry in to the statewide voter registration, the ending of the seven-day pending period, and the printing or uploading data to the poll book.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After a general or municipal (November) election, voter registration officials may begin processing registration forms on December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday). After a primary (June) election, voter registration resumes fourteen (14) days after the primary Election Day and continues until the twenty-ninth (29th) day before the general or municipal election. If the 29th day before a general or municipal election falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, the deadline for voter registration is extended to the following day. In the precincts where a special election is to be conducted, voter registration ceases the twenty-ninth day before the election and resumes the fourteenth day after the special election occurs. (IC 3-7-13-10) Special exceptions are made for certain absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters pursuant to IC 3-7-36.

For more information about processing voter registration forms, please consult the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook.*

Statewide Voter Registration System

The Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division maintain a statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to implement the requirements of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law.

In Indiana, voter registration is conducted pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). All voter registration applications (whether on federal or state forms and applications) must be processed at the county level and approved or rejected by the county voter registration office. County officials use the SVRS to maintain local voter records, though paper records and correspondence are to be retained pursuant to a records retention schedule.

The SVRS manages several data sets to aid county voter registration officials maintain and update voter information. The Indiana Department of Health and the Indiana Department of Correction make information concerning deceased voters and incarcerated individuals available to the Election Division electronically, and this information is shared with counties via SVRS hoppers. (IC 3-7-45-8; 3-7-46-4.1)

Further, the system allows county officials to track a voter's registration record status – active, inactive, or cancelled. A registration record remains in active status if the person responds to periodic mailings from state or county voter registration officials. If a voter does not respond to a voter list maintenance mailing, the voter's record is placed in inactive status. "Inactive" does not mean the individual cannot vote; instead, it's an indication to county registration officials that the person's registration record may be placed in cancelled status if the person does not vote at their registration address in any election over a two-year general election cycle. A cancelled voter may be able to vote at their registration address if certain fail-safe provisions apply. Please consult the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or *Indiana Election Day Handbook* for those details.

In addition to voter record management, the SVRS permits counties to run operational reports, manage candidate filings, file required reports to the state, and access training materials and guides.

Disfranchisement While Imprisoned

A person who has been **convicted** of a crime **AND imprisoned following conviction** is ineligible to vote while in prison and is removed from the registration rolls. IC 3-7-46-2 specifies:

> **"**A person imprisoned following conviction of a crime is disfranchised during the person's imprisonment."

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

This law prevents a person from voting or qualifying as a candidate while imprisoned after conviction of any crime. *However, a person who is imprisoned but has not been convicted (meaning a person who is imprisoned awaiting trial) is still eligible to vote or to continue serving or run for office*.

In addition, while a person may be subject to an order issued by a court, some orders are not considered "imprisonment" for purposes of this statute. More specifically, a person who is:

1) on probation;
2) on parole;
3) subject to home detention under IC 35-38-2.5; or
4) placed in a community corrections program under IC 35-38-2.6;

is eligible to register and to vote. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-13-6)

Through the statewide voter registration system, the Election Division forwards to the county voter registration offices lists of disfranchised individuals provided from the Indiana Department of Correction. Each county sheriff is also required to provide the county voter registration office with quarterly lists of disfranchised persons in the county jail. (IC 3-7-46-6; Form VRG-1) The county voter registration office must notify the person of disfranchisement by sending a notice (Form VRG-17) to the person's last known address. (IC 3-7-46-8; 3-7-46-9) After a person is released from prison, the person may apply to register to vote, even if the person is on probation, parole or performing community service. (IC 3-7-13-6)

Many of these issues are discussed in more detail in the current edition of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook*.

Voter Registration Documents as Public Records

In general, voter registration records are public records and are subject to examination and copying by the public pursuant to IC 5-14-3. Documents that are confidential and not subject to examination or copying by the public include: 1) records concerning declinations to register; 2) records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered; and 3) voter registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons. (IC 3-7-27-6) In addition, though voter registration applications do not request a full social security number, to the extent a voter registration application or record contains a full social security number the number must be redacted except for the last four digits. (IC 5-14-3-4(a)(12))

A county voter registration office shall, with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county in SVRS, act in accordance with the non-discriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board regarding providing duplicate copies of a computer disc or other similar record that contains voter registration information. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a duplicate copy in electronic form or not. If the policy does allow duplicate electronic copies then it must do so according to the non-discriminatory uniform policy. (IC 3-7-27-6(c); 5-14-3-3(g)) **The policy should be in written form in the minutes of the county election board.**

A person requesting any information out of SVRS from a county voter registration office must submit the request on State Form VRG-24. This form requires the requesting person to agree that the information will not be used to solicit merchandise, goods, services or subscriptions. The person must also agree not to sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fund-raising activities. In addition, if there is a cost for providing copies for records, the charge must be uniform to all purchasers (IC 5-14-3-8(d)).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list, report, or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the county voter registration office to create the list, report, or record. However, if a list, report, or record has been created, whether required by statute or not, it is a public record and must be provided unless it is subject to some exception under the Public Records Act. (IC 5-14-3-4)

Please see the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Record Retention

A county voter registration office receives many documents in the performance of its duties. These records must be retained for a period of time specified by the NVRA and Indiana statute. Also, a county commission on public records may have adopted a retention schedule pursuant to IC 5-15-6 that may apply to the retention and destruction of public records. However, this retention schedule could not provide for the destruction of records earlier than dates specified by federal or state statute applicable to the records in question.

The county voter registration office shall retain a voter's paper registration records associated with the address at which the voter is registered to vote until all of the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2).

For example, if a voter's registration is cancelled July 1, 2018, the voter's paper registration records associated with the voter's registration at that address may be disposed of as provided in state law and the county's retention schedule after November 7, 2020. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

It is critically important to always keep the voter registration application for any voter whose record is "active" or "inactive" until the registration is cancelled. Once cancelled for any reason (death, request for cancellation, voter list maintenance programs, imprisonment following conviction), the cancelled registration must be kept for two (2) years **after** the next general election is held after the record is canceled.

More information is found in the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* and later in this manual under "Retention of Election Records."

Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen

The county voter registration office shall provide the following voter registration information to certain county chairmen and candidates as provided by state law:

1) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the beginning of the registration period and ending sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election is to be forwarded not later than sixty (60) days before the election, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the period beginning sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election and ending twenty-nine (29) days before the election is to be forwarded daily and within forty-eight (48) hours of the data on which the report was created, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-3)

3) One (1) copy of the registered voter list prepared for the inspector of each precinct under IC 3-7-29-1 shall be furnished to the Democratic and Republican county chairmen, after the county election board receives a written request from the chairman. The copy shall be furnished to the county chairman as soon as the lists are prepared. (IC 3-7-28-4)
    a. As soon as the registered voter list is prepared, a copy shall be furnished upon written request to the county chairman of any political party that has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the next election; the committee of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot in the next election; and the county chairman of any other bona fide political party. (IC 3-7-28-5)
    b. To qualify as a bona fide political party under IC 3-7-28-5, a political party must file a certification with the clerk of the circuit court of the county that the political party is a bona fide political party together with verifiable factual representations to support the certification. (IC 3-7-28-6)

       NOTE: Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-3(f), additional copies of the registration lists for the inspectors of each precinct shall be kept open to the public for inspection and copying in the same manner as other public records under IC 5-14-3 at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration as soon as the registration lists are completed. (IC 3-7-28-7)

4) A list of voters who are mailed voter list maintenance notices under IC 3-7 to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-8)

5) Following the mailing of voter list maintenance notices and the cancellation of a voter's registration under IC 3-7, a master list of precincts showing all persons whose registrations have been cancelled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-9; IC 3-7-28-10) The master list of copies shall be prepared and furnished not later than fifteen (15) days after a voter's registration has been canceled under the voter list maintenance program. (IC 3-7-28-11)

6) A list of deceased persons whose registrations have been canceled to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-12)

7) A list of disfranchised voters (that is, individuals who were cancelled following imprisonment after conviction of a crime) whose registrations have been canceled to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-13)

8) A list of the names and addresses of all voters whose registrations have been canceled under IC 3-7 to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee participating in a primary, general, or municipal election. Upon request, the county voter registration office shall report cancellations daily and within forty-eight (48) hours after the day the cancellations were made, until Election Day. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-14)

County Board of Voter Registration

In most counties, the circuit court clerk is the chief voter registration official. However, state law does permit the establishment of a separate board of registration at the county level. Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe counties have specific statutes requiring the use of a blended board of elections and voter registration (IC 3-6-5.2; IC 3-6-5.4; IC 3-6-5.3); Marion County is required to have a separate board of registration, as it is the only county in Indiana with a consolidated city. (IC 3-7-12-2.5)

Except in Lake, Marion, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties, the county executive may adopt an order by the unanimous vote of the entire membership of the county executive to establish a board of registration or rescind a previously adopted order establishing a board of registration. (IC 3-7-12-4) An adopted order takes effect immediately, unless the order is adopted during the final sixty (60) days before an election, and then the order becomes effective on the day following the election. (IC 3-7-12-5)

A board of voter registration is made up of two persons, who are appointed by the chairmen of the two major political parties and serve at their pleasure. The members must be registered voters of the county, and serve a term of two (2) years beginning January 1 of each odd-numbered year and until the person's successor is appointed and qualifies. (IC 3-7-12-8; IC 3-7-12-9; IC 3-7-12-10)

Additional information county administration of voter registration can be found in IC 3-7-12, generally.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTING SYSTEMS & POLLBOOKS

Voting Systems

Indiana law permits three types of voting systems: optical scan ballot card, direct record electronic voting system, and hand-counted paper ballots. The distinction in voting equipment is important because it determines the method by which a voter casts their ballot.

Some counties use a ballot card upon which the voter marks their selections with a pen, pencil, or other marking device. These ballot cards are "read" by an optical scan ballot card reader and tabulated. This is called an **"optical scan" voting system**.

Other Indiana counties vote upon a **direct record electronic voting system (DRE)** (or "touchscreen computerized voting system"), in which voters cast their ballot selections electronically. State law often refers to a "ballot label" when referencing a DRE system. Generally, a ballot label is simply each individual screen that makes up the electronic ballot. Beginning July 2019, Indiana law authorizes the use of a voter verified paper audit trail with a DRE voting system. (IC 3-11-14-2)

In some counties, newer systems appear to **combine features** of a touchscreen and optical scan ballot card system. These hybrid models permit a poll worker to retrieve the specific ballot style for the voter and allow voter to mark their ballot using a touchscreen-type ballot marking device. Some hybrid models require blank ballot card stock to be inserted into the ballot marking device and the voter's selections are printed on the card; other hybrid systems communicate with an external printer to print the voter's marked ballot. In either case, the marked ballot card is handled and reviewed by the voter who then inserts the ballot in to the optical scan reader for tabulation. Hybrid voting systems are considered an optical scan voting system (IC 3-5-2-33.9), and must follow this system's procedures under Indiana law.

On rare occasions, a county may decide to use a hand-counted, **traditional paper ballot**. This should not be confused with the ballot card noted above. While both are printed on card or paper stock, a paper ballot is counted by hand while a ballot card is tabulated by an optical scan ballot reader.

Voting System Certification Process and Standards

A voting system (a direct record electronic voting system [DRE] or an optical scan ballot card system) may not be marketed, sold, leased, installed, or permitted to be used in an Indiana election without first being certified by the Indiana Election Commission. Voting system vendors who violate this requirement are subject to potentially serious sanctions, such as civil penalties or revoking the right of the vendor to do business in Indiana for a specific period of time. (IC 3-11-17; IC 3-11-7-19(f); IC 3-11-7.5-28(f))

However, a vendor may display or demonstrate a voting system that has not been approved by the commission for use in Indiana, if the vendor complies with all of the following requirements:

1) The display or demonstration occurs at a conference of election officials sponsored by a state agency, an association of circuit court clerks, or an association of voter registration officers.
2) The vendor files a notice with the election division at least seven (7) days before the scheduled starting date of a conference sponsored by a state agency, or an association of clerks or voter registration officers that

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

identifies the vendor and voting system and supplies other information regarding the vendor, voting system, and the intended display or demonstration of the voting system.

3) Displays in all communications, including written communications, about the voting system that the system is not approval for use in the state of Indiana. (IC 3-11-15-49)

Further, a direct record electronic voting system (DRE) vendor may demonstrate an electronic voting system with a voter verifiable paper trail (VVPAT) even if that voting system with the VVPAT has not yet been approved for marketing, sale, and use in Indiana provided that the demonstration is made to a county that is currently using an electronic voting system provided by the vendor that does not include a VVPAT. This is an exception to the general rule that it is illegal under state law for a voting vendor to market a voting system requirement until after the voting system is certified by the Indiana election commission. (IC 3-11-15-49)

All currently certified voting system models, including specific hardware, firmware, and software versions, are certified for marketing by vendors in Indiana for a term expiring October 1, 2021. For a list of currently certified voting systems, see https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/2652.htm, or contact the Election Division.

To be approved by the Indiana Election Commission, a voting system must meet: (1) the 2002 Voting System Standards adopted by the Federal Election Commission; (2) the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines adopted by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission; or (3) the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines as amended by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission in 2015.

For new voting system applications, a vendor submits the IEC-11 form along with the $5,000 application fee to the Indiana Election Division and the application is considered for approval by the Indiana Election Commission. (IC 3-11-15-4) The application for approval of a voting system must state that the vendor has complied with the Indiana law requiring annual background checks on voting system vendor employees or contractors, and will continue to comply with the requirement during the four (4)-year term of the system's certification. (IC 3-11-15-7)

On occasion, a vendor may seek approval from the Commission in order to make changes to a certified voting system, which follows a similar process but uses a different form (IEC-1) and no application fee is required.

The Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), administered by Ball State University, reviews the application and supporting documentation, submits the system to a field test, and provides the Indiana Election Commission with technical assistance in evaluating voting system certification applications and related issues.

State law is very specific as to the requirements for conducting elections on a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system and an optical scan ballot card voting system. Counties may contact VSTOP to confirm the type of voting system indicated on the application for certification filed by the vendor.

Overvote Features

An optical scan voting system must be capable of alerting a voter that the voter has cast more votes than allowed for candidates, or cast both a "yes" and a "no" vote on a public question or judicial retention question. This capability informs the voter that he has made an error and describe to the voter how he may correct the error. However, the voting system does not have to inform the voter how the voter may correct the error if the information is provided **in writing conspicuously on or near the components of the voting system where the voter votes**.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A voter may ask that their overvoted ballot card be spoiled, and poll workers must issue the voter a new ballot. The spoiled ballot card is then kept sealed with other spoiled ballots. (IC 3-11-13-35) Sometimes a voter wants the voting system to accept an overvoted ballot or the ballot card belongs to an absentee voter. In this case, the voting system must be designed to accept the ballot and tabulate all marks on the ballot except where in the contest(s) where the voter has overvoted. In other words, all of the voter's selections on the ballot will be counted except in the races where the voter has voted for more candidates than is permitted.

NOTE: State law does not permit an "overvote" to occur on a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system (IC 3-11-15-13.7), and an "overvote" alert feature on a voting system does not apply to hand counted paper ballots. (IC 3-11-15-13.7)

An optical scan and DRE voting system must permit a voter to "undervote," though there is no state law requiring a voting system to alert a voter that she skipped over a race or did not cast enough votes in a "vote for more than one" race. If a voter undervotes, then the voting system is designed to tabulate all selections except for those where a voter did not mark a selection. In at-large races where more than one candidate may be selected in a contest, a voter may vote for up to the maximum number of selections allowed in the race.

> **Example 1 (Vote for One Contest):** Vicki Voter and Brian Ballot are candidates for dog catcher, which is a "vote for one" race. John Smith is friends with both, and decides to mark his ballot card for both candidates. The optical scan reader alerts John that he has overvoted in the dogcatcher race. John wants the machine to accept his ballot card, so the machine will count all races on his ballot except for dogcatcher where no votes will be counted.
>
> **Example 2 (Vote for Three Contest):** Sally Sloan reaches the "at-large" dogcatcher race on the ballot where she can pick no more than three candidates. There are five candidates running for dogcatcher, but Sally only wants to vote for two and makes her selection. Though she has "undervoted" in the dogcatcher race, the voting system is designed to count all votes on her ballot, including the two votes cast in the dogcatcher race.

Additional Requirements for DRE Systems

Ballot Review

Federal and state law requires that each voter who uses a direct record electronic voting system (DRE) to cast their ballot must be:

1) Allowed to verify who they voted for in a private and independent manner.
2) Be given the opportunity to change their ballot or correct any error made.
3) Notified before the ballot is cast regarding the effects of casting multiple votes for an office and be given the opportunity to correct the error.

While each DRE voting system is different, these requirements are usually satisfied by providing a review page of the selections the voter made on the ballot before they cast the ballot, or give the voter notice at the end of their ballot they can go back and make changes and require the voter to go to a final separate page on their ballot screen and hit a separate button to cast their ballot. (52 U.S.C. § 21081; IC 3-11-14-23(d))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

Optical scan voting systems have a "built-in" voter verifiable paper audit trail in that the voter marks their selections on a paper ballot card and then reviews it before inserting the ballot card into the tabulator. The ballot card is then stored in a sealed ballot box. A traditional hand-counted paper ballot has similar features, though the paper ballot is not fed on a tabulator and is instead counted by election officials after the polls close.

While a voter is able to review their selections on a DRE before casting the ballot as required by federal and state law, an electronic image of the ballot is stored on the system and there is no paper record that can be verified by the voter. Indiana law now authorizes the use of DRE voting systems that contain a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT).

Beginning in 2030, a county may not continue to use a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system unless the system contains a voter verifiable audit paper trail (VVPAT) that is certified for use in Indiana by the Indiana Election Commission.

A county may continue to use and maintain a DRE system that does not contain a VVPAT if the system is certified by the Indiana Election Commission, was obtained by the county before 2020, and otherwise complies with state law. While a county may continue to use an electronic voting system without a VVPAT until December 31, 2029, a county may not purchase, lease or otherwise obtain an electronic voting system without a VVPAT after December 31, 2019.(IC 3-11-14-2; IC 3-11-15-13.3)

Using "Grandfathered" Voting Systems

A county may continue to use an optical scan ballot card system or an electronic voting system whose state certification expired on or before October 1, 2017 if the voting system: (1) was approved by the Indiana Election Commission before October 1, 2017; (2) was purchased by the county before October 1, 2017; and (3) otherwise complies with the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and state law. However, county may not purchase, lease or otherwise obtain a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system without a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) after December 31, 2019

A vendor may not market, sell, lease, or install a "grandfathered" voting system in Indiana.

Vendor Restriction on Selling Voting Systems

A vendor of a voting system certified for use in Indiana may not sell, lease, or transfer possession of a voting system to a person except to the following:

1) an Indiana county;
2) the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP) established by IC 3-11-16-2;
3) a state or local government in the United States for the purpose of conducting elections in that jurisdiction; or
4) a political party in Indiana entitled to nominate candidates for the general election at a state or town convention conducted pursuant to state law for the limited purpose of conducting the nomination of the candidates. (IC 3-11-15-60)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Using Multiple Ballot Types in an Election

Along with optical scan ballot card voting systems or direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems, which permit voters with disabilities to cast their ballots independently and privately, traditional hand counted paper ballots may continue to be used in Indiana elections.

Most counties employ the use of at least two ballot types in an election. For example, a county uses a touch-screen DRE voting system for use on Election Day and during in-person absentee voting in the clerk's office. However, the county also uses ballot cards for absentee-by-mail voting, since a touch-screen machines can't be mailed to a voter. The county also uses hand-count paper ballots as their 1) emergency ballot should the DRE fail on Election Day and 2) for provisional ballots, since those may not be cast on a DRE machine.

Another example would be a county that uses optical scan ballot cards for Election Day and for all absentee voting. However, the county also makes available a DRE touch-screen machine that permits a voter with disabilities to cast their ballot independently.

Voting Systems for Voters with Disabilities

Each polling place or vote center as well as the clerk's office and satellite offices (if applicable) used for in-person early voting must be provided with at least one voting system that permits voters with disabilities (including blind voters, visually impaired voters, and voters with mobility impairments) to cast a ballot privately and independently. A county election board may adopt a resolution to authorize the use of an electronic voting system to be used by absentee traveling boards.

Public Test of Voting Equipment

Indiana law requires county election boards to conduct a public test of its voting systems (automatic tabulators of optical scan ballot cards and DRE voting systems) before each election, specifically before in-person absentee or "early voting" begins in the Clerk's Office. The test must be open to representatives of political parties, candidates, the media, and the public.

Public tests must be held no later than twenty-nine (29) days before the election. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-1) All counties must publish notice in a newspaper (as defined in IC 5-3-1-4) at least forty-eight (48) hours before conducting the public test. In addition, notice must be posted in an area where notices are generally posted outside the clerk's office (IC 5-14-1.5-4), and the media invited if a written request was filed not later than December 31 of the preceding year (IC 5-14-1.5-5). Public tests must be conducted similar to a public meeting held by the county election board.

The two (2) appointed members of the county election board shall observe the public test and certify the test as meeting the requirements of state law. (IC 3-11-13-23; IC 3-11-14.5-3) If an error is detected during the public test, the cause of the error shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made before the automatic tabulating machines are approved. (IC 3-11-13-25; 3-11-14.5-6)

If a voting system does not perform as expected during a public test, the county election board must attempt to correct the error and conduct a new public test as soon possible. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-6)

An additional public test may be required if the county election board determines that a ballot:

1) must be reprinted or corrected as provided by IC 3-11-2-16 because of the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question from the ballot; or

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) is an absentee ballot that a voter is entitled to recast under IC 3-11.5-4-2 because the absentee ballot includes a candidate for election to office who ceased to be a candidate and has been succeeded by a candidate selected under IC 3-13-1 (early ballot vacancy) or IC 3-13-2 (late ballot vacancy); and
3) ballots used in the original public test conducted were not reprinted or corrected to remove the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question, or indicate the name of the successor candidate. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-1)

If a county election board has to conduct a second or any additional public tests on the automatic tabulators or DRE systems scheduled to be used in an election then public notice of the meeting to conduct the additional test required under IC 5-14-1.5-4 must be given, but the county election board **does not** need to publish notice of the additional test in the newspaper under IC 5-3-1-4. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-2)

If the additional public test confirms the error has been corrected then the optical scan or DRE system may be used. However, if an automatic tabulator for optical scan ballot cards is not publicly tested or does not go through a public test showing no errors, then the tabulator cannot be used to tabulate ballots on Election Day and the ballot cards must be counted by hand. (IC 3-12-3-8)

Not later than seven (7) days after the public test (IC 3-11-13-22(e); IC 3-11-14.5-9), the county election board will certify to the election division that the public test has been performed according to state law. The IEC-9 form is used to certify the test of direct record electronic voting systems; the IEC-10 is used to certify the test of optical scan voting systems. While an email or faxed copy of the form may be sent to IED, the original must also be mailed or hand-delivered to IED for record-keeping purposes. Most Indiana counties will file an IEC-9 and an IEC-10, as the county will use an optical scan voting system for absentee voting and a DRE voting system for Election Day voting. A copy of the certification (IEC-9 or IEC-10) along with the materials used in the public test (for example, pre-audited ballot cards) are retained with the election materials and retained for at least 22-months following the election.

Immediately following the public test, the voting systems shall be sealed and prepared for delivery to the polling location. (IC 3-11-13-26; IC 3-11-14.5-7)

Detailed information in the sections below will help guide a county's public test on the specific type of voting system(s) used by the county. In addition, a public test "toolkit" with a sample timeline is available in the appendix of this *Manual.*

Public Test of Direct Record Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems

State law requires the public test to include:

1) The visual inspection of the voting system and ballot labels.
2) The manual entry of a pre-audited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for straight-party tickets, each candidate (including write-in candidates), and on each public question on the ballot in the precinct.
3) At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote in order to test the ability of the electronic voting system to reject the overvotes. (IC 3-11-14.5-5)

The Voting System Oversight Program (VSTOP) shall provide each county that uses electronic voting systems with a randomly sorted list of voting machines used in that county for the election. The list must contain not less than 5% of the machines used in the county. (IC 3-11-14.5-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list of voting machines to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test machines from the second list.

If VSTOP does not provide the list not later than seventy-four (74) days before the election, the county election board, not later than sixty (60) days before the election, must implement an alternative procedure for randomly testing at least 5% of the machines used in the county. If an individual attending the public test requests that the additional electronic voting systems be tested, then the county election board shall test machines from the second list.

Each voting system unit shall be tested to ascertain that the system will correctly count the votes cast for straight party tickets, for all candidates (including write-in candidates) and on all public questions. (IC 3-11-14.5-1(b)) If the voting system unit has multiple precincts or ballot styles configured on it, then the county election board is to test each ballot style on the unit in accordance with this section.

Immediately following the completion of the public test, the county election board shall enter the vote totals from the voting systems tested under this chapter into the component of the voting system used by the county election board to tabulate election results under IC 3-12-3.5. The board shall determine whether this component of the voting system properly tabulates the votes cast in each of the precincts tested under this chapter.

Public Test of Optical Scan (Ballot Card) Automatic Tabulators

State law requires that the public test:

1) be conducted by processing a pre-audited group of ballot cards marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question on the ballot; and
2) include for each office on the ballot an overvote to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject the votes.

Additionally, for ballot card systems that use a ballot marking device, the public test must include at least ten (10) ballots cast by using the headphone or a sip/puff device, so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question. (IC 3-11-13-24)

The Voting System Oversight Program (VSTOP) shall provide each county that uses an optical scan voting system to count ballots with a randomly sorted list of unique identification numbers for the voting machines that will be used during the election to be tested by the county. The list provided by VSTOP must contain not less than 5% of the machines used in the county.(IC 3-11-13-22) The list is derived from information counties provide to VSTOP in its election equipment database.

The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, then the county election board shall test more machines from the randomly sorted list.

If VSTOP does not provide these lists not later than seventy-four (74) days before the election, the county election board, not later than sixty (60) days before the election, must implement an alternative procedure for randomly testing at least 5% of the machines used in the county. If an individual attending the public test requests that the additional automatic tabulating machines be tested, then the county election board shall test machines from the second list.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Each voting system unit shall be tested to ascertain that the system will correctly count the votes cast for straight party tickets, for all candidates (including write-in candidates) and on all public questions. (IC 3-11-13-22(c)) If the voting system unit has multiple precincts or ballot styles configured on it, then the county election board is to test each ballot style on the unit in accordance with this section.

ePollbooks

ePollbook Certification

Like voting systems, ePollbooks must meet certain standards and protocols, which are reviewed by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), before the ePollbook may be certified by the Secretary of State's office and used in Indiana. VSTOP's recommendation to the Secretary of State for certification of an electronic poll book is required to specify:

1) whether VSTOP has reviewed tests of the poll book by an approved voting system testing laboratory (VSTL);
2) whether VSTOP has conducted a field test;
3) whether the poll book complies with the additional requirements set forth in the Indiana Electronic Poll Book Test Protocol approved by the Secretary of State; and
4) whether VSTOP has documentation of satisfactory escrow of the poll book's software, firmware, source codes and executable images.

Certification of the ePollbook system by the Secretary of State expires December 31 of the year following certification and may be revoked by the Indiana Secretary of State before then for good cause, such as failing the acceptance test noted below.

CEB to Authorize Use of ePollbooks

All vote center counties must use an ePollbook on Election Day pursuant its vote center plan established under IC 3-11-18.1-4. As a result, the county is also required to use an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and vote centers used as satellite early voting locations. (IC 3-7-29-6)

A county election board in a non-vote center county may adopt an order to provide an electronic poll book for use in the following ways:

1) Polling places, an office of the circuit court clerk (under IC 3-11-10-26), and at satellite offices established under IC 3-11-10-26.3.; OR
2) Only at an office of the circuit court clerk (under IC 3-11-10-26) and satellite offices established under IC 3-11-10-26.3.

In other words, a county who authorizes the use of an ePollbook for use on Election Day must also use an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and any satellite location. However, a county election board may only authorize the use of ePollbooks during in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and any satellite location but continue to use a certified paper poll list would be used Election Day.

In vote center and non-vote center counties, state law does not authorize the use of ePollbooks for travelling board or absentee-by-mail. In counties using an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting, the ePollbook will replace the ABS-In Person application, and the voter will affix their signature on the ePollbook's signature pad. (IC 3-11-10-26(d); 3-11-10-26.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An order to adopt an ePollbook must require the use of an electronic signature to sign an electronic poll book at an election rather than requiring voters to sign certified poll lists at each location that the ePollbook is used. The county voter registration office shall download the information required to be available on an ePollbook before the electronic poll list is delivered and installed as required by IC 3-11-3-11(b). (IC 3-7-29-6)

Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing at the county level is an integral part of the overall process of preparing a county to use ePollbooks. After certification, each county which has contracted for an ePollbooks system will conduct an acceptance test at the time of delivery. This acceptance test will focus primarily on the ability of the ePollbook to communicate with the county server in downloading and uploading appropriate data., The county is required to perform ePollbook acceptance testing before every election.

Additional information about an ePollbook and its requirements can be found in IC 3-5-2-2.7, IC 3-11-18.1-12, 3-11-8-10.3, and IC 3-11-8-10.4.

Marketing Uncertified ePollbook

A person may not market, sell, lease, or provide an electronic poll book for use in an election in Indiana until the Secretary of State has approved the application for certification. However, a vendor who has an electronic poll book not yet certified for use in Indiana by the Secretary of State, may display or demonstrate an electronic poll book that has not been certified at a conference of election officials sponsored by a state agency or an association of circuit court clerks or voter registration officers.

Before the display or demonstration, the vendor must file notice with the Election Division at least seven (7) days before the scheduled starting date of the conference setting forth the following:

1) The name of the person and each representative scheduled to display or demonstrate the electronic poll book.
2) The address and telephone number of the person.
3) The model name of the electronic poll book.
4) The name and manufacturer of the electronic poll book.
5) The date and location of the display or demonstration of the electronic poll book.

At the conference, the vendor must display the electronic poll book with a notice. The notice must be posted on the surface of the electronic poll book in at least 16 point type size and state that the electronic poll book is "Not Approved for Use in Indiana." Any communication concerning the electronic poll book made available at the conference must also include a statement that the electronic poll book is "Not Approved for Use in Indiana" in a type size that is at least as large as the largest type size used in the communication. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

County Election Board Responsible for Care and Custody of Electronic Poll Books

The county election board is responsible for the care and custody of all electronic poll books while not in use (IC 3-11-8-10.3).

Software Restrictions on Electronic Poll Books

A county election board is responsible for ensuring electronic poll books are used only for their intended purpose. Software that is not needed for the essential purpose of running the electronic poll book may not be installed on an electronic poll book. (IC 3-11-3-10.3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ePollbook Server

Information generated by the voter or the poll clerk as part of the process of casting a ballot, including the time and date stamp indicating when the voter signed the electronic poll book and the signature of the voter, is required to be kept on private server ***approved*** by the county election board. Former law required this information to be kept on a private server ***maintained*** by the county election board. The amended state law permits the information to be kept on a private server maintained by the county's vendor rather than on a server maintained by the county.

VSTOP performs the following activities concerning electronic poll books: performing random audits; assisting counties with contracts to procure electronic poll books and election equipment monitoring systems; and performing other duties related to the approval or use of electronic poll books as provided in state law or a contract with the state. (IC 3-11-16-4)

Detailed information about acceptance testing and other ePollbook requirements can be found on the county portal of the statewide voter registration system, as well as, on the Indiana Election Division webpage, https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/4059.htm.

Deadline to Deliver ePollbooks to County before Election

Unless a county receives prior written authorization from the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), any electronic poll book must have been delivered to a county election board not less than sixty (60) days before the election at which the electronic poll book is to be used. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

Delivery of Voting Equipment to the Polls

Electronic Poll Books

Before delivering electronic poll books to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative on the second or third day before election day, the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container. (IC 3-11-3-10)

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division (PRE-1) If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5)

A county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

Voting Systems

Voting systems may be delivered to precincts or vote centers at any time before Election Day by any of the following:

- the county election board;
- a bipartisan team of individuals consisting of at least two (2) individuals who are not members of the same political party as designated by the county election board; or
- a commercial delivery company contracted by the county election board.

A county election board may not designate, or permit, a person to serve on a bipartisan team or a commercial delivery company to use an individual to deliver, or have access to a voting system, if the individual is imprisoned (such as a county jail inmate), subject to lawful detention, on probation, subject to home detention, or placed a community corrections program.

Two members of any bipartisan team, or an authorized representative of a commercial delivery company, delivering a voting system must sign a certificate that contains the following:

1) a statement that the voting system remained in the custody and control of the bi-partisan team or company during the period between leaving the custody of the county election board and delivery to the polling location;
2) a statement that no other individual other than a team member or an individual acting on behalf of the commercial delivery company had access to any voting system;
3) documentation of an individual who received the voting system when it was delivered to the polling location or vote center; and
4) the written name and signature of the individual receiving the voting system at the polls.

The two members of any bipartisan team, or an authorized representative of a commercial delivery company, must file the completed certificate with the county election board immediately upon delivery. (IC 3-11-3-10)

County Voting Equipment Access Policies

The county election board is responsible for establishing access protocols for voting systems and electronic poll books, including specifying when variations from access policies are permitted. (IC 3-11-15-46)

The county election board may adopt a resolution by unanimous vote of the board's entire membership to establish a security protocol to secure the county's voting systems and electronic poll books. The security protocol must include an audit trail to detect unauthorized access to the voting systems and electronic poll books. VSTOP and the Election Division shall be available to advise the county election board in the development of a security protocol.

A county's voting system security resolution is effective when filed with the election division. If a county chooses to adopt a resolution setting forth an alternative method for securing voting systems other than the default security procedures set forth in state law, the county voting security resolution is confidential and may not be disclosed in response to a request for public records. (IC 5-14-3-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the county election board adopts a security protocol by unanimous vote of the board's entire membership, then the following specific requirements for voting system access do not apply to the county. If the county election board does not adopt a security protocol by unanimous resolution of the board's entire membership, then upon completion of the canvass of votes cast in an election, the county election board shall place a uniquely numbered seal on each voting system and electronic poll book used in the election to secure the voting system and electronic poll book and permit post-election auditing. The form of the seal and information contained on the seal shall be prescribed by the Election Division and must make it impossible to access the sealed part of the voting system or electronic poll book unit without detection.

A seal placed on a voting system or electronic poll book must remain in place except when the county election board finds unsealing to be necessary and orders unsealing for one of the following reasons:

1) To conduct maintenance on the voting system or electronic poll book.
2) To prepare the voting system or electronic poll book for use in the next election to be conducted by the county in which the voting system or electronic poll book will be made available.
3) To install certified voting system hardware, firmware, or software on a voting system or certified upgrades on an electronic poll book.
4) To conduct a public test of the voting system or electronic poll book required by state law.
5) To conduct an audit authorized or required by this title.
6) For the county election board to correct an error under IC 3-12-5-14.
7) When ordered during a recount or contest proceeding under IC 3-12.

The county election board shall reseal the voting system or electronic poll book immediately after the completion of the maintenance, installation, audit, correction, recount proceeding, or contest proceeding described above.

When the county election board orders the unsealing of the voting system or electronic poll book to prepare for the use of the equipment in an election, the voting system or electronic poll book may remain unsealed until the canvassing of the vote is completed after the election.

The county election board shall document when each voting system or electronic poll book is sealed or unsealed by identifying the following:

1) the serial number of each voting system or electronic poll book that is sealed or unsealed;
2) the date on which the sealing or unsealing occurred; and
3) the individual who performed the sealing or unsealing.

Election Equipment Inventory

Each county election board shall regularly provide information to VSTOP to update the inventory of voting systems and electronic poll books. Not later than January 31 of each year, the county election board shall certify to the Secretary of State using the IEC-22 form that the information set forth in the inventory regarding the voting systems and electronic poll books of the county is accurate, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the county election board.

The inventory system maintained by VSTOP shall include unique serial numbers to identify each voting system unit and electronic poll book and indicate the location where each voting system unit or electronic poll book is ordinarily stored. (IC 3-11-16-4; IC 3-11-16-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Reporting of Improper Access to Voting Equipment & ePollbooks

A voting system vendor or electronic poll book vendor shall file a report with the Secretary of State and VSTOP not later than forty-eight (48) hours after discovering an anomaly or problem with the voting system or electronic poll book due to technical or human error if that anomaly or problem occurs on a day other than Election Day. If the anomaly or problem is discovered on Election Day, the vendor must file a report with the Secretary of State and VSTOP not later than three (3) hours after discovering the anomaly or problem. (IC 3-11-17-7; IC 3-11-18.1-14)

The report must identify:

1) the nature of the anomaly or problem;
2) the number of counties, precincts, or vote centers affected; and
3) the vendor's preliminary plan to resolve the problem to prevent any impediments to voters casting a ballot or to the accuracy or integrity of the election process.

County Disposal of Voting Systems and Electronic Poll Books

Whenever a county wishes to dispose of a voting system unit or an electronic poll book unit, the county election board must first file a plan with the Election Division on the IEC-6 form. The plan must state the following:

1) the serial number of each unit to be disposed of by the county;
2) the method to be used for disposal of the equipment, including sale, transfer, or destruction of the equipment; and
3) that the disposal will occur in compliance with federal and state laws requiring the retention of election materials until the expiration of the period specified by those laws.

If the Election Division approves the proposed plan, the Election Division shall notify the county election board and VSTOP. The county election board may dispose of the equipment after receiving notice that the Election Division approves the county's proposed plan. (IC 3-11-15-59)

Voting System Purchase County Cumulative Fund

The legislative body of a county may establish a cumulative fund under IC 6-1.1-41 to provide funds for the purchase of ballot card voting systems, electronic voting systems, or electronic poll books for use in an election conducted by the county election board. The fund name must be called the "voting system purchase fund." In addition to complying with the budget, tax rate, and tax levy requirements applicable to other tax levies, the county can only:

1) establish a cumulative fund and impose a property tax for the cumulative fund; or
2) increase the tax rate for a cumulative fund;

after the proposal is adopted and approved in compliance with this chapter. (IC 3-11-6-1; IC 3-11-6-13; IC 6-1.1-41-2)

A county that decides to establish a voting system purchase fund must give notice of the proposal to affected taxpayers and hold a public hearing on the proposal before presenting the proposal to the department of local government finance for approval. Notice of the proposal and of the public hearing shall be given by publication in accordance with IC 5-3-1 and the county imposing a property tax levy to create revenue for the fund shall post a notice of the proposal and the public hearing in three (3) public places in the county. The notice must describe the tax levy that will be imposed for the fund. A county may levy a tax all taxable property within the county that may not exceed one and sixty-seven hundredths cents ($0.0167) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of assessed valuation.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county that in any year adopts a proposal under this chapter must submit the proposal to the department of local government finance before May 1 of the year the fund is adopted. (IC 3-11-6-9; IC 6-1.1-41-3; IC 6-1.1-41-4)

If the county adopts a proposal to establish a voting system purchase fund or, after the fund is establish, adopts a proposal to modify the tax rate of the fund at a public hearing, the county shall publish notice of adoption in accordance with IC 5-3-1-2(i) in a manner prescribed by the department of local government finance. (IC 6-1.1-41-3)

If least one hundred (100) taxpayers in the county file a petition with the county auditor stating their objections to the county adopting the establishment of a voting system purchase fund not later than noon thirty (30) days after notice of adoption of the voting system purchase fund is published, then the county auditor shall immediately certify the petition to the department of local government finance. The department of local government finance must, within a reasonable time, fix a date for a hearing on a petition that was certified to the office by the county auditor. The hearing must be held in the county where the fund was established. The department of local government finance shall give notice of the hearing to both the county auditor and the first ten (10) taxpayers whose names appear on the petition. The notice must be given by letter signed by the commissioner or deputy commissioner of the department of local government finance and sent by mail with prepaid postage to the auditor and the taxpayers at their usual place of residence at least five (5) days before the date fixed for the hearing. (IC 6-1.1-41-6; IC 6-1.1-41-7; IC 6-1.1-41-8)

After a hearing on the objection to the establishment of the voting system purchase fund, the department of local government finance shall certify approval, disapproval, or modification of the proposal to the county auditor. After this certification is made either a taxpayer who signed a petition objecting the establishment of the fund or the county against which a petition was filed may petition for judicial review of the final determination of the department of local government finance. The petition for judicial review must be filed in the tax court not more than forty-five (45) days after the department certifies its actions on the proposed fund to the county auditor. If the department of local government finance certifies a tax levy in an amount less than the county initially adopted in its fund establishment order, the may impose a greater tax rate for the fund in a subsequent year by voting to reestablish the fund using the procedure that was used to establish the fund. (IC 6-1.1-41-9; IC 6-1.1-41-13)

The tax levy must be advertised annually as other tax levies are advertised. (IC 6-1.1-41-13)

If the county considers it advisable after fund and tax levy has been approved, the county legislative body may pass an ordinance to reduce or rescind the annual levy. Additionally, at least fifty (50) taxpayers in the county where the fund was established file with the county auditor, by noon August 1 of a calendar year, a petition for reduction or revision of the levy approved to provide revenue to the fund. The petition must state the taxpayers' objections to the levy. Once the petition is filed, the county auditor shall certify the petition to the department of local government finance, and the same procedure for notice and hearing of a taxpayer objection to an establishment of the fund must be followed. After a hearing on the petition, the department of local government finance may confirm, reduce, or rescind the levy. The department of local government finance's action is final and conclusive. (IC 6-1.1-41-11; 6-1.1-41-12)

Revenue placed into the county voting system purchase fund may only be used for that purpose and does not otherwise revert to the county general fund after each year. But, if the county that established the fund decides that the purposes for which the fund was established have been accomplished or no longer exists or rescinds the tax levy for the fund, then the county that established the fund for may transfer the balance in the fund to the county general fund. (IC 6-1.1-41-14; IC 6-1.1-41-15)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT INORMATION

Ballot Layout

Generally speaking, the information on hand-counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, or direct record electronic (DRE) voting machines does not change from a primary to a general election. Ballot instructions, order and placement of offices and ballot standards are generally the same between the two elections, though there are subtle differences. For the primary election, the public question and office order in IC 3-10-1-19 must be followed.

Indiana law only permits a voter to receive a primary ballot that lists the candidates of **one party**. State law ***requires*** the ballot cards of each party participating in the primary be **distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable.** (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) However, state law does not require that **the primary ballot(s) be printed in any specific colors,** so long as this requirement is met. While it is optional for a party symbol is to be printed on an optical scan primary election ballot card, the party symbol ***must*** be used on primary DRE voting system ballot labels. (IC 3-11-14-4)

A box or line for two sets of poll clerk initials must be placed on the back of a primary, general, municipal, or special election ballot card and the precinct's number or designation. (IC 3-11-13-28.1) The clerk's signature and seal of the office must be printed on an absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-19; 3-11-10-27) In a year where the clerk may be running for re-election or as a candidate for another elected office, the clerk's signature may NOT be printed on the ballot. A generic seal must also be printed on the absentee ballot (IC 3-5-4-9). Those are available from the Indiana Election Division or the county portal accessible by the statewide voter registration system. DRE ballot labels are not required to have the initials, seal, or county clerk's signature when used for absentee voting at the clerk's office or satellite location, and traveling boards. (IC 3-11-10-26.2(f))

A county election board *may* require a voting system to display both the candidate's name and a ballot number or other candidate designation uniquely associated with the candidate. (IC 3-11-15-13.1)

Candidate filing deadlines dictate when a county election board will have the information needed to begin ballot layout. Please remember the Indiana Election Division also certifies federal, statewide, state legislative, judge and prosecutor candidates and any statewide public question authorized by the Indiana General Assembly to county election boards. State law requires the Division to submit this information no later than 74 days before the primary election and 74 days before a general election. (IC 3-8-2-17; IC 3-8-7-16)

Specific Ballot Requirements

In a county the uses ballot cards, the county election board must prepare ballot cards that are uniform in size, quality, and color (IC 3-11-13-11(c)). As noted in previous sections, state law requires ballot cards used in the Democratic and Republican Party primary elections to be distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable. (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) Ballot cards must be of sufficient thickness so that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back of the ballot. A ballot may also contain a ballot variation code to ensure that the proper ballot is used in a precinct. (IC 3-11-2-10(f))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In counties that use DRE ballot labels, the county election board must prepare the ballot label on the electronic voting machine by placing every office up for election, public question, and ballot variation code on the screen of the voting machine, for each primary, municipal, and general election. (IC 3-11-14-3.5(a))

In a June primary election, in those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, each county election board shall prepare and distribute separate primary ballots for each political party participating in a primary election at least equal in number to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of votes cast for the candidate of the party who received the greatest number of votes cast in the precinct at the last general election. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the board shall determine the number of ballots required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-10-1-12)

In a November general election, in those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, each county election board shall prepare and distribute the number of ballots at least equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of voters in the inspector's precinct, according to the poll list. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots that will be required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-11-3-11)

Cautionary Statement & Instructions

The following paragraphs apply to **all** ballot methods unless otherwise noted. A cautionary statement must appear, underlined, at the top of all ballots:

"It is a crime to falsify this ballot or to violate Indiana election laws."

In a June primary election, the next statement on the ballot should read: "OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT _____ Party (insert the name of political party.)

After the cautionary statement (and the "official primary ballot" notice, if the ballot is for the June primary election), the following instruction must be given to voters:

1) General instructions on how to select candidates and complete the ballot.
    a. In the primary, general instruction on ballot cards should include, "To vote for a person, darken or shade in the oval *(or circle, or square, or draw a line to connect the arrow)* that is associated with the person's name in the proper column."
    b. In the primary, general instructions on the DRE ballot label should include, "To vote for a person, touch the screen (or press the button) in the location indicated." (IC 3-10-1-19)

    NOTE: Instead of printing these instructions on the ballot, the above notice may be posted inside each voting booth as provided in IC 3-11-2-8(b).
2) Independent ticket instructions (Used only if there is an independent Presidential/Vice Presidential or Governor/Lieutenant. Governor ticket on the general election ballot): "A vote cast for an independent ticket will only be counted for the candidates for President and Vice President or governor and lieutenant governor comprising that independent ticket. This vote will NOT be counted for any OTHER independent candidate appearing on the ballot." This applies to a general election only.
3) Write-In instructions: "A write-in vote will NOT be counted unless the vote is for a DECLARED write-in candidate. To vote for a write-in candidate, you must make a voting mark on or in the square to the left of the name you have written in or your vote will not be counted." This applies to a municipal or general election only.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When using ballot cards, these instructions must be placed on the ballot below the cautionary statement. (IC 3-11-13-11(k)) When using DRE ballot labels, the instructions can be placed on a ballot label in the same manner as ballot cards or on a separate document posted in the voting booth where a voter can easily read the instructions. (IC 3-11-14-3.5(l))

Public Questions & Straight Party Devices

Any authorized public questions are printed below the voter instructions at the top of the ballot. Statewide questions must come first; local public questions come next. While state law does not dictate the order by which multiple local public questions must be placed, a general rule of thumb is to list them in the order certified to the county election board. NOTE: A state or local level judicial retention question is not a public question, and appears later on the ballot as covered below.

After the title of each statewide or local public question are placed these instructions, **"To vote on this public question, make a voting mark on or in the square to the left of the word "YES" or "NO".** After the instruction place any explanatory text for the public question and the question itself in the following manner:

(The explanatory text for the public question, if required by law)
Shall (insert public question)?

[ ] YES
[ ] NO

NOTE: State law now requires that a state or local public question is to be printed on a ballot without quotation marks surrounding the text of the public question. (IC 3-10-9-1; IC 3-10-9-4)

After all public questions have been added to the ballot, the straight party ticket option is then placed on a general or municipal election ballot. (Remember, straight party voting does NOT apply to a primary election!) This is a ballot option that gives the voter the ability to select one political party as a means for having a vote count for candidates of that political party on the ballot. In 2016, the Indiana General Assembly amended the Indiana Election Code to allow the straight ticket option to only count in elections for partisan office where only one person could be elected. A straight ticket ballot will not cast votes for candidates of that party running where more than one person can be elected ("at large" candidates for county council, city common council, town council, or township board, for example).

The following straight party ticket instructions must be placed on the general or municipal election ballot (omit this language in a primary election):

"(1) To vote a straight (insert political party name) ticket for all (insert political party name) candidates on this ballot, except for candidates described in (2) below, make a voting mark on or in this circle and do not make any other marks on this ballot.

(2) To vote for any candidate for an at-large office (insert county council, city common council, town council, or township board if those offices appear on this ballot), you must make another voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. Your straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for that office.

(3) If you wish to vote for a candidate seeking a nonpartisan office or on a public question, you must make another voting mark on the appropriate place on this ballot."

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a presidential general election, there must also be instructions stating a ballot cast for candidates for President and Vice President are votes cast for electors and alternate electors pledged to support the candidates. (IC 3-10-4-3)

The straight party ticket (and presidential elector in presidential election years) instructions can either be placed on the ballot above of names of the political parties or be placed on a separate document inside the voting booth where the voter can easily read the instructions. (IC 3-11-13-11(l); IC 3-11-14-3.5(m))

Following the instructions, the name of each political party and independent ticket, along with the party device (a ballot symbol chosen by the political party), is placed on the ballot. The ballot device (party ticket symbol) must be placed immediately below or beside the party's name. The party name and device must be of uniform size and type. (IC 3-11-13-11(l); IC 3-11-14-3.5(m))

Ballot Office Order

Immediately after the straight party section is the placement of each office up for election in the precinct the ballot is built. (IC 3-11-13-11(e); IC 3-11-14-3.5(e)) There are differences in office order between the primary and municipal or general election. For the primary election, the office order is outlined in IC 3-10-1-19. For municipal or general elections, the office order for ballot cards is set forth in IC 3-11-13-11(e) and the office order for DREs is set forth in IC 3-11-14-3.5(e).

When an office is up for election (in a precinct) it should be placed in the following order:

FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS
Federal & State Office
President & Vice President of the United States
United States Senator
Governor & Lt. Governor
Secretary of State
Auditor of State
Treasurer of State
Attorney General
Superintendent of Public Instruction
United States Representative
State Legislative Office
State Senator
State Representative
Circuit & County Judicial Office
Judge of Circuit Court
Judge of Superior Court
Judge of Probate Court (St. Joseph County Only)
Prosecuting Attorney
Clerk of the Circuit Court
County Office
County Auditor
County Recorder

FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS
Federal & State Office
President of the United States
United States Senator
Governor
United States Representative
Legislative Office
State Senator
State Representative
Circuit & County Judicial Office
Judge of the Circuit Court
Judge of the Superior Court
Judge of Probate Court (St. Joseph County Only)
Prosecuting Attorney
Circuit Court Clerk
County Office
County Auditor
County Recorder
County Treasurer
County Sheriff
County Coroner
County Surveyor
County Assessor

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS, CON'T
County Treasurer
County Sheriff
County Coroner
County Surveyor
County Assessor
County Commissioner
County Council Member (Single Member Districts Only)
Township Office
Township Assessor
Township Trustee
Township Board Member (Single Member Districts Only; Marion County Only)
Judge of the Small Claims Court (Marion County Only)
Constable of the Small Claims Court (Marion County Only)
City Office
Mayor
Clerk or Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of City Court
City-County Council or Common Council Member (Single Member Districts Only)
Town Office
Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of Town Court
Town Council Member (Single Member Districts Only)
At-Large Offices (Vote for More Than One)
County Council Member
Township Board Member
Common Council Member
Town Council Member
Non-Partisan School Board Office
District Seat
At-Large Seat(s)
Judicial Retention Questions
Justices of the Supreme Court
Judges of the Court of Appeals
Judge of Tax Court
Authorized local judicial retention questions
Local nonpartisan judicial offices (Allen and Vanderburgh County Only)

FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS, CON'T
County Commissioner
Single County Executive
County Council Member
Township Office
Township Assessor
Township Trustee
Township Board Member
Judge of the Small Claims Court
Constable of the Small Claims Court
City Office
Mayor
Clerk or Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of City Court
City-County or Common Council Member
Town Office
Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of Town Court
Town Council Member
Political Party Office
Precinct Committeeman
State Convention Delegate

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: In both a primary and general election, at the discretion of the county election board, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and County Offices may be placed on the ballot card before county judicial offices (Circuit or Superior Court Judge). (IC 3-10-1-19.5; IC 3-11-13-11(e)); IC 3-11-2-12.5; IC 3-11-14-3.5(e))

If there is any office that has multiple districts on the ballot, *such as a County Council that has seats for District 1, 2, 3, and 4 up for election*, then the districts must be placed alphabetically or numerically. Offices may be listed continuously either vertically or horizontally, and can be placed on separate pages of the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11(e)) Each office name must be of uniform size and in bold type. At a primary election, if there is an office on the ballot that includes both district and at-large seats then the at-large seats must be placed first and then the district seats. (IC 3-11-13-11(f); IC 3-11-14-3.5(f); IC 3-10-1-19.2)

At a general or municipal election, political parties on the straight party ticket and candidates for partisan political office must be placed in the following political party order based on the results of *the last Secretary of State election in the county*:

1) The party whose candidate received the highest amount of votes.
2) The party whose candidate received the second highest amount of votes.
3) Any other party who had a candidate on the ballot at the last Secretary of State election, based on what order the candidate finished in that election.
4) Any other party that did not have a candidate on the ballot at the last Secretary of State election and all independent tickets, in the order the candidates filed their petitions to get on the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11(g); IC 3-11-14-3.5(g))

Each office placed on the ballot must have its own instructions on how many candidates can be elected. These instructions must be placed immediately below the office name. (IC 3-11-13-11(f); IC 3-11-14-3.5(f)) For offices where only one person can be elected the instructions are, **"Vote for one (1) only."** For an office where more than one be person can be selected the instructions are, **"Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office. To vote for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office."** (The second sentence is not used during a primary election.) School board offices have slightly different instructions**, "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office."** (IC 3-11-13-11(i); IC 3-11-14-3.5(i))

After the specific office instructions place the candidates' names for the specific office. (IC 3-11-13-11(a); IC 3-11-13-18; IC 3-11-14-3.5(a)) If there is an office on the ballot where more than one person can be elected, then candidates from the same party should be listed together, arrange alphabetically according the candidate's surname. *Example: Harold Hadley, Richard Ristine, and Otis Bowen are the three Republican candidates running for County Council At-Large, where three may be elected. When these candidates are placed on the ballot together they must be listed alphabetically by surname (last name) with Otis Bowen first, Harold Hadley second, and Richard Ristine third.* However, in a primary election, all candidates for and office on a party specific ballot must be listed in alphabetical order by surname. In Lake County, candidates on a party primary ballot, except candidates for precinct committeeman and state convention delegate, are placed in random order using a lottery conducted by the Lake County Board of Election and Registration. (IC 3-10-1-13)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Next to each candidate should be placed the name of the candidate's party or the word "Independent" if the candidate filed as an independent. (IC 3-11-13-11(h); IC 3-11-14-3.5(h)) For school board candidates the word "Nonpartisan" must be placed next to each candidate's name. (IC 3-11-13-11(e); IC 3-11-14-3.5(e); 3-11-2-12.9) The candidate's name and partisan designation must be uniform capital letters and have uniform space between each name. (IC 3-11-13-11(h); IC 3-11-14-3.5(h))

If candidates for a particular office carry over onto another page on the ballot card, there must be a note of the ballot card that clearly states that more candidates are on the other page. (IC 3-11-13-13) If the ballot card is multiple pages, the instructions for how many candidates a voter can elect for a particular office can be placed above or to the side of the candidates' names and the candidate's party name can be abbreviated. (IC 3-11-13-12)

Poll Clerks' Initials

Each circuit court clerk shall print or stamp the precinct number or designation and a line for each poll clerk's initials on both a ballot card and the ballot card's secrecy envelope before the election.

However, in a vote center county using an electronic poll list, the circuit court clerk shall not print or stamp the poll clerk's initials required by IC 3-11-13-19(a) if the printed initials of the poll clerks captured through the electronic signature pad or tablet at the time the poll clerks log into the electronic poll book system are printed by a printer separate from the electronic poll list on the back of each ballot card immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter.

In a vote center county using an electronic poll book, the circuit court clerk may print or stamp the precinct number or designation before the election or at the time the ballot card is printed immediately before the ballot card is delivered to a voter (IC 3-11-13-19).

A county using an electronic poll book may have the printed initials of the poll clerks captured through the electronic signature pad or tablet at the time the poll clerks log into the electronic poll book. The initials captured by the electronic poll book may be printed on the back of each ballot card by a printer separate from the electronic poll book and immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter, *whether or not the county is also a vote center county.* (IC 3-11-13-28.1)

Uncontested Races

This applies only to municipal offices during a municipal or general election. If at least one candidate has filed for any municipal office on the ballot, then the general rule is that the office must be on the ballot, unless the county election board (or the town election board if one has been established for a municipal election in a small town) acts to not have some or all uncontested municipal offices placed on the ballot by adopting a unanimous resolution as described below. (IC 3-10-6-7.5; 3-10-7-6)

If some candidates have filed for a municipal office but there are no more candidates nominated for any office by any means (primary, town convention, petition, or write-in candidates, for example) than seats up for election, meaning the office on the ballot is uncontested, then the town must nonetheless have an election unless the county election board (or a town election board if one is established for a municipal election in a small town) adopts a unanimous resolution of its entire membership that an election may not be held in the town for that office. (IC 3-10-6-7.5(d); 3-10-7-6(e))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For example, where only one candidate may be elected to an office (town clerk-treasurer) and only one candidate is competing for that office, there is no contest for the office of town clerk-treasurer. Likewise, where more than one candidate may be elected to an office (three town council members who all run at-large, for example) and only three candidates are competing for the office, there is no contest for the office for town council.

If there is a contested race for any office, all names must appear on the ballot with one exception. If there is a contest for an office that is voted on by only the residents of a particular district (a town council district where only the residents of the district vote for the office, for example), and there is no contest for an office to be voted on by the voters of the entire town (town clerk-treasurer, for example), then the county election board (or town election board if one is established for a municipal election in a small town) may, by unanimous vote, adopt a resolution that only the names of candidates in the town council district in which there is a contest shall be printed on the ballot. If this occurs, the names of all unopposed candidates for an election to be voted on by all voters of the town will not be placed on the ballot. (IC 3-10-6-7.5(c); 3-10-7-6(d))

On occasion certain offices up for the election on the ballot may be uncontested with only one candidate on the ballot. When this is the case only the candidate for that office may appear on the office. State law does not permit the placement of "NO CANDIDATE" on the ballot when a party does not place a candidate for an office on the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11; 3-11-14-3.5). However, the county election board may order that the phrase "NO CANDIDATE" be placed on the ballot in certain circumstances when a general election candidate dies, but the ballot vacancy is not filled. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(d)).

Write-In Voting

All general and municipal election ballots must permit a voter to cast a write-in vote. This requirement includes absentee ballots. A column or row for write-in candidates is NOT required if there are no declared write-in candidates for that office with one exception. Procedures to permit write-in voting must be included on the ballots where candidates for federal offices appear even if no declared write-in candidate name for President/Vice-President, U.S. Senate, or U.S. House is certified to the county by the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-2-6)

When a column or row for write-in voting is required, each type of voting system must provide an opportunity to cast a write-in vote by using one of the following formats:

1) Ballot Card Voting Systems: Ballot cards must be folded or accompanied by a secrecy envelope to ensure the secrecy of a write-in vote. A write-in vote cast on a ballot card voting system must include both the name of the candidate and the title of the office. (IC 3-11-13-18)
2) Electronic (DRE) Voting System: Is designed so that the write-in vote is cast directly upon the voting unit in the proper space. (IC 3-11-14-23)
3) Paper Ballots: When required, an additional column will be placed to the right of all party and candidate columns (boxes) on the ballot. (IC 3-11-2-6)

Remember, the names of a declared write-in candidate are NEVER printed on a ballot!

Hand Counted Paper Ballots

Hand counted paper ballots are a ballot type that is a rarely used option in Indiana, except in some small town elections. Paper ballot layouts are similar to ballot cards. Paper ballots requirements, layout, and instructions can be found in IC 3-11-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

"Special" Ballots

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB)

A special ballot, the "federal write-in absentee ballot" (FWAB), is prepared for military and overseas voters and printed by the Department of Defense. The FWAB is available at www.fvap.gov. On this ballot, a voter may write-in the names of candidates for the any offices, including federal, statewide, legislative, and local, as well as votes on any public questions. **However, in Indiana, the military and overseas voter must have a Federal Post Card Absentee Application (FPCA) on file in order to process this "back-up" ballot should the original absentee ballot not be timely received**. Please see the "Absentee Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information on military and overseas voters.

Non-Partisan Public Question Ballot

In the June primary election, voters are required to select a Democratic or Republican Party ballot. The partisan ballots would include any public question that is certified to or by the county election board to appear on the June ballot. However, not all voters affiliate with the Democratic or Republican parties. Should a public question be certified to appear on the June primary ballot, then the county election board must produce a non-partisan only ballot with only the public question(s) certified in a particular jurisdiction. (IC 3-10-9)

17-Year Old Ballot

In Indiana a person who will be 18 years of age on or before the November election is permitted to register to vote and participate in the primary election, if otherwise eligible. (IC 3-7-13-2) While an "underage" voter is permitted to vote on the nomination of candidates for elected office and party offices in a primary election, the person is not permitted to vote on a public question if a public question is certified to appear on a jurisdiction's June ballot. (IC 3-7-13-3) Therefore, a county election board must print a special Democratic and Republican party primary ballot that includes the candidates running for elected office and party office (for example, state convention delegate and precinct committeeman) but excludes any public question, if applicable. A "17-year old" ballot style will be used for absentee voting or on Election Day, if it is necessary for the county to produce such a ballot in a primary election.

Federal Only Ballot

In even-numbered general election years, counties are required to produce a "federal only" ballot. This ballot is only given to overseas voters who apply for an absentee ballot using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and select option #4 – "I am an overseas voter and my return is uncertain." Under federal law, these persons are permitted to vote only in federal offices – President, U.S. Senate and U.S. House. In 2020, U.S. Senate will not appear on Indiana's primary and general election ballot. (IC 3-11-4-8) Federal only ballots are only used for absentee voting and designed for use only by this narrow universe of voters; therefore, county election officials should not place a federal only ballot in election supplies used on Election Day or otherwise provide this ballot to voters who do not meet this specific qualification.

Presidential Only Ballot

In 2020, county election boards must produce a presidential only ballot, which would only include the office of President and Vice President in the general election. A presidential only ballot is only used by a voter who qualifies for a specific voter registration fail-safe: if an individual who moves out of Indiana to another state on or after 29-days before the general election, then the registered voter is permitted to return to their old Indiana precinct and vote on a presidential only ballot if otherwise qualified either in person on election day or by voting an absentee ballot. Each polling location should have a presidential only ballot style available on Election Day. (IC 3-10-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Ballot Printing, Generally

The Election Division does not prepare ***any*** primary election or general election ballots. This responsibility is left to county election officials, though state law provides the framework by which the offices and public questions must be ordered on the ballot, the type of voting equipment to be used, and the method by which to tabulate election results.

As noted in the "Voting Systems & ePollbook" section of this *Manual*, Indiana law permits three types of voting systems: optical scan ballot card, direct record electronic voting system, and hand-counted paper ballots. With an **optical scan system**, a ballot card upon which the voter marks their selections with a pen, pencil, or other ballot marking device is used. These ballot cards are then reviewed by the voter and inserted into an electronic card reader or optical scanner and tabulated.

A **direct record electronic (DRE) voting system** (or "touchscreen computerized voting system") allows a voter to make their selections on an interface (or "ballot label", which is then electronically cast and the image of the ballot label is stored within the unit., Indiana law now authorizes the use of a voter verifiable paper audit trail with a DRE voting system. (IC 3-11-14-2)

On rare occasions, a county may decide to use a hand-counted, **traditional paper ballot**. This should not be confused with the ballot card noted above. While both are printed on card or paper stock, a paper ballot is counted by hand while a ballot card is tabulated by an optical scan ballot reader.

Whichever voting system is used, each county must prepare a "ballot" for use on both Election Day and for absentee voting purposes. There are very specific Indiana statutes spelling out the format and language requirements that apply to optical scan ballots (IC 3-11-13) and direct record electronic voting system ballot labels (IC 3-11-14). (Equipment that combines the features of the hybrid system that uses a ballot marking device to print a ballot card follow the statutes under IC 3-11-13.)

A county election board, the county's voting system vendor, or ballot printer should carefully study the statutes that apply to the ballot printing and layout standards for optical scan or direct record electronic voting systems.

June Primary Election Ballot Printing Needs

In Indiana, elections are held in May (primary election) or November (municipal or general election, depending on the year). Each state determines when their **primary election** is to be held; in Indiana, the primary election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May. (IC 3-10-1-3) The primary election allows the two major political parties, Democratic and Republican, to nominate their candidates for November's election. In 2020, however, the primary election will be held in June due to the COVID-19 public health disaster emergency.

NOTE: The Democratic and Republican parties are the two major political parties in Indiana. "Major political party" designation is determined by the results of the most recent Secretary of State's race. The political party with the candidates having the highest and second-highest number of votes in that election are considered major parties. (IC 3-5-2-30)

Each county election board prepares all primary ballots with the names of all candidates for major political party nominations, the names of the candidates for election to party offices such as precinct committeeman and delegates to the state political party conventions, and any other offices or elections on a public question held at the same time as the primary election. (IC 3-10-1-4.6; IC 3-10-1-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For a primary election, counties using optical scan ballot cards must print at least one hundred percent (100%) of the number of votes cast for the candidate of the party who received the greatest number of votes cast in the precinct at the last general election. In those precincts where DRE voting systems are to be used, the board shall determine the number of ballots (ballot cards or paper ballots) required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-10-1-12)

When a voter enters the polling location during a primary, the voter must provide the poll clerks with the voter's name and designate a political party affiliation **if the voter wishes to cast a primary ballot. Once a voter writes the voter's party on the primary election poll list or the voter's primary ballot choice is entered into an electronic poll book, the voter may not change the voter's primary ballot choice.** (IC 3-10-1-24) Since Indiana law only permits a voter to receive a primary ballot that lists the candidates of **one party**, a county must print separate Democratic and Republican primary election ballots and the ballot cards of each party participating in the primary must be **distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable.** (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) However, state law does not require that **the primary ballot(s) be printed in any specific colors,** so long as this requirement is met.

For counties using touchscreen DRE machines, state law requires there be a poll worker or ePollbook receipt that denotes the voter's choice of a Democratic, Republican, or, in rare cases, non-partisan ballot selection that the voter hands the poll worker to load the correct ballot style for the voter. (IC 3-10-1-24)

On rare occasions a statewide or local public question or other type of special election may also be held on the same date as the primary election. Should this occur, a county must print the text of the public question on the top of the partisan primary ballot after the ballot instructions. (IC 3-10-1-19) However, a voter who does not wish to vote in the Democratic or Republican Party primary election **but does wish to vote** on a public question on the ballot at a primary is not required to designate the voter's party and must be permitted to vote only on the public question. The county election board must provide a means, whether by separate "non-partisan" printed ballot or by "locking out" positions on an electronic voting system, to allow a voter who does not want to declare party affiliation access to vote on a public question.

As noted in the "Voter Registration Issues" section, Indiana permits a 17-year-old to be a registered voter and participate in the June primary election. State law permits an "underage" voter to vote in races for party offices, so it is not likely a special "17-year-old" ballot must be printed. If a special election is held on the same date as a primary election, however, a special "17-year-old" ballot must be printed to omit the special election question or office.

NOTE ON POLITICAL PARTY OFFICES: If a candidate for a party's precinct committeeman or state convention delegate election is unopposed, then the name of the unopposed candidate will not be printed on the primary ballot unless the appointed member of the county election board representing that party files a written request for the unopposed candidates to appear on the party's primary ballot. (IC 3-10-1-5)

November General or Municipal Election Ballot Printing Needs

In November, a **general or municipal election** is held. General elections are held in even-numbered years when federal offices (President and Vice-President, U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives) are on the ballot. Municipal elections are held in the odd-numbered year between the non-presidential and presidential election years. (The year after a presidential election is an "off-year," though three counties have small towns that may hold elections at this time.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal law requires the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years; Indiana law requires the municipal election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in odd-numbered years. Unless there is a special election, no federal, statewide, or state legislative offices will be on the municipal election ballot.

Each county election board is responsible for preparing all general, municipal, or special election ballots with the names of **all** candidates for federal offices, statewide offices, state legislative offices, local offices, and school board offices. The county election board also prepares ballots containing any applicable statewide or local public questions. The county may print all general election offices on a single ballot. (IC 3-11-2-2.1)

In those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots at least equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of voters in the inspector's precinct, according to the poll list. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots that will be required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-11-3-11)

A general or municipal election ballot must permit straight party voting for bona fide political parties (Democratic, Republican, and Libertarian parties). Straight party voting permits a voter to make one selection to cast a vote for all partisan candidates on the ballot belonging to the political party. Using the straight party device does not cast a vote for public questions, non-partisan school board elections, or judicial retention questions, and voters should be advised to make those additional selections, if they so desire. Further, state law recently changed to remove straight party voting from at-large partisan races for county council, city council, town council, and township board when more than one (1) person can be elected to the council or board. When these at-large races appear on the ballot, voters must be instructed to make individual marks to select their choice(s).

While straight party voting is permitted in Indiana, it only applies in November general election as the June primary election is focused on deciding which candidates to nominate for the fall election. In other words, a voter must make individual selections on a primary election ballot to help determine which Democratic or Republican candidates will appear on the November ballot.

Pay special attention to the "ballot layout" section below as the placement of the straight party device on the ballot has changed in recent years. Further, the party's symbol must be printed next to the political party's name. The symbols are certified by the Indiana Election Division to the county election board before each November election.

Special Elections & Public Questions

Rarely, a special election may be called to fill a vacancy created when an elected member of the U.S. House vacates his position. However, special elections are called more frequently concerning referenda. The *Referendum, Recall, and Impeachment* brochure published by the Indiana Election Division is a good resource to understand the limited types of referenda questions permitted in Indiana.

The most common types of referenda elections concern tax levies (IC 20-46-1) or capital improvement projects (IC 6-1.1-20). The Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) website (www.in.gov/dlgf) has a section devoted to the process, and is a helpful resource. Referenda must be held on the date of a primary, general, or municipal election if an election is held that year. A special "referendum" election may be held in the off-year between elections, but it must be held on the date that a primary or general election would be held. In other words, should a special election be called in 2021, then it must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November. The cost of the referendum elections held in an off-year is to be paid, in full, by the entity or entities requesting the election. (IC

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6-1.1-20-3.6(e); IC 20-46-1-14(c))
Referendum questions must be certified to the county election board no later than 74 days before the primary election to be held on the primary Election Day for capital improvement projects under IC 6-1.1-20, and 60 days for school tax levies under IC 20-46-1. August 1 is the deadline for a public question to be certified to appear on the November ballot. (IC 6-1.1-20-3.6(e) and 20-46-1-14(c)) Please refer to the "ballot layout" section below to note where public questions are to be printed on the ballot as the order has changed in recent years.

On occasion, the Indiana General Assembly will authorize public questions specific to one or more counties or pass legislation to propose an amendment to the state's Constitution. County-specific public questions may be authorized in off-years and legislation may note the entity required to pay for the election. Constitutional amendment questions are held on the date of the general election. Questions authorized by the Indiana General Assembly will be certified to county election boards by the Indiana Election Division.

NOTE: Judicial retention questions are not considered public questions, and have a different location on the ballot.

Absentee Ballots

Each county election board is responsible for preparing all absentee ballots used in a primary, municipal, general, and special election. An absentee ballot has the same layout as an Election Day regular official ballot, but also requires the following to be printed on the back of an optical scan ballot card or hand-counted paper ballot before being issued to a voter:

1) the circuit court clerk's official seal (stamp); and
2) the signature or facsimile signature of the circuit court clerk (unless the clerk is a candidate – see below). (IC 3-11-4-19)

NOTE: the clerk shall print or stamp the precinct number or designation and a line for each poll clerk's initials on a ballot card pursuant to IC 3-11-13-9.

If the individual serving as circuit court clerk is a candidate for re-election or election to another office, then the name or signature of this individual cannot appear on the ballot (except as a candidate). Instead, the ballot must contain a uniform device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Commission. (IC 3-5-4-9)

Not less than sixty (60) days before the date of a primary, general or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must estimate the number of absentee ballots required in the county for the election. (IC 3-11-4-10) After completing the estimate, the county election board shall immediately begin to have these ballots printed. (IC 3-11-4-14)

To comply with federal and state law, the absentee ballots must be **delivered** to the circuit court clerk at **least fifty (50) days before** any election and then **transmitted to approved applicants not later than forty-five (45) days** before any election. (IC 3-11-4-15; Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act [MOVE])

Please see the "Absentee Voting" section later in this *Manual* for more details.

Ballot Printing Errors

Unfortunately sometimes all of the safeguards don't work. It is ***always, always, always*** a good idea to have as many people as possible proof the ballots before the ballots go to print.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Not later than the Monday before distributing ballots and voting systems to the precincts in the county, the county election board shall notify the county chairman of each major political party and, upon request, the chairman of any other bona fide political party in the county, that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14)

When ballots with omissions, misprints or improperly set up systems make it into the hands of absentee voters (or worse still, Election Day voters) the county election board that printed the ballots must act quickly to reduce the possibility that an election result will be contested and overturned due to the ballot error.

Some ballot errors are harmless. State law specifically permits an election board to authorize the use of ballots with minor errors if the election board does not believe that the voters will be confused by the error ***and*** no voter objects to the use of the ballots. (IC 3-11-2-16) Other ballot errors are critical, and can lead to a ***court-ordered special election if a candidate contests the election due to a ballot error.***

NOTE: If the election board is notified of a "critical error" during the absentee ballot process, there are procedures to permit voters to "recast" defective absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-2) The voter must first file a request for a replacement absentee ballot (ABS-5) before the voter is issued another absentee ballot.

When Errors or Defects Require Replacement

When an error or defect is discovered on the ballot, determining how the error or defect was created and the extent to which the error is may cause confusion or mistakes by the voters determines if the county election board is required to reprint new ballots or not. A candidate vacancy that occurs after ballots for a general, municipal, or special election have been printed creates a ballot error. The election board is required to print new ballots to remove the name of a candidate who is no longer a candidate for an office and has created a ballot vacancy when:

1) the candidate's party does not fill the vacancy under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2 not later than noon, five (5) days before the election; and
2) when a candidate has died, the election board:
    a. receives a certificate of death issued under IC 16-37-3 not later than noon the seventh day before the election; or
    b. votes unanimously by the entire membership that there is good cause to believe that the candidate has died.

The election board must further provide the number of ballots necessary to reflect a vacancy to the following:

1) The absentee voter board.
2) The inspector of each precinct in which the candidate is on the ballot.
3) The circuit court clerk.
4)

Additionally, if the election board reprints ballots, the election board may order the printing of new ballots that omit the name of a candidate whom caused the vacancy and instead print the following statement "NO CANDIDATE" or "CANDIDATE DECEASED" or words to that effect at the appropriate position on the ballot. If this is done these statements must be able to be selected by a voter when casting their ballot as this statement will count as a vote the candidate select to fill the ballot vacancy, if the political party fills the ballot vacancy by election day.

Lastly, if a candidate vacancy is filled after noon five (5) days before the election, the election board is not required to reprint ballots to remove the name of an individual who is no longer a candidate but may do so upon the vote of the election board. If the county election board does not reprint ballots under this circumstance, any vote cast for the candidate whose name is left on the ballot but is no longer a candidate may not be counted as a vote for the candidate selected by the political party to fill the ballot vacancy. But if the office on the ballot where the vacancy occurs is a

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

single member (vote for one (1) only) office, then any straight party ticket vote that would apply to the candidate whose name was left on the ballot would apply as a vote for the candidate selected by the political party to fill the ballot vacancy. (IC 3-11-3-29.5; 3-12-1-14; 3-12-1-15; 3-12-1-16)

CEB Hearing Requirement for Printing Errors

The county election board must follow a specific statute procedure to determine if ballots need to be reprinted because of a discovered ballot errors or defects other than those created by a candidate vacancy after ballots have been printed. When an error or defect of this type is discovered, the board may take one of the follow steps:

1) order the reprinting or correction of the ballot; or
2) conduct a public hearing concerning the defective ballots.

If the county election board decides to conduct a public hearing on the matter, the board chair may only call the meeting after informing each political party, ticket, or candidate that the board determines may have an interest in the matter. At the hearing, the board must allow public testimony to be offered by a person concerning the defective ballots. Additionally, the board must make findings of fact concerning the following:

1) The number of ballots, if any, containing the error or omission that have already been cast.
2) The cost of correcting the error through the use of reprinted ballots or any other suitable method.
3) Whether the error or omission would be likely to cause confusion or mistakes by voters.
4) Whether any voter objects to the use of the ballots, notwithstanding the error or omission.

If a voter files a written objection to the use of the ballots with the board before the board concludes the hearing, or the board determines that the use of the ballots would be likely to cause confusion or mistakes by voters then the board shall order the ballots to be reprinted or altered to conform with the requirements of state election code. But if no written objection is filed by the conclusion of the meeting and the board does not make the above determination then the board can vote to use of the defective ballots, notwithstanding the error or omission. (IC 3-11-2-16)

Replacement Absentee Ballots

If the county election board reprints the ballot according to IC 3-11-3-29.5 or 3-11-2-16, a voter who has already been provided or voted a defective ballot by absentee ballot is entitled to request a new ballot to be recast. In order to receive a new ballot, the absentee voter file the “Statement Concerning Defective, Lost, Destroyed, or Spoiled Absentee Ballot” (ABS-5) form with the voter’s county circuit court clerk (or Lake or Porter County Election Director).

Once the ABS-5 form is filed with the circuit court clerk, the clerk shall do the following:

1) Place the written request with the absentee voter's original ballots.
2) Mark "canceled" on the original set of ballots.
3) Preserve the original ballots with other defective ballots.
4) Deliver a new set of ballots to the absentee voter. If a voter files the ABS-5 form in person during the period in-person absentee voting is being conducted at the clerk’s office or satellite absentee voting location then, at the voter’s discretion, the voter may cast their replacement absentee ballot at the clerk’s office or satellite location or be sent the replacement absentee ballot in the same manner the voter receive their original absentee ballot.

Should a voter only cast a ballot determined by the county election board to have an error or defect, then the county election board must count that ballot if the intent of the voter can be determined and can be counted according to the standards found in IC 3-12-1.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additionally, a voter may request a replacement absentee ballot using the ABS-5 form when the voter states on the form that their original absentee ballot has been destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter after a reasonable time has elapsed for delivery of the ballot by mail, the absentee ballot does not bear the bipartisan initials required IC 3-11-4-19, or the absentee ballot envelope was not signed by the voter when they delivered the absentee ballot to the clerk. But, during a primary election, a voter may not request a replacement ballot for a political party different from the political party indicated in the voter's application for an absentee ballot.

Lastly, after receiving the official replacement ballot, the voter must destroy any spoiled ballot in the possession of the voter or any lost or delayed official ballot that comes into the possession of the voter after the voter receives a replacement ballot. (IC 3-11-2-16; IC 3-11-3-29.5; IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11.5-4-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABSENTEE VOTING

NOTE: While this *Manual* provides a roadmap for the county election administrator to follow, it does not replace instructions found in Title 3 of the Indiana Code. In addition to reviewing this section, county election administrators are encouraged to review IC 3-11 and IC 3-11.5, where absentee procedures are largely covered. County users may also find additional training materials and standard operating procedures on the county portal of the statewide voter registration system.

A person who cannot be physically present to vote at the polls on Election Day does not lose the person's right to participate in the electoral process. In Indiana, qualified voters eligible to vote by absentee ballot may select the appropriate method for casting the ballot: 1) by mail, 2) in-person "early voting" in the office of the circuit court clerk, or 3) by traveling board. Military and overseas voters may request an absentee ballot to be delivered by fax, email, or mail. Each method has its own state-prescribed form or federally-prescribed form, and a voter must use a current (or "grandfathered") version of the form.

Note: All Indiana counties are now required to count absentee ballots at a central location. Many of these central count procedures will be covered in this section. Additionally, an "Absentee Central Count Tool Kit" is provided in the index with examples of resolutions and other materials where no prescribed state form exists. (IC 3-11.5-1-1.1)

Absentee Voting By Mail

A qualified voter may request that the ballot be mailed to the voter. The ballot is mailed to the voter at the address listed on the application, whether ***outside or inside*** the voter's county of residence. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-10-24) In this case, a voter is mailed an absentee ballot, voting instructions, and a postage fully prepaid return envelope that includes an affidavit for the voter to sign. (IC 3-11-4-20; IC 3-11-4-21)

A voter who is otherwise qualified to vote in person may vote by absentee ballot if the voter meets one of the following qualifications (IC 3-11-10-24; 3-11-10-25):

1) Absent from the county on Election Day and has a specific, reasonable expectation of being absent during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open;
2) Absent from the precinct of the voter's residence on Election Day because of working as a precinct election officer, a watcher, a challenger or pollbook holder, or as a person employed by an election board to administer the election for which the absentee ballot is requested;
3) Confined on Election Day to the voter's residence, to a health care facility, or to a hospital because of an illness or injury during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open;
4) A voter with disabilities;
5) An elderly voter (a voter at least 65 years of age);
6) Prevented from voting due to the voter's care of an individual confined to a private residence because of illness or injury during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open;
7) Scheduled to work at the person's regular place of employment during the entire twelve (12) hours that the polls are open;
8) Prevented from voting due to observance of a religious discipline or religious holiday during the entire 12 hours the polls are open; or
9) Participates in the Attorney General's address confidentiality program (for domestic abuse).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

10) A voter who is a member of the military or public safety officer (meaning an individual who is one of the following):
    a. A member of a fire department (as defined in IC 36-8-1-8).
    b. An emergency medical service provider (as defined in IC 16-41-10-1).
    c. A member of a police department (as defined in IC 36-8-1-9).
    d. A correctional officer (as defined in IC 5-10-10-1.5).
    e. A state police officer.
    f. A county police officer.
    g. A police reserve officer.
    h. A county sheriff.
    i. A deputy sheriff.
    j. An excise police officer.
    k. A conservation enforcement officer.
    l. A town marshal.
    m. A deputy town marshal.
    n. A postsecondary educational institution police officer appointed under IC 21-17-5 or IC 21-39-4.
    o. A probation officer.
    p. A paramedic.
    q. A volunteer firefighter (as defined in IC 36-8-12-2).
    r. An emergency medical technician or a paramedic working in a volunteer capacity.
    s. A member of the armed forces of the United States.
    t. A member of the Indiana Air National Guard.
    u. A member of the Indiana Army National Guard.
    v. A member of a state or local emergency management agency.
    w. A member of a consolidated law enforcement department established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.
11) A voter is a "serious sex offender" as defined by state law (IC 35-42-4-14(a))
12) A voter is prevented from voting due to the unavailability of transportation to the polls.

Photo Identification Requirements to Vote by Mail

An absentee voter casting a ballot by mail is not required to provide proof of identification when casting the absentee ballot. However, certain first-time voters who registered to vote by mail are to be asked for proof of residency in order for their absentee ballot to be counted. A copy of a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card where the residence address on the ID matches the voter's registration is **one** of several acceptable residency documents, including a utility bill, paycheck stub, or school transcript. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11-8-25.2)

See "Processing Absentee Applications" section for more details.

Absentee by Mail (ABS-MAIL) Application Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot to vote by mail (ABS-MAIL) **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than 11:59 p.m. (prevailing location time) twelve (12) days before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed or hand-delivered. (IC 3-11-4-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For every election held after December 31, 2019, an application for an absentee ballot received on or after December 1 is an adequate application for an absentee ballot for the next scheduled election held in the voter's precinct (primary, general, municipal, or special election). However, different deadlines apply to military and overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). (IC 3-11-4-3)

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has physical custody of the form and it has been filed with the office. Absentee applications to vote by mail that are postmarked on or before the absentee ballot application deadline date and received after the deadline must be rejected! Deadline dates are noted in the instructions on the ABS-Mail form and in several Indiana Election Division publications.

A person who receives a completed absentee ballot application from another person must indicate on the application the date the person received the application and file the application with the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving it, or by the applicable absentee ballot deadline, whichever occurs first. (IC 3-11-4-2(g)) However, this requirement for timely delivery does not apply to a postal employee or to an employee of a bonded courier company.

The person who files an absentee ballot application of another person with the county election board must submit an affidavit with the application (ABS-17). The affidavit must be signed by the person who received the completed application from the applicant. This section does not apply to an individual filing their own absentee application or to an employee of the USPS or a bonded courier company acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the USPS or bonded courier company, or to the election division, a county election board, or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Returning Absentee Ballots Received By Mail

A voter who receives an absentee ballot by mail must personally mark the ballot in secret. A voter unable to personally mark their own absentee ballot must vote absentee before an absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-10-24 (b)) The voter must seal the voted ballot in the security envelope provided by the county election board; however, a voter may designate another individual to assist them with enclosing and sealing the ballot in the security envelope. This individual must sign the affidavit on the outside of the envelope to indicate this assistance. (IC 3-11-4-21)

In addition, the voter must sign the affidavit provided on the outside of the envelope to affirm the individual has personally marked their ballot and is a qualified voter of the precinct. The voter must then deliver the sealed absentee ballot envelope to the county election board by 1) depositing the envelope in the mail or by a bonded courier company; 2) delivering the envelope in person; or 3) delivering the envelope to a member of the voter's household or a person designed at the attorney in fact for the voter for delivery in person, by US mail, or by a bonded courier company. (IC 3-11-10-1) If any other person receives from a voter a ballot prepared by a voter for voting, the person commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-14-2-16)

Any person who delivers a voted absentee ballot to the county election board must complete an affidavit (Form ABS-19) that contains:

1) information concerning the voter;
2) information concerning the person delivering the voted absentee ballot;
3) the person's statement that the person is delivering the absentee ballot as a member of the voter's household or the voter's attorney in fact (if the individual is an attorney in fact, they must attach a copy of the power or attorney unless it has already been filed with the county election board);

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) the date and location where the absentee ballot was delivered to this person;
5) a statement that the individual delivering the absentee ballot has complied with Indiana laws governing absentee ballots; and

a statement that the affidavit is executed under the penalties of perjury, including a statement of the penalties for perjury. (IC 3-11-10-24(d))

A voted absentee ballot to vote by mail **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director on or before Election Day on or before 12:00 p.m. (noon), prevailing local time. (IC 3-11.5-4-3) (Special rules apply to military and overseas voters; please review this section of the *Manual* for more information.)

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has physical custody of the ballot by the deadline time. Absentee vote-by-mail ballots that are postmarked on or before Election Day and received after Election Day must be rejected! Deadline dates are noted in several Indiana Election Division publications.

There are special absentee counting rules for military and overseas voters. Please see this section in the *Manual* for those details.

Requesting a Replacement Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot before Election Day

If a voter has been mailed an official absentee ballot and notifies the county election board that:

1) the ballot has been destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter after a reasonable time has elapsed for delivery of the ballot by mail; or
2) the absentee ballot does not bear the bipartisan initials of the absentee voter board required under IC 3-11-4-9; or
3) the absentee ballot envelope was not signed by the voter,

then the voter must file the Form ABS-5 with the county election board. The circuit court clerk must place the ABS-5 with the voter's original ballot, mark "cancelled" on the envelope contained the original ballot, preserve the original ballot with the other defective ballots, and deliver a new ballot to the absentee voter. (IC 3-11-4-17.7)

However, in a primary election, a county election board may not provide a voter who requested a replacement ballot an absentee ballot for a political party that is different than the political party indicated on the voter's absentee application. (IC 3-11-4-17.78(d))

It is also advisable that a voter be instructed to ignore or destroy the materials sent to them with their spoiled absentee ballot. Should a voter's original and replacement absentee ballot arrive timely at the county election board, the original ballot should be rejected and the replacement ballot should be processed. (IC 3-11-4-17.7; 3-11-4-17.8; 3-11-10-1.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election Day Remedies for Certain Absentee Voters

Hand-Delivery of Absentee Ballot

On Election Day if a voter has not yet returned their absentee ballot to the county election board, the voter can hand deliver the completed absentee ballot sealed in the absentee ballot envelope to the county election board not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day. Alternatively, the voter may take their absentee ballot to their polling location, surrender it to the precinct inspector who marks the ballot "cancelled", and vote a regular ballot, if otherwise qualified. (IC 3-11-10-31; IC 3-11.5-4-18)

ABS-21 for Rejected or Late Arriving Absentee Ballots

If the inspector has marked the poll list to indicate that the absentee ballot cast by the voter has been received by the county election board, the voter may not vote in person except for the reasons below. (IC 3-11.5-4-20)

If a voter's absentee ballot:

1) has not been received by the county election board before the noon (prevailing local time) Election Day deadline (IC 3-11.5-4-10); or
2) was received by the noon (prevailing local time) Election Day deadline but rejected for a reason under IC 3-11.5-4-13; or

then the absentee ballot counters or the county election board shall issue a certificate (ABS-21) to the voter to allow the voter to cast a ballot in person at the polls, if otherwise qualified to vote. The voter must appear in person before the county election board not later than 5 p.m. (local prevailing time) to receive the ABS-21. (IC 3-11.5-4-13; IC 3-11.5-4-21)

PRE-5 Affidavit for ABS-Mail Ballot that Did Not Arrive Timely to the Voter

The PRE-5 affidavit may only be used if a voter applies for an absentee ballot by mail, but has not received the ballot and appears at the polls on Election Day. The voter may vote a regular ballot in person at the polls after completing the PRE-5 affidavit documenting that the person has not received the requested absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-18(c))

Failure to Provide Additional Documentation

There is no remedy for this situation, as a voter who was required to provide additional documentation as part of the voter registration process failed to do so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. The ABS-18 form is transmitted to the absentee voter to return to the county election board providing the required information. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the central count counting team to check the poll list (or other county election board certification) on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required documentation. (IC 3-11-10-4.5) If no indication is shown, the counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12; IC 3-11-10-16.5)

Absentee Voting by Traveling Board

A qualified voter confined within the county because of illness or injury, a voter caring for a confined person, or a disabled voter whose precinct is not accessible to a disabled voter may vote an absentee ballot before a bi-partisan traveling absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-10-25) An absentee ballot voted before a traveling absentee voter board must be cast on ***any of the nineteen (19) days*** immediately preceding the election. (IC 3-11-10-25)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For voters voting absentee by mail or before a traveling board, a voter who is otherwise qualified to vote in person may vote by absentee ballot if the voter meets one of the following qualifications (IC 3-11-10-25):

1) Expects to be confined due to illness or injury;
2) Expects to be caring for a confined person at a private residence; or
3) A voter with disabilities who believes the voter's polling place is not accessible.

State law permits a traveling board to go *OUTSIDE* of the county to provide a ballot to a confined voter IF the county election board unanimously agrees to permit out-of-county travel. (IC 3-11-10-25) Also, a disabled voter who is unable to make a voting mark on the ballot or sign the absentee ballot secrecy envelope MUST vote before an absentee voter board either in-person in the clerk's office or by traveling board. (IC 3-11-10-24)

Photo Identification Requirements for Traveling Board

An absentee voter casting a ballot before a traveling board is not required to provide proof of identification when casting the absentee ballot. However, certain first-time voters who registered to vote by mail are to be asked for proof of residency in order for their absentee ballot to be counted. A copy of a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card where the residence address on the ID matches the voter's registration is **one** of several acceptable residency documents, including a utility bill, paycheck stub, or school transcript. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11-8-25.2)

See "Processing Absentee Applications" section for more details.

Traveling Board Application (ABS-TRAVELING BOARD) Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk or the Lake County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than 12:00 p.m. (noon), prevailing local time, on the day before the Election Day. The application may be a mailed, emailed, faxed, or hand-delivered application from a confined voter or person caring for a confined person and the applicant requests that the ballot is delivered by a traveling board.

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Board has physical custody of the form. Applications received after this deadline date, even if postmarked on or before the deadline date, must be rejected. However, if the county election board determines by a unanimous vote that an otherwise qualified voter has been hospitalized or injured after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot, the board may authorized the person to vote by absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

Traveling board appointments are limited and are scheduled at a mutually agreeable time for the voter and county election board. Voters should provide a reliable phone number or email address, if possible, for county election officials to schedule an appointment.

A traveling board may not be denied access to a voter's place of confinement if the voter is confined due to illness or injury if the traveling board requests access at a time agreed to by both the board and the voter, and the time is during the regular office hours of the circuit court clerk.

Traveling Board Ballot Deadline

Traveling board appointments must conclude the day before the election. (IC 3-11-10-25) However, if the county election board determines by a unanimous vote that an otherwise qualified voter has been hospitalized or injured after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot, the board may authorized the person to vote by absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Voting In-Person at the Clerk's Office ("Early Voting")

A qualified voter may vote before an absentee voter board at the county courthouse or other designated location for absentee voting in the county. An absentee ballot voted before an absentee voter board must be cast ***not more than twenty-eight 28 days before the election nor later than noon (prevailing local time) on the day before the election.*** (IC 3-11-10-26)

If a voter votes at the clerk's office or a satellite office, the voter is not required to attest that the voter is confined, a voter with disabilities, elderly, working at the polls in a precinct other than where the voter resides, a specific, reasonable expectation of being absent from the county on Election Day, or working during the entire 12 hours the polls are open, observing a religious holiday, participating in the Attorney General's confidentiality program, or is a "serious sex offender", or unable to obtain transportation to the polls. **This exemption from stating a reason to vote by absentee ballot does not apply to absentee voting by mail or by traveling board.** (IC 3-11-4-1; 3-11-4-2; 3-11-4-18; 3-11-10-24; 3-11-10-25; 3-11-10-26)

All counties must make one location of the Clerk's Office available for in-person, early voting for the 28-days before Election Day. If the twenty-eighth day before a general election falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, then in-person, early voting begins twenty-seven (27) days before the election. In addition, the clerk's office location must be open the two Saturdays preceding Election Day. Most counties must permit voters to cast absentee ballots for at least seven (7) hours on each of the two (2) Saturdays preceding Election Day. For counties with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may reduce the number of in-person, "early voting" hours the clerk's office is open to four (4) on the two (2) Saturdays preceding Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-26) Early voting hours may be reduced in a special election; see IC 3-11-10-26.5 for details.

At least thirty-eight counties in Indiana have moved to a vote center model, which means a voter may vote on Election Day at any of the locations unanimously approved by the county election board. The vote center law not only requires the county Clerk's office to be open for early voting at the time and dates noted above, but also requires at least one vote center, in addition to the Clerk's office, to be open the two Saturdays before Election Day. A county election board in a voter center county may include in its plan additional satellite office established under IC 3-11-10-26.3(e) beyond the required 28-days at the Clerk's office and the two Saturdays preceding the election at the Clerk's office and at least one vote center. (IC 3-11-18.1-4)

Many counties still require a voter to vote on Election Day at a polling location assigned to their precinct. This is an important distinction from a vote center model not only in the way a person votes on Election Day, but also for in-person absentee voting. A county election board may adopt a resolution to authorize the circuit court clerk to establish satellite early voting locations (other than the clerk's office) in the county where voters may cast absentee ballots before an absentee voter board. The county election board must adopt such a resolution by unanimous consent of the entire membership of the board. The resolution must state the locations and hours of operation of any satellite offices. The voting procedures at these offices must be substantially the same as the procedures for absentee voting at the clerk's office. (IC 3-11-10-26; IC 3-11-10-26.3)

In non-vote center counties, if the county election board adopts a satellite early voting resolution for a primary election, the locations for the satellite offices and hours at which absentee voting may occur at the satellite offices established for the primary election **must** be used for the subsequent general or municipal (November) election. (IC 3-11-10-26.3(e)) The county election board does not need to pass a "new" satellite early voting resolution for the general or municipal election if such a resolution was adopted for the primary election. However, a county election board may

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

want to add more sites to the primary election satellite early voting plan. In this case, the county election board must unanimously agree to the satellite early voting locations that are to be opened in a general or municipal election that are in addition to those offered in the primary election.

In vote center counties, the establishment of satellite early voting locations at a vote center used on election day are determined by the county election board amending the vote center plan, by unanimous vote of the entire membership. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

NOTE: in odd-numbered municipal election years (for example, 2019, 2023) or in a special election conducted under IC 3-10-8, a county election board may reduce the dates and hours of in-person early voting through a unanimous resolution. Resolutions adopted under IC 3-11-10-26.5 are not effective in even-numbered general election years (for example, 2020, 2022), unless the resolution is specific to a special election called under IC 3-10-8 that is not held at the same time as a general election.

Photo Identification Requirements

An absentee voter casting a ballot before an absentee board in the office of the circuit court clerk (or a satellite office of the clerk) before Election Day is required to provide proof of identification in the same manner as a voter who casts a vote in person at the polls on Election Day. (See "Photo Identification" section of this manual.) (IC 3-11-10-26)

If the voter is unable or declines to present the identification, the voter is permitted to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5) The provisional ballot voter should complete the affidavit of the challenged voter (PRE-4), complete the provisional absentee ballot, seal the marked provisional absentee ballot in the ABS-6 security envelope, enclosed the sealed ABS-envelope in the PRO-10 envelope, and sign the PRO-10 security envelope.

Counties using SVRS to process absentee in-person voters in real-time should record the voter as casting an absentee ballot, and attach the ABS-IN PERSON application to the outside of the PRO-10 security envelope. Counties using an ePollbook to substitute for the ABS-IN PERSON application should have the provisional ballot voter sign the ePollbook. Counties using an ePollbook and an electronic voting system (DRE) during in-person absentee voting should attach the affidavit created by the county election board that is used in place of the ABS-IN PERSON application to the PRO-10 security envelope. (IC 3-11-10-26; 3-11.7-2-2)

Voters who reside in a state licensed care facility (nursing home, for example) that is used as polling place, vote center, or satellite absentee facility are exempt from the Photo ID requirement. (IC 3-10-1-7.2; 3-11-8-25.1)

In-Person Early Voting Application (ABS-IN PERSON) Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than noon (prevailing local time), on the day before Election Day, if the voter is voting absentee in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee voting facility. Counties will have paper applications on-site for a voter to complete, though many counties are using electronic pollbooks (ePollbooks), which eliminate the need for a paper application.

NOTE: Counties may use an ePollbook only during early voting OR during early voting and on Election Day. (IC 3-7-29-6) State law allows ePollbook counties to eliminate the in-person absentee application if certain procedures are followed. See IC 3-11-10-26(d) for details.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In-Person Early Voting Ballot Deadline

The deadline for in-person early voting at the Clerk's Office or satellite early voting location, including designated vote centers, is 12:00 p.m. (noon), prevailing local time, the day before the election. However, a person who queued up in the line to absentee vote in-person on or before the noon deadline must be permitted to vote. When the deadline to absentee vote in person at the clerk's office or satellite location arrives, a person designated by the clerk must determine who the last person in line to vote is and do one of the following:

1) Write down the name of each voter.
2) Stamp each voter's hand.
3) Stand, or designate another individual to stand, immediately behind the last voter who may vote.

Assistance to Voters Casting In-Person Absentee Ballots

A voter with a disability or who is unable to read or write English may request assistance with completing their ballot. The voter may request assistance from the bi-partisan absentee voter board members or a person of the voter's choice, other than the voter's employer, an officer of the voter's union, or an agent of the voter's employer or union.

The two members of an absentee board assisting an absentee voter voting in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee facility or the individual designated by the voter must complete the PRE-3 affidavit before entering the voting booth to cast an absentee ballot. The absentee voter board will keep the PRE-3 form and return it with the other election supplies at the end of the day. (IC 3-11-9-2; IC 3-11-9-3)

Political Party Watchers at Satellite In-Person Absentee Voting Offices

A political party may appoint up to two (2) watchers for each satellite office for in-person "early" absentee voting established under IC 3-11-10-26.3. A watcher appointed to a satellite office may:

1) Enter, leave, and reenter the satellite office at any time the office is open;
2) Inspect the voting systems before absentee ballots are received at the satellite office each day;
3) Inspect the work being done by any elected official, absentee board member, or county employee at the satellite office (except when an individual enters a confidential login or password to obtain access to an ePollbook or the statewide voter registration system or to operate a voting system used for absentee voting); and
4) Witness any proceeding of the county election board or an absentee voting board at the satellite office. (IC 3-6-8-7)

Absentee Applications

Whether submitted in person or by mail, absentee ballot applications must be made on state approved forms, except for the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA) form and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for military and overseas voters. Applications must be mailed, emailed, or faxed, upon request, to voters and party central committees. (IC 3-11-4-4)

A county election board may receive absentee ballot applications on the date voter registration opens for the next election. For example, a voter may request an absentee ballot for the June 2020 primary election as early as December 2, 2019, or the date voter registration "opens" for the primary election. Applications received before this deadline are early and may not be filed or processed by county election officials. Absentee application deadlines are noted below. (IC 3-11-4-3) However, this statute does not apply for military and overseas voters using the FPCA. Please see the military and overseas voter section of this *Manual* for more information.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee ballot applications must require the applicant to swear or affirm that all of the information set forth on the application is true to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief. The absentee ballot application must also allow an individual accepting a completed application from another person to include the date the individual received it, other than absentee applications for voting in the clerk's office or a satellite location. The absentee ballot application must also require a person who assisted with the completion of the application to swear under the penalties of perjury to the statements required to be made by the assisting person on the application. The absentee ballot application must also set forth the penalties for perjury. These absentee ballot application requirements do not apply to certain military and overseas voters who swear an oath specified under federal law.

A voter must sign the voter's own absentee ballot application, unless the voter has a disability that prevents from being able to sign their application. If a disabled voter cannot sign the application, the voter can name a person to hold the voter's power of attorney, and this person may then sign the absentee application for the voter. In addition, if the voter does not have a power of attorney, the voter may designate an individual eligible to assist the voter under IC 3-11-9-2(a) to sign the application on behalf of the voter and add the individual's name to the application. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Pre-Completed Absentee Applications

A person may provide another person with a "pre-completed" absentee ballot application with the following items provided:

1) the voter's name;
2) registration and mailing address, if the same; and
3) date of birth.

However, a person is prohibited from providing another person with an absentee ballot application with the following items "pre-completed" on the application:

1) the address to mail the ballot (other than the individual's own registration address);
2) the party ballot choice in a primary election;
3) the types of absentee ballots (such as presidential only, or local public question only);
3) the reason why the voter is qualified to vote absentee by mail or before a traveling board; and
4) the voter identification number.

The county election board shall deny a pre-completed absentee ballot application if the application is challenged by a county election board member or absentee voter board member in a sworn affidavit (ABS-20), and the county election board, after conducting a hearing, determines that the absentee ballot application violates this requirement. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Assistance to Voters Completing an Absentee Application

If a person assists another person in completing part of the absentee ballot application, the person assisting must state the following information on the application under the penalties of perjury:

1) The name, address, and telephone numbers of the person assisting.
2) The date of the assistance.
3) That the individual assisting complied with state laws regarding submitting applications (such as timeliness).
4) That the person assisting had no reason to believe that the applicant was ineligible or did not properly complete and sign the application.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person providing assistance to an individual in completing their absentee ballot application may not be their union representative or employer. (IC 3-11-4-2; 3-11-9-2) However, this prohibition does not preclude a person's employer or union representative from delivering absentee ballot applications to the Indiana Election Division or county election board.

Taking Custody of Another Voter's Completed Absentee Ballot Application

A person who receives a completed absentee ballot application from another person must file the application with the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving it, or by the applicable absentee ballot deadline, whichever occurs first. (IC 3-11-4-2(g)) However, this requirement for timely delivery does not apply to a postal employee or to an employee of a bonded courier company.

There is a line on the ABS-Mail and ABS-Traveling Board applications for the person taking custody of another individual's absentee application to indicate the date the person received the absentee application from the voter.

A person, other than a postal employee or an employee of a bonded courier company, who files an absentee ballot application other than the person's own application, must complete and file an affidavit (ABS-17) stating the following:

1) The name, address, and telephone numbers of the person filing the application.
2) That the individual filing the application complied with state laws regarding submitting applications.
3) The date (or dates) that the absentee ballot applications attached to the affidavit was received.
4) That the person filing the application had no reason to believe that the applicant was ineligible or did not properly complete and sign the application.
5) That the affidavit is completed under the penalties of perjury (with those penalties being set out on the affidavit).

The county election board shall record the date and time the affidavit was filed. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Mailings that Include an Absentee Ballot Application

A mailed communication of more than 100 pieces of substantially similar pieces of mail that includes an Indiana absentee ballot application is required to set forth, in a clear and conspicuous manner, the name and mailing address of the person who mailed the communication in at least 12 point type size that is clearly readable by the recipient of the mailing with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement. A communication complies with the contrast requirement if the information is printed in black text on a white background or the degree of color contrast between the background and the text of the information is not less than the color contrast between the background and the largest text included in the mailing. The requirement to include the name and mailing address of the person who mailed the communication that includes an Indiana absentee ballot does not apply to direct mailings of one hundred (100) or less of substantially similar pieces of mail. (IC 3-6-4.9; IC 3-11-4-5.2)

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot (ABS-Attorney General). The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot.

The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county election board may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) to a law enforcement agency, upon written request, and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Absentee Application Deadlines

A voter who is eligible to vote by absentee ballot must first file a state-approved application form requesting the ballot. Absentee applications are not kept on file for all future elections; instead, an eligible voter must submit an absentee application in each election the voter wants to vote absentee. (Military and overseas voters are the exception, if the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) is filed with county election officials.)

As noted above, requests for an absentee ballot must be made on current or grandfathered forms. County election officials should review the forms orders signed by the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division to determine which versions are acceptable for use in an election and the list of approved forms distributed at the December annual conference of county election administrators to determine if a version of a form is valid.

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than the following dates: (IC 3-11-4-3)

1) **Form ABS-In Person:** Noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day, if the voter is voting absentee in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee voting facility. When the hour for closing the location or office or the deadline for voting established by IC 3-11-10-26 occurs, a voter who is in the act of voting; or in line to vote shall be permitted to vote, if otherwise qualified to vote according to law. However, an individual designated by the circuit court clerk shall determine the end of the line of voters who are waiting to vote; and use one (1) of the following methods to identify the voters in the line who may vote if otherwise qualified to vote according to law:
    a. Write down the name of each voter.
    b. Stamp each voter's hand.
    c. Stand, or designate another individual to stand, immediately behind the last voter who may vote.

2) **Form ABS-Traveling Board**: Noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed, or hand-delivered application from a confined voter or person caring for a confined person and the applicant requests that the ballot is delivered by an absentee (traveling) voter board.

3) **Form ABS-Mail or Form ABS-Attorney General:** 11:59 p.m. (prevailing local time) twelve (12) days before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed or hand-delivered application from a voter wanting to vote by mail. (IC 3-11-4-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) **Federal Post Card Application (FPCA):** This form is used only by military and overseas voters. The deadline to receive an FPCA requesting a faxed or emailed application is noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day. The deadline to receive an FPCA requesting a vote-by-mail absentee ballot is 11:59 p.m. (prevailing local time) twelve (12) days before Election Day. Other rules may apply. Please refer to the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this Manual, and review the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* published by the Indiana Election Division for more details.

For clarification, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has the absentee application in their possession, whether it be mailed, hand-delivered, faxed, or emailed. Absentee applications mailed on or before the deadline date as determined by the absentee method (mail, in-person, traveling board) and received after the proper deadline date may not be processed. Unlike voter registration forms, postmark dates on absentee applications are not to be considered if the application was received after the deadline.

The exception to this rule are any absentee ballot applications timely received by the Indiana Election Division or county election official that are mailed to county election officials on or after the associated deadline date for the absentee method. Those applications are to be treated as "timely" received by the county election official associated to the voter, and are subject to the same review to determine if an absentee ballot is to be issued to the voter. (IC 3-11-4-3)

If the county election board determines by a unanimous vote that an otherwise qualified voter has been hospitalized or injured after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot, the board may authorized the person to vote by absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

Absentee Application Processing

The county election board (or absentee voter board in clerk's office) must examine each absentee ballot application to determine whether:

1) the applicant is a registered voter;
2) the information on the application appears to be true; and
3) the application has been completed and filed in accordance with Indiana and federal law. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

IMMEDIATELY upon receiving an application to vote absentee, determine if the applicant is a registered voter of the precinct. If the applicant is not a registered voter of the precinct, their application must be ***DENIED.***

NOTE: If an individual's voter registration application is "pending", the absentee ballot may not be sent to the voter until the voter's registration status becomes active. (IC 3-11-4-18 (c)).

If the voter has changed the voter's name or address *within the precinct,* then the application serves as a change of address or name change request, and the application may be processed. The voter registration record should be updated before Election Day, if possible, to reflect the address change or name change.

If the new address of the applicant is *outside* the precinct, the voter must complete a change of address or, if eligible, use the proper form to transfer the voter to the proper precinct. (VRG 4/12) (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

If the voter is required by law to provide additional documentation of the name and address of the voter as part of the registration process, but has not yet provided that documentation to the county voter registration office, then the county election board must approve the application if the application otherwise complies with state law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, the county election board must add a notation to the application and to the statewide voter registration system indicating that the applicant will be required to provide this additional documentation to the county voter registration office before the absentee ballot may be counted. (IC 3-11-4-17.5(e)) The county election board must also send a notice to the voter stating that the voter is required to provide this additional documentation to the county voter registration office no later than 6 p.m. on Election Day for the absentee ballot to be counted. (IC 3-11-4-18)

There is no requirement in the Indiana Election Code for the county election board to contact a voter who submits an incomplete absentee ballot application. Some county election boards have in the past adopted policies that the county clerk or employee in charge of handling absentee ballot applications contact the voter about the incomplete application. If your county election board should decide to adopt similar policies make sure what is passed is uniform and nondiscriminatory to all voters.

County election administrators note the voter's absentee application request in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). The system allows counties to perform a variety of functions to expedite the mailing of absentee ballots and creating reports to track absentee activity. County election officials may want to refer to training manuals found in the SVRS county portal for more details. Additionally, absentee information entered into SVRS allows a voter to track when their absentee ballot has been mailed and received by the county election board at www.indianavoters.com.

After an absentee ballot application is approved, the voter is provided with a ballot and, if voting by mail, additional materials to aid in completing the ballot. County election administrators must organize the applications according to precinct and applications to absentee vote by mail and traveling board must be copied and made available for public inspection before the voter's returned absentee ballot is attached to the original application and stored for sealed for Election Day counting. (IC 3-11-10-8; IC 3-11-10-8.5) ABS-Attorney General applications are not subject to public inspection. (IC 3-11-10-8.5) See the "Retention of Election Records" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Primary Election Party Preference

In a primary (June) election, a voter must indicate party preference – Democratic or Republican or non-partisan – on their application. A non-partisan choice is available only if a special referendum election is held in a jurisdiction within the county. See "Ballot Layout" section of this *Manual* for more information. A primary election absentee voter's application must be rejected if party preference is not selected. (IC 3-11-4-18.5)

If this information is missing, the application is considered incomplete and should be rejected. The voter must submit a new absentee application. However, if the voter submits a new absentee application (or a completed absentee ballot) and changes their mind regarding their party affiliation for the primary, this is not sufficient reason for the absentee application or absentee ballot to be considered "defective" for purposes of cancelling an absentee ballot application or sending a replacement absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-17.7)

In a primary, once a voter writes the voter's party on the poll list, or the voter's primary party ballot choice is entered into an electronic poll book during in-person absentee "early" voting or on Election Day, or the voter has been mailed or otherwise provided with a primary ballot, the voter may not change the voter's primary party ballot choice. Nor may a voter who requests a replacement absentee ballot in a primary be provided with a replacement absentee ballot for a different political party than the original ballot requested. (IC 3-10-1-24; IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11-10-26)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Challenged Absentee Applications or Voter in "Pending" Status

A county election board member or absentee ballot voter board member may challenge an absentee ballot application by filing an affidavit. (IC 3-11-4-18.5) The Indiana Election Division prescribes the form of the affidavit (ABS-20). The affidavit must contain a brief statement of the facts indicating that:

1) the applicant is not a voter of the precinct according to the voter registration record;
2) the application contains a false statement; or
3) the application has not been properly executed or filed in accordance with state or federal law.

If the absentee voter board member or county election board member files a challenge affidavit (ABS-20) and the two absentee board members cannot agree on whether to approve or deny the application, the absentee voter board members shall refer the application to the county election board for determination. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

If a challenge affidavit challenges an absentee ballot application submitted by a person who is applying to vote absentee in the clerk's office, the voter shall be permitted to cast a provisional ballot, which the county election board shall retain and not transmit to the voter's precinct on Election Day (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

Once the challenge affidavit is filed, the county election board shall notify each applicant and conduct a public hearing on the challenge and either approve or deny the application. The county election board may also refer the matter, if appropriate, to the county prosecuting attorney.

The requirement that absentee ballots be mailed on the same day that the absentee ballot application is received does not apply to absentee ballot applications that have been challenged or individuals whose voter registration application status is "pending." (IC 3-11-4-18.5)

Absentee Ballots

Absentee Ballot Printing & Mailing Deadline

In addition to printing ballots used on Election Day, each county election board must print absentee ballots. Information on ballot layout, instructions, and requirements for optical scan ballot cards and electronic (DRE) voting machines can be found in the "Ballot Layout" chapter in this *Manual*.

Not less than sixty (60) days before the date of a primary, general or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must estimate the number of absentee ballots required in the county for the election. (IC 3-11-4-10) After completing the estimate, the county election board shall immediately begin to have these ballots printed. (IC 3-11-4-14)

To comply with federal and state law, the absentee ballots must be **delivered** to the circuit court clerk at **least fifty (50) days before** any election and then **transmitted to approved applicants not later than forty-five (45) days** before any election. (IC 3-11-4-15; Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act [MOVE])

The absentee print order delivery date and absentee ballot mailing date noted above is the absolute deadline for counties to comply with Indiana election law. A county election board may receive their absentee ballot print order in advance of the fifty (50) day deadline. Should a county receive their absentee ballot delivery early, then it must begin mailing absentee ballots no later than five (5) days after the date of the absentee ballot print order delivery. (IC 3-11-4-18(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

EXAMPLE: Suppose that absentee ballots are delivered to the circuit court clerk on the 55th day before an election. If an unchallenged absentee ballot application is received on the 75th day before the election, then the ballots must be transmitted to the voter by the 50th day before the election (meaning five days after delivery on Day 55), to all voters who have already submitted an absentee application. After the 50th day before the election, absentee ballots are to be mailed the same day the unchallenged absentee application is received and approved.

The date a county election board begins mailing absentee ballots is important. After the initial push of mailing ballots out to absentee applications on file, a county must transmit an absentee ballot on the day of the receipt of the approved application. However, if a voter's absentee application is challenged or the voter's registration is in pending status, then the ballot may not be sent until the challenge is resolved or the voter's registration status becomes active. (IC 3-11-4-18(c))

Additional Absentee Ballot Requirements & Bi-Partisan Initials

Absentee optical scan or paper ballots (direct record electronic (DRE) voting system are exempt from this rule), regardless of whether or not they are mailed or voted in person, must have the following three validations placed upon the back of the ballot **before being issued to a voter:**

1) the circuit court clerk's official seal (stamp);
2) the signature or facsimile signature of the circuit court clerk (unless the clerk is a candidate – see below); and
3) the initials of both members of an absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-4-19)

If the individual serving as circuit court clerk is a candidate for re-election or election to another office, then the name or signature of this individual cannot appear on the ballot (except as a candidate). Instead, the ballot must contain a uniform device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Commission. (IC 3-5-4-9)

In the case of a mailed absentee ballot, the initials of the two appointed members of the county election board could be substituted for those of the absentee voter board. In the case of a ballot delivered by an absentee voter board, the ballot must be initialed by the absentee voter board delivering the ballots or (where a county election board adopts a resolution to permit this procedure), by the county election board or the election board member's representative. (IC 3-11-4-19; 3-11-10-19; 3-11-10-27)

Absentee ballots that are not initialed may not be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-13) In the case of a recount or contest petition, an absentee ballot that does not have the initials of the absentee voter board or the county election board members may not be counted. (IC 3-12-1-13) If the ballot lacks the clerk's seal and signature (or the alternative device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Commission), the ballot may also be challenged if there is evidence of fraud. (IC 3-12-1-12) ***Therefore, it is important that each absentee ballot is validated with two sets of initials before being mailed or handed to a voter by an absentee voter board during in-person early voting or by traveling board!***

Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot Packet

A "packet" of election materials must be sent to voters who request to vote absentee by mail. There are four essential elements: 1) outer envelope (ABS-8), 2) absentee ballot, 3) voted absentee ballot envelope & affidavit (ABS-6), and 4) absentee voter's bill of rights. Counties may include additional information to a voter, short of electioneering. For example, a county may insert a document on how to mark their ballot or remind voters to return ballots as soon as possible because of delays in postal processing.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1) Outer Absentee Ballot Envelope
This is the larger of the two envelopes needed to mail an absentee voter's election materials. While the design is largely left to counties, the ABS-8 notes the minimum information required by state law to be printed on the outer envelope. (IC 3-11-4-18(a)) Counties are encouraged to reach out to the United States Postal Service (USPS) mail design analysts to confirm the outer envelope can be properly read by postal service equipment and to use the "Official Election Mail" logo. Learn more at www.usps.gov or you can reach a USPS mail design analyst at 855-593-6093 or mda@usps.gov.

2) Absentee Ballot
The "Absentee Ballot Printing" section above includes important reminders for review. Be certain absentee voter boards (or the county election board members) are affixing their initials to the back of the ballot in the box designated.

3) Voted Absentee Ballot Envelope & Affidavit
Counties are required by law to provide a postage, pre-paid envelope for a voter to return an absentee-by-mail ballot. (IC 3-11-4-20) This return envelope must include the ABS-6, which is the affidavit an absentee voter must sign before returning the ballot to the county election board. (IC 3-11-4-21) As noted above, USPS mail design analysts are available to review a proof of the county's absentee ballot return envelope and affidavit to ensure it meets postal requirements.

NOTE: a special federal ballot envelope provided by the Federal Voting Assistance Program may be used. **For more information, see the current edition of the *Military and Overseas Voters Guide*, or contact the Federal Voting Assistance Program at *www.fvap.gov*.**

4) Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights
The Indiana Election Division prescribes a statement that includes information concerning: (1) the rights and responsibilities of voters in casting and returning an absentee ballot; (2) the laws concerning providing assistance to an absentee voter, completion of the ballot in secret, and return of the voted ballot; and (3) how to report election law and absentee ballot law violations. A county election board must provide a voter who receives an absentee ballot by mail with a copy of the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights. (IC 3-5-8-2.5)

NOTE: When mailing any overseas or military absentee ballots, counties must include the MOVE Sheet produced by the Indiana Election Division along with the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights.

Absentee Ballot Tracking
A county may assign a unique tracking number as prescribed by the Election Division, using IMb Tracing or a similar automated tracking method, to each absentee ballot mailed to a voter to provide real-time tracking information for the envelope containing the ballot. "IMb Tracing" refers to a real-time mail tracking service offered through USPS. (IC 3-11-4-18)

Absentee Ballot Receipt Deadlines
A mailed absentee ballot for most voters **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day. Not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day each circuit court clerk, or an agent of the clerk, shall visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of absentee envelopes. (IC 3-11.5-4-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For clarification, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has the absentee ballot in their possession. Absentee ballots mailed on or before the deadline date and received after the proper deadline date noted above may not be counted. **However overseas voters are exempt from this rule**.

If an overseas voter mails their absentee ballot and the envelope is postmarked on or before the date of the election, then a county election board must count the overseas voter's absentee ballot if received no later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the date of the election. (IC 3-12-1-17) Additionally, the deadline for the county to receive a faxed or emailed absentee ballot and ABS-9 affidavit from a military and overseas voter is noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-10; 3-12-1-17) More information about these procedures, including the use of back-up Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), can be found in the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this *Manual*.

Upon receiving an absentee ballot, the county election board or the absentee voter board in the clerk's office, must note whether the voter was required to provide additional documentation as part of the voter registration process, but had not done so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the absentee ballot counters that they must check the voter's registration file on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required documentation. If not, the absentee ballot counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

First Signature Review

Under Indiana law, absentee ballots must be compared to the absentee ballot application (or ePollbook, if used during in-person early voting) prior to Election Day by the county election board or absentee voter board to determine its genuineness. A second signature review on Election Day may also be performed, and more details about this second signature review can be found in the "Central Count of Absentee Ballots" section in this *Manual*.

For this first signature review, the county election board or absentee voter board must examine the signature of the absentee voter upon return of the absentee ballots on or before Election Day. The county election board should compare the signature that appears on the envelope containing the absentee ballots with the signature that appears on the voter's absentee ballot application or, in the case of an ePollbook used for in-person absentee "early" voting, the signature from the ePollbook. (IC 3-11-10-26.2) The county election board may also compare the signature on the ballot envelope with any other signature of the voter that is considered genuine. If an absentee voter board is charged with comparing the voter's signature and questions whether a voter's signature is valid, the question is referred to the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-4)

Some deference in determining the genuineness of the voter's signature should be given to voters with disabilities. County election officials should look at the affidavit of voter assistance on the absentee application to determine if the person had help with affixing their name to the absentee application. For vote-by-mail ballots, the voter must personally sign their name to the ballot secrecy envelope (ABS-6). (IC 3-11-4-21) Voters with disabilities voting absentee in-person at the clerk's office or satellite location or by traveling board will have their signatures attested to by the absentee voter boards present. (IC 3-11-10-29) More information about these procedures can be found in the "Power of Attorney & Assistance to Absentee Voters" section of this *Manual*.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the county election board finds that the signature is not genuine, the board must write on the envelope the words: **"*The county election board has rejected this ballot because the signature of this voter is not genuine.*"** (IC 3-11.5-4-4) On Election Day, this notation will be helpful to the absentee voter board members. Please see the "Central Count of Absentee Ballots" section of this *Manual* for more details.

If a county election board (or absentee voter board) unanimously finds that the signature on a ballot envelope or transmitted affidavit is genuine, the board shall immediately enclose the accepted and unopened ballot envelope together with the voter's application for absentee ballot in a large or carrier envelope. The carrier envelope may contain other matched absentee applications and approved absentee ballots belonging to voters from the same precinct.

The carrier envelope must be securely sealed and endorsed with the official title of the circuit court clerk and the following words: "This envelope contains an absentee ballot and must be opened only on Election Day under IC 3-11.5." (IC 3-11.5-4-5)

Absentee Ballot Security

Each circuit court clerk shall keep all accepted ballot envelopes securely sealed in the clerk's office until the ballot envelopes are opened by absentee ballot counters on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

During the period that absentee ballots are being received, each county election board shall keep the ballots in cabinets, boxes, or a room upon which there are two (2) locks – one (1) for each of the appointed members of the election board. Each day the absentee ballots shall be placed in the cabinets, boxes, or room under the direction of the appointed members of the board.

If an appointed member cannot be present each day, then that member shall designate someone from the member's political party to be present with the key to lock at the time the ballots are secured and at the time the lock is opened the next day. The key of each appointed member of the board shall be kept secure in the manner determined by that appointed member. (IC 3-11-10-10)

Marion County Only: Absentee Ballot Counting Procedures

Absentee ballot counters in Marion County are not required to group absentee ballots cards by precinct prior to counting. In Marion County, absentee ballot envelopes may be opened by machine instead of by the absentee ballot counters. (IC 3-11.5-4-12.5) The absentee ballot counters may count ballots, and prepare and deliver certificates for counted ballots, for multiple precincts without first finishing counting one precinct before starting the next precinct, provided that the ballots have been accepted by the counters and the ballots are not required to be remade before counting.

After counting, absentee ballots may be stored in the order in which the absentee ballots were counted and not in order by precinct. IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-6-5; IC 3-11.5-6-21);

Central Count of Absentee Ballots

Beginning July 1, 2019, all Indiana counties must count absentee ballots at a central location. (IC 3-11.5-1-1.1).
All absentee ballots must be opened and tabulated on Election Day. Pre-scanning of optical scan ballot cards is not permitted under state law. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An absentee ballot cast in a county that counts absentee ballots at a central location must be received by the county election board by noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day to be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-10) *(NOTE: See "Military and Overseas Voters" for the later deadline that applies to absentee ballots from some of these voters.)* Not later than noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day each circuit court clerk, or an agent of the clerk, shall visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of absentee envelopes. (IC 3-11.5-4-7)

Absentee Couriers & Counters

To conduct an absentee ballot program a county using certified paper poll lists must appoint a courier to deliver information to a precinct about voters who cast an absentee ballot before Election Day and all counties must appoint bi-partisan counting teams to count the votes cast on an absentee ballot.

A county election board must appoint as many absentee ballot counters and couriers, if applicable, as it believes will be necessary to administer absentee voting in the county. Absentee ballot counter and courier teams consist of two (2) people, one appointed from each of the two major political parties. To be eligible to serve on an absentee ballot counter or courier, a person must meet all of the following qualifications (IC 3-11.5-4-22):

1) be a registered voter of the county;
2) be able to read, write and speak the English language;
3) may not have any property bet or wagered on the outcome of the election;
4) may not be a candidate to be voted for at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate; and
5) may not be the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of a candidate.

NOTE: Any relationship identified above that is the result of birth, marriage or adoption (an adopted child, for example) would disqualify a person who is the relative of an **opposed** candidate from working on an absentee voter board. This provision **does not** apply if the candidate is **unopposed.**

A person who is a candidate to be voted on at the election, or who is related to a candidate in a manner that would disqualify the person from serving, may still serve as an absentee ballot counter or courier if: (1) the candidate is seeking nomination or election to an office that is not county-wide (a city or township, for example); and (2) the county election board restricts the duties of the person on the absentee ballot counter or courier team to functions that could have no influence on the casting or counting of absentee ballots within that election district.

Certain 16- and 17-year olds who are not yet voters may serve as absentee ballot counters and couriers. A person must meet the requirements found in IC 3-6-6-39 and be approved by a unanimous vote of the entire county election board to serve as an absentee ballot counter or courier. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

A county may use one courier, if the county election board unanimously agrees and the individual is a voter of the county. If the county also uses an ePollbook on Election Day, couriers are not necessary. (IC 3-11.5-4-22)

The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties make nominations for appointment to an absentee ballot counter or courier team. Not later than noon, prevailing local time, fifty (50) days before Election Day, the county election board must notify the county chairmen of the number of nominations that will be needed to fill positions on absentee ballot counting and courier teams. The county chairmen must notify the county election board of their nominations not later than noon, prevailing local time, forty-six (46) days before Election Day. The county election

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

board **must** appoint those persons nominated by the county chairmen. If a county chairman fails to make the nominations, then the county election board may appoint any voter of the county subject to the qualifications listed above to fill any position noted above. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

A voter appointed to an absentee ballot counting or courier team is entitled to compensation. A member of an absentee voter board must be compensated using the following standards (IC 3-11.5-7-2):

1) Couriers are entitled to a per diem in an amount set by the county executive (county commissioners) per day and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council; and
2) Absentee ballot counters are entitled to a per diem set by the county executive (the county commissioners).

A member of an absentee voter board must receive training from the county election board before beginning to perform the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

Marion County has additional qualifications for absentee ballot counters and couriers under IC 3-11.5-4-23.5.

Procedures Before Absentee Counting May Begin

Each circuit court clerk must keep a separate absentee ballot record for each precinct in the county. (IC 3-11.5-4-1)

For counties using a printed paper pollbook, the clerk must certify to the inspector or to the inspector's representative, at the time that the ballots and supplies are delivered under IC 3-11-3, the names of voters to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person, and whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. (IC 3-11.5-4-1)

These names may be pre-marked in the paper poll books using features of the statewide voter registration system or using reports generated from SVRS that poll workers will hand mark on Election Day. Because absentee ballots may be received until noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day, it is possible that a supplemental list will be delivered by couriers of voters voting absentee. (IC 3-11.5-4-9) The supplemental certification must be delivered to the precinct no later than 3 PM, prevailing local time, on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-8)

Before marking the pollbook, however, the inspector must alert the challengers and pollbook holders that the names of absentee voters are to be entered into the pollbook. The names and addresses of the absentee voters on the certificates are to be provided to the challengers and pollbook holders. If a challenger or pollbook holder determines an absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct where the ballot is being cast, then the PRE-4 challenge affidavit must be executed. (IC 3-11.5-4-15)

If while marking the poll list next to a voter's name to indicate that a voter has voted absentee the inspector determines that the voter has previously voted in person at the precinct on Election Day, then the inspector shall indicate on the list of absentee voters next to the voter's name that the voter has "voted in person at the precinct."

The poll clerks must sign a statement printed on the certificates indicating that the inspector marked the poll list and attached any "Uniform Services Voter Registration Certificate" (ABS-11) of military voters who registered and voted under IC 3-7-36-14 (see "Military and Overseas Voters" section) in the presence of both poll clerks to indicate that the absentee ballot of the voter has been received by the county election board.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In the presence of poll clerks, the inspector must seal an envelope containing the signed processed certifications, any certificates of voters who registered and voted under IC 3-7-36-14, and any PRE-4 challenge affidavits. On the outer envelope, a statement is to be printed indicating that the inspector or poll clerk has complied with the requirements of IC 3-11.5-4 governing the marking of the poll list and certificates. The statement is to be signed by the inspector and each poll clerk. Couriers then immediately return to the central location and upon delivering the envelope to the county election board, the courier must sign a statement printed on the envelope indicating that the courier has not opened or tampered with the envelope since the envelope was delivered to the courier. (IC 3-11.5-4-9)

For counties using an ePollbook, the county voter registration office shall download the information required to be available on an ePollbook book before the ePollbook is delivered by the county election board to each precinct or vote center's inspector or authorized representative. (IC 3-7-29-6; IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-3-11) (NOTE: IC 3-11-3-10 notes the delivery procedures for ePollbooks, which can also be found in the "ePollbooks & Voting Systems" section of this *Manual.*)

The clerk must certify at the time the county voter registration office downloads information to an electronic poll book under IC 3-7-29-6(c), the names of the voters to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. (IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

On Election Day, an ePollbook must be updated to indicate that the county received, not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day, a voter's absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(b))

Failure to Provide Additional Documentation

A voter may be required to provide additional documentation as part of the voter registration process, but did not do so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. The ABS-18 form is transmitted to the absentee voter to return to the county election board providing the required information. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the central count counting team or precinct inspector to check the poll list (or other county election board certification) on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required documentation. (IC 3-11-10-4.5) If no indication is shown, the counter or inspector must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

Election Day Absentee Counting Procedures

When Absentee Counting May Begin

For counties using an ePollbook, immediately after the ePollbook used at each polling place or vote center has been updated to indicate the absentee ballots that the county received, not later than noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day, an absentee ballot counter, in the presence of the county election board, may begin processing absentee ballots. In other words, ePollbook counties may start counting absentee ballots on or after noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5.4-11(b))

However, the county election board (in certain counties other than Marion County) has an option to use an alternative procedure: the county election board of any county that has adopted an order to use electronic poll books for in-person absentee voting (early voting) **and** on Election Day in the polls, or has adopted an order to become a vote center county, may adopt a unanimous resolution of the entire membership of the board to permit absentee ballot

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

counters to count absentee ballots at any time after 6 a.m. on Election Day if the absentee ballots have been processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting and the electronic poll books have been updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots as of 12:01 a.m. on Election Day. A resolution pursuant to this state law may only be repealed or amended by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(d); IC 3-11.5-6-3)

The Marion County Election Board may adopt a resolution to use a similar procedure for beginning the process of counting absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(c); IC 3-11.5-6-3).

For counties using a paper poll list, at any time after the couriers return the absentee voter certificate, absentee ballot counters, in the presence of the county election board, may begin processing absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(a))

Processing Absentee Ballots

Except as noted in the following paragraph, processing the absentee ballots are the same regardless of the county's decision to use an ePollbook or not. When notified that counting may begin, bi-partisan counter teams are to open the outer or carrier envelope containing an absentee ballot envelope and application; announce the absentee voter's name; and compare the signature upon the application or ePollbook with the signature on the affidavit found on the absentee ballot envelope, transmitted ABS-9 affidavit for military or overseas voters, or voter registration record. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(a))

The county election board of any county (other than Marion County) may adopt a unanimous resolution of the entire membership of the board to permit absentee ballot counters to review the signatures on an absentee ballots cast in-person (by travelling board, at the clerk's office, or at a satellite absentee facility) at any time after the ballots are received by the board. The absentee ballot counters may, but are not required to, find that the signature on an absentee ballot application corresponds to the signature on the absentee ballot envelope, or that the absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct. However, the review and comparison of the absentee voter's signature on the ballot security envelope and absentee ballot application (or voter registration record when no application is used) by the county election board under IC 3-11.5-4-4 and IC 3-11.5-4-5 is still required. A resolution pursuant to this state law may only be repealed or amended by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board. (IC 3-11.5-4-12(f))

The Marion County Election Board may adopt a resolution to use a similar procedure concerning the comparison of signatures. (IC 3-11.5-4-12(e)). Likewise, absentee ballot counters in Marion County are not required to group absentee ballots cards by precinct prior to counting. The absentee ballot counters may count ballots, and prepare and deliver certificates for counted ballots, for multiple precincts without first finishing counting one precinct before starting the next precinct, provided that the ballots have been accepted by the counters and the ballots are not required to be remade before counting.

After counting, absentee ballots in Marion County may be stored in the order in which the absentee ballots were counted and not in order by precinct. (IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-6-5; IC 3-11.5-6-21)

An absentee ballot envelope may be opened and ballot removed for processing, if the counters find that the:

1) affidavit is properly executed;
2) signature on the application corresponds to the signature on the absentee ballot affidavit;
3) absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct;
4) absentee voter is registered and is not required to file additional information with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5) in case of a primary election, the absentee voter has not previously voted, the absentee voter has executed the proper declaration relative to age and qualifications and the political party with which the absentee voter intends to affiliate. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

If not, the counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

An absentee ballot must be rejected if the counter finds that the:

1) affidavit is insufficient or the ballot has not been endorsed with the initials of two (2) members of an absentee voter board or county election board;
2) signature on the absentee application does not match the signature on the affidavit found on the absentee ballot envelope OR there is no signature on either document; however, if a voter with a disability is unable to make a signature on an absentee application that corresponds to the voter's signature in the records of the county voter registration office or on an absentee ballot secrecy envelope that corresponds with the voter's signature in the records of the county voter registration office or on the absentee ballot application, then the voter may request that the voter's signature or mark be attested to by the traveling board absentee voter board, a member of the voter's household, or an individual serving as attorney in fact for the voter, and this attestation is generally found below the signature line on the affidavit on the absentee ballot envelope (**NOTE**: This second signature review may not be required, if the county election board adopts a resolution under IC 3-11.5-4-12);
3) absentee voter is not a qualified voter in the precinct;
4) absentee voter has voted in person at the election;
5) absentee voter is not registered to vote;
6) ballot is open or has been opened and resealed; however, an absentee ballot transmitted by fax or email by a military or overseas voter may not be rejected because the ballot was sealed in the absentee ballot envelope by the individual designated by the clerk to receive absentee ballots transmitted by fax or email;
7) ballot envelope contains more than one (1) ballot of any kind for the same office or public question;
8) ballot has been challenged and there is no absentee ballot application from the voter to support the absentee ballot; or
9) in the case of a primary election, if the absentee voter has not previously voted, the voter failed to execute the proper declaration relative to age, qualifications and the political party with which the voter intends to affiliate. (IC 3-11.5-4-13)

Each ballot not accepted or counted for any of the above listed reasons must, without being unfolded to disclose how it is marked, be endorsed with the words: "Rejected <insert reason>." All rejected absentee ballots are to be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope labeled: "Defective Absentee Ballots." The defective absentee ballot envelope must also identify the precinct and the date of the election. Rejected absentee ballots are to be returned to the same officer and in the same manner for the return and preservation of official ballots cast and uncast at the election. (IC 3-11.5-4-14)

When using an automatic tabulating machine (IC 3-11.5-6-3), or when traditional hand-counted paper ballots are used, ballots are to be counted by laying each ballot upon a table in the order in which the ballot was opened and removed from the security envelope. (IC 3-11.5-5-6) To minimize delay, absentee ballot counters are to continue the count without interruption until all absentee ballots for the precinct are canvassed and the required certificates are prepared and delivered to the county election board. (IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-5-5; IC 3-11.5.5-17) Counties must follow the procedures noted in IC 3-11.5-6-21 or IC 3-11.5.5-18 for securing counted and uncounted absentee ballots, and upon delivery of the ballot envelope or bag, sign an oath prescribed in IC 3-11.5-6-22 or IC 3-11.5.5-10.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board should determine the procedures for counting absentee ballots cast on an electronic voting system by passing a resolution at a public meeting of board before the election. (IC 3-11-10-26.2)

Storing Counted Absentee Ballots by Precinct & Retention

As soon as the ballots have been counted, the absentee ballot counters shall, in the presence of the county election board in all counties except for Marion County, do the following under IC 3-11.5-6-21:

1) Place in a strong paper envelope or bag the following:
    a. All ballots, voted and not voted, together with all protested and uncounted ballots sorted by precinct.
    b. One (1) copy of each of the certificates prepared under IC 3-11.5-4-1 and IC 3-11.5-4-8.
    c. The tally papers.
2) Securely seal the envelope or bag.
3) Have both absentee ballot counters initial the envelope or bag.
4) Plainly mark on the outside of the envelope or bag, in ink, the precinct for which the absentee ballots were cast.
5) Deliver the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk.
6) Notify the circuit court clerk of the number of ballots placed in the envelope or bag.

Upon delivery of the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk, each absentee ballot counter shall take and subscribe an oath before the clerk stating that the counter (IC 3-11.5-6-22):

1) securely kept the ballots and papers in the envelope or bag;
2) did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or to otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and
3) had no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag.

The circuit court clerk shall file the oath with the clerk's other election documents.(IC 3-11.5-6-23)

The circuit court clerk then places the envelope or bag containing the counted absentee ballots in a receptacle provided by the county executive with two (2) different locks. (IC 3-11.5-6-24) The clerk will then lock the receptacle, retain one (1) key to one (1) lock of the receptacle, and give one (1) key to the other lock of the receptacle to the member of the county election board who is not a member of the same political party as the clerk. (IC 3-11.5-6-25)

The circuit court clerk shall preserve the receptacle containing the envelope or bag in the clerk's office for the period required under IC 3-10-1-31 or IC 3-10-1-31.1. (IC 3-11.5-6-26) If the election is contested, the clerk shall preserve the receptacle containing the envelope or bag of counted absentee ballots as long as the contest is undetermined. During those periods the clerk shall keep the receptacle securely locked, subject only to an order of the court trying a contest. (IC 3-11.5-6-27)

Absentee ballots are retained with other election materials for twenty-two (22) months pursuant to IC 3-10-1-31 and IC 3-10-1-31.1. When permitted under IC 3-10-1-31 or IC 3-10-1-31.1, the clerk and a county election board member of the opposite political party shall remove the envelope or bag from the receptacle and destroy the envelope or bag. (IC 3-11.5-6-28)

Alternatively, a county election board may contract with a state educational institution to dispose of the ballots. The contract must provide that the ballots will be used by the state educational institution to conduct election research; and the state educational institution may not receive any ballots under this subsection until the period for retention under IC 3-10-1-31 or IC 3-10-1-31.1 has expired. (IC 3-11.5-6-29)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Releasing Absentee Ballot Returns

Absentee ballot returns may not be released before the closing of the polls on Election Day, which is 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time. Further, a county election board may not scan a voted absentee ballot card using an optical scan ballot scanner before Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

A person who observes or performs any of the following under this chapter:

1) The counting of absentee ballots.
2) The proceedings of absentee ballot counters or the county election board regarding a protested ballot.
3) The preparation of a certificate by absentee ballot counters.
4) The delivery of a certificate to the circuit court clerk or county election board.

shall not provide any other person with information concerning the number of votes a candidate received for an office or cast to approve or reject a public question on absentee ballots counted under this chapter before the closing of the polls.(IC 3-11.5-6-32)

Immediately upon completion of the vote count, the absentee ballot counters shall make and sign a certificate for the news media showing the total number of absentee ballot votes received by each candidate and on each public question in the precinct. (IC 3-11.5-6-30) The absentee ballot counters shall deliver the certificate to the circuit court clerk as soon as the certificate is completed. After the closing of the polls, the circuit court clerk is to deliver the certificate made for the news media to any person designated to receive the certificate by the editors of the newspapers published in the county or by the managers of the radio and television stations operating in the county immediately upon the completion of the certificate. (IC 3-11.5-6-32)

Challenged Absentee Ballots

Absentee ballots may be challenged on Election Day for the reason that the absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct where the ballot is being cast. (IC 3-11-10-21; IC 3-11.5-4-15) The process will vary slightly depending on whether the absentee ballot is counted at a central location or at the precinct:

For counties using paper poll lists on Election Day: The county election board transmits a certified list of absentee voters under IC 3-11.5-4-1 and IC 3-11.5-4-8 to the vote center or precinct polling location. The Inspector provides the list of names and addresses of the absentee voters to alert challengers and pollbook holders so that the voter may be challenged. The PRE-4 provisional ballot affidavits must be completed by the challenger, and it is recommended “absentee voter” be written in the section for the challenged voter. The PRE-4 affidavit is attached to the absentee voter certificate and a notation should be made on the certificate to alert the counters at the central count location to set aside the challenged voter’s absentee ballot and secure as a provisional ballot.

For counties using an ePollbook on Election Day: Before the absentee ballot counters process an absentee ballot, the absentee ballot counters shall notify the county election board. A county election board member, or a representative designated by a county election board member, may challenge the absentee ballot.

The county election board must hold a hearing to determine whether or not a provisional ballot may be counted, and the hearing requirements and provisional ballot processing are outlined in IC 3-11.7. However, there are two important exceptions for challenged absentee ballots that do not apply to voters challenged at the polls: 1) the absentee voter’s application serves as the voter’s testimony at the hearing so the absentee voter is not required to complete the affidavit on the PRO-2 security envelope; 2) an absentee voter is not required to provide proof of identification. (IC 3-

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11-10-22; IC 3-11.5-4-16)

NOTE: Do not confuse "rejected" or "defective" absentee ballots with "challenged" absentee ballots. Rejected or defective absentee ballots are not counted for several reasons as outlined in a previous section of this *Manual.* Examples of rejection include signature on the application does not match the ballot or the ballot lacks two sets of absentee voter board initials. An absentee ballot may only be challenged for the reason that the absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct. This is the only valid challenge to an absentee voter that the county election board should decide at its hearing.

If a county election board determines an absentee voter's ballot is not counted, then the ballot associated to the voter's unique identified on the direct record electronic (DRE) machine must be deleted or, in the case of an optical scan ballot card or paper ballot, remain sealed inside the absentee ballot envelope. The PRO-2 affidavit must be marked "not counted" with a stated reason and signed by the county election board. The voter's provisional ballot history must be updated in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS).

If a county election board counts the challenged absentee voter's ballot, then the voter's application and ballot envelope are stored with the other election materials kept by the county clerk, and the ballot is tabulated and stored with the counted ballots. The PRO-2 affidavit should be marked "counted" and signed by the county election board. The voter is to receive credit in their voting history for voting in the election. The provisional ballot materials are stored.

Military and Overseas Voters

Absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters may request to have their absentee ballot transmitted by mail, email or fax. (IC 3-11-4-5.7) Deadlines, rules and procedures for military and overseas voters vary slightly from the general "civilian" population.

State law refers to an "**absent uniformed services voter,**" meaning a member of the military, or the spouse or dependent of a military voter, who is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote. An "absent uniformed services voter" may be within the United States or overseas. (IC 3-5-2-1.5) The definition of absent uniformed services voter includes a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed outside Indiana. An "**overseas voter**" is an individual who may be either a civilian who resides outside of the United States or a member of the military (or spouse or dependent) who is absent from the United States on Election Day. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

A military voter or overseas voter may apply for an absentee ballot at any time by filing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) prescribed by the U.S. Department of Defense. The FPCA is a combined form permitting the military or overseas voter to update their registration address and request an absentee ballot. (NOTE: The **obsolete** ABS-15 state military and overseas voter application form cannot be accepted for filing.)

The FPCA is valid for one calendar year (January 1 to December 31), and the county election board must process the FPCA application and mail ballots for all elections as if an application had been submitted for each election. (IC 3-11-4-6; 3-11-4-8) Whenever a military or overseas voter files an FPCA for a primary election, **the application is valid for any election conducted during the period that ends on December 31 following the date the application is filed unless an absentee ballot mailed to the voter at the address in the application is returned to the county election board during that period as undeliverable.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sometimes a military or overseas voter will use an ABS-MAIL state form and mark the box: "I am a member of the military or a public safety officer." The ABS-MAIL form may not be used to update a voter's registration. The ABS-MAIL application is only valid for the specific election, may only be requested when voter registration opens, and be received by the county election board no later than 11:59PM, prevailing local time, twelve (12) days before the election.

Absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters have the right to submit an absentee application by mail, email, or fax. The qualified military or overseas voter is entitled to request that a ballot be transmitted to the voter by mail, email or fax by using the FPCA. If the email address or fax number provided by the voter does not permit transmittal, the law then requires the county to transmit the application or ballot by mail instead.

If an absentee ballot application from a military voter or overseas voter is denied, the county election board must provide the voter with the reason for the denial of the application. The board must send a written notice to the voter stating the reasons for the denial. The notice (ABS-14) must be sent not later than 48 hours after the application is denied, and sent to the voter at the address at which the voter requested that the ballot be mailed. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

Special Exceptions for Military & Overseas Voters:

Statewide Voter Registration Deadline Extended for Military & Overseas Voters Using the FPCA

If a military or overseas voter uses the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), a county voter registration office must use update a military or overseas voter's registration as long as **the federal form is received no later than eight (8) days before the date of the election**.

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) applies to register during this time period, the application is subject to the same requirements that apply to applications received from other voters during the general registration period. If the application is approved, then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election.

An absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) may apply to register to vote on the **seventh day before the election and until noon (prevailing local time), Election Day** if the voter:

1) returns to Indiana during the period beginning seven days before Election Day and ending at noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day following discharge from service or reassignment;
2) shows the county voter registration office a discharge from service, dated not earlier than the beginning of the registration period that ended eight days before Election Day, or a copy of government movement orders, with a reporting date not earlier than the beginning of the registration period that ended eight days before Election Day;
3) completes a registration application; and
4) signs an affidavit that the voter has not voted at any other precinct in the election (ABS-13).

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) registers under the conditions noted above then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election **at the office of the circuit court clerk** any time after the voter registers **but before noon (prevailing local time), Election Day**. If the person votes in the upcoming election at the office of the circuit court clerk, the voter will cast an absentee ballot and the circuit court clerk will certifies that the voter registered under this statute, and the circuit court clerk will attach the certification to the voter's absentee ballot envelope (ABS-11).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board delivers these certificates by courier to the precinct election boards at the polls on Election Day. The inspector attaches the certificates to the poll list in the presence of the poll clerks and the poll clerks sign a statement indicating that the inspector did so. If the person does **not** vote in the upcoming election then the circuit court clerk delivers the voter's registration application to the board of registration (if applicable). The voter is then registered effective the first day of the next registration period. (IC 3-5-2-1.5; IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3; IC 3-11-10-16; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

Ongoing Absentee Application

An absentee ballot application (FPCA) for the primary submitted by a military or overseas voter is considered an **application for any election conducted during the period that ends on December 31 following the date of the application was filed.** This application must show that the voter was a resident and otherwise qualified to vote in the precinct where the voter resided before leaving the U.S. An overseas voter who has never resided in Indiana is not qualified to vote in Indiana pursuant to Article 2, Section 2 of the Indiana Constitution.

Absentee Ballots Sent by Fax or Email

The county election board shall send and receive absentee ballots by email or fax from an absent uniform service voter or overseas voter if the voter:

1) requests to receive and submit an absentee ballot by email or fax; and
2) signs and dates a statement submitted with the email or on the cover of the fax stating: **"I understand that by faxing or emailing my voted ballot I am voluntarily waiving my right to a secret ballot."** (ABS-9)

If the voter requests to receive and submit an absentee ballot by fax, then the fax number to which the ballot is faxed shall be recorded by the clerk's office with the other information recorded about absentee ballot application. The county election board shall send, not later than the end of the first business day after the absentee ballot is received, confirmation to the voter that the ballot was received to the fax number the voter provides for this purpose or by email if the voter provides an email address (or, if no fax number or email is provided, or the fax number or email does not permit confirmation to be sent, then by U.S. mail). Voters submitting absentee ballots by email or fax do not have to mark their ballot in secret and seal the ballot into an absentee ballot envelope for delivery.

The person receiving absentee ballots by email or fax shall:

- note receipt of the ballot in the records as other absentee ballots;
- fold each ballot received separately to conceal the marking;
- enclose the ballot in a blank absentee envelope (ABS-10) and secure the envelope (The emailed or faxed ballot may not be rejected because the ballot was sealed in the absentee ballot envelope by the person designated by the clerk to receive the ballots);
- securely attach the emailed or faxed affidavit received with the ballot to the envelope; and
- mark on the envelope "Absentee Ballot Received by FAX or Electronic Mail." (IC 3-11-10-1).

Absentee ballots sent by fax or email may be received on Election Day and counted, though are subject to the same deadlines as other absentee ballots depending on the county's decision to count absentees at a precinct polling location or central location.

The ABS-9 must be submitted with the absentee ballot for the ballot to be processed and counted. (IC 3-11-4-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Extended Deadline for Military and Overseas Voter's Absentee Ballot in Certain Circumstances

An absentee ballot from an overseas voter or a military voter who is stationed outside of the United States will not be considered as arriving too late to be counted if the ballot is postmarked no later than Election Day, and is received by the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline for counting provisional ballots. (IC 3-12-1-17)

If the postmark is unclear, the county election board, by unanimous vote of the entire board, determines the postmark date. If the board cannot reach a unanimous decision about the postmark, the absentee ballot may not be counted.

NOTE: This extended deadline does not apply to all military voters, only to military voters stationed outside of the United States or U.S. citizens residing overseas. Typically, military voters have APO or FPO addresses to note they are residing overseas. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot

In a primary, general, or municipal election, a military or overseas voter may submit a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to serve as a "back-up" ballot in the event their "official" absentee ballot is not received or timely returned.

Because the FWAB and FPCA have a similar format, an overseas or military voter may believe the FWAB replaces the FPCA. In Indiana, it does not. **The FWAB may not be used as an application for absentee ballot or used to register a military or overseas voter to vote.** In other words, the military or overseas voter must first apply for an absentee ballot using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) in order for the FWAB to be valid. Further, a county must reject a FWAB filed without an FPCA.

An overseas or military voter can use the FWAB to vote for any candidate for nomination at a primary election so long as the voter chooses one political party primary to vote in. A voter cannot pick and choose candidates from different political parties. In a general, municipal, or special election a voter can vote for any candidate, political party, or public question on the ballot. If a voter writes in the name of a political party then all the candidates for the party will receive the voter's vote. Also a voter is not required to write the name of a candidate exactly as the name appears on the ballot. The key is that the absentee ballot counters must be able to determine the intent of voter when selecting candidates and answering public questions. If a voter submits a FWAB, the ABS-19 is not required to be attached for it to be counted and processed. (IC 3-11-4-12.5; IC 3-12-1-18: IC 3-12-1-19; IC 3-12-2-7.5)

If a federal write-in absentee ballot is received by the county election board in an envelope which does not indicate that a ballot is inside, and is inadvertently opened, the ballot may be counted if otherwise valid. The county election board is required to immediately seal the absentee ballot in an envelope indicating that a voted absentee ballot is enclosed and document the date the absentee ballot was sealed in the envelope, attested to by each member of the county election board (IC 3-12-2-7.5)

Should the military or overseas voter's "official" absentee ballot be timely received, then the FWAB may not be counted. If the military or overseas voter's "official" absentee is not timely received, then a bi-partisan team is to remake an "official" ballot using the selections the military and overseas voter wrote on the FWAB to the best of their ability. (IC 3-12-2-7.5) To be counted, however, the FWAB must be received by the county no later than the specific absentee ballot deadline (noon, prevailing local time, for central count counties; by the last absentee ballot delivery in precinct count counties). (IC 3-11-10-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal Only Ballot

On the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), a military or overseas voter must check one of these categories:

1) I am a member of the uniformed services or merchant marine or active duty or an eligible spouse or dependent.
2) I am an activated National Guard member on State orders.
3) I am a U.S. citizen residing outside the United States, and I intend to return.
4) I am a U.S. citizen residing outside the United States, and my return is not certain.
5) I am a U.S. citizen and have never resided in the United States.

For reasons #1, #2, or #3, a county election official issues the military and overseas voter a regular ballot based on the precinct assigned to their voter registration address. If a military or overseas voter selects the statement set forth in reason #4 above, then the voter receives a federal only ballot, which would only include the offices for President and Vice-President, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House, depending on the election cycle. (In Indiana, voters falling in to category #4 are registered to vote at the address of the county voter registration office. See the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details.)

Note: Federal only ballots only apply to U.S. citizens who formerly resided in Indiana and now live overseas and whose return date is not certain. The federal only ballot may not be given to any other voter!

Note: Federal only ballots are NOT the same as *presidential only* ballots. As stated above, federal only ballots apply to a specific category of overseas voters. A presidential only ballot is available during presidential election years (i.e. 2020), and is used by "regular" voters who fall in to a very specific fail-safe category depending on when and where they move to another state.

A voter using the FPCA and marks reason #5 – "I am a U.S. citizen and have never resided in the United States" – is not entitled to cast a regular ballot in Indiana and the application should be rejected.

MOVE Information Sheet

In addition to the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights, the MOVE information sheet must be included in the packet of information provided to a military or overseas voter.

Notice of Dispensation of Absentee Ballot Application for Military & Overseas Voter (ABS-14)

If an absentee application submitted by a military or overseas voter is rejected, the county must send the ABS-14 notice to the voter explaining why the application was rejected. The notice is also required to be sent when your office receives and accepts an absentee application from a military or overseas voters.

Processing Absentee Ballots of Military & Overseas Voters

The county election board (or absentee voter board in the office of the clerk) shall compare the signature as it appears on the affidavit transmitted with the voter's absentee ballot to the voter's signature as it appears on the application for the absentee ballot. The board may also compare the signature on the affidavit with any other admittedly genuine signature of the voter.

In counties where absentee ballots are counted at a central location, for the first signature review the absentee ballot counters or the county election board shall compare the signature on the absentee ballot application with the signature on the affidavit attached to the ballot envelope. For the second signature review and counting, absentee

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ballots received by email or fax shall be handled and processed as other absentee ballots, and may not be counted if the faxed or emailed ballot arrives after noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day.
(IC 3-5-4-6; 3-11-4-7; 3-11-4-8; 3-11-4-17; 3-11-4-22; 3-11-10-4; 3-11.5-2-5; 3-11.5-4-4; 3-11.5-4-5; 3-11.5-4-10; 3-11.5-4-11; 3-11.5-4-13)

An absentee ballot from an overseas voter or a military voter who is stationed outside of the United States will not be considered as arriving too late to be counted if the absentee by mail ballot is postmarked not later than Election Day, and is received by the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline for counting provisional ballots. (IC 3-12-1-17) However, if the military or overseas voter has a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB) filed for the election, then the FWAB is counted on Election Day in place of the voter's fax, email, or mailed absentee ballot received after the applicable deadline. (IC 3-12-2-7.5)

If the postmark is unclear, the county election board, by unanimous vote of the entire board, determines the postmark date. If the board cannot reach a unanimous decision about the postmark, the absentee ballot may not be counted.

NOTE: This extended deadline does not apply to all military voters, only to military voters stationed outside of the United States. Typically, these voters have APO or FPO addresses. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Electioneering & Absentee Ballots

The crime of "electioneering" (a Class A misdemeanor) may not be committed in the presence of a voter known to possess the voter's absentee ballot. However, the voter's spouse, the guardian of an incapacitated voter, or a member of the voter's household is not prohibited in engaging in electioneering in the presence of the absentee voter.
A bi-partisan traveling board team may not engage in electioneering when interacting with a voter. (IC 3-14-3-16)

Individuals voting absentee in-person at the clerk's office, early voting vote center, or satellite site may bring in materials to aid them with completing the ballot, similar to the experience of an Election Day voter. However, a person "voting early" may not wear anything expressing support or opposition to any candidate or political party or expressing approval or disapproval of any public question in any manner that could reasonably be expected to convey that support or opposition to another individual. (IC 3-14-3-16)

The polls may not be located in a building where any display, that is visible to a voter, of political preference or party allegiance. But, this does include any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official, **unless they are located in the area of the chute or the room where voting is taking place**. A picture, photograph, or other likeness of the official can be covered on Election Day, rather than being removed from that location. (IC 3-11-8-6.3)

"Electioneering" does not include material mailed to a voter, or a telephone or an electronic communication to a voter expressing support or opposition to a candidate or a political party or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Power Of Attorney & Assistance to Voters with Disabilities

A voter's power of attorney is not permitted to request an absentee ballot on behalf of the voter without the voter's consent. A voter must sign the voter's own absentee ballot application, except for certain voters with disabilities. If a disabled voter cannot sign the application, then the voter's power of attorney may sign the absentee application for the voter. A copy of the power of attorney must be attached to the application. Additionally, the voter may designate an individual eligible to assist the voter under IC 3-11-9-2(a) to sign the application on behalf of the voter. In either case, the person providing assistance must complete the affidavit of voter assistance found on the absentee application. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Further, only a voter may personally mark their absentee-by-mail ballot; an attorney in fact *may not* mark the ballot for the voter. (IC 3-11-4-21). Should a voter be unable to make a voting mark on the absentee ballot, then a bi-partisan travelling board MUST be requested to allow the voter to vote absentee. (IC 3-11-10-24) Alternatively, a voter with a disability may vote absentee in-person at the clerk's office, though a PRE-3 affidavit of voter assistance must be completed before an individual or the absentee voter board may be brought in to the voting booth to assist the voter. However, the individual designated may not be the person's employer or union representative. (IC 3-11-9-3)

For absentee-by-mail voting, only the voter may sign the ABS-6 secrecy envelope. State law no longer permits an attorney in fact to attest to the voter's signature on the absentee ballot envelope. However, an individual may assist a voter with disabilities with enclosing the ballot in the secrecy envelope and sealing the envelope. A person providing this assistance must complete the affidavit of voter assistance found on the outside of the ABS-6 envelope. (IC 3-11-4-21)

Voters with disabilities who vote absentee by traveling board or in-person in the Clerk's office or satellite "early voting" location will have their signatures attested to by the bi-partisan absentee voter board members. (IC 3-11-10-29)

Death of an Absentee Voter

If proof is given to the absentee ballot counters than an absentee voter marked and forwarded an absentee ballot, but died before Election Day, the ballot of the deceased voter is rejected by the absentee ballot counters. (IC 3-11.5-4-17; IC 3-11.5-4-13)

If a voter casts an absentee ballot on an electronic voting system (DRE), the ballot will be assigned a unique identifier number. Should the voter die before Election Day the county clerk must use the unique identifier assigned to the voter's ballot to cancel the voter's ballot and so that it is not counted on Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-26.2) However, the casting of an absentee ballot by a deceased voter does not invalidate an election. (IC 3-11-10-23)

Absentee Voter Boards

Each county election board must appoint as many absentee voter boards as it believes will be necessary to administer absentee voting in the county. Absentee voter boards consist of two (2) people, one nominated by each of the two major political parties.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

To be eligible to serve on an absentee voter board, a person must meet all of the following qualifications (IC 3-11-10-36; IC 3-11.5-4-22):

1) be a registered voter of the county;
2) be able to read, write and speak the English language;
3) may not have any property bet or wagered on the outcome of the election;
4) may not be a candidate to be voted for at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate; and
5) may not be the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of a candidate.

NOTES: Any relationship identified above that is the result of birth, marriage or adoption (an adopted child, for example) would disqualify a person who is the relative of an **opposed** candidate from working on an absentee voter board. This provision **does not** apply if the candidate is **unopposed.**

A person who is a candidate to be voted on at the election, or who is related to a candidate in a manner that would disqualify the person from serving, may still serve as an absentee voter board if: (1) the candidate is seeking nomination or election to an office that is not county-wide (a city or township, for example); and (2) the county election board restricts the duties of the person on the absentee voter board to functions that could have no influence on the casting or counting of absentee ballots within that election district.

The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties make nominations for appointment to an absentee voter board. Not later than noon, prevailing local time, fifty (50) days before Election Day, the county election board must notify the county chairmen of the number of nominations that will be needed to fill positions on absentee voter boards. The county chairmen must notify the county election board of their nominations not later than noon, prevailing local time, forty-six (46) days before Election Day. The county election board **must** appoint those persons nominated by the county chairmen. If a county chairman fails to make the nominations, then the county election board may appoint any voter of the county subject to the qualifications listed above. (IC 3-11-10-37; IC 3-11.5-4-23)

A voter appointed to an absentee voter board is entitled to compensation. A member of an absentee voter board must be compensated using the following standards (IC 3-11-10-38):

1) traveling absentee voter boards are entitled to a per diem in an amount set by the county executive (county commissioners) per day and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council;
2) absentee voter boards assigned to the office of the clerk of the circuit court are entitled to a per diem set by the county executive (the county commissioners);
3) absentee voter boards assigned to deliver voted absentee ballots to the precincts on Election Day are entitled to a per diem and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council.

A member of an absentee voter board must receive training from the county election board before beginning to perform the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

Online Absentee Ballot Status Tool

An online absentee ballot status tool is available to all Indiana voters on www.indianavoters.com. Voters may click the "Get Absentee Ballot Information" icon on the main landing page, which will prompt the individual to enter their county, first and last name, and date of birth as captured on their voter registration record. If a match is found, the voter can determine if the county has received and processed their absentee ballot application, view the date the absentee ballot was mailed, and whether or not the ballot was received.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC QUESTIONS

A referendum, or public question a constitutional amendment, proposition, or other issue submitted to the electorate at an election. (IC 3-5-2-41) This type of election allows the voters to say "yes" or "no" to a public question on the ballot. In Indiana, a referendum can only be put on the ballot if authorized by a state law. As a result, a county or town election board cannot print any referendum on the ballot unless the state legislature has already passed a law to permit the referendum to be on the ballot. (IC 3-10-9-5 & IC 36-1-3-8(a)(12))

Each referendum law is slightly different and should be studied carefully, but there are some general rules that apply in most cases. Many referenda must be certified to a county or town election board. If the referendum is not certified by noon (prevailing local time) seventy-four (74) days before a primary election for a controlled project referenda of school tax levy or sixty (60) days for a school safety tax levy or for school tax levy held as a special election; or by August 1 before a general or municipal election, it is too late for the referendum to appear on the ballot at the election. (IC 3-10-9-3) The exact language to be printed on the ballot is usually set forth in the state law allowing the referendum.

Some state laws permit a "one-time only" referendum vote at a specific election or in a specific locality. A list of the referenda authorized by state law to be placed on the ballot at any election, if other requirements are met, is included in the *Referendum, Recall, Impeachment, and Initiative in Indiana* brochure published by the Indiana Election Division. This *Manual* will focus on the more common public questions county election administrators will encounter: capital improvement projects, tax levy, and school safety referenda.

The Indiana Department of Local Government Finance plays a critical role in managing the process by which most public questions are certified to county election administrators. Their website – www.in.gov/DLGF - includes helpful information to guide interested parties in certifying their question to the county election board. Occasionally, the Indiana General Assembly will pass legislation certifying a statewide public question, such as a Constitutional Amendment. When this occurs, the Indiana Election Division will certify the question to county election officials before ballots are printed.

The petition forms used in a remonstrance are not prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. If a petition is requested, the county voter registration official can request the form from the Indiana Department of Local Government Finance.

School Tax Levy Referendum

A school corporation may impose an operating referendum tax levy for the school corporation's fund in the amount allowed under IC 20-46-1-7 or IC 20-46-1-8 through IC 20-46-1-19 or both, if approved by a majority of the voters voting on the referendum. A resolution to extend a referendum levy must be adopted before December 31 of the final calendar year in which the school corporation's previously approved referendum levy was imposed.

To place the referendum on the ballot, a school corporation must certify the resolution to place the referendum on the ballot and the proposed language for the referendum to the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). The DLGF shall review the referendum language proposed and either approve or reject the language. The DLGF shall

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

send its decision to the governing body of the school corporation not more than ten (10) days after the resolution is submitted to the DLGF. (IC 20-46-1-8)

If the language is approved by the DLGF, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify a copy of the resolution, including the language for the question and the department's approval to the county fiscal body of each county in which the school corporation is located (for informational purposes) and the circuit court clerk of each county in which the school corporation is located. (IC 3-10-9-3; IC 20-46-1-14)

The referendum shall be held in the next primary election, general election, or municipal election in which all the registered voters who are residents of the school corporation are entitled to vote after certification of the question. However, if a primary election, general election, or municipal election will not be held during the first year in which the public question is eligible to be placed on the ballot, and if the school corporation requests the public question to be placed on the ballot at a special election, the public question shall be placed on the ballot at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November of the year. The school corporation shall pay all costs for holding the special election referendum. (IC 20-46-1-46)

If the referendum is to be held at a primary or municipal primary, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the primary or municipal primary. If the referendum is to be held at a general or municipal election, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the general or municipal election ballot. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in June, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the special election in June. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in November, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the special election in November.

A circuit court clerk who receives a referendum question certified by the governing body of a school corporation shall call a meeting of the county election board to make arrangements for the referendum. The individuals entitled to vote in the referendum are all of the registered voters residing in the school corporation. (IC 20-46-1-13)

Immediately after the votes cast in the referendum have been counted, the circuit court clerk of each county holding the referendum shall certify the results of the referendum to the DLGF. (IC 20-46-1-17)

During the period beginning with the adoption of a resolution by the governing body of a school corporation to place a referendum under this chapter on the ballot and continuing through the day on which the referendum is submitted to the voters, the school corporation may not promote a position on the referendum by doing any of the following:

1) Using facilities or equipment, including mail and messaging systems, owned by the school corporation to promote a position on the referendum, unless equal access to the facilities or equipment is given to persons with a position opposite to that of the school corporation.
2) Making an expenditure of money from a fund controlled by the school corporation to promote a position on the referendum.
3) Using an employee to promote a position on the referendum during the employee's normal working hours or paid overtime, or otherwise compelling an employee to promote a position on the referendum at any time. However, if a person described IC 20-46-1-20(d) is advocating for or against a position on the referendum or discussing the referendum as authorized, an employee of the school corporation may assist the person in presenting information on the referendum, if requested to do so.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) Promoting a position on the referendum by:
    a. using students to transport written materials to their residences or in any way involving students in a school organized promotion of a position;
    b. including a statement within another communication sent to the students' residences; or
    c. initiating discussion of the referendum at a meeting between a teacher and parents of a student regarding the student's performance or behavior at school. However, if the parents initiate a discussion of the referendum at the meeting, the teacher may acknowledge the issue and direct the parents to a source of factual information on the referendum.

However, an official or employee of the school corporation is not prohibit from carrying out duties with respect to a referendum that are part of the normal and regular conduct of the official's or employee's office or agency, including the furnishing of factual information regarding the referendum in response to inquiries from any person.

The staff and employees of a school corporation may not personally identify a student as the child of a parent or guardian who supports or opposes the referendum.

These advocacy prohibitions do not apply to a personal expenditure to promote a position on a local public question by an employee of a school corporation whose employment is governed by a collective bargaining contract or an employment contract; or an expenditure to promote a position on a local public question by a person or an organization that has a contract or an arrangement (whether formal or informal) with the school corporation solely for the use of the school corporation's facilities.

A person or an organization that has a contract or arrangement (whether formal or informal) with a school corporation to provide goods or services to the school corporation may not spend any money to promote a position on the petition or remonstrance. A person or an organization that violates this subsection commits a Class A infraction.

An elected or appointed school board member or a school corporation superintendent, school corporation assistant superintendent, or chief school business official of a school corporation may, at any time, personally advocate for or against a position on a referendum or discuss the referendum with any individual, group, or organization or personally advocate for or against a position on a referendum before any individual, group, or organization so long as it is not done by using public funds. Advocacy or discussion allowed under IC 20-46-1-20 is not considered a use of public funds. However, the law does not authorize or apply to advocacy or discussion by a school board member, superintendent, assistant superintendent, or school business official to or with students that occurs during the regular school day.

A student may use school equipment or facilities to report or editorialize about a local public question as part of the news coverage of the referendum by a student newspaper or broadcast. (IC 20-46-1-20)

If a school safety referendum is passed by the voters of a school corporation then the school corporation may not adopt a resolution or otherwise place a school tax levy referendum on the ballot for the next three (3) years after the passage of the school safety referendum. (IC 20-46-1-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Controlled Project Petition/Remonstrance and Referendum

A controlled project is a local capital project approved by a political subdivision and financed by bonds or a lease and paid for from property taxes that are not subject to the property tax caps set forth in state law. Some smaller controlled projects may be approved by a political subdivision and do not involve either the petition and remonstrance process or placing a public question (referendum) on the ballot. Other larger controlled projects may involve either the petition and remonstrance process or a referendum.

State law has set financial thresholds which, when met, trigger either the petition and remonstrance process or a referendum. Under current law, a petition requesting the application of a petition and remonstrance process requires the lesser of the following: 1) Five hundred (500) persons who are either owners of property or registered voters in the political subdivision (former law required one hundred (100) persons); or 2) Five percent (5%) of the registered voters residing within the political subdivision. The county voter registration office must certify whether or not the persons signing the petition are registered voters of the political subdivision. However, once the county voter registration office has determined that at least five hundred twenty-five (525) persons who signed a petition requesting the application of a petition and remonstrance process are registered voters within the political subdivision, the county voter registration office is no longer required to verify whether the remaining persons who signed the petition are registered voters.

If the county voter registration office determines that fewer than five hundred twenty-five (525) persons who signed the petition are registered voters within the political subdivision, the county voter registration office shall forward the petition to the county auditor and make the final determination of the number of petitioners that are registered voters in the political subdivision and the number of petitioners that own property within the political subdivision (based on the auditor's statement) once the auditor returns the petitions to the county voter registration office.

If a referendum for a controlled project or for a school tax levy referendum is defeated, another referendum may not be held earlier than 700 days after the date of the first referendum. However, a 350 day limit applies if a sufficient petition requesting that limit is submitted to the county auditor and signed by the lesser of the following: 1) Five hundred (500) persons who are either owners of property or registered voters in the political subdivision (former law required one hundred (100) persons); or 2) Five percent (5%) of the registered voters residing within the political subdivision. (IC 6-1.1-20-1.1; IC 6-1.1- 20-3.1; IC 6-1.1-20-3.2; IC 6-1.1-20-3.5; IC 6-1.1-20-3.6; IC 20-46-1-11)

School Safety Referendum

A school corporation may adopt a resolution to place a referendum on the ballot to impose a school safety referendum tax levy, or extend a previous school referendum tax levy, to improve school safety (to pay capital expenses to improve the safety of a school building, for example). A school corporation may impose a school safety referendum tax levy, or extend an existing levy, if approved by a majority of the voters voting on the referendum. A resolution to extend a referendum levy must be adopted before December 31 of the final calendar year in which the school corporation's previously approved referendum levy was imposed.

To place the referendum on the ballot, a school corporation must certify the resolution to place the referendum on the ballot and the proposed language for the referendum to the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). The DLGF shall review the referendum language proposed and either approve or reject the language. The DLGF shall send its decision to the governing body of the school corporation not more than ten (10) days after the resolution is submitted to the DLGF.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the language is approved by the DLGF, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify a copy of the resolution, including the language for the question and the department's approval to the county fiscal body of each county in which the school corporation is located (for informational purposes) and the circuit court clerk of each county in which the school corporation is located.

The referendum shall be held in the next primary election, general election, or municipal election in which all the registered voters who are residents of the school corporation are entitled to vote after certification of the question. However, if a primary election, general election, or municipal election will not be held during the first year in which the public question is eligible to be placed on the ballot, and if the school corporation requests the public question to be placed on the ballot at a special election, the public question shall be placed on the ballot at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November of the year. The school corporation shall pay all costs for holding the special election referendum.

If the referendum is to be held at a primary or municipal primary, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the primary or municipal primary. If the referendum is to be held at a general or municipal election, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the general or municipal election ballot. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in June, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the special election in June. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in November, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the special election in November.

A circuit court clerk who receives a referendum question certified by the governing body of a school corporation shall call a meeting of the county election board to make arrangements for the referendum. The individuals entitled to vote in the referendum are all of the registered voters residing in the school corporation.

Immediately after the votes cast in the referendum have been counted, the circuit court clerk of each county holding the referendum shall certify the results of the referendum to the DLGF.

During the period beginning with the adoption of a resolution by a school corporation to place a school safety referendum tax levy question on the ballot and continuing through the day on which the referendum is submitted to the voters, the school corporation may not promote a position on the referendum by taking certain actions. However, a school board member, school corporation superintendent, school corporation assistant superintendent, or chief school business official of a school corporation may discuss and personally advocate a position on a referendum for a school safety referendum tax levy outside a regular school day as long as public funds are not used. A student may use school equipment or facilities to report or editorialize about a local public question as part of the news coverage of the referendum by a student newspaper or broadcast.

If a school safety referendum is passed by the voters of a school corporation then the school corporation may not adopt a resolution or otherwise place a school tax levy referendum on the ballot for the next three (3) years after the passage of the school safety referendum. (IC 20-46-1-8; IC 20-46-9)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ELECTION DAY

Legal Notice of Election

Before a primary, general, municipal, or special election, the county election board, through the county clerk (or the Lake or Porter County Election Director) must provide legal notice to the voters of the upcoming election. For a primary election, legal notice must be provided by completing the CAN-9 and publishing it with a newspaper in the county, filing a copy with the election division, and inserting a copy in the minutes of a county election board meeting not later than ten (10) days before the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-19; IC 5-3-1-2) Each county clerk must include on the CAN-9 the names of presidential candidates who have been certified by the Indiana Election Division to appear on the a political party's primary ballot in the year that office is up for election (2020), the names and addresses of each candidate who filed and has been certified to appear on the primary ballot, and the text of each public question that will voted on by the voters during the primary.

For a general, municipal, or special election, the county election board, through the county clerk (or the Lake or Porter County Election Director) must provide legal notice of an election by using the CAN-39. The CAN-39 must include the name of all office and the text of all public questions that will appear on the general, municipal, or special election ballot. Including the names and addresses of candidates on the ballot is optional. The CAN-39 must be published in a newspaper in the county, filed with the Indiana Election Division, and inserted into the minutes of a county election board meeting not later than ten (10) days before the election. (IC 3-10-2-2)

County users can run a report in the statewide voter registration system that includes the statutorily required elements of the CAN-9 and CAN-39, after the county sets up the election and enters candidate filing information in the proper module of SVRS.

Polling Locations & Vote Centers

Legal requirements for polling locations in vote center and non-vote center counties are largely the same. A few important distinctions are noted in the specific categories below.

An election may not be held in a room in which alcoholic beverages are kept or sold. (IC 3-11-8-5) Polling locations must be accessible and secure, and a county must consider the relevant factors to ensure the security of the location set forth in guidance provided by the secretary of state. (IC 3-11-8-6)

The polls may not be located in a structure on or in which is affixed any display visible to a voter of political preference or party allegiance. The location of the polls are not prohibited in a structure that includes any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official. However, the polls may not be located in a structure in which the voting area or chute contain any display visible to the voter of political preference or party allegiance, including any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official. (IC 3-11-8-6.3)

In preparing the polls for an election, the county election board must:

1) have placed within the room a railing separating the part of the room to be occupied by the precinct election board from that part of the room to be occupied by the optical scan ballot card voting systems, direct record electronic (DRE) voting systems, and the three (3) or more booths or compartments for marking paper ballots, whenever either or two (2) of these voting systems are used;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) ensure that the portion of the room set apart for the precinct election board includes a designated area before the voter approaches the precinct election board at which each voter appears for challenge; and
3) provide a method or material for designating the boundaries of the chute, such as a railing, rope, or wire on each side, beginning a distance equal to the length of the chute (as defined in IC 3-5-2-10) away from and leading to the door for entering the room in which the election is held. (IC 3-11-8-7)

Vote center counties will enumerate many of these items in their vote center plan under IC 3-11-18.1-4.

Each polling place or vote center must be located in an accessible facility for elderly voters and voters with disabilities. The polling place must comply with state and federal standards concerning parking areas, paths to the facility where voting occurs, the entrance to the facility, passages within the facility, and the room or area within the facility where voting occurs. (IC 3-11-8-1.2) More information about the accessibility requirements are found below.

Selecting Polling Locations

Polling places are located in a wide variety of locations, including government buildings, schools, churches, fire stations and even garages in private homes. In recent years, standards regarding the accessibility of polling places for disabled voters have reduced the number of potential polling place sites in some communities. Many counties made significant improvements by complying with the requirement that all polling places be accessible.

Non-Vote Center Counties

Except in a county where vote centers are used, the polls for each precinct may be located in only one (1) place and are designated by the county commissioners of each county. The county commissioners (or in Marion County, the Mayor of Indianapolis as "county executive") must designate polling places **not less than twenty-nine (29) days** before Election Day. Precinct polling places are permanent and remain unchanged until the board of county commissioners or county executive orders otherwise. As a result, county commissioners or the county executive is only ***required*** to designate polling places if there is a ***change.*** (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

However, each precinct does not necessarily have to have its own polling place. If a county election board adopts an order by the unanimous vote of the entire election board, the polls for a precinct may be located with the polls in an adjoining precinct so that both precincts vote before the same precinct election board. (IC 3-11-8-4.3) **In these cases, however, the poll workers must maintain separate poll books for each precinct and keep ballots separate so that each precinct has its own vote totals for candidates when the canvass is conducted.** There are special procedures for combining polling places in municipal elections and special elections. (IC 3-10-6-11; IC 3-10-8-6)

If there is no accessible facility to use as a polling place in the precinct, then the polls may be located in a building in an adjoining precinct if the building is not more than five (5) miles from the closest boundary of the precinct OR anywhere within the same township if no other accessible place for disabled voters is available. This mileage restriction does not apply if a county election board adopts an order by unanimous vote to locate the polls for the precinct at the polls for an adjoining precinct, using the precinct election board of the adjoining precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3).

If the county election board unanimously determines that there is still not an accessible facility available, then the most convenient accessible facility ***anywhere in the county*** may be chosen. With the unanimous consent of both county election boards, it is even possible to locate an accessible polling place in a bordering county. This might occur when an accessible facility is located on the other side of a county line road, for example. (IC 3-11-8-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Generally, no polling location change can be made within two (2) days of an election. However, **if a county election board unanimously agrees that using a designated polling place would be dangerous or impossible, the county election board can designate a new polling place for the precinct during the final two (2) days before an election. The board must give the best possible notice of the change.** (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

NOTE: Please see "Absentee Voting: In-Person at the Clerk's Office" for more information about the site requirements used for this variation of absentee voting.

Vote Center Counties

Counties may be designated as a vote center county, if the requirements under IC 3-11-18.1-3 are met. A county election board must first draft its vote center plan, which must include all of the requirements under IC 3-11-18.1-4, and hold a public hearing to present it. After this presentation, the board must accept written public comments on the draft plan. A second public hearing is then held at least thirty (30) days after the initial hearing and the county election must consider the draft plan, any written comments, and any other public comment that the board may permit.

Once the board has considered the draft plan and comments, then the board may unanimously agree to adopt an order approving the draft plan or ament the draft plan and adopt an order approving the amended draft plan. All members of the board must sign the order adopting the plan. The order and adopted plan along with a resolution adopted by the county executive and a resolution adopted by the county council approving the designation of the county as a vote center county must be filed with the Indiana Election Division. A voter center plan is not effective until it is filed with the election division. (IC 3-11-18.1-3; IC 3-11-18.1-8)

An order and initial plan filed with the election division during the final sixty (60) days before an election becomes effective on the day following the election. The designation of a county as a vote center county remains in effect until the county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire member rescinds the order designating the county as a vote center county and files a copy of the document rescinding the order with the election division. (IC 3-11-18.1-8)

Vote center counties with at least 25,000 active voters (as defined in IC 3-11-18.1-2) must provide for at least one (1) Election Day vote center for each 10,000 active voters and one vote center for any fraction of 10,000 active voters. Counties with fewer than 25,000 active voters must have at least one Election Day vote center. (IC 3-11-18.1-6) Requirements for special elections or certain municipal elections may alter this rule. (IC 3-11-18.1-5; IC 3-11-18.1-6)

Unlike a non-vote center county, the county commissioners do not determine the locations of vote centers. Instead, the county election board selects the locations as part of its original plan or any amendment. While a vote center location may be changed at any time before the election, the amendment must be filed with the Indiana Election Division before it is effective. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

Vote centers must follow the same accessibility and security requirements as a non-vote center county. The plan under IC 3-11-18.1-4 adopted or amended by a county election board must detail these requirements.

NOTE: Please see "Absentee Voting: In-Person at the Clerk's Office" for more information about the site requirements used for this variation of absentee voting.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Accessibility Standards for Polling Locations

Each polling place or vote center must be located in an accessible facility for elderly voters and voters with disabilities. The polling place must comply with state and federal standards concerning parking areas, paths to the facility where voting occurs, the entrance to the facility, passages within the facility, and the room or area within the facility where voting occurs. (IC 3-11-8-1.2)

Additionally, the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) is a federal law requiring each polling place to be accessible to elderly voters and voters with disabilities. Before Election Day, the persons recommending where polling places should be located must take care to designate sites that meet accessibility standards. (IC 3-11-8-6)

County election administrators may purchase additional equipment to aid a site in becoming compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For example, portable wheelchair ramps may be used to help a wheelchair user bridge the surface of a parking lot to the elevated level of a sidewalk or door entrance. Portable "doorbells" may be placed outside the voting entrance for an individual to push and alert a poll worker inside the individual needs assistance opening the door. If voting occurs on the second floor or an elevated platform inside a polling location, please ensure any elevators or wheelchair lifts are operational before Election Day.

The accessible voting area must be on an accessible route and have adequate maneuvering space for voters who use wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Allow approximately five square feet for a wheelchair to navigate behind and around the machine. Blinds on windows behind check-in staff should be closed so voters who read lips can communicate with workers. Tables should have a clear knee space of at least 27 inches. (IC 3-11-8-1.2)

Each polling place must have at least one voting system equipped for individual with disabilities, such as a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system or other ballot marking device. Poll workers must be trained on how to use the accessible features of a voting system, and create a welcoming environment for all voters.

Legal Notice of Polling Locations

The county election board **must** publish a legal notice stating the location of each polling place for each precinct in non-vote center counties. The county election board must publish this list at least once and at least ten (10) days before the election. If it is necessary to make a change after publication, notice of the change must be provided in the same manner. The legal notice must indicate that the polls for each precinct are located in an accessible facility. (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

The same legal notice for polling locations is required for counties that use vote centers; however, the county commissioners are required to publish the notice required under IC 3-11-8-3.2. (IC 3-11-18.1-9) But, if there is a change in vote center location after publication, before providing notice of the change, the county election board must amend the vote center plan to reflect the change in locations and file that amendment with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

Compensation for Using Site as Election Day Polling Place or Vote Center

School buildings, fire stations, and other public buildings must be made available for use as a polling place or vote center without charge to the county. A county cannot be required to sign an agreement to assume liability as a condition for using the public building as a polling place. (IC 3-11-8-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting System Delivery

State law requires the county election board to have all necessary voting systems and furniture required for a voter to cast a ballot delivered to the precinct no later than 6:00 p.m., prevailing local time, the day before Election Day. The county executive is required to provide transportation, if requested by the county election board. [(IC 3-11-13-6(c) (optical scan ballot system); IC 3-11-14-14 (DRE)]

Effective July 1, 2019, voting system and ePollbook delivery procedures and standards have changed. Please review the "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Polling Location Set-Up

At least one (1) hour before the polls open on Election Day, the precinct election officers are to meet at the polls. The inspector then directs the boundaries of the chute designated; sample ballots, instruction cards, and other materials posted; and everything put in readiness for the commencement of voting. (IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-17)

Instruction cards must direct voters how to obtain a ballot, prepare a ballot, and obtain a new ballot, should the ballot be spoiled. (IC 3-11-3-23) **The instruction cards must also include in <u>underlined</u> type that:**

1) it is a crime to violate Indiana election laws;
2) the voter should examine the ballot to determine if it contains the initials of the poll clerks in ink on the back of the paper or optical scan paper ballot, (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems);
3) the voter should examine the ballot to determine if the paper or optical scan paper ballot has any other marks on it (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems);
4) the voter should not make any mark on the ballot except a voting mark in the appropriate space on the ballot, because a mark other than a voting mark could void the ballot (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems); and
5) the voter should return to the poll clerks and request another ballot if one of these provisions has been violated (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems).

In addition, the county election board must supply each polling place with instruction cards that explain the voting procedure to voters and the procedure for write-in voting. A precinct that employs a voting system that does not permit write-in voting on the system must post instruction cards directing the voter to request a paper ballot from a precinct election officer. (IC 3-11-3-22)

One instruction card must be posted in each voting booth. One instruction card must be posted at the end of the voting chute. At least three instruction cards must be posted in and about the polling location. (IC 3-11-3-24)

NOTE: Voting instructions for polling places must be printed in at least 14-point type on cards in English, Braille, and any other language that the board considers necessary. Precinct election boards are also required to furnish a magnifier to a voter upon request. (IC 3-11-3-22)

Precinct election officers will also be provided with other materials to post in the polling location including the Voter's Bill of Rights in English and Spanish, a warning not to "electioneer" beyond a certain point, a notice that a voter must provide photo identification in order to cast a regular ballot, and a sample ballot for the precinct. These materials must be set up before the polls open on Election Day. Usually this can be done the evening before the election when the voting system being used at the polls are delivered or when the precinct election officers meet at 5 a.m. on Election Day.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Ballots

In **Non-Vote Center** counties, a sample ballot for each precinct must be hung near the entrance of the polls by the poll workers on Election Day. (IC 3-11-13-10; IC 3-11-14-18)

In **Vote Center** counties, not later Election Day, the county election board (rather than precinct election board members) shall do both of the following:

1) Make the comparison between the sample ballots, regular official ballots, and provisional ballots.
2) Certify that the ballots are in agreement on the CEB-40 form.

A copy of the certification shall be entered into the minutes of the county election board. The county election board shall have copies of each sample ballot for each precinct available for inspection by a voter at each vote center and post a notice in the vote center stating that sample ballots are available for inspection upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9; IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-17)

Chute

The "chute" is defined in IC 3-5-2-10: "'Chute' means the area or pathway that extends fifty (50) feet in length, measured from the entrance to the polls. If the property line of the polling place is less than fifty (50) feet from the door or entrance to the polling place, the chute is measured from the exterior door or entrance to the polling place to one-half the distance to the property line of the polling place nearest to the entrance to the polls. Whenever there are two (2) or more doors or entrances to the polls, the inspector of the precinct shall designate one (1) door or entrance as the door for voters to enter for the purposes of voting."

After poll workers determine the end of the chute, a "No Electioneering Beyond This Point" sign is to be posted, alerting voters and others outside the polling place that no partisan activity is permissible from that point forward.

NOTE: The chute only applies to the "polls," which are defined in IC 3-5-2-39 as "the room in a structure where the voters of a precinct vote by casting ballots on election day." While the electioneering statute (IC 3-14-3-16) applies to the polls on election day, including the chute, the "electioneering" statute only applies to the area where voting occurs during in-person absentee voting in the clerk's office or satellite office.

Election Materials

Poll Book

The poll book is a list of voters in a precinct produced to confirm and track which voters cast a ballot on Election Day. There are two different forms of poll books, the traditional paper list printed for each precinct in the county, and an electronic pollbook.

In counties that use the traditional paper pollbook, the book for each precinct is printed by the county voter registration official not later than ten (10) days before an election. The book must contain:

1) The full name of the voter.
2) The address of the voter.
3) The assigned voter identification number.
4) Whether the voter is required to provide additional identification before voting either in person or by absentee ballot.
5) The date of birth of the voter, including an indication whether the voter is less than eighteen (18) years of age for a poll list used in a primary election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6) The scanned signature of the voter.
7) Whether the voter is required to provide an affirmation of the voter's residence.
8) A bar code that allows the county voter registration office to efficiently record whether the voter has signed the poll list.
9) For a poll list used in a primary election, a letter abbreviation of the name of the major political party whose ballot the voter has requested.
10) A space for a poll clerk to indicate when a voter has cast an absentee ballot.
11) A space for a poll clerk to indicate when a voter has cast a provisional ballot.
12) For a voter required to submit additional documentation required under IC 3-7-33-4.5, a space for a poll clerk to insert letters serving as an abbreviation for the type of documentation provided by the voter.

A warning must also be printed at the top of each page of the pollbook stating that anyone who knowingly makes a false statement concerning the individual's name, voter identification number, or residence address, or by signing the pollbook commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-7-29-1)

Electronic pollbooks are electronic devices and software containing the county voter registration list that are approved for use in the state of Indiana by the Secretary of State. (IC 3-11-18.1-12) The system provides the same information that is provided on a traditional paper pollbook. The system must also meet certain criteria and be able to execute functions found in IC 3-11-8-10.3. More information about ePollbooks can be found in the "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section of this *Manual.*

Federal law and state law require an individual applying to register to vote to provide a "voter identification number." This number is an Indiana driver's license number or (as referenced in the state voter registration application form, a state identification card number) as issued by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). If an individual does not have an Indiana BMV-issued driver's license or identification card, the individual must provide the last four digits of his or her social security number as a voter identification number. (IC 3-7-13-13) If an individual does not have either a BMV driver's license or identification card number, or a social security number, the statewide voter registration system will assign a voter identification number to this individual.

During an election, a precinct election poll clerk shall explain the voter identification number to each voter and request that each voter provide (or update) the voter's identification number on the poll book. However, the poll clerk must also explain that a voter is ***not required*** to provide a voter identification number at the polls in order to vote. (IC 3-11-8-25.1) If a voter does give a voter's identification number, then the county voter registration office shall update the voter's registration to include that information. (IC 3-7-13-13)

Forms & Envelopes

In addition to ballots and poll book, the county election board must provide of additional election materials to poll workers to complete and return after the polls close. Generally, the "PRE" series of forms are used for Election Day work, but there are few forms outside this series that should be provided to poll workers. Current versions of the forms must be used (unless the Election Division has grandfathered a previous version). Counties should consult the "Forms Master List" provided by the Indiana Election Division at the most recent election administrator conference (and subsequent Election Division orders) to determine which revision(s) of a form is acceptable.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Forms to be provided to precinct election officials in all elections include, but are not limited to:

Form Number	Form Name	Form Number	Form Name
PRE-1	Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book	PRE-10	Inspector's Affidavit for Return of Ballots and Supplies
PRE-2	Statement of Expenses of Precinct Election Officers	PRE-16 (DRE Counties Only)	Inspector and Judge's Report Of Total Votes Cast On Electronic Voting Systems…
PRE-3	Affidavits of Voter Assistance	PRE-19	Affidavit of a Public Safety Officer or Member of the Military Returning to the Polls to Vote After Responding to an Emergency
PRE-5	Voter's Affidavit Requesting to Vote in Person at the Polls After Failing to Receive Mailed Absentee Ballot	VRG-4/12	Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot
PRE-7	Qualified Elector's Affidavit Disqualifying a Precinct Election Officer	VRG-11	Indiana County Voter Registration Application (English & Spanish)
PRE-8	Appointment of Replacement Precinct Election Officer	CEB-1B	Certificate of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Materials by Inspector and Judge

Note: Provisional ballot voting requires additional forms and materials to be provided to precinct election officers, and those materials are to be provided in every election. See the "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this Manual *for more information.*

These following forms are specific to an election type (primary, general, municipal, or special) and only used by precinct election officers during the identified election:

Election	Form Number	Form Name
Primary	PRE-6	Affidavit to Challenge a Person at a **Primary** Election Due to Party Affiliation
Primary	PRE-17	**Primary** Election Certificate and Memoranda of Total Votes Cast in a Precinct
General	PRE-11	**General** Election Certificate and Memoranda of Total Votes Cast in a Precinct
Municipal	PRE-18	**Municipal** Election Certificate & Memoranda of Totals Votes Cast in a Precinct

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Counties must also provide a number of envelopes to secure specific types of elections materials, including but not limited to:

Envelope for Precinct Materials	Form Number or IN Code Cite	Purpose
Provisional Ballot Outer Envelope*	PRO-4	Secures uncounted provisional ballot envelopes received on Election Day
Provisional Ballot Security Envelope with Affidavits*	PRE-4/PRO-2	
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Ballots Issued After Regular Poll Closing Hours*	PRO-5	If a court order extends voting beyond 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time, voters must use a provisional ballot and this universe of provisional ballot envelopes are to be secured in this envelope instead of the PRO-4 envelope
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Spoiled Provisional Ballots*	PRO-6	If a voter spoils a provisional ballot, it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for "regular" ballots
Voter Registration Affidavit Envelope	PRE-12	
Grand Jury Affidavits Envelope	PRE-13	
Miscellaneous Forms Envelope	PRE-15	
Zero Tape Envelope		Secures voting system "zero" tape, which is printed before the polls open and signed by precinct election board
Results (Totals) Tape Envelope		Secures vote totals generated from voting system unit.
Spoiled Absentee Ballot Carrier Envelope		Secures absentee ballot
Voted Ballot Bag		
Unvoted Ballot Bag		
Spoiled Ballot Envelope		

**Please see "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this Manual for more detailed information concerning provisional ballot materials*

For those envelopes where there is an Indiana Code citation, please review those sections carefully for specific advice on what information should be printed on the envelope, if any. **NOTE:** Please see the "Retention of Election Records" section of this *Manual* for the retention schedule for specific kinds of election materials.

Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3)

Before entering the voting booth, certain voters may request assistance if the voter 1) has a disability (permanent or temporary), or 2) is unable to read or write the English language. The following individuals may assist a voter, if requested to do so:

- The voter may designate a person to assist them, including a relative or friend. However, a voter may not designate the voter's employer, an officer of the voter's union, or a union representative.
- If the voter requests assistance, but does not designate someone else to help them, BOTH precinct election judges must accompany the voter into the voting booth to assist the voter.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person providing assistance to a voter, including the precinct election judges, must complete the Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3) **before** entering the voting booth to assist a voter.

NOTE: precinct election officials may not leave the polling place with election materials to permit a voter to vote in the street or from an automobile. The voter MUST enter the polling place to cast a ballot. In other words, **"curbside" voting is NOT allowed in Indiana.**

Precinct Election Officers (Poll Workers)

Each precinct polling place or vote center has at least one precinct election board, consisting of the inspector and the two precinct judges. Poll clerks, assistant poll clerks and sheriffs assist the precinct election board with their duties; however, in a county using vote centers, the vote center plan may designate poll workers with different titles who carry out some or all of the duties assigned by state law to the inspector, judge, poll clerk, assistant poll clerk, or sheriff. Other partisan persons are often present in polling places for political parties and candidates, including challengers, watchers, and poll book holders. (IC 3-6-6-1; IC 3-6-6-2; IC 3-6-6-5.5)

In some special circumstances, such as nonpartisan special elections, only one judge or one poll clerk may be present at the precinct. The county election board may also provide that more than one precinct in which the special election will be conducted will be administered by the same precinct election board. (IC 3-10-8-6)

See the current edition of the *Election Day Handbook*, published by the Indiana Election Division, for more information regarding poll worker rights and duties.

A county using **vote centers** may use other titles to designate precinct election officers and specify which precinct officers are to perform a duty required under election law to be performed by a precinct election officer (IC 3-6-6-5.5). However, a vote center must have at least one precinct election board – Inspector, two Judges – assigned, in addition to other precinct election officers.

In **non-vote center** counties, generally, each precinct can have up to nine (9) precinct election officers appointed to administer the election at the polling location. These positions, by rank, are the following:

1) One inspector.
2) Two judges of opposite political parties.
3) Two poll clerks of opposite political parties.
4) Two assistant poll clerks of opposite political parties, if the county election board determines they are needed in a specific precinct.
5) Two election sheriffs of opposite political parties.

A county election board may adopt a resolution by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to provide that one individual may serve as inspector for more than one precinct located at the same location. (IC 3-6-6-38.5).

NOTE: *Indiana Code 3-6-6-38 states that the county election board may adopt a resolution omitting sheriffs or poll clerks and providing that other election officials of each precinct shall perform the duties of the election poll clerks or sheriffs. This resolution, if adopted, applies to each voting precinct named in the resolution (or to all precincts in the county if so provided in the resolution). This resolution expires December 31 of each year and must be readopted to remain effective. Currently, most Indiana counties have eliminated the election sheriff positions.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A polling place may employ assistant poll clerks, if needed. The county election board may appoint two assistant poll clerks who must be registered voters of the county and of opposite political parties. A person may serve as an assistant poll clerk and not be a registered voter of the county if the person is at least 16 and no more than 17 years of age and a resident of the county. (IC 3-6-6-3) If assistant poll clerks are to be appointed, the county election board must designate, in writing, which precinct will have assistant poll clerks. A copy of this notice must be filed with the circuit court clerk. Copies must be mailed to the county chairmen of each major political party. (IC 3-6-6-4)

A county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, remove a precinct election officer if the board finds that the officer has knowingly, recklessly, or negligently fails to perform a duty required under the election laws. (IC 3-6-5-35)

Precinct Election Officer Duties

In general, the following list contains the duties of each precinct election official (IC 3-6-6-30; 3-6-6-32; 3-6-6-33; 3-6-6-34; 3-6-6-35):

PRECINCT OFFICER	DUTIES
INSPECTOR	Overall, in charge of the precinct. Receives election materials from the county election board. Sets up the polling place. Inspects the ballots. Performs initial processing of absentee ballot certifications. Tabulates ballots and returns election materials to the county election board. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
JUDGES	Judge of opposite political party to the inspector acts as check and balance to the inspector. Assists inspection of the ballots. Oversees deposit of ballots into the ballot boxes. Assists in the tabulation of the votes. Judge of opposite party accompanies precinct inspector when returning election materials. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
POLL CLERKS	Verifies the registration status of voters. Oversees poll lists or books. Requests and explains voter identification number to voters. Assists in vote tabulation. Compares voter's signature on poll list with registration signature, if available at polls. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
SHERIFFS	Monitors the polling location. Assists others in their duties. Maintains order at the polls. May leave polls to request assistance from a law enforcement officer if violation of law occurs or appears imminent. Requests Photo Identification from voters.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Requirements to Serve as Precinct Election Officer

While judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks and sheriffs may be represented in each precinct by both political parties, each precinct inspector will be a member of the same political party throughout the county. Each inspector is nominated by the political party whose candidate received the most votes in the county at the last election held for secretary of state. (IC 3-6-6-8)

The county chairmen of both major political parties nominate registered voters of the county for each of the remaining precinct election offices. (IC 3-6-6-9) The county chairmen make these nominations, including inspector, by filing written notice with the circuit court clerk **no later than noon, prevailing local time, twenty-one (21) days** before each election. (IC 3-6-6-10)

The county election board **must** appoint those voters who are nominated by the county chairmen on or before the noon, twenty-one day deadline. (IC 3-6-6-11) If a Democratic or Republican county chairman does not fill a precinct election officer position, the county election board, by majority vote of the board, may fill the vacant officer position by appointing an individual who would be eligible to serve in the office if nominated by the county chairman. (IC 3-6-6-13) Before Election Day, the county election board may fill vacancies in any precinct election office upon nomination by the appropriate county chairman.

A person must meet all of the following requirements in order to serve as a precinct election officer (IC 3-6-6-7):

1) Is able to read, write and speak the English language.
2) Does not have any property bet or wagered on the result of the election.
3) Is not a candidate to be voted for at the election in that precinct, except as an unopposed candidate for a precinct committeeman or state convention delegate.
4) Is not the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of a candidate who is a candidate to be voted for in that precinct.
5) Is the chairman or treasurer of the committee of a candidate whose name appears on the ballot. (*This only applies to the position of Inspector*)
6) Has attended the training required by state law to serve as an inspector, and, if a county requires training for other precinct election officers, has attended the training required by the county.

A relationship identified above that results from birth, marriage, or adoption (adopted child, for example) disqualifies a person who is the relative of an opposed candidate from working as a precinct election officer. **However, this restriction on relatives DOES NOT APPLY if the candidate is UNOPPOSED. (**IC 3-6-6-7) In a primary election, a candidate is considered "unopposed" if no other candidate is running for nomination to the same office within the same party's primary, **even if another person is running for nomination to the same office, but in the other party's primary.**

An opposed candidate or family member (as noted above) of an opposed candidate may serve as a poll worker in a precinct where the candidate's name does not appear on the ballot. In a county where all precincts are assigned to a vote center on Election Day, an opposed candidate or family member (as noted above) may not serve as a precinct election officer since all precincts are present and, therefore, the candidate's name would appear on a ballot at the vote center.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Example One: Bob Williams is a candidate in the general election for the office of Rural Township Trustee, and is opposed by Jim Miller. Bob cannot serve as a precinct election officer in Rural Township. However, since his name is not on the ballot in nearby Urban Township, and if he is otherwise qualified to do so, Bob Williams can serve as an inspector in a precinct in Urban Township.

Example Two: Trevor Trent is an unopposed candidate in the general election for the office of County Assessor. Even though he is unopposed, his name will be on the ballot everywhere in the county, and so he cannot serve as a precinct election officer anywhere in the county.

Example Three: Geraldine Adams is an unopposed candidate for Republican Party precinct committeeman in Rural Township Precinct 2. If otherwise qualified, Geraldine may serve as a precinct inspector in Rural Township Precinct 2.

Example Four: Charlie Adams is the husband of Geraldine Adams. If otherwise qualified, he can serve as a judge in Rural Township Precinct 2.

Example Five: Mary Jones is the only candidate for County Coroner running in the Democratic Party primary. Susan Miller is the only candidate running for County Coroner in the Republican Party primary. In this case, both Mary Jones and Susan Miller are "unopposed candidates" at the June primary election. An otherwise qualified relative of Mary Jones or Susan Miller may serve as a precinct election officer at the primary election in the county.

However, in the General Election in November, Mary Jones and Susan Miller are now opposing each other for election to the office of County Coroner. As a result, a relative who was eligible, and served as a precinct election officer at the primary may not be eligible to serve as a precinct election officer at the general election.

Example Six: Bob Williams is a candidate in the general election for the office of Rural Township Trustee, and is opposed by Jim Miller. The county they reside in is a vote center county. Bob cannot serve as a precinct election officer in the county because ballots for voters residing in the township would be available at each vote center.

College Students and High School/Home Schooled Students as Poll Workers

If the appropriate county chairman makes no nomination for a precinct election office by the deadline for doing so, the county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, appoint a college student who is a registered voter of the county to serve as a nonpartisan precinct election officer. (IC 3-6-6-13(c))

The county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may permit an individual who is 16 or 17 years of age to serve as any precinct election officer other than inspector, or to assist any precinct election officer, including the inspector, if the individual:

1) is a U.S. citizen;
2) is a resident of the county;
3) is a student with a grade point average of at least 3.0 out of 4.0;
4) has the approval of the principal of the school the student attends or the approval of the individual responsible for the student's education if the student is home schooled;
5) has the approval of the student's parent or guardian;
6) has satisfactorily completed any training required by the board; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7) would otherwise be eligible to serve as a precinct election worker under Indiana law.

The 16 or 17 year old is not required to be a registered voter to be a poll worker. (IC 3-6-6-39)

Precinct Election Official Training

The county election board must conduct a training and educational meeting for precinct election officers. The county election board must require inspectors to attend this meeting, and may require other precinct election officers to do so. The meeting must include information relating to the voting systems used in the county, and to making polling places and voting systems accessible to elderly voters and disabled voters. The county election board must maintain a record of the attendance of each individual at the county training meeting.

If an individual is appointed to a precinct election office after the required instructional meeting, or was appointed before the meeting was held, but can demonstrate to the county election board that the individual could not attend the meeting due to good cause, then the county election board can authorize that individual to serve as a precinct election officer if the county election board determines that there is not enough time to conduct the required training. (IC 3-6-6-40)

Election Material Pick-Up & Post-Election Return

The inspector of each precinct, or another member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector, shall appear at the office of the county election board on the second or third day before Election Day to receive ballots and other supplies. (IC 3-11-3-10)

Supplies include: sample ballots, all poll lists, registration lists, forms, envelopes, and other supplies considered necessary to conduct the election; ballots; twenty (20) ink pens; copies of the Voter's Bill of Rights in English and Spanish; copies of instructions to the provisional ballot voters; and blank voter registration applications. As stated here, ballots may be hand-counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, emergency ballots for use in counties with direct record electronic (DRE) systems, and provisional ballots. (IC 3-11-3-11)

For counties using ePollbooks, the county election board delivers the necessary hardware, firmware, and software necessary to use the ePollbooks to the inspector to be set up for use at the polling location. Before delivering **electronic poll books** to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative, the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container.

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division. If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and
2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center.

In these counties, an additional notice must be included in the election materials to note a person commits a level 6 felony, if the individual knowingly makes a false statement to a precinct election officer concerning the individual's name; the individual's voter identification number, or the individual's residence address. (IC 3-7-29-1(f)); IC 3-11-3-11(b))

Once the closing work is completed, the inspector and the judge of the opposite political party shall deliver election materials to the circuit court clerk immediately upon tabulation of the votes. (IC 3-12-2-9) Upon delivery of the election materials, the inspector must take and sign an oath stating the inspector: closed and sealed the election materials in the presence of the judges and poll clerks; securely kept the ballots and papers in the envelope, bag, or box; did not permit any person to open the container or otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and has no knowledge of any other person opening the container. (IC 3-12-2-10)

Compensation and Meals

Except as provided below, each precinct election officer is entitled to compensation. All precinct election officers are to be paid a per diem fixed by the county executive (county commissioners). (IC 3-6-6-25) In addition, the inspector may be paid an additional amount for the inspector's services in picking up election supplies at the circuit court clerk's office. Inspectors and judges may be paid an additional amount for their duties in returning the precinct election supplies to the clerk's office. (IC 3-6-6-26)

Each inspector must make arrangements to provide meals for all precinct election officers throughout the day. The county council may adopt an ordinance providing for a meal allowance rather than an actual meal. Any such ordinance must state the amount of the meal allowance. (IC 3-6-6-31)

Each precinct election officer has unique duties to perform on Election Day. The precinct election board (consisting of one inspector and the two judges) manages the precinct and determines all questions of challenge and other matters that come before the board, subject to state law. When necessary, the precinct election board assists the poll clerks and sheriffs in the performance of their duties.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additional Persons Permitted Inside Polling Places

In addition to the precinct election officers, political parties often employ workers to assist the party on Election Day. These partisan workers include challengers, pollbook holders and watchers. Although these partisan workers are not a part of the precinct election board or official precinct election officers, they provide a valuable service to political parties. **Each of these partisan workers has different rights and responsibilities but all must have credentials to confirm their status at the request of the precinct election board.**

Challengers act to ensure that only registered voters of the precinct vote at each polling place. Pollbook holders monitor which registered voters voted and which did not. Watchers act as a check to the precinct election officials to ensure that they are properly carrying out their duties. A watcher may be affiliated with a political party, a candidate or the media.

Challengers and Pollbook Holders

All bona fide political parties (currently Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties in Indiana) or independent candidate may appoint challengers and pollbook holders for each precinct in which the political party or independent candidate is on the ballot.

If a public question is submitted to the electorate, a county election board may appoint challengers and pollbook holders if a petition requesting the appointment is filed with the board. The petition must be signed by the chairman of a political action committee organization under IC 3-9 to support or oppose the approval of the public question; and at least the number of voters equal to two (2%) percent of the votes cast in the last election for secretary of state in the county. (IC 3-6-7)

A challenger must be a registered voter of the county and at least eighteen (18) years of age to serve in this capacity. (IC 3-6-7-1.7; IC 3-6-7-1) A pollbook holder is not required to be a voter of the county or to be of any specific minimum age. However, an appointed Election Day poll clerk cannot serve as a pollbook holder on Election Day, though a poll clerk may maintain a “scratch” list for a political party.

No candidate (except an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate) may be appointed as a challenger or as a pollbook holder for any election. (IC 3-6-7-1.5)

A challenger or pollbook holder must possess an identification card. Each county chairman of a bona fide political party, independent candidate, or county election board (if applicable for public question) must issue the proper identification card for each challenger and pollbook holder appointed. There is no state prescribed form that the county chairman must use for this purpose, and the county chairman is not required to file a list of challengers or pollbook holders with the county election board. Instead, state law requires the issued identification card to state, in writing, the following information:

1) the status of the individual as a challenger or pollbook holder;
2) the name of the individual serving as a challenger or pollbook holder;
3) the name of the person who appointed the challenger or pollbook holder, and whether the person is a political party, an independent candidate, or a county election board; and
4) if the challenger or pollbook holder has been appointed by a political party, the name of that political party. (IC 3-6-7-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The challenger or pollbook holder must keep their identification card on their person whenever they are near a polling place and must produce their identification card whenever asked by a member of a precinct election board.

A challenger or pollbook holder can be assigned to multiple precincts. However, only one challenger or pollbook holder for each political party or independent candidate may be in a polling place at any one time during Election Day. (IC 3-6-7) In other words, if two or more challengers or pollbook holders of the same political party are assigned to the same precinct, both could not be in the same polling place at the same time. (IC 3-6-7-1)

A challenger or a pollbook holder is permitted inside of the polling place where the voters are voting. A challenger or pollbook holder may enter and leave the polls throughout the day, and may arrive as early as thirty (30) minutes before the polls open. (IC 3-6-7-5) A pollbook holder is permitted to receive a list of voters who have cast a ballot from the poll clerk provided voting is not delayed and no electioneering occurs. IC 3-11-8-10.5.

A voter must provide the voter's true and full name when requested by a challenger. (IC 3-11-8-19) If a voter is challenged, a challenger must complete the proper affidavit (PRE-4) succinctly stating the reasons for the challenge. (IC 3-11-8-19; IC 3-11-8-21) The challenged voter must complete the proper affidavit for a challenged voter (PRE-4) and the voter portion of the provisional ballot PRO-2 envelope. The PRE-4 affidavit is printed on the PRO-2 envelope. (IC 3-11-8-23; IC 3-11-8-23.5) In situations where a voter must complete a VRG-4/12 and is still challenged, the challenge voter is not required to complete their part of the PRE-4 affidavit. Instead the VRG-4/12 would serve as the affidavit and must be attached to the PRO-2 envelope after the challenged voter completes their provisional ballot. (IC 3-11-8-23(a))

In most cases a voter who is challenged cannot be given a regular ballot and must be given a provisional ballot to complete. The only exception is when a voter is challenged based on their party affiliation at the primary election. Should this occur the challenger and challenged voter must complete the PRE-6. If the challenged voter completes the PRE-6, confirming that either, at the last general election voted for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party for whose candidates the challenged person proposes to vote in the primary election and intends to vote for the regular nominees of the political party at the next general election, or because the challenged person did not vote at the last general election, intends to vote at the next general election for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party holding the primary election, then they must be given a regular ballot. (IC 3-10-1-9)

See the "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Political Party Watchers

The state chairman and county chairman of each bona fide political party (currently Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties in Indiana) or an independent candidate for a federal or state office are entitled to appoint watchers at each precinct in which the political party or independent candidate is on the ballot. If both the state chairman and the county chairman of a political party have appointed watchers the political party may have two watchers present at the polls of each precinct. The credentials of watchers appointed by the state chairman must be signed by the state chairman. (IC 3-6-8-1; IC 3-6-8-3)

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, each political party or independent candidate on the ballot is entitled to have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each party or independent candidate may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-7-1; IC 3-6-8-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board may appoint watchers in an election concerning a public question if a petition requesting the appointment is filed with the board. The petition must be signed by the chairman of a political action committee organized under IC 3-9 to support or oppose the approval of the public question; and at least the number of voters equal to two percent (2%) of total votes cast for secretary of state in the county. (IC 3-6-8-1)

A watcher must be a registered voter of the county. (IC 3-6-8-2.5) No candidate (except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate) may be appointed as a watcher at any election. (IC 3-6-8-2)

A watcher must possess an identification card. The county chairman or state chairman of a bona fide political party, chairman of the independent candidate's committee, or county election board must issue the proper identification card for each watcher appointed. There is no state prescribed form that the county chairman must use for this purpose, Instead, the identification card must state, in writing, the following information:

1) the status of the individual as a watcher;
2) the name of the individual serving as a watcher;
3) the name of the person who appointed the watcher; and
4) if the watcher has been appointed by a political party, the name of that political party.

The card must be signed by the chairman and must be presented upon request by a member of the precinct election board. (IC 3-6-8-3)

A party watcher has clearly defined responsibilities. (IC 3-6-8-4) A party watcher is entitled to do the following:

1) Enter the polling place thirty minutes before it opens and remain there until after the votes have been tabulated.
2) Inspect ballot boxes and any of the voting equipment used in the precinct before any votes have been cast.
3) Inspect the work being done by any precinct election officer, but not interfere with their duties.
4) Enter, leave and reenter the polls at any time on Election Day.
5) Witness the calling and recording of the votes, the reading of the totals from the voting systems or any other proceedings of the precinct election officials in the performance of their official duties.
6) Receive a copy of the summary of the vote prepared under IC 3-12 and signed by the precinct election board.
7) Accompany the precinct inspector and judge of the opposite political party in delivering the tabulation and election returns to the county election board by the most direct route.
8) Be present when the inspector takes a receipt for the tabulation and election returns delivered to the county election board.
9) Call upon the election sheriffs to make arrests.
10) Obtain a list of voters who have voted from the poll clerk provided no voters are delayed and no electioneering occurs. (IC 3-11-8-10.5)

A political party may appoint up to two (2) watchers for each satellite office for in-person "early" absentee voting established under IC 3-11-10-26.3. A watcher appointed to a satellite office may:

1) Enter, leave, and reenter the satellite office at any time the office is open;
2) Inspect the voting systems before absentee ballots are received at the satellite office each day;
3) Inspect the work being done by any elected official, absentee board member, or county employee at the satellite office (except when an individual enters a confidential login or password to obtain access to an ePollbook or the statewide voter registration system or to operate a voting system used for absentee voting); and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) Witness any proceeding of the county election board or an absentee voting board at the satellite office. (IC 3-6-8-7)

Candidate Watchers

AS A GENERAL RULE, A CANDIDATE IS NOT ENTITLED TO HAVE A WATCHER IN A POLLING PLACE.

There are some limited exceptions:

- ***In a primary election,*** while candidates may not be watchers for themselves, **a group of candidates** may appoint watchers to act on the candidate's behalf***.***
    - Watchers for candidates are appointed under the following conditions ***in primaries only:***
        - twenty-six percent (26%) or more of all candidates of a political party who are seeking nomination at a county or municipal election make the request to have watchers appointed in writing to the county election board. (IC 3-6-9-1)

- ***In a general election, a*****ny candidate or group of candidates for school board offices is entitled to candidate watchers.**

A watcher for a candidate or group of candidates must be a registered voter of the county and may not be a candidate at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate. (IC 3-6-9-4)

The written statement requesting candidate watchers must name a person to act as attorney-in-fact for the group of candidates and the precincts where the watchers will serve. (IC 3-6-9-2) The attorney-in-fact then performs the duties on behalf of the group of candidates. The attorney-in-fact will file with the circuit court clerk the names of the appointed watchers. The circuit court clerk must then issue identification cards to the watchers. (IC 3-6-9-5)

Only one (1) watcher representing a candidate or group of candidates may be present in the polling place at any one time during Election Day, but watchers representing different groups may be present in the polling place at the same time. (IC 3-6-9-12)

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, each candidate or group of candidates is entitled to have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each party or independent candidate may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-9-12)

A watcher appointed for a group of primary candidates, or for a school board candidate, has the same rights and responsibilities as a watcher appointed by a political party chairman. (IC 3-6-9-13)

Media Watchers

The media may also appoint watchers to each precinct on Election Day. (IC 3-6-10-1) Media entitled to name watchers include:

1) each newspaper of general circulation in the county.
2) each news service operating in the county (e.g. Associated Press, Network Indiana).
3) each radio or television station operating in the county.

On the day before Election Day each corporation owning a news organization listed above must provide the circuit court clerk, the county election board and the county chairmen of each political party (or independent candidate's

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

committee), which has appointed watchers, with a list of persons appointed to serve as media watchers for the news organizations. An officer of the corporation must sign this list. A person appointed to act as a media watcher does not have to be a regular employee of the news organization. (IC 3-6-10-2; IC 3-6-10-4)

The county election board must issue identification cards to media watchers. If an individual is named to act as a media watcher in more than one (1) county, the identification credential must be obtained from the Election Division. [Form IEC-5(b)] (IC 3-6-10-6) Generally, a media watcher has the same rights and responsibilities as a watcher appointed by a political party chairman. However, a media watcher may not call upon the election sheriffs to make arrests. (IC 3-6-10-5.5)

A member of the media may film or take photographs inside a polling location. However, **a media watcher may not photograph a voter if the voter objects or in a manner that would divulge how a voter cast their ballot. (IC 3-6-10-5)**

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, media entitled to appoint watchers may have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each media entitled to appoint watchers may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-10-1)

Unauthorized Persons Inside Polling Places

It is a Class A misdemeanor for a person to recklessly enter the polls without authority to do so. (IC 3-14-3-15) A person is not authorized to be inside the polling place ***merely*** because they are a precinct committeeman or other political party official, ***unless*** the person has been issued challenger, watcher or pollbook holder credentials.

Only the following individuals are allowed inside a polling place:

1) the inspector, judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks; or a student assistant to a precinct election officer;
2) deputy election commissioners;
3) challengers and pollbook holders;
4) watchers;
5) minor children accompanying voters;
6) a voter, for the purpose of voting;
7) a person assisting a voter under IC 3-11-9;
8) a member of a county election board, acting on behalf of the board;
9) a mechanic authorized to act on behalf of the county election board to repair a voting system, with credentials signed by each member of the county election board;
10) a county chairman or a county vice-chairman of a political party, if bearing credentials signed by the members of the county election board unless they are a candidate for elected office;
11) media watchers (IC 3-6-10-1); and
12) the secretary of state of Indiana, in some cases. (IC 3-11-8-15)

A "service animal," such as a seeing-eye dog, is allowed inside a polling place and the voting booth if the voter needs the assistance of the animal. (IC 3-11-9-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting Equipment Security Measures

ePollbook

Before delivering **electronic poll books** the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container.

As an alternative, a county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and
2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals described above to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division (PRE-1) If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5)

Spoiled Ballots

DRE Voting System with VVPAT

Indiana law was changed in 2019 to allow for a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system to include a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT). If a voter voting on a DRE voting system with a VVPAT determines by examining a VVPAT that the electronic voting system is not correctly setting forth the voter's ballot choices, then the voter has one opportunity to correct the error before completing and casting the ballot.

If the error shown on the VVPAT is due to a voting system *malfunction*, then the voter may continue to review the VVPAT until the malfunction has been corrected. Once the malfunction has been corrected, the voter then has one opportunity to correct the error before casting the ballot. Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

If the voter is a voter with disabilities, the voter has as many opportunities as the voter needs to correct the error before completing the casting of the ballot. (IC 3-11-14-24.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DRE without a VVPAT

Indiana law does not contemplate spoiled ballots with the DRE without a VVPAT, as the voter will first mark their selections, hit "submit," and then be afforded the opportunity to review their ballot before officially casting their final ballot. Should an error be detected on the DRE machine during this review, the voter can go back to the first phase of making initial selections, submitting for their final review, and then hitting "vote" or an equivalent button to cast their ballot. Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

Optical Scan Ballot Card

If a voter spoils or defaces a ballot card or marks it erroneously, then the voter shall return the card so as not to disclose any choices that the voter has made and receive a new ballot card. (IC 3-11-13-35) Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

Voter Fails to Properly Finish Voting Process

Traditional Hand-Counted Paper Ballots

If a voter leaves a voting booth without depositing a traditional hand-counted paper ballot in the ballot box then any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter to allow the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, both judges shall retrieve the ballot and provide it to the inspector and the inspector shall deposit the ballot in the ballot box. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form PRE-9 documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-11-17)

Optical Scan Ballot Card

If a voter leaves a voting booth without casting an optical scan ballot card being scanned by the tabulator any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter and permit the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, both judges shall enter the booth and retrieve the ballot and provide it to the inspector and the inspector shall deposit the ballot in the ballot box. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form PRE-9 documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-13-33)

Direct Record Electronic Voting System (DRE)

If a voter leaves a voting booth without casting a ballot on an electronic voting system (DRE) any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter and permit the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, the inspector shall direct both judges to enter the booth and complete the process of casting the voter's ballot. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-14-25)

Photo ID Law

State law requires that voters casting a vote in person (or an absentee ballot in person at the county election office) must provide government-issued photo ID before signing the poll list or casting the absentee ballot. For Election Day voting, only one (1) precinct election officer (inspector, judge, clerk, or sheriff) of each major political party is entitled to ask the voter to provide proof of identification. As an example, a Democratic Party inspector and a Republican Party judge could both ask the voter to provide proof of identification. (IC 3-11-8-25.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, some voters are exempted from this requirement:

- voters who cast an absentee ballot by mail or before a traveling board; and
- voters who reside in a state licensed facility (such as a nursing home) and the polling place for their precinct, vote center, or satellite absentee facility. (IC 3-10-1-7.2; IC 3-11-8-25.1)

To qualify as "proof of identification," a photo ID must meet each of the following four requirements:

1) The ID must display the voter's photo;
2) The voter's name on the ID must conform to the name on the voter registration record;
3) The voter's ID must contain an expiration date, and either still be current or have expired sometime after the date of the most recent General Election (November 6, 2018); AND
4) The voter's ID must be issued by the State of Indiana or the U.S. government. (IC 3-5-2-40.5)

Indiana law does not require a voter's ID to have an address matching their registration record. However, certain "first time" voters who registered by mail will be required to provide additional documentation that DOES match their address on the voter registration record. This additional documentation may be a photo ID where the voter's address on the ID matches their registration record, but may also be a utility bill, paycheck stub, transcript, etc. (IC 3-7-33-4.5)

In most cases, an Indiana driver's license, Indiana photo ID card, Military or Veterans ID, or US passport is sufficient. A document issued by the U.S. Department of Defense, a branch of the uniformed services, the Merchant Marine, or the Indiana national guard, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (or Veterans Administration) that otherwise complies with the requirements for "proof of identification"; but has no expiration date or states that the document has an "indefinite" expiration date, is sufficient proof of identification for a voter casting a ballot in person (IC 3-5-2-40.5).

NO VOTER SHOULD BE TURNED AWAY FROM THE POLLS FOR FAILING TO PROVIDE PHOTO ID. If a voter is unable or unwilling to present ID that meets these requirements, the voter may cast a provisional ballot after completing and signing a form requesting this ballot.

If the voter is unable to obtain an ID because the voter is indigent or has a religious objection to being photographed, the voter may claim this exemption from the ID requirement by appearing in person before the clerk or county election board and affirming under penalties of perjury that the exemption applies. (Form PRO-10 or PRO-11)
If the voter does not already have a valid photo ID, the voter can obtain an Indiana photo ID card free of charge from any Bureau of Motor Vehicles license branch. BMV branches are open for extended hours on Election Day and the day before Election Day. For more information, please contact the BMV at (317) 233-6000 or visit their website http://www.bmv.in.gov.

Electioneering

"Electioneering" includes expressing support or opposition to any candidate or political party, or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question in any manner that could reasonably be expected to convey that support or opposition to another individual. It also includes wearing or displaying an article of clothing, sign, button, or placard which states the name of a political party or includes the name or likeness of any currently elected official. (IC 3-14-3-16) Please see the "Chute" section of this *Manual* for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

"Scratch Lists"

State law authorizes a poll clerk to record the names of individuals who have signed the poll list and to make that record available to a political party watcher or pollbook holder who requests the information. The poll clerk must ensure that:

1) no voter is delayed in casting a vote as a result of the poll clerk preparing this record or providing the information; and
2) that the poll clerk does not engage in "electioneering" when providing this information. (IC 3-11-8-10.5; IC 3-11-8-29)

It is a Class A misdemeanor for any person to knowingly engage in electioneering within the polls or within the chute.

Documentation of Voters Waiting in Line at the Polls on Election Day

The inspector is required to document, on a form provided by the Election Division (PRE-1), the number of individuals waiting to vote, but who have not yet signed the poll list, at the opening of the polls, 12:30 p.m., and at the close of the polls. (IC 3-11-8-9)

Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day

A county election board or a board of elections and registration ("board") does not have power to extend voting hours in a polling place or vote center. A county election board is the only person or entity with standing to file an action or petition with an Indiana court or other state governmental entity to request an extension of the hours for closing the polls and a board may only do so following the unanimous vote of its entire membership.

Before issuing an order to extend poll hours, an Indiana court or other state governmental entity must take evidence and make findings with regard to the following:

1) The polls were substantially delayed in opening at the time fixed by IC 3-11-8-8.
2) The specific precincts or vote centers in which substantial delays occurred.
3) If a poll closed at any time during the hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., how long the polls were closed and in which precincts and vote centers the closing occurred.
4) Substantial evidence exists that voters were prevented from casting a ballot due to a delay or closure of the polls during the hours specified by IC 3-11-8-8.
5) The actual harm determined can only be ameliorated by the extension of polling hours.

If the court is unable to make the findings regarding a delay in opening or a subsequent closure of the polls described above, the court shall not issue an order extending the time for closing the polls. If the court or state governmental entity determines that an order extending the time for the closing of the polls is to be issued, the court or entity must:

1) limit the extension only to those polls whose opening was delayed or which closed during the regular poll hours set forth in state law; and
2) extend the hours for the polls at the precinct or vote center for a period of time not more than the time that the polls were closed during the hours set forth in state law.

A county election board may appeal any denial of a request for an order to the Indiana Supreme Court. (IC 3-11-8-8, IC 3-11.7-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting System Ballot Tabulation

Generally, the specific choice a voter makes on the ballot is tabulated by the voting system. Exceptions to this rule concern straight party voting, which are noted below in the "General Election Ballot" section. For statutory descriptions of election results tabulation see IC 3-12-1.

It is also important to note a voter may undervote or overvote in one or more contests on the ballot. Not voting in a contest or selecting too many candidates in a race does not void a person's entire ballot. See "Overvote Feature" section for more details.

Primary Election Ballot

In Indiana, voters must choose a Democratic or Republican Party ballot in the primary election, and poll clerks record this choice in the poll book. The choice between the parties is required because the voters affiliated with one major political party are deciding which candidates of their party to nominate for November's general or municipal election ballot. A voter may only participate in one partisan primary election. On occasion, there may be a special election held on the same day as the primary election. Should there be a non-partisan public question, then a separate "non-partisan" ballot is to be offered to voters who do not want to vote in a partisan primary. (IC 3-10-1-24)

Election administrators should pay close attention to the "Ballot Layout" chapter of this *Manual* as state law has additional formatting requirements for a primary election ballot. Voting is straightforward on the primary election ballot. Voters make individual selections, and the voting system will record those choices. While Indiana law permits "straight party" voting, this tabulation feature is only available in a general or municipal (November) election.

General Election Ballot

In a general or municipal (November) election, Indiana law permits voters to 1) use a straight party device and make individual selections or 2) ignore the straight party device and make individual selections.

In Indiana, the Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties currently qualify for "straight party" designation on a municipal or general election ballot. If a voter selects one of the three party devices, then candidates of the political party will receive the voter's vote without the need to make additional selections in partisan races. There are two exceptions to this rule:

1) In at-large partisan race where a voter votes for more than one candidate, state law requires the voter to make individual selections even when those candidates are aligned with a political party. (IC 3-11-7-4; IC 3-11-7.5-10)
2) Non-partisan school board elections, public questions, or judicial retention questions requires a voter to make separate marks for those questions or contests, if they so desire. (IC 3-11-13-14; IC 3-11-14-23)

A voter does NOT need to use the straight party device when voting in the November election. It's simply a "shortcut" to support candidates of one political party without the need for making individual candidate selections in each partisan contest. Voters make skip over the straight party device, review each contest, and make individual selections in each race.

Sometimes a voter will use the straight party device and also make individual selections in partisan races. Doing both – using straight party AND making individual choices – does not void a person's ballot, void an individual race (unless the voter overvoted by selecting more candidates than the instructions permit), or cast two votes for a candidate in a race where only one candidate can be selected. Instead, the voting system is programmed to follow IC 3-12-1-7,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

which essentially allows the specific individual choice in a race to override the straight party selection.

For instance, Sally uses the Democratic Party straight party device but also makes an individual mark in the dogcatcher race for the Republican candidate. All Democrat candidates in "vote for one" races will receive her vote as a result of her straight party choice except in the dogcatcher race where the Republican candidate will get her vote.

Another common example: Roger uses the Republican straight party device and also votes for Republican candidates in all "vote for one" races. The voting system will ignore the straight party choice and cast a vote for all of the individual Republican candidates. (This example assumes he votes for all Republican candidates and does not skip a partisan "vote for one" contest.)

This nuanced tabulation is less obvious on ballot cards, as the optical scan ballot reader designed to read a person's ballot and only provide an alert when a race is overvoted. On the other hand, a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system is required to show a voter which candidates are receiving a vote before the ballot is cast, and DRE systems are not permitted to allow an overvote to occur.

Closing Procedures, Generally

The *2020 Election Day Handbook* published by the Indiana Election Division is a helpful resource to Election Day poll workers and county election officials for general procedures and duties during election. This includes general information about closing the polls at 6:00 pm on Election Day.

The inspector announces the close of the polls at 6:00 p.m. (prevailing local time), unless voting hours are extended by court order (see "Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day" for more information). If there is a line of individuals waiting to vote when the polls close, then a precinct election official appointed by the county election board documents the names of the persons waiting to vote, stamps the hand of each voter in line, or stands immediately behind the last voter who may vote. These voters must be permitted to vote a regular ballot, if otherwise qualified. (IC 3-11-8-11)

After the voting is completed, the inspector, with the help of the judges and poll clerks, must complete the following tasks before canvassing the votes cast:

- Lock all voting systems and disassemble any voting equipment to prevent further voting. For counties using a direct electronic record (DRE) voting system or optical scan ballot card voting system, at least one (1) printout of the total votes cast for each candidate and on each public question must be printed out of the voting system (IC 3-12-3-2; 3-11-14-30) Printouts for watchers or the news media may be provided on demand but before the system is closed. (IC 3-6-8-5; 3-12-3-2; 3-12-3-11; 3-12-3.5-3)
- Take down the chute.
- Prepare to canvass the votes cast in the precinct (except in a county where optical scan ballot cards are tabulated at a central location).

When all votes have been counted, the precinct election board shall prepare a certificate stating the number of votes that each candidate received for each office and the number of votes cast on each public question. The number of votes that each candidate and public question received shall be written in words and numbers. The board shall also prepare a memorandum of the total vote cast for each candidate and ensure that each member of the board receives a copy of the memorandum. (IC 3-12-2-6; IC 3-12-3-2; IC 3-12-3.5-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Poll workers in counties using traditional hand-counted paper ballots or optical scan voting systems should follow these procedures after the canvass is complete:

- Seal all counted optical scan ballot cards or traditional hand-counted ballots in a bag or envelope. During a primary election, separate bags or envelopes will be provided for the ballots of each party.
- Seal all challenged, uncounted and spoiled optical scan ballot cards or traditional hand-counted paper ballots in the appropriate bags or envelopes.
- Seal provisional ballots in a separate bag or envelope. (PRO-4 for voted provisional ballots and PRO-6 for spoiled provisional ballots)
- Place all unused ballots in a separate bag or envelope.
- Write the number of ballots contained within on the outside of each bag or envelope.
- Check each certificate of vote printout to make sure the certification is completely filled out and properly signed.
- Seal all tally sheets, poll lists, oaths and other election affidavits in the appropriate envelopes provided.
- Place all ballot cards or paper ballots in a transfer case. The transfer case must be sealed with the metal or plastic seal provided. The serial number of the transfer case seal must be recorded on the ballot report.

Poll workers in counties using the direct record electronic (DRE) voting system should follow these procedures after the machine votes have been tabulated, and if paper ballots were used in any way, such as for emergency paper back-up ballots and provisional ballots:

- Seal all challenged, uncounted and spoiled ballots in the appropriate bags or envelopes.
- Keep provisional ballots in a separate bag or envelope (PRO-4 for voted provisional ballots and PRO-6 for spoiled provisional ballots).
- Place all unused ballots in a separate bag or envelope.
- Write the number of ballots contained within on the outside of each bag or envelope.
- Check each certificate of vote printout to make sure the certification is completely filled out and properly signed.
- Seal all tally sheets, poll lists, oaths and other election affidavits in the appropriate envelopes provided.

Additionally, following the closing of the polls in counties using a DRE voting system, the inspector shall announce total votes cast on all voting systems within the precinct. If this number differs from the number of voters shown to have received a ballot, the inspector and judge of the opposite political party will report the discrepancy in writing to the county election board using form PRE-16. If the difference between votes cast and ballots received is equal to or greater than a certain “threshold number,” the county election board or Secretary of State may order an audit. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

After the close of polls in a **vote center** county, the precinct election board must keep the ballots cast in each precinct separate from the ballots cast in any other precinct whose election is administered at the vote center, so that the votes cast for each candidate and on each public question in each of the precincts administered by the board may be determined and included on the PRE-11 statement required by IC 3-12-4-9. (In non-vote center counties, where multiple adjourning precincts are located in one polling location and one precinct election board runs the polling location for all precincts, ballots must also be separated by precinct; see IC 3-12-XX11-8-4.3) Marion County is exempt from this requirement. (IC 3-11-18.1-14)

The precinct election board (inspector and two judges) shall also seal any challenges to the qualification of a poll worker (PRE-7) or challenges to the party affiliation of a voter (PRE-6) in a bag or envelope separate from the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation in a primary (PRE-4), such as

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

residency of a voter, for example. Each precinct election board member shall endorse that member's name on the back of the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation. (IC 3-14-5-1; IC 3-14-5-2)

State law requires the inspector and the judge of the opposite political party in a precinct traditional hand-counted paper ballots, direct record electronic (DRE) voting systems, and optical scan voting systems to deliver election materials to the county election board immediately after the tabulation of the vote in order to be compensated for their work as poll workers. (IC 3-6-6-28; IC 3-12-3-10; IC 3-12-3.5-4).

Election Costs & Budgeting

Each county election board shall prepare annually a budget estimate itemizing its expenditures for the previous year and its estimates of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the next year. The board shall submit the budget estimate at the time and in the manner and form other county budget estimates are required to be filed. (IC 3-6-5-16)

General Election Years

All general elections are conducted by the county election board. The county auditor shall pay the expenses of voter registration and for all election supplies, equipment, and expenses out of the county treasury in the manner provided by law. The county fiscal body (county council) must make appropriations necessary to cover these costs. (IC 3-5-3-1)

The legislative body of a county may also establish a county election and registration fund for the purpose of paying for county election and voter registration expenses. (IC 3-5-3-2) The legislative body may annually levy a tax on all taxable property in the county, in the manner that other taxes are levied, sufficient to meet the average annual expenses incurred by the county and deposit the tax revenue into the fund. After a county election and registration fund has been established, the county shall budget and pay for all the election expenses from the fund. (IC 3-5-3-3)

After a county election and registration fund has been established, the county executive shall monitor the fund to determine if it contains sufficient money to meet the obligations of the fund. Whenever the executive finds that there is not sufficient money in the fund, the executive may request that the county fiscal body adopt an ordinance authorizing a transfer between funds. If the ordinance is adopted, the executive shall order the county auditor to transfer the amount specified in the ordinance from the general fund of the county to the election and registration fund. (IC 3-5-3-4)

In a county that does not have an election and registration fund established under this chapter, the county shall budget and pay for all the election expenses from the general fund of the county. (IC 3-5-3-5)

Municipal Election Year

Generally, municipal elections held in odd-numbered years are conducted by the county election board. (IC 3-10-6-8; IC 3-10-7-2) When a municipal election is held in an odd numbered year, the costs incurred by the county election board must be reimbursed by the municipality where the election of officers took place. (IC 3-5-3-7) A town can enter into an agreement with the county election board to pay set cost for the county conducting the election. (IC 3-10-7-4)

Different formulas are used to determine the election costs paid by cities or towns, depending upon whether the county is a vote center county or a precinct-based county. In a precinct-based county, tor municipalities that do not

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

enter into such an agreement, all costs that can be directly apportioned to a specific municipality, such as the cost of printing ballots for that municipality's election, are fully charged back to the municipality and must be reimbursed not later than December 31 in the year the election takes place. (IC 3-5-3-7)

Any costs that was incurred ninety (90) days before the primary election until the day after the municipal election and that cannot be apportioned directly to a specific municipality must be divided. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the indirect costs must be absorbed by the county election board with the remaining 75% be apportioned among each municipality that held an election and did not already enter into an agreement with the county election board to pay a set cost for conducting the election. (IC 3-5-3-8) The remaining 75% must be divided among each municipality that held an election based on the same ratio of total ballots casts among all municipal elections. (IC 3-5-3-9)

Example: The county election board conducts the municipal election in the Boone City, the town of Davis, and the town of Edwardsville. The total ballots cast in all three municipal election was 1,000. 550 ballots were cast in Boone City, 300 in Davis, and 150 in Edwardsville. Based on this ratio, Boone City would be charge with paying the county election board 55% of the indirect costs apportioned among the municipalities. Davis would be responsible for 30% of the costs, with Edwardsville paying the remaining 10%.

However, election costs are determined using a different formula in a county which has adopted a vote center plan. All election expenses incurred administering a municipal primary or municipal election shall be apportioned among the cities and towns in the same ratio that the number of ballots who cast a ballot in the city or town bears to the total number of voters who cast a ballot in all of the cities and towns in the county at that municipal primary or municipal election.

Special Elections in "Off-Years"

A public question may be certified to a county election board in an "off-year" between the presidential federal election year and a non-presidential election year (for example, 2021 will be an "off-year"). The "2020 Referendum Brochure" published by the Indiana Election Division lists the only types of special elections that may be called in Indiana.

There are very specific procedures and deadlines that must be met in order for a jurisdiction to call for a special election. The "Public Questions" section of this *Manual* will provide some insight, but it is recommend the entity requesting a special election consult with their own attorney to be fully and properly advised of the process. However, a special election held for a public question must be held on the first Tuesday in June or November; it may not be called on any other day throughout the year. The entity requesting a special election in an "off-year" is responsible for all costs.

If a question is properly certified to a county election board, a special election is largely conducted in the same manner as a regular election. There are exceptions to reduce the number of in-person absentee voting in the clerk's office (though all absentee ballots, including military and overseas voters using an FPCA, must be mailed not later than 45-days before the election). (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-10-26.5)

Vote center counties may need to amend their plan to change or limit the number of vote centers available during the special election. Indiana law now permits a county to reduce the number of vote centers ONLY in the event of an "off-year" special election to one (1) vote center on Election Day, unless the number of active voters in the jurisdiction requesting the special election exceeds 10,000. (IC 3-11-18.1-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROVISIONAL BALLOT VOTING

Provisional voting is a fail-safe method of voting. No voter should be prevented from voting on Election Day or during in-person early voting in the clerk's office or satellite early voting location. However, certain voters may be required to complete a provisional ballot. Provisional ballots are sealed inside a security envelope attested by the challenger and challenged voter and kept separate from all other ballots. A provisional ballot is NOT to be tabulated at a vote center or precinct polling location on Election Day. Instead, provisional ballots are submitted to a separate verification process managed by the county election board before it may be counted. (IC 3-11.7-2)

Provisional Ballots & Materials

Provisional Ballots

The county election board shall prepare provisional ballots for all offices on the ballot in the county in the number it considers necessary. The circuit court clerk shall estimate the number of provisional ballots that will be required in the county for the election not less than sixty (60) days before an election (or no more than three (3) days after the date a special election is ordered). (IC 3-11.7-1-4)

A provisional ballot must be in the same form as an absentee ballot, containing the offices appropriate for the election and precinct to which the ballot pertains, but must indicate that the ballot is a provisional ballot and not an absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.7-1-2) Each provisional ballot shall bear the clerk's signature and seal. (IC 3-11.7-1-7)

Provisional ballots must be prepared by the county election board and delivered to each circuit court clerk (or the Lake County or Porter County Director of the Board of Elections and Registration) separate from other ballots and not later than:

- fifty (50) days before a primary, general, special, or municipal election; or
- thirty-eight (38) days before a general election at which presidential electors are chosen (IC 3-11.7-1-6)

The county election board shall have provisional ballots delivered in a package plainly marked or labeled with the words: "This package contains _____ (giving the number of ballots) provisional ballots." The Indiana Election Division created the Provisional Ballot Package Label (PRO-3) document for county election administrators to provide to a printer or use when creating the envelope in-house.

The county election board will deliver provisional ballots to the inspector in a tightly closed, securely fastened, strong and stout paper envelope or bag separate from the other ballots (PRO-3). The envelope or bag containing the provisional ballots shall be attested by the initials of the clerk or clerk's designee in the presence of the inspector or inspector's representative. The inspector shall sign a receipt for the provisional ballots.

The provisional ballot packages may not then be opened until they have been delivered to the precinct election board to which they are directed and the precinct election board is fully organized and ready to receive votes. (IC 3-11.7-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Provisional Ballot Forms & Envelopes

The county election board shall provide each precinct election board with the proper forms and envelopes necessary to carry out provisional ballot voting. The chart below describes those materials (IC 3-11.7-1-6; 3-11.7-1-8; 3-11.7-1-9):

Form Name	Form Number	Purpose
Provisional Ballot Package Label	PRO-3	Slip or envelope containing the provisional ballots for a precinct
Provisional Ballot Outer Envelope	PRO-4	Secures uncounted provisional ballot envelopes received on Election Day
Provisional Ballot Security Envelope with attached Affidavits	PRE-4/PRO-2	Combined challenger and challenged voter affidavit and ballot security envelope used to execute provisional ballot voting
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Ballots Issued After Regular Poll Closing Hours	PRO-5	If a court order extends voting beyond 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time, voters must use a provisional ballot and this universe of provisional ballot envelopes are to be secured in this envelope instead of the PRO-4 envelope
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Spoiled Provisional Ballots	PRO-6	If a voter spoils a provisional ballot, it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for “regular” ballots
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Rejected Provisional Ballots	PRO-7	If a voter’s provisional ballot is rejected (a deceased individual, for example), it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for “regular” ballots.
Instructions to Provisional Voter	PRO-9	Required document for precinct election officials to provide a provisional ballot voter notifying them of their rights and how to track the provisional ballot

NOTE: State law REQUIRES the PRE-4 affidavit to be printed directly on the PRO-2 Security Envelope containing the voted provisional ballot so that the PRE-4 affidavit will not be separated from the ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Issuing a Provisional Ballot

1) Confirm Certain Fail-Safes Do Not Apply to the Voter Before Issuing a Provisional Ballot

Whether a provisional ballot or a regular official ballot is issued to a voter depends upon whether the voter's name does or does not appear on the poll list, and depends on whether the voter has been challenged as not eligible to vote in the precinct.

Before issuing a provisional ballot, it is imperative a poll worker determine if a certificate of error is to be issued to allow the voter to cast a regular ballot, or if the voter qualifies for a fail-safe that would permit them to vote a regular ballot.

The following examples describe some situations that may arise where a voter may cast a regular ballot rather than a provisional ballot (see "Fail Safe Procedures" in the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details):

1) A person's name does not appear on the poll list, but the county voter registration official issues a certificate of error noting a mistake was made by the county voter registration office. Voter votes a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged, (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

2) A person's name does not appear on the poll list because the voter's registration record is cancelled. The voter must affirm that the person has continuously resided at an address shown as the voter's former residence on the voter registration record before being issued a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged, (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

3) A person whose name does not appear on the poll list, but who produces a registration receipt from a license branch or full service agency executed during the open registration period and the county voter registration office advises the precinct election board that the office received and approved the application or has no record of either approving or rejecting the application. Voter votes a regular official ballot. The voter must complete a voter registration application and provide the completed application to the precinct election board before voting if the county voter registration office has no record of either approving or rejecting the application. However, if the voter is then challenged (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

4) A person whose name does not appear on the poll list, who is not described in (1) through (3) above, and is challenged as ineligible to vote in the precinct (PRE-4) votes a provisional ballot.

In other cases:

5) A person whose name does appear on the poll list, no longer resides in the precinct, but claims the right to vote in the precinct where they formerly resided under a fail-safe provision in current law (VRG-4/12 or VRG-15). Voter votes a regular official ballot However, if the voter is then challenged, (PRE-4), then the voter casts a provisional ballot.

6) A person whose name does appear on the poll list, but has moved within the precinct. Voter votes a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged using the PRE-4, then the voter casts a provisional ballot.

A voter who is challenged and executes the challenged voter affidavit to vote a provisional ballot is required to sign the poll book (IC 3-11-8-25.1; IC 3-11.7-2-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) Complete the PRE-4 Challenger Affidavit

Assuming the voter does not qualify for a certificate of error or a fail-safe, the PRE-4 Affidavit provides precinct election officials or a challenger a list of reasons that a voter may be issued a provisional ballot:

1) This voter's name is not included on the poll list, and is NOT entitled to vote by using a "Fail Safe" procedure.
2) This voter's name is included on the poll list, but this voter does not currently reside in the precinct, and is NOT entitled to vote in this precinct by completing a VRG-4/12 form or a VRG-15 form, or other "Fail Safe" procedure.
3) This voter was unable or declined to present proof of identification when required by law to do so.
4) This voter is identified on the poll list as required to present an additional document that confirms the voter's identity and current residence address, but has not done so.
5) This voter is not a U.S. citizen.
6) This voter will not be 18 years of age or older at the general (November) election.
7) This voter's signature on the poll list does not match the signature on the voter's registration record.
8) Other.

NOTE: If a court order extends the hours that the polls are open on Election Day, any person voting during this extended period must cast a provisional ballot. Poll workers are encouraged to use the "other" reason and note a ballot was cast after the polls closed but during the extending period of time the polls were open pursuant to court order. These provisional ballots are placed inside and sealed the PRO-2 envelope but later all of the provisional ballots cast during the extending voting period are sealed in the PRO-5 carrier envelope to return to the county election board.

The precinct election officer or challenger must complete and sign the upper portion of the PRE-4 affidavit. Before the provisional ballot is issued, the voter must sign the poll book and complete and sign the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion, unless as specifically set forth below. (IC 3-11-8-22.1; IC 3-11.7-2-1; IC 3-11.7-2-2)

If a person has already made an affirmation or executed an affidavit permitted under current law to vote pursuant to a fail-safe procedure, or a person has voted by absentee ballot and completed the affidavit on the outside of the absentee ballot envelope, and is then challenged, then the person is not required to complete and sign the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of State Form PRE-4. (IC 3-11-8-23, 3-11.5-4-16)

This can occur when the following situations arise:

1) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is not on the poll list may make an oral or written affirmation to a precinct election board that the person either:
    a. has continuously resided in the precinct, and the voter's name has been removed from the registration list by mistake; or
    b. produces a receipt indicating that the person applied to register to vote at a license branch or other "full service" voter registration agency while registration was open and signs a voter registration application.

    If the eligibility of a person to vote in either of these situations is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot (rather than a regular official ballot). The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of Challenge Affidavit (PRE-4) if the person has already satisfied the requirements set forth in (a) and (b) above. (IC 3-7-48-7.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is on the poll list but who has moved out of the precinct may execute an affidavit under the current law permitting the person to return their former precinct to vote either:
    a. for president only in a presidential election because the person moved out of Indiana less than 30 days before an election (VRG-15); or
    b. because the person moved to another precinct within Indiana less than 30 days before an election (VRG- 4/12).

    If the eligibility of the person to vote is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot. The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of State Form PRE-4 if the person has already satisfied the requirements set forth in (a) or (b) above. (IC 3-10-10-9, 3-10-11-4.5)

3) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is on the poll list but who has moved to another precinct within the same county and the same congressional district may make an oral or written affirmation (State Form VRG-4/12) under the current law permitting a person who formerly resided in a precinct, but no longer resides there, to return their former precinct to vote. If the eligibility of the person to vote is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot. The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of Challenge Affidavit (PRE-4) if the person has already made the oral or written affirmation required under current law. (IC 3-10-12-5)

4) If an absentee ballot voter is challenged for the reason the challenger believes the absentee voter is not a qualified voter of the precinct, then the challenged voter's section of the PRE-4 does not need to be completed. Instead, the absentee application serves as the sworn testimony of the voter. It is recommended poll workers write "absentee voter" in the lower section of the PRE-4 and on the PRO-2 to alert county election officials that the absentee ballot application may be sealed inside the PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope. (IC 3-11.5-4-15; IC 3-11.5-4-16)

In addition, a person who:
1) registered to vote by mail and is required to provide certain additional residency documents to the county voter registration office, but has not yet done so when the voter appears at the polls to cast a ballot, and does not do so while at the polls; or
2) votes under a court order extending the hours that the polls are open on Election Day;

must cast a provisional ballot, but is not required to execute the separate challenged voter's affidavit described above. (IC 3-11-8-27.5)

Challenge to Party Affiliation at Primary Election

If a person is challenged at a primary election on the basis of party affiliation, the person is allowed to vote a regular official ballot listing candidates of that party upon completion of an affidavit stating that the person is affiliated with the political party whose ballot the person is requesting. (PRE-6) The voter is then allowed to cast that party's primary ballot, and is not required to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-10-1-10.5)

3) Finish the Provisional Ballot Process

Once the PRE-4 affidavit has been completed, the voter is issued a provisional ballot. Unless otherwise specified, the procedures that apply to paper ballots apply to provisional ballots, including the need for two sets of clerks' initials. After the provisional ballot is completed, the provisional voter shall seal the ballot in the PRO-2 security envelope,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

which is the "flip-side" of the envelope where the PRE-4 affidavit is printed, in front of the precinct election officials. The voter MUST sign their name in the space provided on the PRO-2 affidavit. Before the voter leaves the polling place, poll workers should review the PRE-4 challenge affidavit and the affidavit on the PRO-2 side of the envelope for completeness. **It is critically important the PRE-4 and PRO-2 forms be completed by both the voter and the poll workers to provide the facts and evidence to aid the county election board in determining whether or not the provisional ballot may be counted.**

In addition, poll workers MUST provide the provisional voter the PRO-9, Instructions to the Provisional Voter. This document describes the provisional ballot process and provides contact information for the county election board so the voter may inquire about the status of their provisional ballot. It also reminds an individual who cast a provisional ballot due to failure to provide photo ID that the person may, before the county election board no later than noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election, complete the PRO-10 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement) or PRO-11 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement in a Municipal Election). On this affidavit, the voter must either present proper ID and execute the form, or attest under penalties of perjury the voter is indigent or has a religious objection to securing an ID.

At the close of the polls, the precinct election board shall seal all the provisional ballots in the PRO-4 carrier envelope, any provisional ballots received after 6:00 p.m., local prevailing time, but on or before the poll closing time extended by court order in the PRO-5 carrier envelope, and any spoiled provisional ballots in the PRO-6 carrier envelope. Poll workers should complete the paperwork found on the outside of each envelope, which requires a count of provisional ballots found sealed inside and signatures of certain precinct election officials. The inspector shall return all provisional ballot materials to the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-11.7-2-4)

Provisional Ballot Hearing

After Election Day, the county election board must meet and hold a public hearing to determine whether or not each provisional ballot is to be counted. The meeting should be noticed like any public meeting held by the county election board, and is subject to the Open Door Law.

The location for counting provisional ballot is to be treated the same as a precinct poll, and provisional ballot counters treated the same as a precinct election officer. In addition, political parties, independent candidates, or the media may appoint watchers and a candidate entitled to appoint a watcher under IC 3-6-9 may also appoint a watcher. (IC 3-11.7-4-1; IC 3-11.7-4-2; IC 3-11.7-4-3; IC 3-11.7-4-4) The county election board must decide whether to count (or not count) all provisional ballots no later than 3:00 p.m., prevailing local time, ten (10) days following an election. (IC 3-11.7-5-1(b))

Provisional Ballot Counters

Each county election board shall appoint teams of provisional ballot counters consisting of two (2) voters of the county, one from each of the major political parties. A provisional ballot counter must have the same qualifications as a member of an absentee voter board.

The county election board shall notify the Democratic and Republican Party county chairs of the need for provisional counter appointments ten (10) days before Election Day. The county chair shall recommend provisional ballot counter appointees in writing no later than noon, prevailing local time, three (3) days before Election Day, and the county election board shall appoint the provisional ballot counters recommended. If the county chairman fails to make any recommendations, the county election board may appoint any voters of the county. In a county where absentee ballots

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

are counted in a central location, a person can serve as both an absentee ballot counter and a provisional ballot counter. (IC 3-11.7-3)

A provisional ballot counter is entitled to a per diem at a rate set by the county fiscal body. (IC 3-11.7-3-7)

Rules for Counting Provisional Ballots

Unless a provisional ballot has been rejected based on evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of the ballot under the requirement that the poll clerks must initial each provisional ballot (IC 3-11.7-5-5), a provisional ballot may be counted if the county election determines all of the following apply (IC 3-11.7-5-2(a)):

1) The PRE-4 affidavit executed by the provisional voter under IC 3-11.7-2-1 is properly executed;
2) The provisional voter is a qualified voter of the precinct and has provided proof of identification, if required;
3) The provisional voter registered to vote at a registration agency on a date within the registration period based on all the information available to the county election board, including:
    a. Information provided by the provisional voter,
    b. Information contained in the county's voter registration records, and
    c. Information contained in the statewide voter registration file;

    that the voter registered to vote at a voter registration agency on a date within the registration period.

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter whose name *does not* appear on the poll list but who indicates that the voter applied to register at the BMV or other full service voter registration agency while registration was open, then the county election board shall accept or reject the provisional ballot depending on the information, or lack of information, the board receives about the voter's registration application. The BMV or full service voter registration agency where the voter registered to vote must, by noon (prevailing local time), of the first Friday after the election, respond to the county election board's inquiry and indicate whether the agency's records contain any information about the voter's registration application. If the BMV or full service voter registration agency does not respond to the county election board's inquiry by the noon (prevailing local time), Friday deadline, or responds that the agency has no record of the alleged registration application, the board rejects the provisional ballot, and the ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2(b))

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter's failure to provide the additional residency documentation required because the voter was a first time voter in Indiana who registered by mail, and the county election board determines that the voter filed the documentation required with the county voter registration office not later than the closing of polls on Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

State law sets forth rules that apply to the counting of provisional ballots cast when a voter fails to provide photo identification:

1) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide proof of identification, and the voter provides a photo ID to the county election board and executes the PRO-10 affidavit (PRO-11 for municipal elections) before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(e); 3-11.7-5-2.5(b))

2) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide a proof of identification, and the voter executes and delivers to the county election board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

the PRO-10 affidavit (PRO-11 for municipal elections) claiming that the voter is indigent and unable to obtain proof of identification without the payment of a fee before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) and (d))

3) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide a proof of identification, and the voter executes and delivers to the county election board the PRO-10 affidavits (PRO-11 for municipal elections) claiming that the voter has a religious objection to being photographed and does so before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) and (d))

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged for inability or declination to provide proof of identification, **and** the voter does not appear before the county election board to either 1) provide proof of identification and execute the PRO-10 (PRO-11 for municipal elections) affidavit, or 2) execute the PRO-10 (PRO-11 for municipal elections) affidavit to claim an exemption from this requirement as indigent or having a religious objection to being photographed by noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election, then the county election board must find the voter's provisional ballot invalid, and the ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(f))

Finally, if a provisional ballot is cast by a voter under a court order extending the hours that the polls are open, the ballot must be counted unless the court order extending polling place hours is overturned by another court. The court may provide guidance concerning how these provisional ballots shall be processed.

The general rule in these cases is that if the only evidence before the county election board on the question of counting of the provisional ballot cast by the voter is the affidavit of the voter who cast the provisional ballot and the affidavit of a challenger challenging the voter who cast the provisional ballot then the provisional ballot shall be counted.

In a situation other than those specified above, the county election board must decide whether or not a provisional ballot is valid, based on the evidence presented to the board concerning that provisional ballot. In the following situations:

1) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter under a court order extending the hours that the polls were open.
2) The provisional ballot was cast by a voter who is not on the poll list who indicates that the voter applied to register at a voter registration agency.
3) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide proof of identification.
4) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter's failure to provide additional documentation;

if a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged **and** the only evidence before the county election board is the challenger's affidavit and the challenged voter's response affidavit, then the provisional ballot **must be counted**. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.7)

If a county election board determines, by majority vote of its members and in accordance with the election laws, that the provisional ballot was marked by the voter in compliance with election laws, but because of an error caused by an election officer the ballot cannot be counted, then the sealed envelope containing that provisional ballot must be opened and the provisional ballot counted unless there is evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct demonstrated regarding the integrity of this ballot. The error by an election officer is not, by itself, evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of the ballot. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(a) and (c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, if the county election board, by a majority vote of its members, determines that evidence presented to the board demonstrates that the individual who cast the provisional ballot was ineligible to cast a regular ballot in that precinct or evidence demonstrates any other reason set forth in HAVA or Indiana election laws that the provisional ballot cannot be counted, then the provisional ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(d))

The evidence presented to the county election board concerning fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of a provisional ballot will allow the board to determine whether or not a provisional ballot that does not comply with IC 3-11.7-5-5(a) should be counted. This law states that "if any ballot cast by a provisional voter does not contain the initials of the poll clerks, the ballot shall, without being unfolded to disclose how the ballot is marked, be endorsed with the word 'Rejected'."

Absentee Ballots Treated as Provisional Ballots

If an absentee voter is challenged for not being a legal voter of the precinct, the challenged voter's absentee ballot must be treated as a provisional ballot. The absentee voter's application becomes the voter's sworn statement for purposes of determining whether or not the ballot is to be counted. (IC 3-11-10-22) An absentee voter need not meet the photo ID requirement if the absentee ballot was cast by mail or before a traveling board. Finally, an absentee ballot voter who is a first-time voter who registered to vote by mail and did not provide proof of residency must submit their proof no later than the close of polls on Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-16.5; IC 3-11.5-4-12)

Processing, Securing and Counting Provisional Ballots

After being processed, all provisional ballots must be classified as either: (1) Valid; (2) Invalid; or (3) Rejected.
A county election board decides, based on the state laws discussed above, and the evidence presented to the board, whether a ballot is valid or invalid.

State law may require that a provisional ballot be "rejected" without any further determination by the county election board. For example, a provisional ballot is "rejected" as the result of a lack of any evidence of a registration application being submitted to a full service voter registration agency, or as the result of a court order extending polling place hours being overturned.

All rejected provisional ballots shall be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope marked "Rejected Provisional Ballots (PRO-7)." (IC 3-11.7-5-5(b))

If the board determines that:

1) the provisional voter affidavit has not been properly executed;
2) the provisional voter is not a qualified voter of the precinct;
3) the provisional voter failed to provide photo ID, if required; **or**
4) the provisional voter did not register to vote at a registration agency on a date within the registration period,

then the county election board must find that the provisional ballot is invalid and may not be counted; **and the envelope containing the provisional ballots may not be opened.** The provisional ballot envelope shall be marked with the notation: "Provisional ballot determined invalid." (IC 3-11.7-5-3(b))

In counting the provisional ballots, each ballot shall be laid upon a table in the order in which the ballots were opened and a provisional ballot counter shall read the name of the candidates voted on from the ballot while a member of the county election board (or the member's representative) that is not of the same party as the provisional ballot counter views the ballot as the names are read.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

During the counting of provisional ballots, a provisional ballot counter or a member of the county election board (or a member's representative) may protest the counting of any ballot or any part of a ballot. If the provisional ballot counters cannot agree on whether to count a ballot after this protest then the question shall be referred to the county election board for decision. Following the decision by the provisional ballot counters or the county election board the counters shall sign each protested ballot and mark on the back of the protested ballot the word "counted" or "not counted", as appropriate. (IC 3-11.7-5-7; IC 3-11.7-5-8; IC 3-11.7-5-9; IC 3-11.7-5-10; IC 3-11.7-5-11; IC 3-11.7-5-12)

A provisional ballot counter may not count provisional ballots for one precinct while counting provisional ballots for another precinct. If a county has appointed more than one set of provisional ballot counters then a set of counters may count provisional ballots in one precinct while another set of counters count provisional ballots in another precinct. (IC 3-11.7-5-13; IC 3-11.7-5-14)

When the provisional ballots have been counted, the counters shall prepare a certificate stating the number of votes each candidate received for each office and cast on each public question, and deliver the certificates and tally papers to the county election board immediately upon the tabulation of the precinct's vote. The counters shall make and sign a similar certificate for the news media and deliver it to the circuit court clerk, who shall deliver it to any person designated to receive the certificate before the closing of the polls. The counters shall prepare a memorandum of the total votes cast for each candidate and on each public question and ensure that each member of the county election board receives a copy of the memorandum.

The counters, in the presence of the county election board, shall:

1) place all provisional ballots whether voted, spoiled, determined invalid or rejected, including all executed affidavits related to the provisional ballots and all tally papers, in a strong paper envelope or bag;
2) securely seal the envelope or bag;
3) initial the envelope or bag;
4) mark on the outside of the envelope or bag in ink the precinct in which the provisional ballots were cast; and
5) deliver the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk and notify the clerk of the number of ballots placed in the envelope or bag. (IC 3-11.7-5-16; IC 3-11.7-5-17; IC 3-11.7-5-18; IC 3-11.7-5-19)

Upon delivery of the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk, each counter shall sign an oath (PRO-8) before the clerk that the counter:

1) kept the ballots and papers in the envelope or bag secure;
2) did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and
3) has no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag.

The circuit court clerk shall then place the envelope or bag in a receptacle provided by the county executive with two different locks, lock the receptacle, retain one key to the lock, and give one key to the lock to the member of the county election board who is not a member of the same political party as the clerk. The receptacle shall be preserved and disposed in the same manner as other election materials kept under seal. (IC 3-11.7-5-20; IC 3-11.7-5-21; IC 3-11.7-5-22; IC 3-11.7-5-23; IC 3-11.7-5-24; IC 3-11.7-5-25)

Miscellaneous Provisional Ballot Procedures

The board must establish reasonable procedures to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of the personal information collected, stored, or used to provide this information. The board must restrict access to the information available regarding the provisional ballot to the individual who cast the ballot. (IC 3-11.7-6-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board must establish a toll-free telephone number or Internet web site to enable a voter who cast a provisional ballot to determine whether the provisional ballot was counted, and if, not, the reason why the ballot was not counted. (IC 3-11.7-6-3)

The county election board shall make copies of each completed affidavit returned by the precinct election board. This would include challenge affidavits and the voter's response affidavit (the PRE-4 form) that may have led to the issuance of a provisional ballot. **The county election board is then required to send a copy of these affidavits to the Secretary of State.** (IC 3-14-5-2) The county election board is then required to send these affidavits to the foreman of the grand jury when they are next in session. After the grand jury files a report with the court having the jurisdiction over the grand jury, and the prosecuting attorney has completed any proceeding resulting from this investigation, the prosecuting attorney shall return the affidavits and envelopes to the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-14-5-2)

If a county election board determines that a voter who cast a provisional ballot in that county is registered to vote in another Indiana county, then the county election board must notify the election board of the other county regarding the provisional ballot and transmit the copy of the challenge affidavit executed by the voter who cast the provisional ballot to the other county. (IC 3-11.7-5-30)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

POST-ELECTION PROCEDURES

After the ballots have been tabulated, county election administrators must certify the results of the election to the Indiana Election Division no later than noon (Indianapolis time) the second Monday following Election Day. (IC 3-12-5-1) During the period after Election Day and before the certification deadline, a county election board has a number of responsibilities to finalize election results. After certification, and assuming a recount or contest action has not been filed, oaths of office are filed, certificates of elections are sent, and election materials are preserved and stored, among other duties.

As a reminder, after the election, all documents and materials (paper and electronic) are "sealed" and should be secured for further inspection and examination. The voting machines utilized at the polling location in question should be locked, tagged, and secured for possible inspection at a later time. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Election Results

When Ballot Tabulation May Occur

State law does not permit counties to begin counting ballots until Election Day. Absentee paper ballots or optical scan ballot cards are to remain sealed and tabulated at the Election Day central count location. Counties using DRE systems for in-person early voting may upload the precinct results to the election management system before the polls close on Election Day, but may not release results until 6:00 PM prevailing local time or after the polls close, if extended by court order. (IC 3-12-3-14; IC 3-14-4-10) Finally, a county election board may not scan a voted absentee ballot card using an optical scan ballot scanner before Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

Tabulation, generally

After the polls have closed and precinct election officials or vote center officials have returned results from the precinct, the next step is for the county election board to ascertain the results of the election. Some ballot counting procedures and rules apply uniformly to all elections, regardless of the type of voting equipment being utilized. The next few paragraphs provide insight on how a voting system tabulates results, though the same rules apply should a county use traditional, hand-counted paper ballots or if a judge issues an order to conduct a recount using a local recount commission.

First and foremost, and subject to laws to prevent election fraud, the intent of the voter is the primary factor in determining the validity of any vote. (IC 3-12-1-1) However, if it is impossible to determine how a voter intended to vote for a particular office or on a particular question, then only that office or question may not be counted. The entire ballot is not invalidated if it is impossible to determine the intent of the voter on only a portion of the ballot.

The entire ballot is void if a distinguishing or identifying mark of any kind appears on the ballot. Anytime a voter has marked or mutilated their ballot in such a way as to enable a person to be able to determine who cast the ballot, then the entire ballot is voided. However, an erasure does not constitute a distinguishing mark, unless it is made with the intent of enabling a person to determine who cast the ballot. (IC 3-12-1-3; 3-12-1-4)

Each type of voting system must be able to distinguish between straight parties, individual, crossover votes, under votes and over-votes. A person who casts a straight party vote and votes for individual candidates of the same party has not over voted. The straight party votes must be counted and the individual votes are not counted. (IC 3-12-1-7(a)) If a voter has cast a straight party vote and has also voted for the individual candidates of a different political party or individual independent candidates, the individual candidate votes take precedence over the straight party

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

votes and are counted. The straight party votes are counted for all other offices. This rule applies whenever only one (1) person may be elected to the office being voted upon. (IC 3-12-1-7(b))

However, a straight party vote no longer counts in partisan multi-member at large districts on a county council, township board, city council, or town council when more than one (1) person may be elected to an at-large seat on the council or board. Instead a voter must vote for individual candidates for those offices on the ballot for the vote to be counted. (IC 3-11-7-4; IC 3-11-7.5-10; IC 3-12-1-7 (d) and (e))

If a voter casts a ballot for more than one straight party ticket, the whole ballot is void for candidates of a political party, but an otherwise valid vote for a nonpartisan school board candidate or on a public question is counted. (IC 3-12-1-7(f))

Reporting Unofficial Election Results

On Election Day, counties report unofficial results and still have until noon (Indianapolis time) on the second Monday following Election Day to certify election results. (IC 3-12-5-1) Many counties will report results to the media, political party leaders, and candidates and publish those results on the county's website, if available. The Indiana Election Division asks that counties complete a simple unofficial results report for state level races before leaving county offices on election night for reporting on the state's election reporting website. A county may now enter unofficial election night results directly into the statewide voter registration system (SVRS), send these results by e-mail or fax, or publish the results on the county's own website. The state's website helps to collate unofficial results for statewide, Congressional, and state legislative races, and highlights countywide offices like judge and prosecuting attorney who file declarations of candidacy with the Election Division.

Election results are not public information until the polls close, even if the county's absentee ballots are tabulated well before the polls close. County election board members and staff must not release results before the polls close to any person since a violation of that law is a Level 6 felony. (3-14-4-10) It is also helpful to remind the public results are unofficial until the county election board certifies the final results to the state election division.

Certifying Election Results

Election results are considered unofficial until the county election board completes a canvass of election results and tallies all ballots, including eligible provisional ballots and "late-arriving" overseas voter ballots. "Late-arriving" overseas voter absentee ballots are to be counted by county election officials if the absentee ballot envelope is postmarked on or before the date of the election and received not later than noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Not later than noon (Indianapolis time), the second Monday after a primary, general, or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must prepare a statement identifying all votes cast at the election. **A county must use the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to certify the final results of the elections conducted in that county unless the election division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-12-5-1.5) Included in this electronic filing requirement is the County Election Report (CEB-9), which provides a snapshot of the total voters, including absentee and provisional, cost of the election, and any significant issues, in every election. However, the deadline to finalize the CEB-9 in SVRS is noon, fourteen (14) days after a primary, general, or municipal election. (IC 3-6-5-17; IC 3-6-5-17.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

While the election results reporting forms noted above can be submitted through SVRS, counties must also send a final, official copy of precinct level election results. The precinct election results may be hand-delivered, mailed, emailed, or faxed to the Division, or manually entered into the SVRS. In most counties, precinct election results may be uploaded to SVRS after mapping the voting system's precinct level results text file to SVRS.

There is no requirement for a circuit court clerk to certify results in a statewide, congressional, or state legislative race to any other county. These results are ONLY certified to the Election Division. (IC 3-12-5-1) Once the state receives the county's election results, the results are collated and reported on its election night reporting website.

The only case in which a circuit court clerk certifies election results to another county is after an election for a school board, city, or town office where the election district is located in more than one county. In that case, each clerk certifies the results to the clerk of the county in which the largest part of the population of the election district is located. That clerk (and county election board) conduct the canvass for that cross-county office. This procedure also applies to a local public question on the ballot in more than one (1) county. (IC 3-12-5-2(b))

If a town election board is conducting an election in a small town under IC 3-10-7, the town election board shall, immediately upon completion of the canvass, file the poll lists, ballots, tally sheets, and other election forms with the circuit court clerk of the county containing the greatest percentage of population of the town for preservation and voter list maintenance. (IC 3-10-7-33(b))

Additional Election Reporting Procedures Following a Primary Election

The candidate of a political party who receives the highest number of votes for an office in a primary is the nominee of that party for that office. (IC 3-8-7-1) In addition, the county election board must declare the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each political party office such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate to be elected. The county election board must also declare a local public question approved or rejected, or certify a statement of votes on a statewide public question to the election division. (IC 3-12-4-9)

NOTE: Should a candidate die before a primary election, please read the section below ("Death of a Candidate before a Primary, General, or Municipal Election") to better understand the impacts on certifying election results.

In addition, not later than noon, prevailing local time, of the second Monday following the primary election in even-numbered years, the circuit court clerk must provide the Election Division with a list of:

- all names and addresses of candidates nominated in the primary; and
- all names and addresses of state convention delegates elected in the primary along with the congressional district in which the delegate resides. (IC 3-8-7-5)

NOTE: While precinct committeemen are elected at a primary election, results of the election are not required to be certified to the state election division as it is considered a party office not an elected office under Indiana election law. In other words, results of the precinct committeeperson races are certified in the county's official results but there is no need to provide the election division with the names and addresses of elected precinct committeemen. The list of those nominated and state convention delegates selected should be filed on Form CEB-23 for the Democratic Party primary, and Form CEB-24 for the Republican Party primary.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

At the county level, the county election board must furnish each political party chairman (upon request) a copy of the certified primary election results for candidates for local offices, political party candidates (precinct committeemen and state convention delegate), and public questions canvassed by the county election board by the deadline. (IC 3-12-4-12)

The county election board does not issue certificates of nomination to candidates from a primary election. However, they may issue certificates of election to any precinct committeeman or state convention delegate elected at the primary (CEB-14 or CEB-15). The county political party organization also may issue certificates of nomination to local candidates selected at the primary if the party wishes to do so.

At the state level, the Secretary of State is responsible for certifying the list of elected state convention delegates to each state party chair not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the county's deadline to certify election results to the election division. (IC 3-8-7-6.5)

Not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventeen (17) days after the primary or seven (7) days after the completion of a primary recount, whichever occurs later, the Election Division must canvass the vote for all candidates on the primary ballot that filed declaration of candidacy (CAN-2) with the election division. (IC 3-10-1-34) Not later than noon (prevailing local time), twenty-seven (27) days after the primary, the election division certifies the canvass of election results, including the names and addresses of candidates, to the Secretary of State. The Secretary then certifies the list of candidates nominated at the primary election to the respective state party chairmen. (IC 3-8-7-6)

In a general election year (that is, an election held in an even-numbered year), the election division will send the first general election ballot certification to counties not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the date of the general election. This certification includes (IC 3-8-7-16):

- candidates who are required to file with the Election Division (federal, statewide, state legislative offices, judges and prosecuting attorneys);
- any Indiana Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Tax Court judicial retention questions;
- any statewide public question or local judicial public retention question; and
- any political party device filed with the Election Division

Many candidates are nominated for ballot placement through the primary process. However, some candidates are nominated by state or county conventions and a petition of nomination containing signatures of registered voters may nominate other candidates. Candidates nominated at a state political party convention must be certified by the chairman and secretary of the state convention by noon (prevailing local time), July 15, and candidates nominated by petition of nomination must file their petitions of nomination and candidate consent by noon (prevailing local time), July 15, before the General Election. (IC 3-8-6-10; 3-8-7-8)

Candidates nominated by petition (except for school board candidates), must file their petitions of nomination with the appropriate county voter registration office for verification of signatures by noon (prevailing local time), July 1, and must file the petitions accompanied by the candidate's consent to become a candidate form with either the Election Division or the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before the General Election. During some years, these specific June and July dates are transferred to a later date if the date specified in the statute falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other state holiday (IC 3-8-6-10(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Libertarian Party may nominate many local candidates by county convention (county offices, township offices, city offices and towns with a population greater than 3,500). In addition, in towns smaller than 3,500 that have not opted to conduct a primary, Democratic, Libertarian and Republican Parties may nominate candidates by a town convention if there is a contest for nomination within that party. Please consult the *Indiana Election Calendar (Administrator's Edition),* published by the Indiana Election Division, for the specific dates by which these nominated candidates must be certified.

In addition to the general election ballot certification, the election division will send each county a list of write-in candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecutor, if any, no later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the general election. **(Write-in candidates are NOT to be printed on the ballot!)** In a presidential election year (such as 2020), a second ballot certification of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates may be sent to the counties, if necessary, no later than the second Thursday in September before the general election, depending upon when the national conventions of the major political parties are conducted.

If a candidate challenge concerning a candidate nominated to fill a major party ballot vacancy is pending before the Election Commission at the time of any certification, the certification will indicate that the candidate's name shall not be printed on the ballot until the challenge is resolved by the Commission or a court with jurisdiction in the matter. (IC 3-13-1-16) The ruling of the Commission on any candidate challenge will be communicated to the counties immediately with further instructions about the placement of the challenged candidate on the ballot. Special procedures and restrictions apply to challenges to a candidate for legislative office or statewide office (other than a justice or judge). (IC 3-8-8)

Additional Reporting Requirements after a General (November) Election

After the November general or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must prepare a statement to be submitted to the Election Division that identifies the number of votes received by each candidate for federal offices; statewide offices and questions; legislative offices; judge of the circuit court, superior court, probate court, or small claims court; local judicial retention questions; prosecuting attorney; circuit court clerk; county recorder; county auditor; county treasurer; county sheriff; county coroner; and county surveyor.

NOTE: If a candidate dies before a general or municipal election or in the period between being elected to office and inauguration day, please read the section below ("Death of a Candidate before a Primary, General, or Municipal Election") to better understand the impacts on certifying election results.

These statements, which formerly were the paper CEB-10, CEB-11, CEB-12, and CEB-13 forms, must be sent to the election division in paperless form by using the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to the election division not later than noon (Indianapolis time) the second Monday after Election Day. (IC 3-12-5-1; IC 3-12-5-6) In addition, the County Election Report (CEB-9) and official precinct election results must be filed. The CEB-9 and precinct level results can be submitted through SVRS; however, counties may hand-deliver, mail, email, or fax the precinct level results to the state

After the election division tabulates the results of certain races, the secretary of state must certify to the governor the candidates receiving the highest number of votes. (IC 3-12-5-7) If no errors are found by the deadline for filing for an election recount or contest, the governor must prepare a commission to each candidate elected by noon the first Tuesday of December. The election division, no later than the second Tuesday of December, mails a commission to the candidate at the most recent address provided to the election division. (IC 3-12-5-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Local officeholders commissioned by the governor include Superior, Circuit, Small Claims, and Probate Court judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, circuit court clerk, auditor, recorder, treasurer, coroner, and surveyor. **There is no need for the county clerk or election board to issue a certificate of election to this group of Constitutional officeholders.** For all other local offices, the circuit court clerk issues a certificate of election to a candidate upon demand. (IC 3-12-5-2)

NOTE: A certificate of election may not be issued earlier than the deadline for filing for a recount or contest after the election. (IC 3-12-5-16) This seventeen-day period allows the county election board to discover and correct errors in the tabulation of the vote. If an error is discovered within this period the county election board must correct this mistake. (IC 3-12-5-14)

The circuit court clerk may issue a certificate of election to any of the following local or political offices at the request of the successful candidate. See); Forms CEB-7 (County Commissioner, CEB-8 (County Council Member), CEB-16 (County Assessor), CEB-18 (Township Board Member *in Marion County only in* 2020), CEB-21 (School Board Member), CEB-32 (Town Clerk-Treasurer); and CEB-33 (Town Council Member).

For a local question, the circuit court clerk issues a certificate declaring the questions approved or rejected, upon demand of a voter entitled to ask for a recount of the public question. If a local office has an election district in more than one county, the circuit court clerk of the county with the greatest percentage of population of the election district issues a certificate of election at the request of the successful candidate. (IC 3-12-5-2(b))

Any individual elected to a public office must take and file an oath of office before assuming office. (Article 15, Section 4 of the Indiana Constitution) The circuit court clerk should send an oath of office form along with the certificate of election sent to those who have been elected to local office. The election division will include an oath of office form with the Governor's commission for those local and judicial offices that are required by law to be commissioned by the Governor.

Taking an oath of office requires two steps. First, the candidate orally, swears or affirms the oath required by the Indiana Constitution and by state law (IC 5-4-1-1) and then documents that oath in writing by signing the document before a notary public or other individual authorized to administer oaths. After it is notarized, the oath office must be filed with the appropriate office. Any elected official who also receives a commission from the governor must file their oath of office with the election division. For all other local officeholders, the oath must be filed with the circuit court clerk. (IC 5-1-4-4) All oaths of office must be filed no later than thirty (30) days after the term of office begins. (IC 5-1-4-1.2)

Certifying Results of a Public Question

State law permits certain types of referendum elections to be conducted on the same date as a primary, general, or municipal election. In addition, a special election may be called in the "off-year" between a presidential and non-presidential election (for example, 2017 is an "off-year"). Results of the public question must be certified as follows:

- For a local public question that appears on the ballot only in one county, the county election board must tabulate the results and declare the public question approved or rejected no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. (IC 3-12-4-9(b) Results are certified using the Statement of the Votes Cast for School Board Offices and on Local Public Questions (CEB-25)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For a local public question that appears on a ballot in more than one county, the CEB-25 must be filed no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. (IC 3-12-4-9(b))

- For a statewide public question, the county election board must tabulate the votes cast for and against and certify the results to the election division no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. Results are certified using the Statement of the Circuit Court Clerk of the Votes Cast For or Against the Ratification of a State Constitutional Amendment or the Retention of a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Judge of the Appellate Court (CEB-12). (IC 3-12-4-9(c) & (d))

Death of a Candidate before Primary, General, or Municipal Election is Held

The procedures that are followed when the death of a candidate occurs before the June primary election are slightly different than the procedures for a general or municipal (November) election.

During the primary election if a candidate dies and the county election board finds, by an unanimous of the entire board, there is good cause to believe the candidates is deceased before the ballots are printed then the county election board shall not include that deceased candidate's name on the primary ballot. But, if a candidate dies after a county has printed ballots with the deceased candidate's name included on the ballot, the candidate's name will remain on the primary ballot. If a deceased candidate receives the most votes for a political party's nomination in a primary, a candidate vacancy is created which the political party may fill for the general or municipal election ballot (IC 3-11-3-29.3; 3-11-3-29.4). A voter who has cast an absentee ballot with the name of the deceased candidate on it is entitled to request a replacement ballot under IC 3-11-10-1.5.

If a candidate dies before a general or municipal election and a new candidate is selected to fill the ballot vacancy after the printing of the ballot but before the election then the county election board must reprint the ballots to include the new candidate's name on the ballot. (IC 3-11-3-29) The county election board shall also print new ballots to remove the name of a deceased candidate if: (1) the candidate's party does not fill the vacancy by noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days before the election; and (2) the election board votes unanimously to find that there is good cause to believe that the candidate has died. (IC 3-11-3-29.5)

If a candidate vacancy (due to death or disqualification) is filled after noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days before the election, then the county election board is not required to print new ballots, whether or not the political party fills the resulting ballot vacancy. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(d))

When there is a vacancy on a general or municipal ballot, the county election board may order that new ballots be printed that omit the name of the candidate that created the vacancy and substitute it with the name of the candidate selected to fill the ballot vacancy or with the words "NO CANDIDATE" or "CANDIDATE DECEASED". (IC 3-11-3-29.5(c)) However, reprinting ballots must be done when the political party fills the vacancy not later than five (5) days before the election. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Canvassing & Audit Procedures

Canvassing

On election night after the polls close, the county election board begins canvassing the vote to certify the election results. The county election board may employ clerical assistants, as needed, to assist in the tabulation of the vote. (IC 3-12-4-1; IC 3-12-4-4)These clerical assistants must meet the same qualifications as the person serving as a precinct election official. (IC 3-6-6-7) The number of assistants employed must be equally represented by the Democratic and Republican political parties of the state. However, the county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, also employ a college student to assist the board in a nonpartisan manner, if the student is a registered voter of the county. (IC 3-12-4-4(d))

The canvassing must be performed in public pursuant to IC 5-14-1.5; however, the room where the canvassing is conducted may be organized in a way to prevent observers from physically handling any election materials or interfering with the canvassing process. (IC 3-12-4-6) The canvassing responsibilities of the county election board include the following (IC 3-12-4-8):

- Careful examination and comparison of all certificates, poll lists and tally sheets.
- Tabulation of all votes cast for all offices and on all public questions.

If an automatic tabulating machine breaks down during canvassing, the county election board may authorize emergency procedures to count the ballot cards. (IC 3-12-3-5(d))

Counties that employ an optical scan ballot card voting system are required to appoint the bi-partisan "write-in" teams the county election board considers necessary to examine and count write-in votes. The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties must designate one (1) member for each write-in team appointed. Members of a write-in team are considered employees of the county election board and must meet the same qualifications as the clerical assistants. (IC 3-12-4-4)

Members of the election board gather and inspect records from all vote sources, including tally cards, tally print-outs and election management system (EMS) printouts; absentee ballots; ballots from traveling boards; tally of voter signatures at check-in (if paper poll lists are utilized) or printouts from electronic poll books used for the precinct at voter check-in. It is recommended that this information be entered into a spreadsheet and members of the election board check the information for accuracy. The number of rejected and spoiled ballots (if any) should be tallied, recorded and placed into the spreadsheet if one is used.

Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Optical Scan Ballot Cards

The number of total ballots cast (V) should equal the number of voters who signed in and received a ballot on Election Day (ED) plus the number of voters who returned absentee (A) and travelling board ballots (T) minus the number of rejected and spoiled ballots (C). If $V \neq (ED + A + T) - C$, a discrepancy has been confirmed. Continue the process to attempt to resolve the discrepancy.

Documentation secured at the polling place such as poll worker notes indicating problems or exceptions that occurred during the day should be consulted to determine if these additional factors explain when and how the discrepancy might have occurred. If the source of the discrepancy is discovered or the discrepancy is resolved, the Election Board shall proceed to correct the canvass if possible or determine what further action can be taken to prevent recurrence of the problem in future elections if correction of the canvass cannot resolve the discrepancy.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When the discrepancy remains unexplained, the County Election Board shall manually compute the vote totals for each contest and public question on the ballot from the printouts secured from each election machine added to the total number of absentee ballots plus traveling board ballots. These totals will then be compared to the totals produced from the specific election management system employed at the County Election office. If any discrepancies between the manual count and the electronic count for any contest or public question arise, these will be documented in the final report of the Election Board and the Election Board shall notify the Indiana Election Commission to determine if further investigation is warranted.

The County Election Board shall summarize its findings and report them with the certification of election results no later than twelve (12) days after the election and file the results with the Indiana Election Division.

Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Direct Record Electronic Voting Systems

State law includes procedures to use in precincts using direct record electronic voting systems (DREs) where the tally of votes cast differs from the number of voters who cast ballots on all DREs used in a precinct (or vote center) and the number of voters who have received a ballot by signing for it at the polls according to the poll lists in each precinct (or vote center). (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

Suggested Pre-Election and Election Day Procedures:

- A number of measures can be taken to minimize occurrences of discrepancies in vote counts. These include the use of recording sheets that track various steps in the voting and reconciliation process. Each sheet should include signatures or initials of supervising authorities.
- Reporting sheets should provide complete information about each of the voting system units employed at the polling place. Information should include the serial number of the voting machine and the number of votes cast on each machine.
- Hourly or periodic tally updates during Election Day voting will facilitate reconciliation and can be useful in identifying the time of day when an anomaly might have been discovered or reported by a poll worker. Tally should never include actual election results or returns.
- Receiving Report on which the individuals at central count location verify that all memory cards and printed tally sheets have been returned from the polling location in appropriate envelopes.
- Verification and Uploading Report on which a bi-partisan team verifies that all memory cards for each unit at each polling location have been uploaded. After uploading is completed for each site, the memory cards are returned to the envelope and another bi-partisan team verifies that all tally cards have been returned to the envelope in which they were delivered. The completed envelopes are then marked and secured in a container until the final verification that all memory cards have been uploaded.

Post-Election Electronic Voting System Audits

On Election Day, after each electronic voting system (direct recording equipment or DRE systems) has been secured and the vote totals printed, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall record the total number of:

1) votes cast on all electronic voting systems located within the precinct (or vote center in a vote center county); and
2) voters who have received a ballot by signing in at the polls according to the poll lists for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county);

to determine if the total number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems differs from the number of voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists. The total number of votes cast, and number of voters who received a

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ballot according to the poll lists shall be recorded on State Form PRE-16. The form shall also indicate any discrepancy between the total number of votes cast on electronic systems and voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists, together with the reasons for the discrepancy, if known. The inspector and judge shall sign the form and deliver it to the county election board with other materials from the precinct.

The county election board shall compile the following information into a single document listing for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county):

1) The number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in the precinct (or vote center), as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center).
2) The number of voters who received a ballot at the polls according to the poll lists as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center).
3) The difference between the number in subdivision (1) and the number in subdivision (2).
4) The number of absentee ballots returned by voters of the precinct (or vote center).
5) The number of absentee ballots of the precinct (or vote center) that were counted.

Not later than noon (prevailing local time) on the second Friday following the election, the county election board shall discuss and publish the document described above at a public hearing and immediately make the document available for inspection and copying by any voter of the county.

If the difference between the number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in a precinct (or vote center) and number of voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists is greater than or equal to the audit threshold number, then the county election board or the secretary of state may order an audit of all the votes cast in that precinct (or vote center). Before ordering an audit, the county election board shall recheck the computations reported on the form submitted to the board by the inspector and judge of the opposite party.

The "audit threshold number" refers to the following number:

1) One (1), if the total number of votes cast as recorded on the form returned by the inspector and judge from a precinct is not more than twenty (20).

2) Two (2), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than twenty (20); but
    b. not more than forty (40).

3) Three (3), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than forty (40); but
    b. not more than sixty (60).

4) Four (4), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than sixty (60); but
    b. not more than eighty (80).

5) Five percent (5%) of the total number of votes cast, rounded up to the nearest whole number, if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than eighty (80); but
    b. not more than five hundred (500).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6) Twenty-five (25), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c) is more than five hundred (500).

Public notice of the audit must be given at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance and must be published once. However, if publication of notice will not allow the certification of results within thirty (30) days after the election (former law required publication within 13 days after the election) then notice shall be given by posting at or near the office of the county election board.

The county election board shall certify the results of the audit not later than noon (prevailing local time), thirty (30) days after the election. The certification must be on the form prescribed by the Election Division. One (1) copy shall be filed with the election returns, and one (1) copy must be delivered to the Election Division.

Not later than ninety (90) days after each election in which an audit is conducted under this section, the secretary of state shall publish a report stating whether the results of each audit indicate that the discrepancy was the result of human error, intentional violations of election laws, unknown causes, or a combination of these factors.

Certain Challenge Affidavits Forwarded to the County Prosecutor

When the polls are closed the precinct election board (inspector and two judges) shall seal any challenges to the qualification of a poll worker (PRE-7) or challenges to the party affiliation of a voter (PRE-6) in a bag or envelope separate from the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation in a primary (PRE-4), such as residency of a voter, for example. Each precinct election board member shall endorse that member's name on the back of the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation.

The county election board shall forward the challenge affidavits made on grounds other than party affiliation to the county prosecuting attorney after the final date and hour for filing a recount or contest and the county election board has completed the county election board's canvass of the returns. The prosecuting attorney shall return the envelopes to the circuit court clerk after completing any proceeding that results from an investigation of any of the challenges. (IC 3-14-5-1; IC 3-14-5-2)

Risk Limiting and Procedure Election Audits

Risk Limiting Audits

A risk-limiting audit (RLA) is a post-election audit that provides strong statistical evidence that the election outcome is correct, and has a high probability of correcting a wrong outcome. An RLA manually checks a sample of ballots, or voter-verifiable paper records, until there is sufficient evidence that the reported outcome is correct. An RLA could eventually lead to a full manual recount if there is not enough evidence to prove that the reported outcome is correct.

The Secretary of State may designate counties as risk-limiting audit pilot counties. For a county to be designated as a risk-limiting audit pilot county, the county election board must adopt a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to designate the county as a risk-limiting audit pilot county. The Secretary of State shall seek to designate a variety of counties as pilot counties based on the number of active voters within the county.

The Secretary of State shall adopt rules that determines the elections that are subject to a risk-limiting audit and rules necessary to implement and administer risk-limiting audits. In developing these rules the Secretary of State shall

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

consult statistical experts, equipment vendors, the Election Division, and county election officials and must consider best practices for conducting risk-limiting audits.

All contested elections for elected office and on public questions are eligible for designation by the rules for a risk-limiting audit. However, the Secretary of State may waive the requirement of for conducting a risk limiting audit after receiving a written request by a county election board but only if the county election board shows that the technology in use by the county, for an election held after December 31, 2020, will not enable the county election board to satisfy the requirements for a risk-limiting audit.

Procedure Election Audits

The Secretary of State, with consent of the co-directors of the election division, may require a procedure audit of an election to be conducted if there is (1) an investigation under IC 3-6 relating to the election; or (2) a recount for an office on the ballot during the election has been ordered. A procedure audit is a process by which the procedures of an election are reviewed to determine how well an election was conducted in accordance with Indiana law. The Secretary of State shall supervise a county election board conducting the procedure audit in their county.

The Secretary of State shall adopt rules to develop a procedure audit program that details the documents to be inspected, the procedures to be reviewed, and the process by which a procedure audit is conducted. The procedure audit may evaluate a number of factors under Indiana law. The Secretary of State may require the use of sampling and other statistically valid procedures for conducting a procedure audit. The Secretary of State may develop a training program for county election officials and staff to learn how to conduct a procedure audit. A county election board that conducts a procedure audit must provide results of the audit to the Secretary of State not later than thirty (30) days after completion of the audit.

Recount & Contest Actions

There are no automatic recount or contest actions in Indiana. Instead, specific individuals may petition the courts (local office) or state recount commission (statewide, state legislative, or federal offices) to request a recount. (IC 3-12-6; IC 3-12-11) A recount reviews the election materials and ballots already cast in an election and determines which candidate received the highest number of votes; a contest action may result in a new election being called for the specific race or contest.

Election Recount Procedures

A candidate seeking nomination or election to a judicial, local or school board office, or a candidate for election to the party office of precinct committeeman or state convention delegate may request that the votes cast for that office be recounted. (IC 3-12-6-1) Recount requests for federal, statewide, or state legislative offices are handled by the State Recount Commission; please see the “State Recount Commission” section below for those details. (IC 3-12-11-1)

A candidate requesting a recount must file a verified petition for recount in the circuit or superior court of the county no later than noon, prevailing local time, fourteen (14) days after the election. If the candidate does not do so, the candidate’s political county chairman may file a recount petition no later than noon, prevailing local time, seventeen (17) days after the election. (IC 3-12-6-2) A cross-petition for a recount may be filed no later than noon, prevailing local time, twenty-one (21) days after the election. (IC 3-12-6-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The recount petition must state the following: (IC 3-12-6-3)

- the office for which the recount has been filed;
- the precinct(s) in which the recount is desired;
- that the petitioner was a candidate at the election for the office/ or the appropriate county chairman and that the office was voted upon in the precinct(s) specified;
- the name and addresses of the petitioner's opposing candidate(s);
- that the petitioner in good faith believes that the votes cast for the office at the election in the named precinct(s) were not correctly counted and returned; and
- that the petitioner desires a recount of all the votes cast for the office in the named precinct(s).

If the county uses optical scan ballot cards, a petitioner may request that the ballot cards cast in the specified precincts be recounted manually. (IC 3-12-6-21.5) A cross-petition contains virtually the same information. (IC 3-12-6-6)

The petitioner must pay the civil case-filing fee under IC 3-12-6-2.5 (also see IC 33-37), and also file a bond or cash deposit of at least $100 with the court for payment of costs of the recount. For every precinct over ten to be recounted, the bond or cash amount should be increased by $10 per precinct or $100 per precinct, depending upon whether the candidate lost by more or less than 1%.

The court will establish the amount of the deposit, but this amount may not exceed the maximum amount specified by state law. Any cash deposit is placed in the county general fund. (IC 3-12-6-10.5) If the recount petition is successful, the petitioner's deposit or bond is refunded in full. Partial refunds may also be required, based on the outcome of the recount. (IC 3-12-6-10)

If a cross-petition is filed, the cross-petitioner must file a bond or cash deposit for the cross-petitioner's proportional share of the recount. If the recount petition is unsuccessful, a cash deposit was not made, and the costs of the recount exceed the bond amount, the petitioner or cross-petitioner must pay the difference. (IC 3-12-6-12) Any unexpended balance remaining after payment of all costs and any refund shall be deposited in the county general fund. However, if a cash deposit or bond was filed, then any other cost of the recount that remains unpaid following the determination of the local recount commission and which cannot be recovered shall be paid from the county general fund without appropriation. (IC 3-12-6-17.5)

Once the petition is filed, the county clerk assigns the petition a cause number as a miscellaneous civil action and issues a notice of the filing and pendency of the petition to the opposing candidate(s). (IC 3-12-6-2.5) The sheriff then delivers the notice to the opposing candidate(s), to the county election board, and to the election division (if the recount relates to the office of judge or prosecuting attorney). (IC 3-12-6-9)

Upon granting the petition or cross-petition for a recount, the court appoints a three member recount commission to perform the physical recounting of the votes. One member of the commission must be a Democrat and one member must be a Republican. See IC 36-1-8-10 to determine party membership for this purpose. The judge may request the two county political party chairmen to recommend nominees to the recount commission, though is not required to do so. Except as described in the paragraph below, each member of the commission must be a registered voter of the county qualified to vote at the election. (IC 3-12-6-16)

Where only traditional hand counted paper ballots were used in the election, the remaining member must be a Democrat or Republican qualified to vote in the district of the recount. (IC 3-12-6-16) If a voting method other than hand counted paper ballots was used in the election (for example, an optical scan ballot reader or direct recording

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

electronic (DRE)), one member of the commission must be a "competent mechanic" who is familiar with the voting system used in the election. This person does not need to be a voter of the district. (IC 3-12-6-16)

Each member of a recount commission is entitled to be compensated. Each member receives a per diem not to exceed $100 for each day actually engaged in conducting the recount. The judge of the court having jurisdiction over the recount must establish the compensation to be paid to each recount commissioner. (IC 3-12-6-17) If the deposit or bond is not sufficient to pay the compensation of the recount commission or any other recount expenses, the compensation or expenses are to be paid from the county general fund, without appropriation. (IC 3-12-6-17.5)

After the recount is ordered, the commission must immediately begin the recount. The court must fix the place and time for completing the recount. Each candidate may attend and may have a watcher attend the proceedings. The watcher has the same rights as a political party's polling place watcher. Members of the press may also attend and have the same rights as media watchers at precinct polling places. (IC 3-12-6-21)

The recount commission must adopt ballot counting rules and any other rules needed to restrict access to the ballot counting areas to authorized individuals, including candidate and media watchers. These rules must conform as closely as possible to the guidelines adopted by the State Recount Commission. These guidelines may be found at https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/2016%20Recount%20Commission%20Guidelines%20amended%20November%204.pdf (IC 3-12-6-21)

The recount commission's proceedings must be performed in public under the Open Door Law, but the commission may restrict access to parts of the room where election materials are being handled or transported. The court, by order, impounds all traditional hand counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, electronic voting systems, poll lists and tally sheets. These materials will be made available to the recount commission. However, a circuit court clerk or board of voter registration may copy any election materials other than the ballots under the supervision of a person designated by the court. (IC 3-12-6-19)

NOTE: A recount conducted by a local recount commission must be completed no later than the last Friday in June after a primary election or December 20 after a general election, unless the court finds good cause to extend this deadline to another specific date! When the recount is complete, the commission makes out a certificate verifying the totals and stating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes. The commission then files the certificate with the circuit court clerk, who adds this to the order book of the court and sends a certified copy by certified mail to each opposing candidate named in the petition (and to the Indiana election division if the local recount concerned the office of circuit, superior, probate or Marion County small claims judge or prosecuting attorney). (IC 3-12-6-18; IC 3-12-6-22; IC 3-12-6-28)

After the commission files the certificate, the court that appointed the local recount commission issues an order acknowledging the filing of the certificate, discharging the commission, and releasing election materials impounded during the recount. An appeal may be taken to the court that appointed the local recount commission, but must be filed no later than 30 days after the court issues the order described in this paragraph. (IC 3-12-6-22.5)

After a recount in an election for a public office has been completed, if there is a difference between the votes shown by the recount certificate and the votes tabulated by the county election board the circuit court clerk issues a certificate setting forth the number of votes cast for each candidate in the election to the county election board if the candidate would receive a certificate of election or nomination from the board or to the Indiana election division and the governor, if the candidate would receive a commission from the governor. (IC 3-12-6-31) Candidates for precinct committeemen and state convention delegate are selected after the recount by their political party's applicable rules. (IC 3-12-6-1.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election Contest Procedures

A person who was a candidate for nomination to office in the primary, a candidate in the general election, or the county chairman of the candidate is eligible to contest an election. If there is only one candidate for a school board office, a voter of the school corporation may file a petition to contest the election of the candidate. (IC 3-12-8-1)

An election may be contested on any of the following grounds (IC 3-12-8-2):

- A contestee (candidate) was ineligible.
- A mistake occurred in the printing or distribution of the official ballots used in the election, making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A mistake occurred in the programming of a voting system making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A voting system malfunctioned, making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A deliberate act or series of actions occurred making it impossible to determine the candidate who received the highest number of votes cast in the election.

The candidate must file a contest petition with the county clerk no later than noon, prevailing local time, fourteen (14) days after the election. A county chairman wishing to contest a local election when a candidate has not filed a petition must do so no later than noon, prevailing local time, seventeen (17) days after the election. If an election district is contained within more than one county, the petition is filed with the circuit court clerk of the county that contains the greatest percentage of the population of the election district. (IC 3-12-8-5)

The contest petition must state the following (IC 3-12-8-6):

- That the petitioner desires to contest the nomination or election to an office.
- The name and address of each candidate for the office involved.
- The grounds for the contest.

If a petition for a contest alleges that it is impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes, the petition must identify each precinct in which:

- ballots contained the printing or distribution mistake;
- a mistake occurred in the programming of a voting system; or
- a voting system malfunctioned.

A person who files a contest petition is responsible for paying the court filing fee. After the contest petition is filed, the county clerk collects the required filing fee under IC 33-37, and assigns the petition a cause number as a miscellaneous civil action. (IC 3-12-8-5.5)

The county clerk issues a summons to the contestee and all other persons named in the petition, and to the county election board and to the election division (if the contest concerns the office of judge or prosecuting attorney). The persons named in the petition must appear and answer such petition on a day fixed by the court. (IC 3-12-8-8) The county sheriff serves summons on persons named in the petition in the same manner as in a civil action. (IC 3-12-8-9)

All contestees must appear to answer the petition. A contestee may present any defense or answer under a general denial, file a special answer, or both. The contest petition is heard and determined by a court without a jury, subject to the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure. The court will determine the issues raised by the petition and answer to the

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

petition. If the court determines that a candidate was ineligible, the court must declare as elected or nominated the qualified candidate who did receive the highest number of votes: in other words, the candidate who finished second. (IC 3-12-8-17)

Unless the judgment is appealed, the court's decision is final. The circuit court clerk certifies the new results as declared by the court to the county election board. (IC 3-12-8-19) This new certification takes the place of the original, if issued. (IC 3-12-8-18)

If the court finds that a mistake occurred in the printing or distribution of the ballots or in the programming of a voting system and it is impossible to determine which candidate received the most votes, the court MUST order a special election. The special election will be conducted only in those precincts identified in the contest petition in which the court determines that a mistake occurred. (IC 3-12-8-17) After the special election, the county election board issues a corrected canvass showing the results in those precincts. A new certificate of election or commission is prepared if another candidate wins as a result of the special election. (IC 3-12-8-17.5)

State Recount Commission

The state recount commission conducts recounts and hears contests for Presidential primaries and nominations for a federal, statewide, or state legislative office, and conducts recounts of election for federal, statewide, or state legislative offices. The state recount commission can issue orders to impound local election materials needed for state recount commission investigations and procedures. (IC 3-12-10-4; 3-12-11-16)

The procedures for recount noted above are substantially similar to the procedures to follow with the state recount commission. The significant difference is that the verified petition is filed with the Indiana Election Division, rather than a court. The state recount commission appoints an individual to serve as Recount Director. All recount work is performed with the assistance of the state board of accounts and the Indiana state police. (IC 3-12-10-8)

Any claim for expenses submitted by the state recount director must be filed with the secretary of state for approval. If a person incurs an expense related to an order issued by the recount director before a recount or election contest petition is filed (such as a county whose election materials are impounded by the state police under the recount director's order), that person must submit a claim to the commission not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days after the deadline for filing a recount petition. (IC 3-12-10-12)

The recount commission has adopted these guidelines. https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/2016%20Recount%20Commission%20Guidelines%20amended%20November%204.pdf. The orders issued by the State Recount Commission supersede any orders issued concerning a local recount conducted under IC 3-12-6.

Resolving Tie Votes

Whenever a tie vote occurs at a **primary** election, a "CANDIDATE VACANCY" results. (IC 3-13-1-17) The resulting vacancy is filled through a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen, the party chairman (if the chairman has received authority from the county committee to fill candidate vacancies), or a caucus of party officers. (IC 3-13-1-6)

In a **general** election, a tie vote occurring in a federal, state (other than governor and lieutenant governor), or legislative office requires a special election to break the tie. (IC 3-12-9-1) A tie vote for the office of governor and lieutenant governor is resolved at a joint session of the State Senate and House of Representatives. (IC 3-12-9-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Whenever a circuit court clerk receives certification that a tie vote at an election for a local office or school board office has occurred, the clerk shall immediately send written notice of the tie vote to the fiscal body of the affected political subdivision. (IC 3-12-9-3)

A fiscal body notified by the circuit court clerk of a tie vote resolves the tie by electing a person to fill the office no later than December 31 following the election at which the vote occurred.

If a tie vote occurred for the election for more than one at-large seat on a legislative or fiscal body, the fiscal body shall elect the number of individuals necessary to fill each of the at-large seats for which the tie vote occurred. If one of the candidates involved in the tie vote is also an incumbent officeholder, the candidate may not cast a vote.

A fiscal body is defined in IC 36-1-2-6 for the following political subdivisions:

- County Council - for a county not having a consolidated city;
- City-County Council - for a consolidated city or a county containing a consolidated city;
- Common Council - for a second or third class city;
- Town Council - for a town;
- Township Board - for a township;
- Governing Body or Budget-Approved Body - for any other political subdivision.

The executive of the political subdivision (other than a town council president or the president of a school board) may cast the deciding vote to break a tie in a fiscal body action on a tie vote. (IC 3-12-9-4) The town clerk-treasurer breaks a tie on the town council under this provision. Until a successor is elected, the incumbent officeholder remains in office. (IC 3-12-9-5)

If the tie vote occurs among the members of a school board when attempting to break a tie vote at an election, the judge of the circuit court selects one (1) of the candidates who is certified as elected (IC 20-23-4-30).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

RECORD RETENTION & PUBLIC ACCESS

Election Material Retention

The "general rule" for all election records is to retain the record for at least twenty-two (22) months after the election for which the records were produced. (IC 3-10-1-31; IC 3-10-1-31.1; IC 3-12-4-13) Federal law provides that materials utilized in elections for federal offices must be preserved by election administrators for twenty-two (22) months from the date of the election. This includes poll lists, applications for absentee ballot, ballot envelopes, tally sheets, ballots and the computer programs used to tabulate the votes.

Circuit Court Clerks or boards of voter registration are directed to unseal election materials, if necessary, in order to use the poll lists to update the voter registration records, including the voter identification numbers obtained during each election. (IC 3-10-1-31.1(e); IC 3-10-1-31.2)

NOTE: The circuit court clerk shall keep all election material under seal during the time allowed to file a recount or contest. In addition, if a recount or contest is filed all election material must remain sealed while a recount or contest is underway involving those materials.

After the time allowed to file a recount or contest has passed, or after a recount or contest is completed if a recount or contest is filed, all election material is available for copying and inspection under the Public Records Law, except for ballots, which remain confidential. In addition, information contained in material related to provisional ballots that identifies an individual, except for the individual's name, address, and birth date must also remain confidential. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) Materials from elections held in 2003, or before, are not available under the Public Records Law, and must remain sealed so long as the records are retained. (IC 3-10-1-31)

Before disposing of records, the circuit court clerk or board of voter registration may be required to notify the county records commission or the State Public Records Commission at (317) 232-3380.

Ballots

After ballots are printed by the county for each primary, general, municipal, or special election, the clerk shall retain one (1) regular official ballot from each township in the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as part of the minutes. (IC 3-6-5-13)

Twenty-two (22) months after an election all voted ballots (including provisional ballots) may be disposed of under the county's record retention policy. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) Unvoted ballots may be destroyed after the deadline for filing a recount petition. The county election board may also contract with a state educational institution to dispose of any unused ballots and have them used for election research purposes. (IC 3-12-2-12)

NOTE: Any record concerning an issue in litigation must be retained until the controversy is resolved, subject to orders of the court.

Special procedures apply to the ballots, poll lists, and other documents or material produced for use at a convention of a political party to nominate candidates, or a caucus conducted by a political party to nominate candidates. These ballots, poll lists, and other documents or material are the property of the political party, and must be retained and preserved as specified by the rules of that political party. (IC 3-5-4-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Certified Election Results & Election Board Meeting Minutes

Each county election board shall keep minutes of all meetings of the board, including a written record of the aye and nay vote of each member on all questions coming before the board. (IC 3-6-5-13) The minutes must be kept permanently by the circuit court clerk.

Certified election results as well as any documents used to canvass, tally, or certify to vote for each candidate and public question on the ballot in a county is considered election materials and must be kept by the circuit court clerk for at least twenty-two (22) months after the election before the materials may be destroyed or otherwise dispensed with according to local record retention policy. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Voter Registration Record Retention

A paper document associated with any voter's registration record must be scanned into the statewide voter registration system if the document is used to create, amend, or cancel a voter registration record. Likewise, the paper copy of a voter registration application that is rejected must be scanned and associated to the rejected record of the voter registration application in SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

The paper copies of voter registration records associated with an individual's registration record, the paper copies must be retained until each of the following has occurred:

1) The registration record for the voter at that address has been cancelled;
2) The November general election that follows the cancellation of the record has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months has passed following the general election described in subdivision (2).

For example, if a voter's registration is canceled July 1, 2018, the voter's paper registration records associated with the voter's registration at that address may be disposed of as provided in state law and the county's retention schedule after November 7, 2020. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

It is critically important to always keep both the original voter registration application and any later documentation related to that registration, such as a VRG 4/12 for any voter who is "active" or "inactive" until the registration is cancelled.

However, the scanned copy of these records for a cancelled voter scanned into the statewide voter registration system are to be retained indefinitely. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Other documents that must be kept for two (2) years from the date the document was created or received are:

1) rejected registration applications;
2) declinations;
3) reports regarding persons who have been imprisoned following conviction from the county sheriff,
4) Department of Correction or any court;
5) reports regarding the death of any person used to cancel that person's registration received from the
6) State Department of Health or any local health official;
7) any postcard, list or other information received or created during the course of a voter list maintenance
8) program;
9) any affidavit used to cancel or transfer a registration, including the VRG 4/12 and 15;
10) certificates of error; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11) any report from the Indiana Election Division or other source from out of state regarding the cancellation of a registration due to a voter moving out of state. (IC 3-7-27-6)

For more information, please review the "Public Records" section of the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook.*

Campaign Finance Record Retention

Campaign finance reports and statements are kept four years from December 1, following the election to which they pertain. (IC 3-9-4-6) Reports and statements from candidates for judge must be kept six (6) years from December 1 following the election to which they pertain.

Public Records

The information below is not an exhaustive list of public records maintained by county election administrators. Local election officials should consult with their attorney to be fully and properly advised on how to fill or deny public records requests. In addition, the state's Public Access Counselor and the office's website (www.in.gov/PAC) may be helpful resources.

Voter Registration Records

In general, voter registration records are public records and are subject to examination and copying by the public pursuant to IC 5-14-3. Documents that are confidential and not subject to examination and/or copying by the public include:

1) records concerning declinations to register;
2) records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered; and
3) voter registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons. (IC 3-7-27-6)

In addition, though voter registration applications do not request a full social security number, to the extent a voter registration application or record contains a full social security number the number must be redacted except for the last four digits. (IC 5-14-3-4(a)(12))

A county voter registration office shall, with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county in SVRS, act in accordance with the non-discriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board regarding providing duplicate copies of a computer disc or other similar record that contains voter registration information. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a duplicate copy in electronic form or not. If the policy does allow duplicate electronic copies then it must do so according to the non-discriminatory uniform policy. (IC 3-7-27-6(c); 5-14-3-3(g)) **The policy should be in written form in the minutes of the county election board.**

A person requesting any information out of SVRS from a county voter registration office must submit the request on State Form VRG-24. This form requires the requesting person to agree that the information will not be used to solicit merchandise, goods, services or subscriptions. The person must also agree not to sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fund-raising activities. In addition, if there is a cost for providing copies for records, the charge must be uniform to all purchasers IC 5-14-3-8(d)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list, report, or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the county voter registration office to create the list, report, or record. However, if a list, report, or record has been created, whether required by statute or not, it is a public record and must be provided unless it is subject to some exception under the Public Records Act. (IC 5-14-3-4)

Finally, state election law permits a county party chairman to receive specific lists and reports from SVRS, which would not require the use of the VRG-24. Please consult the current version of the *Voter Registration Guidebook* for those details.

Election Materials, Generally

Most documents and forms used during an election are considered public records. (IC 5-14-3-3)

Once the time allowed to file a recount or contest, or after a recount or contest is completed if a recount or contest is filed, all election material is available for copying and inspection under the Public Records Law.

Absentee Applications

Applications to receive an absentee ballot by mail or traveling board, except for those participating in the Attorney General's address confidentiality program under IC 5-26.5-2, are a matter of public record and must be made available for inspection. Before the voter's absentee ballot application is attached to the voter's absentee ballot envelope and secured for counting on Election Day, the application must be scanned or otherwise copied so that it can be available for public inspection under the Access to Public Records Act. (IC 3-11-10-8.5)

Provisional Ballots

The only further exception is regular and provisional ballots which are considered confidential records. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record or absentee application (ABS-Attorney General) is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) to a law enforcement agency, upon written request, and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers

Under Indiana law, certain law enforcement officers and public officials may apply to have their home address restricted from disclosure on a "public property database website" maintained by a county, municipality, or township government. (IC 36-1-8.5-7) A "public property database website" refers to an internet website that is:

1) available to general public over the Internet;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) does not require registration, subscription, or the creation of a user name and password to search the web site; and
3) connects the law enforcement officer or public official's home address to their name, so that a search of the web site for the person's name discloses the covered person's home address.(IC 36-1-8.5-5)

In a primary election, the county election board is required to publish a public notice of election, which includes the name, address, and office sought of each candidate seeking nomination. If a candidate on the primary election ballot have their home address restricted from a "public property database website," then their home address would not be not included in the notice of primary election created under IC 3-8-2-19.

However, this would not entitle the person to have their address restricted or made confidential in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). This is because under Indiana law, the SVRS database is owned and maintained by the State of Indiana through the Indiana Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division and does not come within the law's definition of a "public property database website." (IC 3-7-26.3-3)

Voting System Security Information Confidentiality

If a county chooses to adopt a resolution under IC 3-11-15-46 setting forth an alternative method for securing voting systems other than the default security procedures set forth in state law, the county voting security resolution is confidential and may not be disclosed in response to a request for public records.

In addition, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize a voting system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of a voting system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4)

Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) Inventory of Voting Equipment

The VSTOP inventory of voting systems and electronic poll books kept in a statewide database is declared confidential under state law and, therefore, may not be provided in response to a public records request. (IC 3-11-16-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPENDIX

County Election Board Forms

County Election Administrator's Election Checklist

Sample Proxy Statement

Sample Certification of a County Chair to Fill a Ballot Vacancy

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using a DRE Voting Systems

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Optical Scan Voting Systems

Absentee Central Count Toolkit for County Election Boards

IC 5-3-1-4 Publication of Notice

Indiana Election Commission Order 2020-37

Telephone List

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Election Board Forms

Below are some of the forms used in the 2020 Primary and General Elections for county election boards. Election forms, including those used by candidates or campaign finance committees, can be found in the "Election Administrators' Portal" on www.in.gov/sos/elections or through the state's Forms Management website, www.forms.in.gov. County election administrators also have access to forms on the INSVRS County Portal.

CAN-1	Candidate Filing Challenge
CAN-5	County Election Board Candidacy Filing Confirmation for 2020
CAN-6	Circuit Court Clerk's or Election Director's Certificate of Primary Election Candidate List
CAN-9	Legal Notice of Primary Election
CAN-12	Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices
CAN-39	Legal Notice of General Election
CEB-1A	Certificate of Delivery of Voting Systems to Precinct or Vote Center
CEB-1B	Certification of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Materials by Inspector and Judge
CEB-6	Appointment and Oath of Office for County Election Board Member
IEC-6	Indiana Voting System or Electronic Poll Book Disposal Plan
IEC-9	Certification of Test of Electronic Voting Systems
IEC-10	Certification of Test of Optical Scan Ballot Card Automatic Tabulating Machines
IEC-22	County Certification of Voting System and Electronic Poll Book Inventory

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CANDIDATE FILING CHALLENGE

(CAN-1)

State Form 46437 (R13 / 8-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-8)

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is used by an individual seeking to challenge the following: the eligibility of a candidate, the declaration of candidacy, the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate, a request for ballot placement, a petition or candidate's consent to nomination, a certificate of candidate selection, or by a candidate seeking to contest the denial of certification due to insufficient signatures by filing this form under IC 3-8-1-2 or IC 3-8-8 to request a hearing before the Indiana Election Commission, the county election board or the Lake, Porter, or Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration, or a town election board.

STATE OF INDIANA
COUNTY OF _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

I, _____, the undersigned, certify the following:

I am *(check one box)*:

☐ a registered voter of Precinct _____ of the Township of _____,

(or of Ward*, if applicable* _____ of the City or Town of _____), County of _____, State of Indiana;

☐ A county chairman of a major political party in which any part of the election district of the office subject to this challenge is located; OR

☐ A candidate who submitted a petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6.

(2) My residence address is:

_____ _____, Indiana _____
Complete residence address must be inserted — City — ZIP Code

(3) My mailing address is *(if different from residence address)*:

_____ _____, Indiana _____
Mailing address *(Write "SAME" if both addresses are identical)* — City — ZIP Code

(4) If I am filing this challenge as a registered voter, my voter registration address is located within the election district of the office listed below.

(5) If I am filing this challenge as a registered voter or a county political party chairman, I question the eligibility of the following individual, who is a candidate for the office:

_____ _____
Name of Candidate — Office sought *(include District, if applicable)*

(6) The following facts are known to me and lead me to believe that the individual listed above is ineligible to be a candidate for this office *(attach additional sheets if necessary):*

_____

(7) If I am filing this challenge as a candidate, the following facts are known to me and lead me to believe that the denial of certification of my petition of nomination due to insufficient signatures or the county voter registration office's failure to certify qualified petitioners is not in accordance with law, and I therefore request a hearing on this matter before the appropriate election authority under IC 3-8-1-2 or IC 3-8-8. *(attach additional sheets if necessary):*

_____

CHALLENGER OR CANDIDATE CERTIFICATION

I swear or affirm under the penalties for perjury that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____ _____/_____/_____ (_____)_____ (_____)_____
Signature — Date signed *(MM/DD/YY)* — Telephone *(Day)* — Telephone *(Evening)*

COUNTY OF _____ STATE OF _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

SEAL

_____
Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath according to IC 33-42-9

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____ County of Residence: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COUNTY ELECTION BOARD **(CAN-5)**
CANDIDACY FILING CONFIRMATION FOR 20__
State Form 46433 (R8 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-5-4-1.3)

INSTRUCTIONS: The Circuit Court Clerk or Lake County or Porter County Election Director shall hand deliver, mail by first class U.S. mail, or send by electronic mail this form to an individual who files: (1) a declaration of candidacy; (2) a certificate of nomination by convention; (3) a certificate of nomination by petition; (4) a certificate of candidate selection to fill a ballot vacancy; or (5) a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate at an election (or when an individual files the document on the candidate's behalf) at the mailing address listed in the declaration of candidacy and not later than the close of one business day after the document is filed.

The *(insert county name)* Circuit Court Clerk (or in Lake County or Porter County, the Election Director)

CERTIFIES THAT ON *(insert date)*

(insert in bold type name of candidate as set forth on document)

filed (or an individual filed on this candidate's behalf)

☐ a declaration of candidacy;

☐ a certificate of nomination by convention;

☐ a certificate of nomination by petition;

☐ a certificate of selection to fill a ballot vacancy; or

☐ a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate;

for nomination or election to the office of

(insert in bold type title of office, including any district name or number)

as a candidate of the _____Party *or as an independent candidate*

(indicate party affiliation or independent status)

for the Election to be held on *(insert date)* _____, 20__.

_____
(insert county name) Circuit Court Clerk
(or in Lake County or Porter County, the Election Director)

NOTICE

By receiving a document for filing, the circuit court clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director is NOT determining that a filing is valid. Any question concerning the validation of a filing is referred to the appropriate county election board for determination. See Indiana Code 3-8-1-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK'S OR ELECTION DIRECTOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATE LIST **(CAN-6)**

State Form 46432 (R4/12-02)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-8-2-13)

INSTRUCTIONS: This list must be certified and released to the public **IMMEDIATELY** after the deadline for filing. Please list these candidates in the order that they will appear on the primary election ballot under IC 3-10-1-19.

LIST OF PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES

I, _____ County Circuit Court Clerk or the Lake County Election Director certify
Name of county

under IC 3-8-2-13 that as of the _____ day of _____, 20 _____, the following candidates have filed declarations of candidacy for nomination to elected office at the next primary election:

LIST OF PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES		
Candidate Name and Address	**Office Sought**	**Political Party**
	Insert or Attach List as "Attachment A"	

LIST OF QUESTIONED PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES

I, _____ County Circuit Court Clerk or the Lake County Election Director certify
Name of county

under IC 3-8-2-13 that as of the _____ day of _____, 20 _____, the following candidates have filed declarations of candidacy for nomination to elected office at the next primary election, but the validity of these declarations have been questioned under IC 3-8-1-2.

LIST OF QUESTIONED PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES		
Candidate Name and Address	**Office Sought**	**Political Party**
	Insert or Attach List as "Attachment B"	

DATED, THIS _____DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk or Lake County Election Director

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

LEGAL NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION **(CAN-9)**
State Form 46430 (R13 / 8-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-2-19)

INSTRUCTIONS: Each county election board and the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County Boards of Elections and Registration must publish this legal notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1.

LEGAL NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION

The voters of _____ County are notified in accordance with Indiana Code 3-8-2-19 that a primary election will be held within the county on May __, 20__, with the polls open from 6:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., prevailing local time. I certify that based on the declarations of candidacy filed in the office of the county election board *(or the Lake, Porter, or Tippecanoe County Boards of Elections and Registration)*, and the public questions certified to me by the State of Indiana or this county's election board, the following individuals and public questions will be placed on the primary election ballot:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRIMARY CANDIDATES		
Candidate name and address		**Office sought**
	Insert Attachment "A"	

REPUBLICAN PARTY PRIMARY CANDIDATES		
Candidate name and address		**Office sought**
	Insert Attachment "B"	

PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO VOTERS

Insert Text of Public Questions

DATED, THIS _____DAY OF _____, 20__:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk *(or Lake County or Porter County Election Director)*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS FOR LOCAL AND SCHOOL BOARD OFFICES

(CAN-12)

State Form 55128 (R / 8-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-9)

INSTRUCTIONS: This statement must be filed with a candidate's: (1) declaration of candidacy for nomination at a primary or town party convention; (2) certificate of nomination by a Libertarian Party convention; (3) petition of nomination as a school board candidate; (4) petition of nomination as a minor party or independent candidate; (5) declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate; or (6) certificate of candidate selection to fill an early or late vacancy on a general or municipal election ballot. This statement must also be filed no later than noon 60 days after an individual assumes a vacant local office. **NOTE:** A candidate who files a petition of nomination for an office in a county that has a separate voter registration board from the circuit court clerk's office must file this statement with the petition of nomination ***after*** the petition has been certified by the voter registration board and when it is presented for filing with the office described in IC 3-8-2-6.

STATE OF INDIANA
COUNTY OF _____

INFORMATION FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR BEFORE THE DATE OF THIS FILING:

20___

NOTE: Insert "Not Applicable" where appropriate.

I, _____ the undersigned, certify the following:
Name of Candidate or Person Filling Vacant Office

(1) The elected office which I seek as a candidate, or to which I have been appointed to fill a vacancy is _____. *(Include district, if applicable.)*

(2) The name of my spouse was _____.

(3) The name of my employer and the nature of its business was _____.

(4) The name of the employer of my spouse and the nature of its business was _____.

(5) If I owned a sole proprietorship, the name of the sole proprietorship and the nature of its business was _____.

(6) If I operated a professional practice, the name of the professional practice and the nature of its business was _____.

(7) If I was a member of a partnership, the name of the partnership and the nature of its business was _____.

(8) If my spouse was a member of a partnership, the name of the partnership and the nature of its business was _____.

(9) If I was a member of a limited liability company, the name of the limited liability company and the nature of its business was _____.

(10) If my spouse was a member of a limited liability company, the name of the limited liability company and the nature of its business was _____.

(11) If I was an officer or a director of a corporation (other than a church), the name of the corporation and the nature of its business was _____.

(12) If my spouse was an officer or a director of a corporation (other than a church), the name of the corporation and the nature of its business was _____.

COMPLETE THE AFFIRMATION ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

I, the undersigned, affirm that the information set forth on this Statement of Economic Interests is true and complete.

Signed, this the _____ day of _____, 20___:

_____

Signature

_____

Printed Name

STATE OF _____)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this _____ day of _____, 20__.

SEAL

_____

Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____

County of Residence: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

LEGAL NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION **(CAN-39)**

State Form 48110 (R8 / 8-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-10-2-2)

INSTRUCTIONS: Each circuit court clerk (or, in Lake or Porter County, the election director), or town clerk-treasurer in the towns conducting the elections, must publish this legal notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1 at least ten (10) days before the general election. A copy of the complete notice must be filed with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the county election board.

LEGAL NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

The voters of _____ County are notified by the county election board in accordance with Indiana Code 3-10-2-2 that a general election will be held in the county on November ____, 20_____, with the polls open for voting from 6:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., prevailing local time.

In accordance with the list of candidates and the public questions certified to me by the State of Indiana or this county's election board, and the certificates of candidate selection filed in the office of the circuit court clerk of this county *(or the Lake or Porter County election director),* candidates for the following offices will be on the general election ballot:

OFFICES TO BE FILLED BY VOTERS AND PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO VOTERS
(Insert List of Offices – Note: Candidates names and addresses are optional.)

DATED, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____.

_____
Circuit Court Clerk *(or Lake or Porter County Election Director)*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY OF VOTING SYSTEMS TO PRECINCT OR VOTE CENTER **(CEB-1A)**

State Form 47202 (R5 / 7-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-3-10)

_____ COUNTY, STATE OF INDIANA

NAME OF PRECINCT POLLING LOCATION OR VOTE CENTER:

_____

ADDRESS OF PRECINCT POLLING LOCATION OR VOTE CENTER:

_____

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY OF VOTING SYSTEMS TO PRECINCT OR VOTE CENTER

INSTRUCTIONS: All voting systems to be available in a precinct or vote center shall be delivered to the polls for a precinct or to a vote center. The voting systems may be delivered by: (1) The county election board; (2) bipartisan teams designated by the county election board of at least two individuals affiliated with different major political parties; or (3) a commercial delivery company, operating under a contract with the county election board. If teams of individuals or a commercial delivery entity are used to deliver the voting systems, this certificate must be completed. Immediately upon completion of this certificate, the certificate shall be filed with the county election board.

On the _____ day of _____, 20_____,

We, the undersigned, certify that in the Precinct or Vote Center named above, the voting systems listed below and delivered by the teams of individuals or the commercial delivery entity:

1. Remained in the custody and control of each individual during the period beginning when the voting systems were received from the county election board and ending when the voting systems were delivered to the location of the polling place or vote center;

2. No individual, other than a team member or an individual acting on behalf of the commercial delivery entity, had access to any voting system in our custody; and

3. An individual documented receipt of the following voting systems at the polling location or vote center when the voting systems were delivered.

(INSERT OR ATTACH LIST OF VOTING SYSTEMS.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NAME OF PRECINCT LOCATION OR VOTE CENTER:

_____

SO CERTIFIED, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20__:

_____
Signature of Bipartisan Team Member

_____
Printed Name and Political Party Affiliation of Bipartisan Team Member

_____
Signature of Bipartisan Team Member

_____
Printed Name and Political Party Affiliation of Bipartisan Team Member

OR

_____
Signature of Agent of Commercial Delivery Entity

_____
Printed Name of Agent and of Commercial Delivery Entity

CERTIFICATION OF RECEIPT OF VOTING SYSTEMS

I, the undersigned, certify that I received the voting systems listed in this Certificate on the date set forth below from the bipartisan team members or the agent of the above named commercial delivery entity:

SO CERTIFIED, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20__:

_____
Signature of Individual

_____
Printed Name of Individual

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION OF RETURN OF PRECINCT OR VOTE CENTER ELECTION MATERIALS BY INSPECTOR AND JUDGE **(CEB-1B)**

State Form 56792 (7-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-12-2-7; 3-12-3-10; 3-12-3.5-4)

CERTIFICATION OF RETURN OF PRECINCT OR VOTE CENTER ELECTION MATERIALS BY INSPECTOR AND JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS: All election documents, supplies, and materials must be returned to the county election board after the close of the polls by the inspector and the judge of the opposite political party from the inspector or the persons performing those responsibilities in a vote center.

NOTE: An inspector or judge is not entitled to compensation for election day services unless this certificate is completed by the inspector or judge.

On the _____ day of _____, 20_____,

In Precinct or Vote Center _____

CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTOR

As inspector of this precinct, or the person performing the responsibilities of an inspector at a vote center, I certify that immediately upon the close of the polls *(and the tabulation of the vote in my precinct or vote center, if applicable),* I complied with IC 3-12-2-7, IC 3-12-3-10, or IC 3-12-3.5-4 by delivering the required election material to the county election board *(accompanied by the judge of the opposite party)*. If optical scan ballots were cast and counted in this precinct, I swear *(or affirm)* that I complied with the requirements of IC 3-12-3-10(d).

_____
Signature of Inspector

_____
Printed Name of Inspector

CERTIFICATION OF JUDGE

As the judge of the opposite political party from the inspector of this precinct, or the person performing those responsibilities at a vote center, I certify that immediately upon the close of the polls and the tabulation of the vote in my precinct or vote center, I complied with IC 3-12-2-7, IC 3-12-3-10, or IC 3-12-3.5-4 by delivering the required election material to the county election board *(accompanied by the inspector)*.

_____
Signature of Judge

_____
Printed Name of Judge

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPOINTMENT AND OATH OF OFFICE FOR COUNTY ELECTION BOARD MEMBER

(CEB-6)

State Form 47857 (R4/12-03)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-6-5-4)

INSTRUCTIONS: Article 15, Section 4 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana requires in part that an individual elected or appointed to any office under the State Constitution shall, before entering office, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the State of Indiana and of the United States as well as an oath of office. Indiana Code 5-4-1-4 provides that a copy of the oath taken by county officers must be filed with circuit court of the county. This form may be adapted for use by town election board members.

STATE OF INDIANA)
)SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

APPOINTMENT

I, _____, the duly elected circuit court clerk of this
Name of Circuit Court Clerk

County, acting in accordance with the appropriate Indiana statutes, do appoint the following individual to serve as a member of the County Election Board:

_____
Name of individual being appointed to county election board

OATH OF OFFICE

The above named individual, being duly sworn upon the individual's oath swears or affirms the following:

I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and will faithfully, honestly, and impartially discharge my duties as a member of this County's Election Board to the best of my skill and ability.

_____
Signature

STATE OF _____)
) SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

SEAL

_____
Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____

County of Residence: _____

Filed in the office of the Circuit Court Clerk of this County, in accordance with Indiana Code 5-4-1-4 on this

_____ day of _____, 20_____:

_____
Signature of Circuit Court Clerk

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTING SYSTEM OR ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK DISPOSAL PLAN (IEC-6)

State Form 56532 (6-18)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-15-59)

INSTRUCTIONS: Whenever a county wishes to dispose of a voting system unit or an electronic poll book unit, the county election board must first file a plan with the election division. The plan must state: (1) the serial number of each unit to be disposed of by the county; (2) the method to be used for disposal of the equipment, including sale, transfer, or destruction of the equipment; and (3) that the disposal will occur in compliance with federal and state laws requiring the retention of election materials until the expiration of the period specified by those laws.

If the election division approves the proposed plan, the election division shall notify: (1) the county election board, which may then dispose of the equipment; and (2) the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP).

Note: If a voting system or an electronic poll book has already been destroyed or lost (for example, stolen equipment or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire or flood), indicate approximate date of destruction or loss.

County	Date of proposed disposal *(month, day, year)*

Method of disposal
☐ Sale ☐ Transfer ☐ Destruction ☐ Other: _____

Description of disposal plan *(Attach additional sheet(s), if necessary.)*

Total number of items being disposed of

Please complete details below for ALL equipment to be disposed of.

Electronic Poll Book	Voting System	Name of Component	Serial Number	Asset Tag / Other Information *(Optional)*
	X	MicroVote VP-1 *(Example)*	12345678	N/A
X		Election Systems and Software *(Example)*	987654321	01010101010

Are there additional pages?	If yes, how many additional pages?
☐ Yes ☐ No	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

We, the members of the _____County Election Board, confirm that this disposal is in compliance with federal and state laws and that the requirements for retention of all election materials have been met.

SO CERTIFIED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk

_____
County Election Board Member

_____
County Election Board Member

_____
Member of the Lake Board of Elections and Registration

_____
Member of the Lake Board of Elections and Registration

APPROVED by the Indiana Election Division on this _____ day of _____, 20_____:

_____
Co-Director

_____
Co-Director

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTING SYSTEM OR ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK DISPOSAL PLAN
ADDITIONAL PAGES

Part of State Form 56532 (6-18)

County	Date of proposed disposal *(month, day, year)*

Page _____ of _____

Electronic Poll Book	Voting System	Name of Component	Serial Number	Asset Tag / Other Information *(Optional)*
	X	MicroVote VP-1 *(Example)*	12345678	N/A
X		Election Systems and Software *(Example)*	987654321	01010101010

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CC to VSTOP and County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION: TEST OF DIRECT RECORD ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS (IEC-9)

State Form 54728 (R3 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-14.5)

INSTRUCTIONS: A test of direct record electronic voting systems is required in a county that will use direct record electronic voting systems at the next election. (NOTE: *Use IEC-10 form for certification of ballot card voting system automatic tabulating machines).* **Transmit this completed certificate to the Indiana Election Division, Indiana Government Center South, 302 West Washington St., Room E-204, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2783 or by fax to (317) 233-6793 no later than seven (7) days after conducting the test.**

CERTIFICATE OF TEST OF DIRECT RECORD ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS

To: Co-Directors, Indiana Election Division:

From: County Election Board of _____ County

The undersigned members of the County Election Board or the County Board of Elections and Registration *(or their designated proxies under IC 3-6)* certify the following:

1. On _____, 20_____, being before absentee voting started in the office of the circuit court clerk, the County Election Board tested the direct record electronic voting system units to be used at those precincts on election day identified in one *or both* of the lists of machines provided to the county by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP). Each voting system was tested to ascertain that the system will correctly count the votes cast for all straight party tickets (if applicable), all candidates (including write-in candidates), and on all public questions in that precinct.

2. This test included the following:
   (A) The visual inspection of the voting system and ballot labels.
   (B) The manual entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each straight party ticket (if applicable), each candidate (including write-in candidates), and on each public question.
   (C) At least one (1) ballot for each office that has votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the direct record electronic voting system to reject the overvotes.

3. If an error was detected during the test, the cause of the error was determined and corrected, and an errorless count was made before the use of the direct record electronic voting system at the election is approved.

4. After completing the count, the voting system was sealed. The ballots used to conduct the test and all other election materials were sealed, retained, and disposed of as provided for paper ballots.

5. Immediately following the completion of the voting system test, the board entered the vote totals from the voting system tested into the component of the voting system used by the county election board to tabulate election results. The board determined that this component of the voting system properly tabulated the votes cast in each of the precincts tested under this chapter.

6. Public notice of the time and place of this test was given at least forty-eight (48) hours before the test by publication of a public notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4. The test was open to representatives of political parties, candidates, the news media, and the public.

7. Not later than seven (7) days after conducting the tests, the board certified to the election division that the tests have been conducted in conformity with IC 3-11-14.5. A copy of this certification will be filed with the election returns and will be retained in the minutes of this County Election Board, or the County Board of Elections and Registration.

SO CERTIFIED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk or Lake County Election Director

_____ _____
County Election Board Member Member of Board of Elections and Registration

_____ _____
County Election Board Member Member of Board of Elections and Registration

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION OF TEST OF OPTICAL SCAN BALLOT CARD AUTOMATIC TABULATING MACHINES **(IEC-10)**

State Form 47203 (R10 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-13-22; 3-11-13-23)

INSTRUCTIONS: A test of automatic tabulating equipment is required in a county that supplies optical scan ballot cards for voters, **including absentee voting by mail**. For direct recording electronic equipment, use IEC-9 form. **Transmit this completed certificate to the Indiana Election Division, Indiana Government Center South, 302 West Washington Street, Room E-204, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2743 or by facsimile transmission to (317) 233-6793 no later than seven (7) days after conducting the test.**

CERTIFICATE OF TEST OF BALLOT CARD VOTING SYSTEM AUTOMATIC TABULATING MACHINES

To: **Co-Directors, Indiana Election Division:**

From: **County Election Board of _____ County**

The undersigned members of the County Election Board *(or their designated proxies under IC 3-6)* certify the following:

1. On _____, 20_____, being before absentee voting started in the office of the circuit court clerk, the County Election Board conducted a test of the automatic tabulating machines to be used in this county identified in one *or* both of the lists of machines provided to the county by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) for the counting of ballot cards for all straight party tickets (if applicable), all candidates (including write-in candidates) in the next primary, general or special election to ascertain that the machines will correctly count the votes cast for all candidates and on all public questions.

2. This test (A) was conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballot cards marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each straight party ticket (if applicable), each candidate (include write-in candidates) and on each public questions; and (B) included for each office one (1) or more ballot cards that have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject the votes, in accordance with IC 3-11-13-24.

3. Public notice of the time and place of this test was given at least forty-eight (48) hours before the test by publication of a public notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4. The test was open to representatives of political parties, candidates, the news media, and the public.

4. A copy of this certification will be filed with the election returns and will be retained in the Minutes of this County Election Board, or the County Board of Elections and Registration.

SO CERTIFIED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk or Lake County Election Director

_____ _____
County Election Board Member Member of County Board of Elections and Registration

_____ _____
County Election Board Member Member of County Board of Elections and Registration

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COUNTY CERTIFICATION OF VOTING SYSTEM AND ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK INVENTORY **(IEC-22)**

State Form 56531 (6-18)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-16-5)

INSTRUCTIONS: Each county election board shall regularly provide information to the Voting System Technical Oversight Program to update the inventory of voting systems and electronic poll books maintained under IC 3-11-16-4. Not later than January 31 of each year, the county election board shall certify to the secretary of state that the information set forth in the inventory regarding the voting systems and electronic poll books of the county is accurate, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the county election board. **All members of the County Election Board must fill out the information below.**

STATE OF INDIANA)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

As a County Election Board Member, I certify that the information set forth in the attached inventory regarding the voting systems and electronic poll books of the county is accurate, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the county election board, as of this date.

SO CERTIFIED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

_____
Circuit Court Clerk

_____
County Election Board Member

_____
County Election Board Member

_____
Member of the Lake Board of Elections and Registration

_____
Member of the Lake Board of Elections and Registration

Filed with Secretary of State: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Election Administrator's Election Checklist

VOTER REGISTRATION

_____ voter registration acknowledgment cards have been sent
_____ all name and address changes have been completed
_____ all additional documentation submitted from certain mail-in voters has been processed
_____ press release to media concerning last day to register and first day to vote absentee
_____ updated registration lists for county chairmen upon request
_____ check registration list; make sure all is in order
_____ run poll lists or if using electronic pollbooks, conduct any necessary acceptance testing of a new pollbook or upgrade
_____ certify number of registered voters
_____ put certificates on cover of poll lists (unless using electronic poll books)

CANDIDATES

_____ prepare candidate kits (declarations, campaign finance forms and manuals, etc.)
_____ prepare candidate folders
_____ prepare candidate checklists (who has filed which forms?)
_____ send notice to any candidate who has not filed campaign finance reports if required to do so

BALLOT PREPARATION

_____ estimate number of official, absentee, and provisional ballots
_____ prepare ballot worksheet for each precinct
_____ proofread worksheets
_____ make arrangements with printer; take worksheets to printer
_____ make corrections; have official, provisional, and sample ballots printed
_____ proofread finished official, provisional, and sample ballots
_____ have deputies, county election board members and county chairmen proof finished ballots
_____ have sample ballots available for distribution

ABSENTEE VOTING

_____ notify county chairmen of number of absentee boards to be appointed
_____ appoint absentee voting boards (including traveling boards)
_____ prepare absentee ballots (seal and signature stamp of clerk (using state prescribed seal if clerk is a candidate on the ballot; board member initials)
_____ process applications
_____ mail ballots (return postage prepaid)
_____ provide for bipartisan security of returned ballots in the clerk's office (cabinet, box, or room with 2 locks and keys, one for each appointed member of county election board).
_____ Provide key to county election board member of opposite party, if member requests.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ELECTION WORKERS

_____ notify county chairmen to nominate workers
_____ prepare roster sheets of nominated workers (including alternates, if any)
_____ mail appointment letters to nominated workers
_____ prepare sign-in sheet for election training
_____ prepare instructions for poll workers (opening/closing polls, counting ballots); review instructions; revise to reflect recent election law changes or other new county procedures
_____ prepare supply lists for inspectors
_____ purchase precinct boxes and clerk's box from printer; or prepare your own
_____ hire clerical assistants to help in canvassing of election results
_____ prepare canvassing sheets (if not included in the clerk's box of supplies)

ELECTION WORKER TRAINING

_____ set date for training (county election board members should attend and assist)
_____ arrange for large meeting room (don't forget tables and chairs if needed)
_____ arrange for audio-visual aids as needed
_____ prepare training sign-in sheet for precinct officials
_____ prepare sample forms for use as training aids
_____ provide sample ballots
_____ prepare checklist of issues to cover at meeting
_____ arrange for voting system to be used as a training aid
_____ record training of inspectors (and other poll workers required to be trained by county)

MISCELLANEOUS

_____ prepare watcher credentials for candidate and media watchers
_____ mail letters to polling places stating times for delivery and pick-up of voting equipment
_____ arrange to have keys to polling places or instruct the inspectors to do so
_____ arrange for delivery of voting systems and completion and filing of documentation.
_____ publish legal notice of election and location of polling places in newspaper
_____ prepare telephone logs for Election Day telephone calls
_____ prepare electronic poll books (if applicable in county) to conform with requirements in state law or county security procedure filed with Election Division.
_____ make election night drop-off arrangements for precinct inspectors
_____ review Election Day procedures with office staff.
_____ advise courts, attorneys and public if office is closed for non-election business (case filings, child support for example)
_____ discuss election night security with sheriff's department. Make arrangements for at least one deputy to be available at courthouse or election central
_____ transmit election night results to the Indiana Election Division.

POST ELECTION

_____ process any provisional ballots to determine validity
_____ determine if discrepancies exist between number of votes cast on direct record electronic voting systems and signatures on poll lists; conduct follow-up audit if necessary.
_____ certify local election results (all members of the county election board must sign certificate)
_____ certify results to the Indiana election division and return CEB-9 form
_____ tally election statistics

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

_____ review recount and contest procedures if necessary
_____ deliver copies of canvass sheets to county chairmen and election division
_____ prepare certificates of election, if requested by candidate or as courtesy
_____ arrange for long-term storage and security of election documents and voting systems
_____ process election claims (precinct statement of expenses, etc.)
_____ update registration record for each voter

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SAMPLE PROXY STATEMENT

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY

THE UNDERSIGNED, <NAME>, a member of the <COUNTY NAME> County Election Board ("Board") hereby appoints <NAME OF PROXY> as his Proxy of Record, pursuant to Indiana Code IC 3-6-5-4.5, to act on his behalf as follows:

1. To attend the public meeting of the <COUNTY NAME> County Election Board on <DATE>.

2. To serve as a full voting member of the <COUNTY NAME> County Election Board on that date during the Board's consideration of any matter.

This Appointment of Proxy expires at the adjournment of the <DATE> Board meeting.

Date: <MM/DD/YY>

_____
<CEB MEMBER NAME>
Member, <COUNTY NAME> County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CERTIFICATION OF COUNTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ☐ DEMOCRATIC PARTY OR ☐ REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SUPPORT OF DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

I, _____, as county chairman of the

(check one) ☐ Democratic Party **OR** ☐ Republican Party in

_____ County do hereby certify, pursuant to IC 3-8-2-7,
(insert name of County)

that _____
(insert name of candidate)

is a member of the above named party in good standing. This certification is made in support of the declaration of candidacy filed by the above named candidate for the elections being held in the year 20_____ only.

Certified this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

County Chairman of the Indiana ☐ Democratic Party **OR** ☐ Republican Party

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems

STEP 1: Prepare for the Public Test

- Create ballot "test deck" of pre-audited ballots for use during the public test, which must include:
  - A vote for straight party voting, for each candidate (including write-in candidates) and each public question on the ballot in the precinct;
  - At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote to confirm the machine will reject an overvoted ballot.
- Perform "logic and accuracy" testing using the "test deck" before the public test to ensure the systems are capturing vote totals correctly on the individual machines and the main tabulation hub.
  - Not a legal requirement, though most, if not all, vendors incorporate pre-testing to ensure coding was managed correctly.
- Identify location for public test that will accommodate the county election board, members of the public, media, and staff and has access to electricity, election management tabulation software, and any other equipment required to successfully support the public test.

STEP 2: Publish Legal Notice of Public Test

- Notice must include date, time, and location of the public test.
- Must be published at least 48-hours in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4, which includes newspaper publication (see appendix for statutory language).

STEP 3: Conduct the Public Test No Later Than 29-Days Before Election

- Testing may occur before the statutory deadline, if legal notice is published at least 48-hours before the test.
- Sample Testing Checklist:
  - Test not less than 5% of the voting systems that will be used during the election beginning at the top of a randomly sorted list provided by VSTOP. Visually inspect *each* voting system unit to be used at the precinct on Election Day and ballot label (the screen) for correct settings, proper functions, and accurate ballot information.
  - Print a "zero" tape to ensure no ballots have been recorded on the machine.
  - Use the "test deck" to enter the combination of straight party, candidate, and public question selections on each ballot, making sure to attempt an overvote to ensure the system will not permit an overvoted ballot.
  - Print a "totals" tape.
  - Remove the voting system's ballot storage media, and "upload" to the county's computer designated for the tabulation of election results.
  - Print an "election results" report.
  - Compare results on the individual machine's "totals" tape to the results printed from the "election results" report to the totals the county calculated from its pre-audited "test deck."
    - If an error is detected, determine the cause and correct the error.
    - Repeat the test process then or at a later date (after recess, not adjournment of meeting) to have the errorless count. If the error cannot be corrected, and errorless count documented, then that voting system may not be used in the election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- Seal voting system after test of the unit is successfully completed, making sure the unit was reset to zero for use on Election Day or during absentee voting.
- Seal and retain all testing material and records used in the public test in the same manner as voted ballots.

STEP 4: File signed copy of the IEC-10 Certification of Test of Election Voting Systems with the Indiana Election Division no later than seven (7) days after the public test is completed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties

Using Optical Scan Voting Systems

STEP 1: Prepare for the Public Test

- Create ballot "test deck" of pre-audited ballots for use during the public test, which must include:
  - A vote for straight party voting, for each candidate (including write-ins) and each public question on the ballot in the precinct;
  - At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote to confirm the machine will reject an overvoted ballot.
- Perform "logic and accuracy" testing using the "test deck" before the public test to ensure the systems are capturing vote totals correctly on the individual machines and the main tabulation hub.
  - Not a legal requirement, though most, if not all, vendors incorporate pre-testing to ensure coding was managed correctly.
- Identify location for public test that will accommodate the county election board, members of the public, media, and staff and has access to electricity, election management tabulation software, and any other equipment required to successfully support the public test.

STEP 2: Publish Legal Notice of Public Test

- Notice must include date, time, and location of the public test.
- Must be published at least 48-hours in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4, which includes newspaper publication (see appendix for statutory language).

STEP 3: Conduct the Public Test No Later Than 29-Days Before Election

- Testing may occur before the statutory deadline, if legal notice is published at least 48-hours before the test.
- Sample Testing Checklist:
  - o Test not less than 5% of the voting systems that will be used during the election beginning at the top of a randomly sorted list provided by VSTOP. Visually inspect each voting system unit to be used at the precinct on Election Day for correct settings and proper functions.
  - Print a "zero" tape to ensure no ballots have been recorded on the machine.
  - Use the "test deck" to enter the combination of candidate and public question selections on each ballot, making sure to attempt an overvote to ensure the system will not permit an overvoted ballot.
  - Print a "totals" tape.
  - Remove the voting system's ballot storage media, and "upload" to the county's computer designated for the tabulation of election results.
  - Print an "election results" report.
  - Compare results on the individual machine's "totals" tape to the results printed from the "election results" report to the totals the county calculated from its pre-audited "test deck."
    - If an error is detected, determine the cause and correct the error.
    - Repeat the test process then or at a later date (after recess, not adjournment of meeting) to have the errorless count. If the error cannot be corrected, and errorless count documented, then that voting system may not be used in the election.
- Seal voting system after test of the unit is successfully completed, making sure the unit was reset to

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

zero for use on Election Day or during absentee voting.

- Seal and retain all testing material and records used in the public test in the same manner as voted ballots.

STEP 4: File signed copy of the IEC-9 Certification of Test of Election Voting Systems with the Indiana Election Division no later than seven (7) days after the public test is completed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Title 5, Article 3. Publication of Notices

IC 5-3-1-4 Notices by political subdivisions and school corporations; requirements; notice in multiple counties; supplementary notices

(a) Whenever officers of a political subdivision are required to publish a notice affecting the political subdivision, they shall publish the notice in two (2) newspapers published in the political subdivision.

(b) This subsection applies to notices published by county officers. If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the county, then publication in that newspaper alone is sufficient.

(c) This subsection applies to notices published by city, town, or school corporation officers. If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the municipality or school corporation, then publication in that newspaper alone is sufficient. If no newspaper is published in the municipality or school corporation, then publication of the notice shall be made in one (1) of the following:

(1) A locality newspaper that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(2) A newspaper published in the county in which the municipality or school corporation is located and that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(d) This subsection applies to notices published by officers of political subdivisions not covered by subsection (a) or (b). If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the political subdivision, then the notice shall be published in that newspaper. If no newspaper is published in the political subdivision, then publication of the notice shall be made in one (1) of the following:

(1) A locality newspaper that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(2) A newspaper published in the county and that circulates within the political subdivision.

(e) This subsection applies to a political subdivision, including a city, town, or school corporation. Notwithstanding any other law, if a political subdivision has territory in more than one (1) county, public notices that are required by law or ordered to be published must be given as follows:

(1) By publication in two (2) newspapers published within the boundaries of the political subdivision.

(2) If only one (1) newspaper is published within the boundaries of the political subdivision, by publication of the notice in that newspaper and in one (1) of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) In another newspaper:

(i) published in any county in which the political subdivision extends; and

(ii) that has a general circulation in the political subdivision.

(3) If no newspaper is published within the boundaries of the political subdivision, by publishing the notice in two (2) publications, consisting of either or both of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) A newspaper that:

(i) is published in any counties into which the political subdivision extends; and

(ii) has a general circulation in the political subdivision.

(4) If only one (1) newspaper is published in any of the counties into which the political subdivision extends, by publication of the notice in one (1) of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) The newspaper published in the county if the newspaper circulates within the political subdivision.

(f) A political subdivision may, in its discretion, publish public notices in a qualified publication or additional newspapers or locality newspapers to provide supplementary notification to the public. The cost of publishing supplementary notification is a proper expenditure of the political subdivision.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Central Count Toolkit

Sample Resolution To Count Absentee Ballots After 6:00 A.M. On Election Day

NOTE: *This resolution may only be adopted by a county election board in a county that has adopted electronic poll books for in-person absentee (early) voting and for voting on Election Day or a county that has adopted a vote center plan.*

_____ COUNTY ELECTION RESOLUTION ORDER NO. _____

RESOLUTION TO COUNT ABSENTEE BALLOTS AT ANYTIME AFTER 6:00 a.m. ON ELECTION DAY

Recitals

Whereas, IC 3-11.5-4-11(d) permits the _____ County Election Board to pass a resolution, by unanimous vote of all of its members, to begin counting absentee ballots any time after 6:00 a.m. on Election Day provided that the following occur:

1) Electronic poll books have been updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots not later than 12:01 a.m. on election day; and
2) The absentee ballots are processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting.

RESOLUTION

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the _____County Election Board, as follows:

1) Electronic poll books shall be updated to reflect receipt of absentee ballots no later than 12:01 a.m. on Election Day; and
2) That the absentee ballot counters shall process absentee ballots as required by IC 3-11.5-4-12.

IT IS THEREFORE FURTHER RESOLVED that assuming the tasks described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above have been completed, the absentee ballot counters may begin counting absentee ballots any time after 6:00 a.m. on Election Day.

This Resolution may not be repealed or amended except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the _____ County Election Board as provided in IC 3-11.5-4-11(e).

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ Democratic County Election Board Member

_____ Republican County Election Board Member

_____ Circuit Court Clerk as Secretary of the County Election Board

Sample Resolution For Expedited Review By Absentee Ballot Counters of Absentee

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Ballots Cast In-Person

_____ COUNTY ELECTION RESOLUTION ORDER NO. _____

RESOLUTION FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW BY ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS CAST IN-PERSON

Recitals

Whereas, IC 3-11.5-4-12(f) permits the _____ County Election Board to pass a resolution, by unanimous vote of all of its members, to expedite review by absentee ballot counters for absentee ballots cast in-person.

RESOLUTION

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the _____County Election Board, as follows:

1) This resolution applies to absentee ballots cast in-person before Election Day at the clerk's office under IC 3-11-10-26, satellite absentee office under IC 3-11-10-26.3, or before an absentee travel board under IC 3-11-10-25.

2) That the absentee ballot counters may but are not required to make the following findings under IC 3-11.5-4-12 with respect to the absentee ballots described in paragraph 1 above:

    a. That the signature on the absentee ballot envelope corresponds to the voter's signature on the voter's absentee ballot application (or voter's registration record when no application is used); and
    b. That the absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct.

The county election board shall still perform the review and comparison of the absentee voter's signature on the ballot security envelope and absentee ballot application (or voter registration record when no application is used) by the county election board under IC 3-11.5-4-4 and IC 3-11.5-4-5 as required.

This Resolution may not be repealed or amended except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the _____ County Election Board as provided in IC 3-11.5-4-12(g).

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ Democratic County Election Board Member

_____ Republican County Election Board Member

_____ Circuit Court Clerk as Secretary of the County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Pre-Election Absentee Ballot Container Cover Sheet

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

This bag (or container) contains absentee ballots for _____ precinct for the _____ (primary or general) election and must be opened only on Election Day under IC 3-11.5.

Signed: _____
Circuit Court Clerk
_____ County

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-5
CC Form # 1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Certification of First List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book counties)

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Certification of Absentee Voters

First List
(Provided to Inspector with Pollbook)

I certify that the below (or attached) list contains the names of absentee voters for Precinct _____ who were sent and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

So certified this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____
Circuit Court Clerk
_____ County

Certification of Poll Clerks that Absentee Ballot List Was Processed

The poll clerks hereby certify that the Inspector has marked the pollbook to indicate that the absentee ballots of the voters contained on this list (or "attached list") have been received by the county election board.

ATTEST:

_____ `_____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk

Date: _____

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 2

Certification of Supplemental List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

counties)

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Certification of Absentee Voters

Supplemental List
(Provided on Election Day)

We certify that the below (or attached) list contains the names of absentee voters for Precinct _____ who were sent and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

So certified this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____ _____
County Election Board Member **County Election Board Member**

_____
County Election Board Member

Certification of Poll Clerks that Absentee Ballot List Was Processed

The poll clerks hereby certify that the Inspector has marked the pollbook to indicate that the absentee ballots of the voters contained on this list (or "attached list") have been received by the county election board.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk
Date: _____

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Courier Return Envelope (only used by paper poll book counties)

ABSENTEE BALLOT COURIERS RETURN ENVELOPE

Precinct_____ Date of Election: _____

THIS ENVELOPE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:

(1) A list certified by the Circuit Court Clerk, and processed by the Inspector, of absentee voters who were provided and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

(2) Any supplemental list certified by the county election board, and processed by the Inspector, of absentee voters who were provided and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

(3) Any affidavit of challenge executed by a qualified person under I.C. 3-11.5-4-16 related to an absentee ballot.

(4) The above items were deposited in this envelope in the presence of both Poll Clerks and sealed by Inspector.

CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTOR AND POLL CLERKS:

The Inspector or Poll Clerks certify that they have complied with the requirement of marking the names of absentee voters contained on the enclosed lists in the pollbook.

ATTEST:

_____
Inspector

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk

CERTIFICATION OF ABSENTEE BALLOT COURIERS

The absentee ballot counters certify that they have not opened or tampered with the envelope since the envelope was delivered to them by the Inspector.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Absentee Ballot Courier Absentee Ballot Courier

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 4

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Counter Rejected ABS Ballot Envelope

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS
REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Precinct_____

Date of Election: _____

TO THE ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: Enclose in this envelope all rejected absentee ballots, fill out the space below regarding the number or rejected ballots, sign and place this envelope in the container for all the absentee materials for the precinct when you have finished counting the absentee ballots in this precinct.

This envelope contains _____ rejected absentee ballots

ATTEST:

_____
Democratic
Absentee Ballot Counter

_____
Republican
Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-14(b)
CC Form # 5

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Counters Accepted ABS Ballot Envelope

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS
ACCEPTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Precinct_____

Date of Election: _____

TO THE ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: For all absentee ballots accepted by the absentee ballot counters open the envelope containing the ballot and place all accepted ballots with their separated envelopes in this envelope before counting. Fill out the space below regarding the number of accepted ballots and, after you are finished counting all the absentee ballots in the precinct, place this envelope in the container for all the absentee materials for the precinct.

This envelope contains _____ accepted absentee ballots

ATTEST:

_____ Democratic Absentee Ballot Counter

_____ Republican Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-12
CC Form # 6

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Oath of ABS Ballot Counters

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Oath of Absentee Ballot Counters

I do solemnly swear or affirm under the penalties of perjury the following:

1) that the ballots and papers for the above-named precinct have been placed into and sealed the bag (or container) for the precinct;

2) that I did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or to otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots for the precinct; and

3) that I had no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag for the precinct.

_____
Signature of Democratic Absentee Ballot Counter

_____
Signature of Republican Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-6-22
CC Form # 7

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ORDER NO. 2020-37
INDIANA ELECTION COMMISSION

CONCERNING EMERGENCY PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE 2020 INDIANA PRIMARY ELECTION

WHEREAS, per Executive Order 20-02, the Governor of the State of Indiana has declared a public health disaster emergency effective March 6, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a global pandemic, and, several days later, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a national emergency under Proclamation 9994 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-6-4.1-14 provides that the Indiana Election Commission ("the Commission") shall, in addition to other duties prescribed by law, administer Indiana election laws, and advise and exercise supervision over local election and registration officers;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-6-4.1-17 permits the Commission to issue an order extending the time to perform an election related duty or file a document as the result of an emergency;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-6-4.1-25 permits the Commission to issue advisory opinions to administer Indiana election law;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-11-4-1(c) permits the Commission, in an emergency, to allow a person who is otherwise qualified to vote in person the ability to vote by absentee ballot;

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-11-4-1(d) permits the commission to determine whether absentee ballots subject to 3-11-4-1(c) may be transmitted to and from the voter by mail or personally delivered; and

WHEREAS, Indiana Code 3-11-10-1(a)(6) currently allows only the voter, the voter's attorney in fact, a member of a voter's household, the U.S. Mail, or a bonded courier to return the absentee ballot to the county election board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE INDIANA ELECTION COMMISSION:

SECTION 1. The Indiana primary election of May 5, 2020, is postponed to Tuesday, June 2, 2020. This order applies to all Indiana counties and election boards.

SECTION 2.

A. Pursuant to IC 3-6-4.1-17(b) this order applies to the entire State of Indiana and to all county election boards, boards of registration, boards elections and registration, circuit court clerks, and all other persons (as defined in IC 3-5-2-36) who are required to perform a duty or permitted to file a document under Indiana Code 3.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

B. This order applies to any statute set forth in IC 3, IC 6-1.1-20, and IC 20-46-1 which specifies a date by which a duty must be performed or documents filed on or before May 5, 2020.

C. This order applies to any statute set forth in, IC 3, IC 6-1.1-20, and IC 20-46-1 which specifies a date by which a duty must be performed or documents filed after May 5, 2020, to the extent that the deadline is calculated to occur on a number of days after the election that was to occur on May 5, 2020.

SECTION 3.

A. All dates corresponding to and calculated from the date of the May 5, 2020, primary election, including deadlines for performing a duty or filing a document are extended by twenty-eight (28) days.

B. The Commission advises any person affected by this SECTION of the following deadlines for performing a duty or filing a document provided in Appendix 1 of this Order.

SECTION 4.

A. Any ballot, notice, form, or filing made before the date of this order is valid for purposes of the June 2, 2020 primary election, notwithstanding any May 5, 2020 reference.

B. Any ballot, notice, or form prescribed for use on the May 5, 2020 primary is valid for use during the primary election on June 2, 2020.

SECTION 5.

A. All registered and qualified Indiana voters are afforded the opportunity to vote no-excuse absentee by mail. Specifically, the qualifications set forth in IC 3-11-10-24(a) are expanded to include all otherwise registered and qualified Indiana voters.

B. The Indiana Election Division is ordered to prescribe an application to request an absentee ballot by mail under IC 3-5-4-8 in compliance with this SECTION. The order prescribing the application shall expire on June 3, 2020.

C. The Commission advises each county election board that it may assign its responsibility to mail an absentee ballot to a voter under IC 3-11-4-18 to one (1) or more of the following persons the circuit court clerk, or an employee of the county election boards appointed under IC 3-6-5, IC 3-6-5.2;IC 3-6-5.4; or IC 3-6-5.6

SECTION 6.

A. An absentee by mail application that was submitted on or after December 2, 2019, and not later than the date of this order on which the voter did not indicate a qualification under IC 3-11-10-24(a) shall be accepted by a county election board if otherwise in accordance with the requirements of Indiana law. If the application was rejected prior to this date due to the lack of stated qualification to vote by mail, it shall be accepted if otherwise in compliance with Indiana law.

B. If possible, the Indiana Election Division shall, create a system preferably through the statewide voter registration system and Indianavoters.com, the state's online voter portal, for a voter to submit an absentee ballot application online to a county election board. An electronic copy of the voter's signature from the voter's registration record will be affixed to only those applications submitted through the online portal. The Indiana Election Division

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

shall work with the Secretary of State under IC 3-7-26.3-3 to incorporate this feature into the statewide voter registration system.

SECTION 7.

A. The Commission advises each county election board, consistent with Executive Order 20-04 and 20-09, that county election boards may suspend the requirement of explicitly adopting a policy for electronic participation and suspend the requirement to have any members be physically present for meetings deemed to be essential. All meetings of the county election board where the Open Door Law (IC 5-14-1.5) applies may be conducted by videoconference or by telephone conferencing so long as a quorum of members is met, and any meeting is made available to members of the public and media.

B. The Commission advises each county election board that under IC 3-11-4-17.5, a county election board may review and determine if an absentee ballot application is to be approved or rejected in the place of an absentee voting board appointed under IC 3-11.5-4-23 and 3-11.5-4-23.5.

C. The Commission advises each county election board and circuit court clerk that under IC 3-11-4-17 the circuit court clerk, or an employee of the county election board that is assigned an election duty of the circuit court clerk under IC 3-6-5-14.5, but only one (1) person is required to enter information contained on an applicant's absentee ballot application into the statewide voter registration system ("SVRS").

D. The Commission advises each county election board that under IC 3-11-4-19 and 3-11-10-27, each appointed member of the county election board or their designated representative may initial absentee ballots that are issued to a voter and that each appointed member of the county election board is not required to be present when the other appointed member initials a ballot.

SECTION 8.

A. Each county election board is directed to notify the county chairmen of the two major political parties of the county to nominate additional members of absentee voter boards under IC 3-11.5-4-23 and 3-11.5-4-23.5 and encourage the nomination of employees of residential and in-patient healthcare facilities to jointly perform the duties of absentee travel board members to assist those confined in medical facilities, including hospitals and nursing homes, and other locations in casting their ballot.

B. The Commission advises each county election board and circuit court clerk to work with staff and administrators of residential and in-patient healthcare facilities to develop a plan for the delivery of absentee ballots and other envelopes and forms required by IC 3-11-10 that are to be taken into said facilities and for the return of any completed absentee ballot to the county election board. This plan should include designating an absentee voter board, circuit court clerk, or employee of the county election board with delivering absentee ballot materials to a designated place at each facility and taking possession of absentee ballots completed by a voter in the facility.

C. Each absentee voter board appointed under this SECTION that assists a voter in completing their ballot shall complete Affidavits of Voter Assistance (PRE-3) (State Form 28192; R10/5-19).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECTION 9.

A. For the purposes of this SECTION, "voter with disabilities" includes a voter who is unable to complete their ballot because they are temporarily unable to physically touch or be in safe proximity to another person.

B. Each county election board is directed to notify the county chairmen of the two major political parties of the county to nominate additional members of absentee voter boards under IC 3-11.5-4-23 and 3-11.5-4-23.5 and encourage the nomination of two (2) members of a household to perform the duties of absentee travel board members to assist a voter confined in the same private residence as the absentee travel board members.

C. Each absentee travel board is not required to be in the same room as a voter with disabilities to assist them in completing their ballot. A travel board may communicate with the voter from a different room, by telephone, visually, or by some other telephonic or video device to help the voter complete their ballot and allow the voter to verify the votes on their ballot were accurately captured.

D. Each absentee voter board appointed under this SECTION that assists a voter in completing their ballot shall complete an Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3) (State Form 28192; R10/5-19).

SECTION 10.

A. For purposes of this SECTION, "family member" is defined as an individual listed in IC 3-6-6-7(4): as the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of the voter.

B. For purposes of this SECTION, "care giver" is defined as a person who provides care or assistance to a voter in the person's place of residence.

C. Notwithstanding IC 3-11-10-1(a)(6), a family member or care giver may personally deliver a voted ballot in the required security envelope to a county election board, and upon executing an affidavit setting forth their status as a family member of the voter on a form prescribed under IC 3-5-4-8.

SECTION 11.

A. The Commission advises to each circuit court clerk that they may designate one location in their county to be a location of the office of the circuit court clerk for the purpose of absentee voting under IC 3-11-10-26.

B. A county election board may establish satellite locations for conducting absentee voting according to IC 3-11-10-26.3 and may establish as many locations as necessary to conduct absentee voting and observe any CDC or state department of health guidelines regarding the COVID-19 virus. Any satellite locations established for the primary election that is postponed under SECTION 1 of this Order are not required to be used during the general election held after the primary election.

SECTION 12.

A. The Commission advises each county election board that they have the ability to reduce and consolidate the number of polling locations and poll workers needed to conduct an election on election day. This includes:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

i. A resolution under IC 3-6-6-38 to not use the position of Sheriff or Poll clerk.
ii. A resolution under IC 3-6-6-38.5 to have one person serve as inspector for each precinct whose polling location is located in the same shared location.
iii. An order under IC 3-11-8-3.2 to move a precinct polling location established by the county executive that the county election board determines would be dangerous or impossible to use on election day.
iv. An order under IC 3-11-8-4.3 to locate the polls of a precinct to the same location as the polls of another adjoining precinct.

B. The Commission advises each county election board that a challenger station referred to IC 3-11-8-19 may be used to assist in following any public health guidelines to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus by keeping as many people as is practical and efficient from congregating in the area where a voter signs the poll list or casts a ballot.

SECTION 13.

A. Notwithstanding IC 3-11-18.1-6, a vote center plan of a county where the total number of active voters in the county equals at least twenty-five thousand (25,000), may be amended, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to provide for the following only for the election postponed by SECTION 1 of this Order:

(1) At least one (1) vote center for each twenty five thousand (25,000) active voters.
(2) In addition to the vote centers designated in subdivision (1), the plan must provide for a vote center for any fraction of twenty five thousand (25,000) active voters.

B. This SECTION may not be construed to require a county election board to establish more vote center locations in the county vote center plan that is required by IC 3-11-18.1-6.

C. The Commission advises each county election board that a county vote center plan under IC 3-11-18.1-4 only requires a minimum of one (1) precinct election board for each vote center established in the plan.

SECTION 14.

A. Notwithstanding IC 3-6-6-39, an individual who is not a voter and eligible to serve as a precinct election officer under IC 3-6-6-39 does not need to provide written approval of the principal of the school the individual is attending at the time of being appointed as a precinct election officer, if the school the individual attends is not in session, or, if the student is educated in the home, the approval of the individual responsible for the education of the student.

B. Notwithstanding IC 3-11.5-4-23, an individual who is eligible to be appointed as an absentee ballot counter or courier under IC 3-11.5-4-23(d) does not need to provide written approval of the principal of the school the individual attends at the time of being appointed as a precinct election office or, if the student is educated in the home, the approval of the individual responsible for the education of the student, if the school the individual attends is not in session. An individual who is eligible to be appointed as an absentee ballot counter or courier under IC 3-11.5-4-23 is also eligible to be appointed as a member of an absentee voter board except for an absentee traveling board under IC 3-11-10-25.

SECTION 15.

A. The Commission advises each county election board that it may adopt a resolution under IC 3-11.5-4-11 to provide for the processing and counting of absentee ballots at 6:00 a.m. on election day.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

B. Each county election board in a county where IC 3-11.5-4-11(c) or (d) does not apply may adopt a resolution, by the unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to allow for the processing and counting of absentee ballot according to IC 3-11.5 to begin at 6:00 a.m. on election day.

The Commission advises each county election board that it may adopt a resolution under IC 3-11.5-4-12 to waive the requirements to make the findings under IC 3-11.5-4-12(b)(2) and (b)(3) for an absentee ballot cast under IC 3-11-10-25, 3-11-10-26, and 3-11-10-26.3.

C. Notwithstanding IC 3-11.5-4-12.5(a), the provisions of IC 3-11.5-4-12.5 apply to each county.

D. Notwithstanding IC 3-11.5-6-4, the requirement that each of the absentee ballots for each precinct be counted without interruption does not apply to the primary election postponed under SECTION 1 of this Order. The county election board shall direct the pace in which absentee ballots in each precinct shall be counted provided that the counting of absentee ballots must be completed not later than noon, June 12, 2020.

SECTION 16.

A. The Commission advises each county election board that there is no deadline to complete the canvass of the vote under IC 3-12-4-6 except that the final, certified results of the election must be determined not later than 3:00 p.m. local prevailing time June 12, 2020.

B. The Commission advises each county election board, consistent with Executive Order 20-04 and 20-09, to make efforts to allow the public to participate in the public meeting when the canvass is held electronically. The county election board may take into consideration matters of public health and safety when determining which parts of the room where election materials are handled or transported may be restricted.

SECTION 17

A. The Commission shall hold a public hearing on April 22, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time, to consider the methods and procedures necessary to implement a vote by mail election for the primary election that has been postponed by SECTION 1 of this Order should the public health disaster emergency necessitate such a change in election procedures.

B. At this meeting, the Commission shall also address the timely certification of elected state convention delegates and the presidential primary preference vote to each of the major political parties so that both parties may hold their state conventions. The Commission shall also consider any other statutes that would need to be addressed to allow the major political parties to hold their state convention with the postponed primary.

SECTION 18. This Order is effective immediately.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ADOPTED THIS 25th DAY OF MARCH, 2020 BY THE INDIANA ELECTION COMMISSION:

Paul Okeson, Chair

S. Anthony Long, Vice Chair

Suzannah Wilson Overholt, Member

Zachary E. Klutz, Member

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Appendix 1

Per Section 2 and 3 of Order No. 2020-37, the Indiana Election Commission advises all those affected by this Order of the following deadlines to perform a duty or file a document:

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for the printing and delivery of primary absentee ballots by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for the primary election. If primary ballots have been printed when the county election board receives a notification from the Election Division that a primary candidate that filed with the Election Division has died or when the county election board unanimously finds good cause to believe a primary candidate that filed with the county election board has died, the primary ballots shall not be reprinted to remove the name of the deceased candidate. A voter who has cast an absentee ballot containing the name of a deceased candidate is entitled to request a replacement absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-14; IC 3-11-4-15; IC 3-11-3-29.3; IC 3-11-3-29.4)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify each major party county chairman of the number of absentee voter boards, teams of absentee ballot counters, and teams of couriers to be appointed. However, absentee ballot couriers are not necessary in counties that use electronic poll books. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

DEADLINE for the printing and delivery of primary provisional ballots by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-11.7-1-5; IC 3-11.7-1-6)

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon for a county chairman to make written recommendations to the county election board for appointments for absentee voter boards, absentee ballot counters, and teams of couriers for counties that count absentee ballots at a central location. However, absentee ballot couriers are not necessary in counties that use electronic poll books. If a county chairman fails to make a recommendation, then the county election board or the Lake and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may appoint any voter of the county. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to mail primary election absentee ballots to voters who previously filed an approved absentee ballot application to vote by mail with the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. Although this deadline falls on Saturday, it does not roll over to the following Monday. All counties must mail absentee ballots with ABS-Mail or Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA) that are reviewed and approved not later than this deadline date. A county may send absentee mail ballots out prior to this deadline date, if ballots are printed and delivered before Monday, March 16, 2020 per IC 3-11-4-18(c)(2). After this date, the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must mail primary election ballots to qualified voters on the same day that the

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

voter's application is received and approved. *The requirement that absentee ballots be mailed on the same day that the absentee ballot application is received does not apply to absentee ballot applications that have been challenged.* If the absentee ballot application submitted by an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter is denied, the county election board shall provide written notice to the voter not later than forty-eight (48) hours stating the reasons for the denial to the voter. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-4-17.5)

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE** for the Indiana Election Division to mail to candidates for state legislative office on the ballot in the June 2, 2020, primary election the proper campaign finance reports and a notice stating the date that the pre-primary campaign finance reports are due. (IC 3-9-4-14(b)(2))

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 2020

DEADLINE for counties that use direct electronic voting system units (DREs) to publish at least 48 hours notice of the required public test of the units if the county has scheduled a public test of electronic voting system units on May 4, 2020, the last day permitted under statute. (IC 3-11-14.5-1)

DEADLINE for counties that use ballot card voting systems to publish at least 48 hours notice of the required public test of the machines if the county has scheduled a public test of automatic tabulation machines on May 4, 2020, the last day permitted under statute. (IC 3-11-13-22)

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 2020

Beginning of the period during which a homeowners association may not adopt or enforce a rule that prohibits a member of the homeowner's association from displaying a political sign on the member's property. (IC 32-21-13-4)

MONDAY, MAY 4, 2020

VR **Voter Registration Ends.** **DEADLINE**, at close of business, for an individual to hand deliver a voter registration application to the county voter registration office so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-13-10; IC 3-7-13-11)

VR **DEADLINE,** 5:00 p.m., for individual to hand deliver a voter registration application to the Indiana Election Division for transmittal to the appropriate county voter registration office so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.7)

VR **DEADLINE**, at close of business, for an individual to submit an application for voter registration at a bureau of motor vehicles license branch or other "full service" voter registration agency. (IC 3-7-33-3)

VR **DEADLINE**, for an individual mailing registration application to a county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division to deposit the registration application in the mail in a manner and in time so that the mail is postmarked no later than today's date *(and later delivered)* by the United States Postal Service so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.7; IC 3-7-33-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, MAY 4, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** no later than midnight, for an eligible applicant to submit a completed voter registration application online on the secure website provided by the state in accordance with IC 3-7-26.7 so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.5; IC 3-7-26.7)

VR Last day for a county voter registration office to prepare a report, upon request from a major party county chairman, a bona fide party chairman or an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot, containing new voter registrations. The report shall be provided in response to a request within 48 hours of the date on which the report was made. (IC 3-7-28-2; IC 3-7-28-3)

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to conduct a public test of a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system for the primary election. The county election board must test the machines on the first list of voting machines provided by VSTOP to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. The test must include a visual inspection of the voting system unit and ballot label, entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes, and an attempt to overvote to test the ability of the electronic voting system to reject overvotes. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test machines from the second list provided by VSTOP. The board must file an **IEC-9 form with the Indiana Election Division** certifying the performance of the public test not later than 7 days after the test. (IC 3-11-14.5-1; IC 3-11-14.5-5).

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to conduct a public test of the optical scan ballot card voting systems for the primary election. The county election board must test the machines on the first list of voting machines provided by VSTOP to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. The test must include entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes and an attempt to overvote to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject overvotes. For counties that use a voting system that has features of both an ballot card voting system and a direct record electronic voting system, the testing must include the casting of at least ten (10) ballots cast by using the headphone or a sip/puff device. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test machines from the second list provided by VSTOP. The board must file an **IEC-10 form with the Indiana Election Division** certifying the performance of the public test not later than 7 days after the test. (IC 3-11-13-22[New]; IC 3-11-13-23(b); IC 3-11-13-24(b)). **NOTE: IF THE PUBLIC TEST IS NOT PERFORMED, THE BALLOT CARDS MUST BE TABULATED BY HAND.**

DEADLINE, for the county commissioners, the Mayor of Indianapolis, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate polling places for each precinct in the county. (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

Final day a college or university must permit a student to knock on the door of each room in the living areas of student housing to conduct a poll. (IC 3-6-11-2.5; IC 3-6-11-2.6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, MAY 4, 2020

An individual filing a civil action alleging a violation of NVRA is not required to provide notice of the violation to the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division if the violation occurs on or after this date and no later than the June 2, 2020 primary election. (IC 3-7-11-14)

DEADLINE, for Secretary of State to request the news media to include a copy of the Voter's Bill of Rights in election coverage or public service announcements. (IC 3-5-8-5)

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 2020

ABS First day that a voter may vote an absentee primary election ballot before an absentee voter board in one location of the office of the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration or at a satellite absentee voting facility if established by the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS **DEADLINE** for county election board to conduct a training session for a member of the absentee voter board being used to conduct in-person absentee voting at the office of the circuit court clerk or other satellite location before that absentee board member performs the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

VR First day that an employee of a "full service" voter registration agency must advise an applicant for voter registration that the application will be processed by the county voter registration office after the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3)

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate by resolution the precincts for which assistant poll clerks are to be appointed. (IC 3-6-6-4)

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 2020

CFA End of the pre-primary election campaign finance reporting period for candidates on the 2020 primary election ballot *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)*. (IC 3-9-5-6) The pre-primary campaign finance report is due not later than noon, May 15, 2020 *(see entry below)*. (IC 3-9-5-7)

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 2020

CFA First day of the pre-general election campaign finance reporting period *(other than for a candidates' committee for a statewide office)*. (IC 3-9-5-6)

CFA First day of the **pre-primary supplemental campaign finance reporting period**. If a candidate on the 2020 primary ballot *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)* receives contributions from a person that total $1,000 or more on or after this date, the candidate must file a pre-primary supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration no later than 48 hours after receiving the contribution. NOTE: Statewide and state legislative

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

candidate committees are required to file this report online. Please contact IED for more information. (IC 3-9-5-20.1) **STATE FORM: CFA-11 (Supplemental "Large Contribution" Report**

MONDAY, MAY 11, 2020

VR **DEADLINE**, for a county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division to receive a "mail in" registration application with a missing or illegible postmark. The application will permit an otherwise qualified voter to vote in the primary. (IC 3-7-33-4; IC 3-7-33-3.7)

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to certify to the Indiana Election Division that a public test of an electronic voting system or ballot card voting systems at the primary election has been conducted in conformity with state law if that test was performed on the last day it could be performed on May 4, 2020. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-9) **STATE FORMS**: **IEC-9 (Certification of Test of Electronic Voting System) and IEC-10 (Certification of Test of Automatic Tabulating Equipment)**

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county chairman to file nominations with a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for individuals to serve as precinct election officers at the primary election. (IC 3-6-6-10)

First date, after noon, that a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may, by majority vote, fill a vacant precinct election office when the appropriate county chairman has made no nomination for the office. (IC 3-6-6-13(b))

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 2020

ABS First day that a voter requesting an absentee travelling board to visit the voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence, may vote before the traveling absentee board. (IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-24(b))

ABS **DEADLINE** for county election board to conduct a training session for a member of the absentee voter board being used being used as a travel board to visit a voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is carding for a confined person at a private residence before that absentee board member performs the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate's committee with a candidate on the 2020 primary election ballot, all legislative caucus committees, all political action committees, and all regular party committees *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)*, to **file** a **pre-primary campaign finance report** with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. This deadline applies whether the report was hand-delivered, sent by U.S. mail, or otherwise delivered to the division or board. *NOTE: See definition of "filing" in IC 3-5-2-24.5.* (IC 3-9-5-3; IC 3-9-5-4; IC 3-9-5-7) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2020

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot who failed to file a quarterly report on May 15, 2020. (IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by 11:59 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a mailed, hand-delivered, facsimile transmitted, or emailed absentee ballot application from a voter who requests to **vote by mail**. *(Note: this does not include a voter who is a confined voter or a voter caring for a confined person who requests that the absentee ballots be delivered to the applicant by an absentee voter board or an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter who requests to vote by fax or email.)* (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(4)) **STATE FORMS: ABS-MAIL**

ABS **DEADLINE** for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive an absentee ballot application to vote by mail from an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter in order to count the special federal write-in absentee ballot submitted by the voter. (IC 3-12-2-7.5; 52 U.S.C. § 20303) Absent uniformed services voter or overseas voters may also vote by FAX or email. (*For deadline to apply by FAX or email see entry for June 1, 2020.*)

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 2020

ABS For non-vote center and vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

DEADLINE, for a county voter registration office to prepare certified copies of the list of registered voters of each precinct (except counties that use of electronic poll books for the election). The list must contain the full name, address, and identification number of each voter. Upon receiving a written request from a major political party county chairman, the county voter registration office must prepare and furnish no more than two (2) copies of the list to the precinct inspector. The inspector may provide a copy of the list to any other precinct officer. (IC 3-7-28-4; IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-7-29-2; IC 3-7-29-6)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board to notify the county chairmen of the two major political parties of the number of teams of provisional ballot counters to be appointed. (IC 3-11.7-3-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 2020

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to publish in a newspaper a list of candidates and offices to be voted upon at the primary election, including the party designations *(if any);* names and addresses of candidates; the text of any public question to be placed on the ballot; the date of the primary election; and the hours during which the polls will be open. *(See related entry on Monday, May 25, 2020, for the requirement for the county to file a copy of the CAN-9 notice with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the board.)* (IC 3-8-2-19; IC 5-3-1-2) **STATE FORM: CAN-9 (Legal Notice of Primary Election)**

ABS For vote center and non-vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to publish notice of the place of voting for each precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3.2; IC 5-3-1-4)

DEADLINE, in a county that tabulates all votes cast on ballot cards at a central location, for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate a central location for the processing of ballot cards. This requirement is not related to central count of absentee ballots; instead, it applies for those counties that may count ballots cast on election day at a polling location or vote center at a central location. (IC 3-12-3-2.5)

DEADLINE, for the Lake County Board of Elections and Registration duplicate, distribute, and cause to be posted copies of official sample ballots prepared by the county election board to schools, fire stations, county courthouses, and other public buildings in the county. (IC 3-11-14-8)

VR **DEADLINE**, the county voter registration office shall certify to the county election board a list of the registration forms that remain incomplete after the effort made to contact the applicant by mail and telephone (if a telephone number was provided on the voter registration application) and that do not permit the county voter registration office to determine if the applicant is eligible to register under this article. Upon certification, the county voter registration office shall reject the applications. (IC 3-7-34-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 2020

DEADLINE, for the Lake County board of elections and registration to duplicate, distribute, and cause to be posted copies of official sample ballots to schools, fire stations, county courthouses, and other public buildings in the county. (IC 3-11-14-8)

DEADLINE, in a county having a population of at least 300,000 for the judge of the circuit court to order the county commissioners, the Mayor of Indianapolis, or the Lake County board of elections and registration, to provide a suitable room for the canvassing of votes other than a room in the county courthouse. (IC 3-12-4-7)

MONDAY, MAY 25, 2020

MEMORIAL DAY Indiana Election Division closed

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 2020

VR **DEADLINE**, for a county voter registration office to receive a registration application from an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter for processing before the primary election. (IC 3-7-36-10) *Note: Absent uniform service (military) voters and overseas voters often use the Federal Post Card Application to register to vote and request an absentee ballot. (Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify county chairmen that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14(b); IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-14) *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to file a copy of the notice of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the board. (*Transferred from Saturday, April 25, 2020;* IC 3-8-2-19(b). *Moved from April 27 by extended Primary date.*) *(See related entry on May 23, 2020, for the deadline to publish in the newspaper a copy of the notice.)* **STATE FORM: CAN-9 (Legal Notice of Primary Election)** *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify county chairmen that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14(b); IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-14) *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 2020

ABS For vote center and non-vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 2020

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

DEADLINE, for the county executive or Mayor of Indianapolis to change the polling place for a precinct in the county. However, if the county election board or Lake and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration determines by a unanimous vote that the use of a polling place at an election would be dangerous or impossible, the board may order the relocation of the polling place after this date. The board shall give the best possible notice of the change to news media and the voters of the precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

First day an inspector or other member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector may pick up ballots and election supplies for the inspector's precinct. In counties that use electronic poll books, the county election board may deliver the electronic poll book to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls. Before delivery of an electronic poll book, the county election board shall do the following: 1) affix a tamper-proof numbered seal to the electronic poll book or a secure container that includes a single electronic poll book; 2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and 3) provide a list of the units and the number of the unit's seal to the inspector. A county election board may adopt a unanimous resolution to use an alternative electronic poll book delivery protocol instead of using seals but the resolution must be filed with the Election Division before delivery and the resolution must set forth the following information: 1) The method to be used to ensure that an electronic poll book is not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred by the county election board to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative for delivery; and 2) The method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 2020

CFA **6 a.m.**, end of the pre-primary supplemental campaign finance large contribution reporting period for candidates on the primary ballot (*other than candidates' committees for a statewide office*). Contributions from a person that total $1,000 or more received by a candidate on the primary election ballot after that time must be reported on the committee's pre-general election campaign finance report. NOTE: State legislative candidates must file this report online. Please contact IED for more information. (IC 3-9-5-20.1)

DEADLINE for a precinct inspector or other member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector may pick up ballots and election supplies for the inspector's precinct. In counties that use electronic poll books, the county election board may deliver the electronic poll book to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative, subject to the requirements noted above under May 2, 2020. (IC 3-11-3-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 2020

DEADLINE, in a county that does not use electronic poll books, for the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration to provide a certificate to inspectors stating the names of the voters: (1) to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and (2) whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. The clerk may provide the inspector with a **pre-marked poll list** that indicates individuals who have voted by absentee ballot when the inspector picks up the poll list and other supplies on the weekend before Election Day. In counties that use electronic poll books the names of voters from whom absentee ballots have received are updated through noon on election day eliminating the need for lists of absentee voters or absentee ballot couriers. (IC 3-11.5-4-1; 3-11.5-4-22; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 2020

DEADLINE, for the board of commissioners of a county to adopt an ordinance scheduling the initial election of town officials in a newly incorporated town to be conducted on the same date as the November 3, 2020 general election. (IC 36-5-1-10.1)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a voter to vote an absentee ballot in-person in one office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration or at a satellite absentee voting facility established by the county election board. A voter in the act of voting at noon may complete voting and a voter waiting in line to vote at noon may vote, if otherwise qualified to do so, and if the Circuit Court Clerk's designee indicates that the voter was present at noon by writing down the name of the voter, stamping the voter's hand, or standing immediately behind the last voter in line at noon. (IC 3-11-10-26; IC 3-11-8-11.3)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a mailed, faxed, emailed, or hand delivered absentee ballot application from a voter requesting an absentee travelling board to visit the voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence. (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(3); IC 3-11-4-3(b); IC 3-11-10-25)

ABS **DEADLINE** (by midnight) for a travelling absentee voter board to visit and vote a voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence. A county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may authorize a person who is otherwise qualified to vote in person to vote by absentee ballot if the board determines that the person has been hospitalized or suffered an injury following the final date and hour for applying for an absentee ballot that would prevent the person from voting in person at the polls. (IC 3-11-4-1; IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-24(b))

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive an absentee ballot application from a military or overseas voter who requests to vote an absentee ballot by fax or email. The application may be delivered to the circuit court clerk and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration by hand, mail, fax, or email. (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(2)(B); IC 3-11-4-3(b); IC 3-11-4-4(a))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county chairmen of the two major political parties to make a written recommendation to the county election board for the appointment of individuals as provisional ballot counters. If a county chairman fails to make a nomination, the county election board may appoint any voter of the county. (*Transferred from Saturday, May 2, 2020;* IC 3-11.7-3-4; IC 3-11.7-3-5. *Moved from May 4 due to extended Primary.*)

DEADLINE, by 4 p.m., for a voter who has moved to a different precinct in Indiana less than 30 days before the primary election, to execute a transfer request for the voter's registration in the county voter registration office. This transfer allows the voter to return to the voter's precinct of former residence and vote at that location one final time. After this time, the affidavit may be executed in person at the polling place in the voter's precinct of former residence. (IC 3-10-11-7) **STATE FORM: VRG-4/12 (Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot)**

DEADLINE, by 4 p.m., for a voter who has moved to a different precinct in the same county and same congressional district to execute a transfer request for the voter's registration in the county voter registration office. This transfer allows the voter to return to the voter's precinct of former residence and vote at that location one final time. After this time, the affidavit may be executed in person at the polling place in the voter's precinct of former residence. (IC 3-10-12-4) **STATE FORM: VRG-4/12 (Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot)**

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registrations to deliver the voting system and equipment to each polling place. In precincts using computerized electronic voting systems, the county election board shall have the system put in order, set and adjusted, and ready for use in voting. Voting systems may be delivered to precincts by any of the following: 1) the county election board; 2) a bipartisan team of individuals as designated by the county election board; or 3) a commercial delivery entity contracted by the county election board. A person who is imprisoned (such as a county jail inmate), subject to lawful detention, on probation, subject to home detention, or placed a community corrections program, may not deliver a voting system. The person or persons delivering the voting system must sign a certificate that contains the following: 1) a statement that the voting system remained in the custody and control of the persons delivering the voting system during the period between leaving the custody of the county election board and delivery to the polling location; 2) a statement that no other individual had access to any voting system; and 3) documentation of an individual who received the voting system when it was delivered to the polls; and 4) the written name and signature of the individual receiving the voting system at the polls. The person or persons delivering the voting system must file the completed certificate with the county election board immediately upon delivery. (IC 3-11-3-10, IC 3-11-11-1.8; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-13) **STATE FORMS: CEB-1A (Certification of Delivery of Voting Systems to Precinct or Vote Center)**

DEADLINE for a county election board to conduct a training and educational meeting for inspectors, judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks, and sheriffs. Inspectors must attend this meeting. The county election board may require other precinct election officers to attend as well. A county election board may allow an individual to serve as a precinct election officer if the individual is appointed after the training and educational meeting or the poll worker demonstrates to the county election board that the individual was unable to attend the meeting due to a good cause. (IC 3-6-6-40)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Each full service license branch must remain open from 8:30 a.m. local time until 8:00 p.m. local time, solely for the purpose of issuing driver's licenses and state identification cards. (IC 9-14.1-2-5)

DEADLINE for the county election board in a vote center county to do both of the following: 1) Make the comparison between the sample ballots, regular official ballots, and provisional ballots; and 2) Certify that the ballots are in agreement on the CEB-40. A copy of the certification shall be entered into the minutes of the county election board. The county election board to have copies of each sample ballot for each precinct available for inspection by a voter at each vote center and post a notice in the vote center stating that sample ballots are available for inspection upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9, IC 3-11-13-27, IC 3-11-14-17) **STATE FORM: CEB-40 (Certificate of Ballot Agreement in a Vote Center County; Notice to Voters)**

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2020
PRIMARY ELECTION DAY

DEADLINE, by 5 a.m., for the members of the precinct election board, poll clerks, and sheriffs to meet at the polling place. (IC 3-11-11-2; IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-16)

In a poll using an electronic voting system that is not a vote center, each precinct election board must: (1) compare the ballot label on each electronic voting system with the sample ballot to see that it is correct; (2) see that the system records zero (0) votes for each candidate and on each public question; and (3) see that the system is otherwise in perfect order before the polls open. The board then shall certify that the ballot labels and the sample ballots are in agreement. (IC 3-11-14-13; IC 3-11-14-17) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

In a poll using an optical scan ballot card voting system that is not a vote center, the precinct election board must (1) compare the ballot cards used in the marking device with the sample ballots furnished and determine whether the names, numbers, and letters are in agreement; (2) see that the system records zero (0) votes for each candidate and on each public question; and (3) see that the system is otherwise in perfect order before the polls open. The board then shall certify that the ballot labels and the sample ballots are in agreement. (IC 3-11-13-27) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

In a county using electronic poll books, the inspector and judge of the opposite political party from the inspector certify the following regarding the seal on each electronic poll book or container of a single electronic poll book provided to this precinct by the county election board: 1) The seal is intact; 2) The seal shows no evidence of tampering; 3) The seal bears the number indicated on the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5[New]) STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)

The precinct election board shall post the Voter's Bill of Rights in a public place in each polling place on election day. (IC 3-5-8-3)

In counties that are not vote center counties, the precinct election board shall post sample ballots near the entrance to the polls and see that they are available to public inspection throughout the day. (IC 3-11-11-1.9, IC 3-11-13-27, IC 3-11-14-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a vote center county, the county election board shall post a notice stating that the sample ballots for each precinct are available upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9; IC 3-11-13-10; IC 3-11-14-5) **STATE FORM: CEB-40 (Certification of Ballot Agreement in Vote Center County and Notice to Voters)**

In a county using electronic poll books, the county election board shall provide a notice that the inspector shall post that warns that making a false statement by signing the electronic poll list or concerning the individual's name or residence address is punishable as a Level 6 felony. The notice must be posted in a location clearly visible to a voter who provides information to the precinct election officer using the electronic poll book. (IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-11-13-11)

5:30 a.m. a challenger, pollbook holder, or watcher may enter into the polling place. (IC 3-6-7-5, IC 3-6-8-4; IC 3-6-9-13; IC 3-6-10-5.5; IC 3-11-8-15, IC 3-11-8-16)

Each full service license branch must remain open from 6:00 a.m. local time until 6:00 p.m. local time, solely for the purpose of issuing driver's licenses and state identification cards. (9-14.1-2-5)

POLLS OPEN, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., prevailing local time. (IC 3-11-8-8)

Any time after 6:00 a.m., in a vote center county or county that uses electronic poll books that has passed a unanimous resolution of the county election board, for absentee counters to begin counting absentee ballots. Absentee ballots must be processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting and the electronic poll books must be updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots not later than 12:01 a.m. on election day under this procedure. (IC 3-11.5-4-11; IC 3-11.5-6-3)

The appointments of precinct judge, poll clerk, or sheriff expire at NOON if they were appointed to serve in that precinct election office for the first half of election day. The beginning of the term of a precinct election officer appointed to serve for the last part of election day. (IC 3-6-6-10; IC 3-6-6-11)

DEADLINE, by noon, for certain absent uniform services voters *(or the voter's spouse or dependent)*, not previously registered, to register and vote in the office of the clerk or at another location as designated by resolution of the county election board. (IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3) **STATE FORMS: ABS-IN PERSON, VRG-11, ABS-11 (Uniform Services Voter Registration Certificate), ABS-13 (Affidavit for Late Registration by Absent Uniform Service Voter in 2020)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county voter registration office to visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of mail containing residency confirmation documentation submitted by a first-time Indiana voter who submitted a voter registration application by mail and who has, up to that point, failed to submit residency confirmation documents. The county voter registration office shall immediately notify the county election board of the names of voters who have filed additional residency confirmation documents so that the county election board can send this information to precinct election boards. (IC 3-11-10-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the clerk (or clerk's agent) to visit the post office to receive voted absentee ballots. In general, absentee ballots received after noon are considered as arriving too late and may not be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-3; IC 3-11.5-4-7; IC 3-11.5-4-10; IC 3-12-1-17) *Note: This noon deadline for receipt of absentee ballots does not apply to an absentee ballot mailed by an overseas voter. See related entry for May 15, 2020.*

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., in a county that uses paper poll books instead of electronic poll books, for the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration *(or their agent)* to deliver a certificate to each precinct setting forth the absentee ballots received by noon on election day. (IC 3-11.5-4-8)

DEADLINE, by 5 p.m., for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to issue a certificate to a voter who appears in person before the board if the voter's absentee ballot has been rejected or the voter's absentee ballot was not received by noon on election day, to permit that voter to vote at the precinct if otherwise qualified to do so. (IC 3-11.5-4-13; IC 3-11.5-4-21) **STATE FORM: ABS-21 (Certificate of Absentee Ballot Rejection or Failure to Timely Receive Absentee Ballot By Mail)**

DEADLINE, 6 p.m., for a voter who returned an **absentee ballot** and is required to submit additional residency confirmation documents, to file the additional documents with the county voter registration office for the ballot to be counted. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11.5-4-12; IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for a voter who voted a **provisional ballot** at the polls because the voter failed to provide required additional residency confirmation documentation prior to voting for the voter to file a copy of the required additional residency confirmation documentation with the county voter registration office to permit the provisional ballot to be counted. If the voter fails to meet this deadline, the voter's provisional ballot is invalid and may not be counted. (IC 3-11-8-25; IC 3-11-8-25.2; IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to convene in the room provided for the board to canvass votes and declare results of the election. (IC 3-12-4-6) *(Note: The deadline for declaring the results of the election does not apply to the board's determination of whether to count provisional ballots. See related entry for May 15, 2020)*

In counties using a ballot card voting system where votes cast on ballot cards at the precinct on election day are tabulated at a central location, all ballot cards must be sealed and delivered to the canvassing location immediately after the polls are closed and the number of ballot cards are counted and compared with the number of voters shown on the poll lists. (IC 3-12-3-1; IC 3-12-3-2)

In a precinct using a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system, the inspector must announce after the close of the polls and the tabulation of votes that the printout of precinct results is available for inspection by precinct election officials and watchers. (IC 3-12-3.5-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2020

At the close of the polls, the precinct election board must seal all provisional ballots and any spoiled provisional ballots in the required container. The inspector must return the container to the circuit court clerk at the close of the polls. (IC 3-11.7-2-4)

DEADLINE, by midnight, for the inspector and judge of the opposite political party to deliver to the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration certification of the vote count and other election materials. (IC 3-12-2-7; IC 3-12-3-10; IC 3-12-3.5-4) **STATE FORM: CEB-1B (Certification of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Election Materials by Inspector and Judge)**

The appointment of a precinct election officer expires when the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration complete the canvass of the precinct. (IC 3-6-6-37)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 2020

CAN First day that a major political party may fill a candidate vacancy that resulted because no candidate filed for the primary election. (IC 3-13-1-2; IC 3-13-1-7)

STATE FORMS:

- **CAN-27 (Certificate of Selection for Federal Office),**
- **CAN-28 (Certificate of Selection for State Legislative Office)**
- **CAN-29 (Certificate of Selection for Local Office)**
- **CAN-30 (Call of Political Party Caucus)**
- **CAN-31 (Declaration of Candidacy and Written Consent to Fill Ballot Vacancy in 2020)**

Effective date of an order adopted on or after March 6, 2020, by the board of commissioners of a county to establish a board of registration to administer voter registration within the county, rescinding a previously adopted order to establish a board of registration, or abolishing a board of registration previously established by state law (IC 3-12-7-3) before that law was repealed. (IC 3-7-12-5; IC 3-7-12-5.5)

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for full-service registration agency to respond to an inquiry by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration indicating whether the agency's records contain any information regarding the registration. If the agency does not respond to the board's inquiry, or if the agency responds that the agency has no record of the alleged registration, the board shall reject the provisional ballot and (1) document on the ballot the inquiry and response, if any, by the agency; and (2) endorse the ballot with the word "Rejected" and the inquiry and response, if any, by the voter registration agency. (IC 3-11.7-5-2)

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 2020

End of the period in which a homeowner's association may not adopt or enforce a rule that prohibits a member of the association from displaying a political sign on the member's property. (IC 32-21-13-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 2020

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to notify the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division that a voter produced a receipt indicating that the voter had applied to register at the bureau of motor vehicles *(or another "full service" office)*, and was allowed to vote on election day, although the voter's name did not appear on the precinct voter registration list. (IC 3-7-48-9)

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections to receive an absentee ballot cast by mail by an overseas voter. The absentee ballot is not considered to be arriving too late if the absentee ballot envelope is postmarked no later than primary election day (June 2, 2020) and the board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, determines that the postmark date complies with this requirement. If the board is unable to determine the postmark date, the absentee ballot may not be counted. (IC 3-12-1-17).

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter who voted a provisional ballot because the voter was unable or declined to present a photo identification at the polls to satisfy the photo identification requirement by producing photo identification to the county election board or circuit court clerk and signing an affidavit indicating that the voter is the same person who cast the provisional ballot on election day. The voter may also satisfy the photo identification requirement by appearing at the office of the county election board or circuit court clerk and signing an affidavit indicating that the voter is the same person who cast the provisional ballot on election day and that the voter cannot obtain a photo identification because the voter is either: a) indigent and unable to obtain a photo identification without the payment of a fee; or b) has a religious objection to being photographed. (IC 3-11.7-5-1; IC 3-11.7-5-2.5) **STATE FORM: PRO-10 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county election board to discuss and publish a document that compiles the following information for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county) using a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system: 1) The number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in the precinct (or vote center), as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center); 2) The number of voters who received a ballot at the polls according to the poll lists as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center); and 3) The difference between the number in subdivision (1) and the number in subdivision (2). Counties using an optical scan ballot card voting system on Election Day are not subject to this requirement. (IC 3-12-3.5-8) **STATE FORM: PRE-16 (Inspector and Judge's Report of Total Number of Votes Cast on Electronic Voting Systems in Precinct / Vote Center and Number of Voters Who Received Ballot at Precinct Vote Center as Indicated by Signing Poll List)**

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections to make a determination whether or not to count a provisional ballot. Immediately upon completion of the provisional ballot count, the provisional ballot counters must make a certificate showing the total number of provisional ballots cast for each candidate and on each public question. (IC 3-11.7-5-1; IC 3-11.7-5-28)

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send to the Indiana Election Division a statement containing a list of the candidates nominated at the primary and a copy of the election returns for each candidate required to file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. **The statement must be sent by using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

alternative method for transmission of the results. (IC 3-10-1-33; IC 3-8-7-5) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-23 (Statement of the Votes Cast for Nomination to Offices and Election as State Convention Delegate in the Democratic Party Primary), CEB-24 (Statement of the Votes Cast for Nomination to Offices and Election as State Convention Delegate in the Republican Party Primary)**

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by 3:00 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to send a copy of the election returns for each presidential preference primary candidate for each congressional district within the county to the Indiana Election Division. **This must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** The Indiana Election Division shall promptly tabulate the results and certify the result of the presidential primary vote to the state chairman of the appropriate major political party. (IC 3-8-3-9; IC 3-8-3-10) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-36 (County Certification of Presidential Candidate Vote by Congressional District to Indiana Election Division in Democratic Party), CEB-37(County Certification of Presidential Candidate Vote by Congressional District to Indiana Election Division in Republican Party)**

DEADLINE, by 3:00 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to furnish the Indiana Election Division with a complete list of all state convention delegates elected at the primary election, including the address of each candidate and the United States Congressional district in which each candidate resides. **This list must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-8-4-5; IC 3-8-7-5) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-23, Attachment A; and CEB-24, Attachment A)**

DEADLINE, by 3:00 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to send to the Indiana Election Division a Statement of the Votes Cast on Local Public Questions. **This must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-10-1-32; IC 3-10-1-33; IC 3-12-5-1) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-25 (Statement of the Votes Cast for School Board Offices and on Local Public Questions), CEB-26A (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Political Subdivisions Approved or Rejected), CEB-26B (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Municipality and Township Approved or Rejected), CEB-26C (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Municipality and County That Does Not Contain a Consolidated City Approved or Rejected)**

DEADLINE for the county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to a candidate's committee other than candidate's committees for a statewide office who failed to file a pre-primary campaign finance report. (*Transferred from Sunday, May 17, 2020;* IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A). *Moved from Monday, May 18, 2020 due to extended Primary.*)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2020

VR **Voter Registration Begins.** First day after the primary election that an individual may register to vote. (IC 3-7-3-10)

ABS First day a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may receive an absentee ballot application from a voter for the general election. (IC 3-11-4-3(a); IC 3-11-4-6(b)) **STATE FORMS ABS-MAIL, ABS-TRAVELING BOARD, ABS-IN PERSON; ABS-ATTORNEY GENERAL**

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a federal office or the statewide office of Governor at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-2) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a state chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a state legislative office at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-2) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a county chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a local office to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-2; IC 3-12-8-5) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a county chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for election to state convention delegate or Republican Party precinct committeeman to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-1.5; IC 3-12-6-2; IC 3-12-8-5)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter who desires a recount of the votes cast at the primary election concerning a local public question to file a verified petition with the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-12-2)

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to **transmit**, a post-election report concerning the primary election to the Indiana Election Division and certified precinct level election results. (IC 3-6-5-17, IC 3-6-5-17.5) ***STATE FORM: CEB-9 (County Election Report)***

VR First day for county voter registration office to register certain absent uniform services voters who registered after the close of registration but did not vote in the primary election. (IC 3-7-36-14)

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the state political party chairman of a candidate for nomination to a federal office or the statewide office of Governor at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division, if a candidate has not previously filed a recount or contest petition. (IC 3-12-11-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county chairman of a county within a state legislative district of a candidate for nomination to a state legislative office at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division, if a candidate has not previously filed a recount or contest petition. (IC 3-12-11-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county chairman of a candidate for nomination to a local office to file a verified petition for a recount of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk if a candidate has not previously filed a recount petition. (IC 3-12-6-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to correct an error in the certification of the vote for a candidate or on a public question on the primary ballot. (IC 3-12-5-14)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division to canvass the votes cast at the primary election for candidates required to file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division, and to tabulate the results. However, if the canvass is not yet final due to the filing of a recount petition, the Indiana election division must complete the canvass no later than noon, seven days after the final recount certificate is transmitted to the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-10-1-34)

First day, after noon, that unused ballots from the primary election may be destroyed. The county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration shall retain one (1) regular official ballot from each township in the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as part of the board's minutes. (IC 3-11-3-31; IC 3-6-5-13[New])

First day, after noon, for a county election board to issue a certificate of election to a state convention delegate or Republican Party precinct committeeman elected at the primary. (IC 3-12-4-9; IC 3-12-5-2) **STATE FORM: CEB-15 (Certificate of Election; State Convention Delegate); CEB-14 (Certificate of Election; Precinct Committeeman)**

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a federal, statewide (Governor), or state legislative office at the primary to file a verified cross-petition for a recount of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-4)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a local office *(or election as a precinct committeemen or state convention delegate at a primary)* to file a verified cross-petition for a recount of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-4)

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2020

DEADLINE for the secretary of state to furnish the Democratic and Republican state chairmen with a list of the individuals **elected** as state convention delegates at the primary. The list must contain the address of each delegate. The list may not contain the name of an individual **appointed** to serve as a state convention delegate. (IC 3-8-7-6.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** for Indiana Election Division to provide each county voter registration office with information from jury selection mailings conducted by U.S. District Courts for Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana concerning any registered voter who appears to no longer reside at the address set forth in the voter's registration record due to a mailing returned to the courts. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** for county voter registration office to send an address confirmation notice to a voter who appears to no longer reside at the address set forth in the voter's registration record due to a jury selection mailing returned to the U.S. District Courts for Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 2020

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to mail an Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot (VRG 4/12) and the original registration of a voter who changed residence to another county in Indiana less than 30 days before the 2020 primary election, to the county where the person currently resides as shown in the affidavit. Upon mailing the affidavit and original registration to another county, the registration in the county of the person's former residence shall be canceled. (IC 3-7-43-4)

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 2020

VR **DEADLINE** for a county voter registration office to complete the updating of voter registration records to indicate that a voter voted at the June 2, 2020, primary election. If a recount or contest is being conducted in a county, the county voter registration office must complete the updating of the voter registration records not later than 60 days after completion of the recount or contest. *(Transferred from Saturday, August 1, 2020)* (IC 3-10-1-31.2)

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 2020

DEADLINE for the secretary of state to publish a report stating whether the results of each electronic voting system audit performed after the June 2, 2020 primary election indicate that the discrepancy that resulted in the audit was the result of human error, intentional violations of election laws, unknown causes, or a combination of these factors. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TELEPHONE LIST

STATE AGENCIES:

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
Direct (317) 232-3939
Toll Free (800) 622-4941
County Election Official Hotline: (877) 240-0016

INDIANA SECRETARY OF STATE
General Information (317) 232-6531, option 6

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Toll Free 800-223-3387
Direct (317) 231-7100
Fax (317) 231-7129

INDIANA LIBERTARIAN STATE PARTY
Direct (317) 920-1994

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Direct (317) 635-7561
Fax (317) 632-8510

FEDERAL AGENCIES:
U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
General Information
Direct (301) 563-3919; Toll Free (866) 747-1471

Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division (202) 307-2767; (800) 253-3931
Department of Justice, Public Integrity Section, Election Crimes Branch (202) 514-1412
Department of Defense, Federal Voting Assistance Program Toll Free (800) 438-8683 (VOTE)
Federal Communications Commission (202) 418- 7200

COUNTY ELECTION BOARD MEMBERS:

NAME: _____ NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ PHONE: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2020
Indiana
Election Calendar
Election Administrator's Edition

Published by the
Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street
Indiana Government Center South, Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2767
(317) 232-3939 * (800) 622-4941 (in Indiana)
FAX: (317) 233-6793; (317) 234-2996
www.in.gov/sos/elections

Rev. 3 | April 17, 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2020 INDIANA ELECTION CALENDAR

Election Administrator's Edition
Published by the Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street, Room E204
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2767
**(317) 232-3939 (800) 622-4941 (in Indiana)*
**FAX: (317) 233-6793; (317) 234-2996*
www.in.gov/sos/elections

This calendar is designed to serve as a comprehensive listing of election-related dates set forth in Indiana statutes. Although the Election Division staff has taken every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information in this publication,

WHERE YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS ARE INVOLVED, DO NOT RELY ON THIS CALENDAR. INSTEAD, REVIEW THE LAW YOURSELF OR CONSULT YOUR ATTORNEY

GENERAL RULES ABOUT USING THIS CALENDAR

DATES IN THIS CALENDAR ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BY THE 2020 SESSION OF THE INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This publication lists election dates from December 2019 through January 2021. The Indiana Code ("IC") citations included in this publication are current as of November 1, 2019.

If an election law specifies a final date for a particular filing, but no final hour of that day, the final hour for filing is **NOON**, prevailing local time (IC 3-5-4-1). Prevailing local time is determined by reference to the location where the filing is required to be made. Every date appearing in this calendar must be read as having a **noon deadline** for the filing, unless another time is specifically stated. *See also IC 3-5-2-24.5 to determine when a "filing" is considered completed.*

Whenever the election code requires that a legal action be taken at the office of the **secretary of state, Indiana Election Division,** a **circuit court clerk, or a political subdivision**, and the **final day for performing the action falls on a day or at a time when the office is not open to conduct public business (or the office is open, but it is a state holiday under IC 1-1-9)**, the legal action may be performed on the **next day** that the office is open for public business **OR**, if the action to be performed is receiving a **filing**, through noon of the next day that the office is open for public business. (IC 3-5-4-1.5)

Please note: the 45-day deadline date to mail absentee ballots by mail will fall on a Saturday; however, this deadline does not roll over to the following Monday. Instead, counties may mail absentee ballots earlier than the deadline date in order to comply with federal and state law.

However, this rule does **not apply** to a legal action that must taken by an individual or organization which is not a government office or officer for a political subdivision, such as the county chairman of a political party, or a meeting of the county organization of a political party. These legal actions must be taken no later than the date and time specified, even if the deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other holiday under IC 1-1-9.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A "county voter registration office" refers to a circuit court clerk, a board of registration, the Lake County board of elections and registration, the Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration, or the Porter County board of elections and registration (IC 3-5-2-16.2).

OFFICES ON THE BALLOT

In 2020, Indiana voters will elect individuals to serve in the following offices:

- Presidential electors and alternate electors pledged to support candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States
- Governor and Lieutenant Governor*
- Attorney General*
- United States House of Representatives (all 9 seats)
- Indiana State Senate (25 of 50 seats)
- Indiana House of Representatives (all 100 seats)
- Judges of Circuit and Superior court in several counties
- Clerks of the Circuit Court, County Auditors, County Recorders, County Treasurers, County Coroners, County Surveyors, County Assessors, County Commissioners and County Council Members in several counties
- Township Board members in Marion County
- School Board members, elected by voters in several school corporations
- Town Council members, Town Clerk-Treasurers and Town Judges in certain towns, which have chosen to elect some or all town offices during 2020
- Voters will vote on the retention of state appellate justices or local judges and on any local public question placed on the ballot in accordance with state law
- Democratic and Republican Party State Convention Delegates (elected at the primary election)
- Republican Party Precinct Committeemen (elected at the primary election) NOTE: Democratic Party Precinct Committeemen are elected in 2022.

Voters who participate in the primary election will also indicate a preference for the nomination of a presidential candidate by that party.

* The major political parties will nominate candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General at their respective state conventions.

CALENDAR DESIGNATIONS

The following designations are used throughout this publication to indicate the nature of certain filing dates and deadlines:

ABS Indicates dates associated with absentee voting.

CFA Indicates dates associated with campaign finance.

CAN Indicates dates associated with candidates.

VR Indicated dates associated with voter registration.

"SVRS" refers to the statewide voter registration system (meaning, the "computerized list" established under IC 3-7-26.3).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000608

FORMS

Where applicable, following the Indiana Code citation at the end of a calendar entry is a reference to the relevant Indiana state form. For example: Wednesday, January 8, 2020, is the first day an individual may file a declaration of candidacy for primary nomination. The state form for this filing is the CAN-2 form.

NOTE: IC 3-5-4-8 provides, in relevant part:

> "Except as provided in subsection (e) [which concerns certain "grandfathered" forms]… **a person must use the most recent version of the form approved by the election division to comply with [the election law]**…"

If you are uncertain whether you have the most recent version of an approved form, contact the Indiana Election Division for information.

NOTE: IC 3-5-4-1.7 provides:

> "Except as otherwise expressly authorized or required under [the Indiana Election Code], a filing by a person with a commission, the election division, or an election board **may not be made by fax or electronic mail**."

There are some exceptions to this general rule involving campaign finance filings. If you are uncertain whether a filing may be made by fax or electronic mail, contact the Indiana Election Division for information.

NOTE: IC 3-5-4-1.9(a) provides:

"Except as otherwise provided in [the election code], the election division, an election board, a circuit court clerk, a county voter registration office, or any other official responsible for receiving a filing under this title **may not receive a filing that is offered to be filed after a deadline for the filing provided by [the Indiana Election Code].**"

There are some exceptions to this general rule involving campaign finance filings and voter registration applications. If you are uncertain whether a filing may be made after a deadline provided in statute, contact the Indiana Election Division for information.

NOTE: IC 3-5-4-1.7(b) provides:

"**A petition of nomination** filed with a county voter registration office under IC 3-8-2, IC 3-8-3, or IC 3-8-6 or a petition to place a public question on the ballot may not contain the electronic signature, digital signature, digitized signature, or photocopied signature of a vote

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DECEMBER 2019

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2019

VR **VOTER REGISTRATION BEGINS.** First day after the municipal election that an individual may register to vote. (IC 3-7-13-10) *(Transferred from Sunday, December 1, 2019)*

ABS First day the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County election boards may receive absentee ballot applications from most voters for the 2020 primary election. (IC 3-11-4-3) *(Transferred from Sunday, December 1, 2019)* **STATE FORMS ABS-MAIL, ABS-TRAVELING BOARD, ABS-IN PERSON, ABS-ATTORNEY GENERAL**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the state chairman of a major political party to certify the following to the election division and to each county committee of the party: (1) The number of state convention delegates to be elected in each county; (2) Whether the state convention delegates are to be elected from districts or at large in each county; (3) If a county is to elect state convention delegates from districts, how many districts must be established in each county. The county committee shall establish any delegate districts required to be established and file descriptions setting forth the district boundaries with the county election board. *(Transferred from Saturday, November 30, 2019. See related entry for December 31, 2019;* IC 3-8-4-3)

First day that a county voter registration office can dispose of voter registration declinations and voter list maintenance program documents received by the county voter registration office on or before December 1, 2017. (IC 3-7-27-6)

First day that the Indiana Election Division, county election boards, or the Lake County, Porter, and Tippecanoe boards of elections and registration, are not required to retain campaign finance reports filed in those offices for elections in 2015 and previous years, except for judicial offices. (IC 3-9-4-6)

First day that a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration is not required to retain campaign finance reports filed in those offices by candidates for local judicial offices for elections in 2013 and previous years. (IC 3-9-4-6)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 2019

DEADLINE*,* by noon, for the governor to prepare a commission for a candidate elected as a city or town judge. Immediately upon completion of the commission, the governor shall deliver the commission to the Indiana Election Division and the division will forward the commission to the elected candidate. (IC 3-12-5-8(b)) (*See December 10, 2019, for related entry*)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2019

DEADLINE for county auditor to certify the amount of reimbursement due from each municipality whose municipal election was conducted by the county election board. The county election board shall calculate the apportionment of costs among municipalities for the county auditor. The municipality's fiscal body shall make the necessary appropriation to reimburse the county not later than December 31. (IC 3-5-3-7) **STATE FORM: CEB-35 (Apportionment of Municipal Election Costs in Counties Using Precincts); CEB-39 (Apportionment of Municipal Election Costs in Counties Using Vote Centers)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2019

DEADLINE for county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to certify the results of a post-municipal electronic voting system audit ordered by the county election board or the secretary of state. The certification must be on the form prescribed by the election division. One (1) copy shall be filed with the election returns, and one (1) copy must be delivered to the election division. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2019

DEADLINE, for the Indiana Election Division to forward the commission prepared by the governor for a candidate elected as a city or town judge. (IC 3-12-5-8(b))

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 2019 & WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 2019

Election Administrator's Conference
Hyatt Regency Indianapolis, 1 S. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46204

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 2019

DEADLINE for a local recount commission to complete a recount for a municipal office unless the court extends the date after finding good cause to do so. (IC 3-12-6-21.9)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 2019 — **WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (OBSERVED)**
Indiana Election Division closed

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 2019 — **CHRISTMAS DAY**
Indiana Election Division closed

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2019

DEADLINE, by noon, for county committees of a major political party to file state convention delegate district descriptions with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration if any state convention delegates for the party run by district in the June 2, 2020 primary election. (IC 3-8-4-3)

CFA End of annual campaign finance reporting period for 2019. (IC 3-9-5-9; IC 3-9-5-10)

DEADLINE for a municipality's fiscal body to make the necessary appropriation to reimburse a county whose county election board conducted the municipality's primary and/or municipal election following certification of those election costs by the county auditor to the municipality. (IC 3-5-3-7)

A resolution adopted by a county election board to omit the appointment of poll clerks and sheriffs in certain precincts expires. (IC 3-6-6-38)

A resolution adopted by the county election board to locate the polls for a precinct at the polls of an adjoining precinct, using the precinct election board of the adjoining precinct, expires. (IC 3-11-8-4.3)

A resolution providing that an inspector may serve as inspector for more than one precinct at a shared polling location expires. (IC 3-6-6-38.5)

A resolution adopted by a town council of a "small" town (population of less than 3,500) to conduct its own November municipal election for 2019 expires. (IC 3-10-7-5.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2019

DEADLINE for fiscal body of a political subdivision *(City-county council, common council, town council)* to break a tie vote when there is a tie vote for a local office. If a tie vote has occurred for more than one at-large seat to which more than one person may be elected, the fiscal body breaks the tie by electing the number of persons needed to fill each at-large seat. (IC 3-12-9-4)

DEADLINE for a town council in a town which elects town council members in the 2019 municipal election to determine which incumbent town council member who holds an at-large seat to which more than one person may be elected will serve an additional four year term as "holdover" members under Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana when fewer at-large members were elected in November 2019 than the number of at-large town council seats to be elected. (IC 3-13-9-5.6)

DEADLINE for town council to adopt an ordinance to provide for the election of town council members to “staggered terms” in the 2020 general election, if the town is otherwise permitted to do so under state law. (IC 3-10-6-2.5; IC 3-10-7-2.5)

DEADLINE for a town council in a town with a population of less than 3,500 to adopt, or repeal, an ordinance to provide for the election of town legislative body members, clerk-treasurer, and judge to be held during general elections or municipal elections, or both, but not in a year following a year in which a presidential election is held. The ordinance must provide that at least two (2) town officers shall be elected in each year of the town election cycle. The ordinance may provide for all town officers to be elected at the same election. The ordinance may not be repealed earlier than twelve (12) years after an ordinance is adopted and the ordinance may be repealed only in a year preceding a municipal election held at the time described in IC 3-10-6-5. (IC 3-10-7-2.9)

DEADLINE for the Allen County Circuit Court Clerk to file a statement with the Indiana Election Division containing the name, division assignment, and court number assigned to the court by State Court Administration for each judge of the Allen Superior Court. (IC 33-33-2-8)

DEADLINE for the Monroe County Circuit Court Clerk to file a statement with the Indiana Election Division containing the name and seat designation for each judge of the Monroe Circuit Court. (IC 33-33-53-2.5)

DEADLINE for the Vanderburgh County Circuit Court Clerk to file a statement with the Indiana Election Division containing the name and court number assigned to the court by State Court Administration for each judge of the Vanderburgh Superior Court. (IC 33-33-82-31)

A county may not purchase, lease or otherwise obtain an electronic voting system without a voter verifiable paper trail after this date. (IC 3-11-14-2; IC 3-11-15-13.3)

VR **DEADLINE** for Indiana Election Division to request the chief state election official of Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio responsible for responsibilities in that state under the federal National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) to provide a list of registered voters in that state to the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-7-38.2-5(b))

The certification to market, sell, lease, or provide an electronic pollbook for use during an election conducted in Indiana that was approved by the Secretary of State in 2019 expires. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

JANUARY 2020

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 2020

NEW YEAR'S DAY Indiana Election Division closed

CFA Beginning of 2020 campaign finance reporting periods. (IC 3-9-5-10)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as mayor of a city in 2019. (IC 36-4-5-2; IC 36-3-3-2)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as a city-county council member in 2019. (IC 36-3-4-2)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as a city common council member in 2019. (IC 36-4-6-2)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as a city clerk in 2019. (IC 36-4-10-2)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as city clerk-treasurer in 2019. (IC 36-4-10-2)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as judge of a city court in 2019. (IC 33-10.1-3-1.1)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as a town council member in 2019. (IC 36-5-2-3)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as a town clerk-treasurer in 2019. (IC 36-5-6-3)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as a judge of a town court in 2019. (IC 33-35-1-3)

First day of term for an individual appointed as a member of a county board of voter registration. (IC 3-7-12-10)

A resolution adopted by the county election board to establish satellite absentee voting facilities expires. (IC 3-11-10-26.3)

A county user of the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) must demonstrate to the Secretary of State and the Election Division by this date that the user has been sufficiently trained and can properly access the system and comply with the laws governing the operation of the SVRS to have access to the SVRS. (IC 3-7-26.3-35 [New])

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 2020

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to mail an Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot (VRG 4/12) and the original registration of a voter who changed residence to another county in Indiana less than 30 days before the 2019 municipal election, to the county where the person currently resides as shown in the affidavit. Upon mailing the affidavit and original registration to another county, the registration in the county of the person's former residence shall be canceled. (*Transferred from Wednesday, January 1, 2020;* IC 3-7-43-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 2020

First day Indiana Election Division may discard duplicate copies of federal campaign finance reports filed in 2017. (*Transferred from Wednesday, January 1, 2020;* IC 3-9-4-6 (c), IC 3-9-5-13)

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 2020

VR **DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to complete the updating of voter registration records to indicate that a voter voted at the November 5, 2019, municipal election.** If a recount or contest is being conducted in a county, the county voter registration office must complete the updating of the voter registration records not later than 60 days after completion of the recount or contest. *(Transferred from Saturday, January 4, 2020)* (IC 3-10-1-31.2)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 2020

CAN First day a major party candidate for President or Governor in the 2020 primary election may file a petition of nomination with a county voter registration office for verification of petition signatures. (IC 3-8-2-10; IC 3-8-3-4; IC 3-8-2-4) **STATE FORM: CAN-8 (Indiana Petition for Presidential Primary Ballot Placement in 2020); CAN-25 (Petition for Primary Ballot Placement as a Candidate for Governor in 2020)**

CAN First day an individual may file a declaration of candidacy with the secretary of state as a major party candidate for nomination to a federal office, a state office, a state legislative office, or a judicial office by a major political party at the 2020 primary election. A declaration for state office, state legislative office, or judicial office must be accompanied by a copy of the statement of economic interests, file stamped by the office required to receive the statement of economic interests, or a receipt or photocopy of a receipt showing that the statement has been filed. *Please consult the 2020 Candidate Guide for more information about the statement of economic interests.* (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-5; IC 3-8-2-11) **STATE FORM: CAN-2 (Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination in 2020)**

CAN First day an individual may file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division for election to the Allen County superior court or the Vanderburgh County superior court at the 2020 general election. The declaration must be accompanied must be accompanied by a copy of the statement of economic interests, file stamped by the office required to receive the statement of economic interests, or a receipt or photocopy of a receipt showing that the statement has been filed. *Please consult the 2020 Candidate Guide for more information about the statement of economic interests.* (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-11; IC 33-33-2-9; IC 33-33-82-31) **STATE FORM: CAN-41 (Allen County Superior Court Judge Vanderburgh County Superior Court Judge Vanderburgh County Circuit Court Judge Declaration of Candidacy in 2020)**

CAN First day an individual may file a declaration of candidacy with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for nomination as a major party candidate to a local office (other than a judicial office) at the 2020 primary election. The declaration must be accompanied by the CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6) **STATE FORMS: CAN-2 (Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination in 2020; CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAN First day an individual may file a declaration of candidacy with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for the nomination for a town office for a major party in a town with a population of less than 3,500 that has adopted an ordinance to nominate major party candidates in a primary election and has all or some of its offices on the ballot in 2020. The declaration must be accompanied by the CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6) **STATE FORMS: CAN-2 (Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination in 2020; CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

CAN First day a judge of Marion superior court whose term of office ends on December 31, 2020, may file a statement (NOTE: *Do not use a CAN-2 declaration of candidacy form; no state form prescribed for this purpose.*) seeking to be retained in office for another six (6) year term with the Marion County circuit court clerk and the Secretary of State. The written statement must include: (1) a statement indicating that the judge wishes to have the question of the judge's retention placed on the ballot; (2) a statement of the judge's name as the judge wants the judge's name to appear on the ballot, and a candidate's name is permitted to appear on the ballot under IC 3-5-7; (3) if the judge is affiliated with a political party, the name of that political party. The judge may indicate in the statement that the judge is not affiliated with a political party. For purposes of this subdivision, a judge's affiliation with a political party is determined as provided in IC 3-8-2-7(a)(4); and (4) A statement that the judge requests that the name on the judge's voter registration record be the same as the name the judge uses on the statement. If there is a difference between the name on the judge's statement and the name on the judge's voter registration record, the clerk shall change the name on the judge's voter registration record to be the same as the name on the judge's statement. (IC 33-33-49-13.3)

CAN First day a Democratic Party, Libertarian Party, or Republican Party candidate may file a declaration of candidacy for town council in a town with a population of less than 3,500 that does not hold a primary for major party candidates and elects town council members in 2020. The declaration must be accompanied by a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-5-10.5; IC 3-8-5-17*)* **STATE FORMS: CAN-16 (Town Office Declaration of Candidacy by a Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Candidate When No Primary is Conducted in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

CAN First day a Democratic Party or Republican Party candidate may file a declaration of candidacy for town council in a town with a population of less than 3,500 that has adopted a primary for major party candidates and elects town council members in 2020. The declaration must be accompanied by a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6) **STATE FORMS: CAN-2 (Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination in 2020; CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for a town with a population of less than 3,500 to file an ordinance with the circuit court clerk of the county that contains the largest percentage of population to conduct a primary for major party candidates in order for that ordinance to be effective for the 2020 primary. (IC 3-8-5-2)

CAN First day an individual may file a declaration of candidacy with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for election as a major party (Democratic or Republican) state convention delegate in the 2020 primary. (IC 3-10-1-4(b)(2); IC 3-8-2-3; IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6) **STATE FORM: CAN-37 (Declaration of Candidacy for Precinct Committeeman and State Convention Delegate in 2020)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 2020

CAN First day an individual may file a declaration of candidacy with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for election as a Republican Party precinct committeeman in the 2020 primary. NOTE: Democratic precinct committeeman is on the ballot in the 2022 primary. (IC 3-10-1-4.6; IC 3-8-2-6) **STATE FORM: CAN-37 (Declaration of Candidacy for Precinct Committeeman and State Convention Delegate in 2020)**

CAN First day a minor party candidate (other than a Libertarian Party candidate) or an independent candidate wishing to be placed on the 2020 general election ballot may file a petition of nomination with a county voter registration office for certification of signatures. (IC 3-8-6-10) **STATE FORM: CAN-19 (Indiana Petition of Nomination for Federal, State, or Certain Local Offices in 2020)**

CAN First day for a person to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate with the Indiana Election Division or a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. If the declaration is filed for a state, state legislative, judicial, or local office then the declaration must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. **No candidate may run as a write-in candidate for nomination to an office in the primary election in May. The name of a write-in candidate may not be placed on the general election ballot in November.** (IC 3-8-2-2.5; IC 3-8-2-2.6; IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-5; IC 3-8-2-11; IC 3-11-4-15; IC 3-11-2-11.5) **STATE FORMS: CAN-3 (Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 2020

DEADLINE for the Indiana general assembly to reconvene for the 2020 regular session. (IC 2-2.1-1-3)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for all candidate committees, all legislative caucus committees, and all political action committees to file the **2019 annual campaign finance report** with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. NOTE: Statewide and state legislative candidate committees must file campaign finance documents online. Please contact IED for more information. *(See related entry on March 2, 2020, for regular party committees.)* (IC 3-9-5-3; IC 3-9-5-10) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, candidates' committees for a statewide office *(Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction)* to file a semiannual campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division covering the period from July 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. NOTE: Statewide candidate committees must file campaign finance documents online. Please contact IED for more information (IC 3-9-5-9) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 2020

Martin Luther King Jr. Day Indiana Election Division closed

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a major party candidate for President to file a petition of nomination to be placed on the primary election ballot with a county voter registration office for verification of petition signatures. (IC 3-8-3-4) **STATE FORM: CAN-8 (Indiana Petition for Presidential Primary Ballot Placement in 2020)**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE** for an individual elected to the office of mayor, city-county council, city common council, city clerk, city clerk-treasurer, city court judge, town council member, town clerk-treasurer, or town court judge in the 2019 municipal election to ***take*** the individual's oath of office. (IC 5-4-1-1.2)

CAN **DEADLINE** for an individual elected to the office of mayor, city-county council, city common council, city clerk, city clerk-treasurer, town council member, or town clerk-treasurer, in the 2019 municipal election to ***file*** the individual's oath of office with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 5-4-1-1.2; IC 5-4-1-4)

CAN **DEADLINE** for an individual elected to the office of city court judge or town court judge in the 2019 municipal election to ***file*** the individual's oath of office with the secretary of state. (IC 5-4-1-1.2; IC 5-4-1-4)

DEADLINE, for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to review its campaign finance records to determine if a committee is subject to the administrative dissolution procedure. (IC 3-9-1-12)

DEADLINE for each county sheriff to provide the county voter registration office with a list of each Indiana resident who has been convicted of a crime and had been placed in a county correctional facility during the previous quarter. (IC 3-7-46-6) **STATE FORM: VRG-1 (County Sheriff Quarterly Report to County Voter Registration Office)**

VR **DEADLINE** for the Indiana Election Division to request information from the federal district courts in Indiana concerning jury selection mailings. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

DEADLINE for a county election board to certify to the secretary of state that the information set forth in the voting system technical oversight program's (VSTOP) inventory regarding the voting systems and electronic poll books of the county is accurate, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the county election board. (IC 3-11-16-5) **STATE FORM: IEC-22 (County Certification of Voting System and Electronic Poll Book Inventory)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FEBRUARY 2020

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2020

DEADLINE for the secretary of state to publish a report stating whether the results of each electronic voting system audit performed after the November 5, 2019, municipal election indicate that the discrepancy that resulted in the audit was the result of human error, intentional violations of election laws, unknown causes, or a combination of these factors. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a major party candidate for Governor to file a petition of nomination with a county voter registration office for verification of petition signatures. (IC 3-8-2-10) **STATE FORM: CAN-25 (Petition for Primary Ballot Placement as a Candidate for Governor in 2020)**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2020

VR **DEADLINE** for Indiana Election Division or a county voter registration office to complete any voter list maintenance program before the primary election. (IC 3-7-38.2-2)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a major party (Democratic or Republican) candidate for Governor to file petition for placement on the 2020 primary election ballot with the secretary of state or Indiana Election Division following certification of petition signatures by county voter registration offices or for a candidate for President to file a petition for placement on the 2020 primary election ballot with the Indiana Election Division. A request for primary ballot placement must accompany the petition for a presidential candidate and a declaration of candidacy must governor must be accompanied by a copy of the statement of economic interests, file stamped by the office required to receive the statement of economic interests, or a receipt or photocopy of a receipt showing that the statement has been filed. (*See the* 2020 Candidate Guide *for more information about the statement of economic interests filed for statewide offices; Indiana's requirement for certain candidates to file statements of economic interests does not apply to federal candidates.)* (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-5; IC 3-8-2-11; IC 3-8-3-1; IC 3-8-3-4; IC 3-8-3-5)

STATE FORMS:

- **CAN-7 (Request for Presidential Primary Ballot Placement in 2020)**
- **CAN-8 (Indiana Petition for Presidential Primary Ballot Placement in 2020);**
- **CAN-25 (Petition for Primary Ballot Placement as a Candidate for Governor in 2020)**
- **CAN-2 (Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination in 2020)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, Indianapolis time, for a major party candidate for U.S. Representative, state legislative office, or judicial office to file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division for the 2020 primary election. A declaration for state legislative office or judicial office, must be accompanied by a copy of the statement of economic interest, file stamped by the office required to receive the statement of economic interests, or a receipt or photocopy of a receipt showing that the statement has been filed. **(*See the* 2020 Candidate Guide *for more information about the statement of economic interests filed for statewide offices.)*** (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6; IC 3-8-2-11) **STATE FORM: CAN-2 (Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination in 2020)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAN **DEADLINE,** by noon, Indianapolis time, for an individual to file a declaration of candidacy for election to the Allen County Superior Court, Vanderburgh County Superior Court, or Vanderburgh Circuit Court at the 2020 general election. The declaration must be accompanied by a copy of the statement of economic interest, file stamped by the office required to receive the statement of economic interests, or a receipt or photocopy of a receipt showing that the statement has been filed**.** (*See the* 2020 Candidate Guide *for more information about the statement of economic interests filed for statewide offices.)* (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 33-33-2-9; IC 33-33-82-31) **STATE FORM: CAN-41 (Allen County Superior Court Judge Vanderburgh County Superior Court Judge Vanderburgh County Circuit Court Judge Declaration of Candidacy in 2020)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for major party candidate for all **local offices** (except for judicial office) to file a declaration of candidacy with the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for the 2020 primary election. The declaration must be accompanied by a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6) **STATE FORMS: CAN-2 (Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination in 2020; CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a major party candidate to file a declaration of candidacy to be nominated in the primary with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections for a **town office** in those towns with a population of less than 3,500 that elect some or all town officials in 2020 and that have adopted an ordinance to nominate candidates for town offices at the primary election. This declaration must be filed in the office of the county election board located in the county containing the greatest percentage of population of the town. The declaration must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6; IC 3-8-5-2) **STATE FORMS: CAN-2 (Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination in 2020; CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an individual to file a declaration of candidacy with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for election as a major party state convention delegate in the 2020 primary. *(NOTE: the CAN-12 statement of economic interests does not need to be filed for party offices)* (IC 3-10-1-4(b)(2); IC 3-8-2-3; IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6) **STATE FORM: CAN-37 (Declaration of Candidacy for Precinct Committeeman and State Convention Delegate in 2020)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an individual to file a declaration of candidacy with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for election as a Republican Party precinct committeeman in the 2020 primary. *(NOTE: the CAN-12 statement of economic interests does not need to be filed for party offices; Democratic precinct committeeman will be on the 2022 primary election ballot.)* (IC 3-10-1-4.6; IC 3-8-2-3; IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-6) **STATE FORM: CAN-37 (Declaration of Candidacy for Precinct Committeeman and State Convention Delegate in 2020)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2020

Immediately after the deadline for filing as a candidate for placement on the primary election ballot, the Indiana Election Division, each circuit court clerk and the Lake and Porter County Election Directors shall certify and release to the public a list of candidates of each political party for each office. The Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk, and Lake and Porter County Election Directors shall also release to the public a list of all declarations of candidacy whose validity has been questioned under IC 3-8-1-2. (IC 3-8-2-13)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a judge of Marion superior court whose term of office ends on December 31, 2020, to file a statement (NOTE: *Do not file a CAN-2 form; there is no state form prescribed for this purpose and written notice should contain requirements in IC 33-33-49-13.3*) with the Marion County circuit court clerk and the Secretary of State seeking to be retained in office for another six (6) year term with the Marion County circuit court clerk and the Secretary of State. (IC 33-33-49-13.3)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an individual (other than a candidate for President of the United States in the Democratic or Republic primary) to **withdraw** a declaration of candidacy for the primary. (IC 3-8-2-20) **STATE FORM: CAN-10 (2020 Primary Election Candidate Withdrawal)**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE,** by noon, for filing a statement questioning the validity of a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-8-2-14) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an appointed member of a county election board affiliated with a major political party to file a statement with the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration stating that the names of unopposed candidates of that political party for state convention delegate and precinct committeemen are to be printed on the party's primary election ballot. (IC 3-10-1-5)

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate who filed a declaration of candidacy for the primary election to file a campaign finance statement of organization with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration (unless the candidate was already required to do so after raising or spending more than $100). (IC 3-9-1-5) Candidates for local office with compensation of less than $5,000 in a calendar year are not required to file a statement of organization unless they raise or spend more than $500. If they raise or spend more than $500 then the candidate must file a statement of organization not later than noon, ten (10) days of meeting that threshold. (IC 3-9-1-5.5) NOTE: Candidates running for statewide or state legislative offices are required to file the CFA-1 online at campaignfinance.in.gov and submit a signed paper copy to Indiana Election Division. Candidates for judicial offices and all other local offices are required to file the CFA-1 with the county election board. Campaign finance reporting requirements to not apply to candidates for party offices in the primary (precinct committeeman and state convention delegate. **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Candidate's Statement of Organization and Designation of Principal Committee or Exploratory Committee)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** for a county voter registration office to file an affidavit with the Indiana Election Division affirming the completion of voter list maintenance activities. (IC 3-7-12-27) **STATE FORM: VRG-21 (Affidavit of County Voter Registration Officer Concerning Voter List Maintenance)**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2020

DEADLINE for the Lake County board of elections and registration to notify candidates, whose place on the primary election ballot will be determined by the ballot lottery to be conducted by the board, of the time and place where the public lottery will be conducted if the lottery is conducted on February 24, the last date permitted by state law. Otherwise candidates are required to be notified at least 5 days prior to the lottery. (IC 3-10-1-18)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an individual to **withdraw** a Request for Presidential Primary Ballot Placement in 2020. (IC 3-8-3-1, 3-8-3-7.5[New])) **STATE FORM: CAN-10 (Primary Election Candidate Withdrawal)**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE** for the Indiana Election Division to transmit to each county election board and the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration a certified list containing the name of each person for whom a declaration of candidacy has been filed with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-8-2-17)

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to determine if a candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year who has filed a declaration of candidacy for the primary election has filed a campaign finance statement of organization for the candidate's committee. This requirement does not apply to a candidate seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year or to a candidate running for party office in the primary (state convention delegate, Republican precinct committeeman). (IC 3-8-1-1.6)

DEADLINE by noon, for a local public question to be certified to a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for placement on the primary election ballot. (IC 3-10-9-3)

DEADLINE for the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) to provide to counties that use optical scan voting systems two (2) lists of unique identification numbers for the optical scan voting machines. Optical scan voting systems on this list will be tested at a public test in the county. Each list provided by VSTOP must contain not less than 5% of the machines that will be used in the election in the county. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-13-23)

DEADLINE for the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) to provide to counties that use electronic voting systems with two (2) lists of unique identification numbers for the electronic voting machines. Electronic voting systems on this list will be tested at a public test in the county. Each list provided by VSTOP must contain not less than 5% of the machines that will be used in the election in the county. (IC 3-11-14.5-1; IC 3-11-14.5-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE** for the Lake County board of elections and registration to conduct a public lottery to determine the random placement of candidates on the primary election ballot *(other than candidates for precinct committeeman and state convention delegate)*. (*Transferred from Saturday, February 22, 2020;* IC 3-10-1-18)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE** for the Indiana election commission, county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to determine the validity of a challenged declaration of candidacy for the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-14 and IC 3-8-2-18)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MARCH 2020

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for all regular party committees to file the 2019 annual campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. This deadline applies whether the report was hand-delivered, sent by U.S. mail, or otherwise delivered to the division or board.(*Transferred from Sunday, March 1, 2020;* IC 3-9-5-10) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the governing body of a political subdivision to provide the county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration, and the county auditor, a certified copy of a resolution to withdraw a controlled project public question from the ballot. (IC 6-1.1-20-3.6)

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 2020

VR **DEADLINE** for the board of commissioners of a county to adopt an order by unanimous vote establishing a county board of registration with immediate authority to administer voter registration within the county, rescinding a previously adopted order to establish a board of registration, or abolishing a board of registration previously established by state law (IC 3-7-12-3) before that law was repealed. An order adopted after this date and before the primary becomes effective on the day following the primary. (IC 3-7-12-5; IC 3-7-12-5.5)

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to rescind any previously adopted resolution before the 2020 primary providing that absentee ballots to be voted before a traveling absentee board are to be initialed by the county election board or board of elections and registration *(and not initialed by the traveling board visiting the voter)*. (IC 3-11-10-27)

DEADLINE for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to file an order adopting a vote center plan with the Indiana Election Division for the order to be effective for the June 2, 2020 primary election. An order filed after this date and before the primary election becomes effective on the day following the primary election. (IC 3-11-18.1-8)

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for the circuit court clerk or Lake and Porter County Election Directors to estimate the number of absentee ballots and provisional ballots required in the county for the primary election. After the estimate is made, the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must begin to print the absentee ballots. (IC 3-11-4-10; IC 3-11-4-14; IC 3-11.7-1-4)

VR **DEADLINE** for a county voter registration office to transmit a report containing information regarding all voter registration applications received by the county voter registration office to a major party county chairman (and on request to other chairmen or independent candidates on the ballot) showing all original registrations and transfers that occurred during the part of the registration period ending March 2, 2020. (IC 3-7-28-2; IC 3-7-28-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 2020

DEADLINE for the county election board in a county that uses optical scan voting systems or electronic voting systems to implement an alternative procedure for randomly testing at least 5% of the voting system machines used in the county in the event that the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) failed to provide the county with two (2) lists of unique identification numbers for the voting machines to be tested by the county by February 21, 2020. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-13-23; IC 3-11-14.5-1; IC 3-11-14.5-2)

DEADLINE for delivery of electronic poll books to the county in order to use them in the June 2, 2020, primary unless a county receives prior written authorization from the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP). (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 2020

Indiana Libertarian Party State Convention

First day that a college or university must permit a student to knock on the door of each room in the living areas of student housing to conduct a poll. Before conducting the poll, the polltakers must submit certain information to the college or university. (IC 3-6-11-2.5; IC 3-6-11-2.6)

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 2020

First day the Indiana Election Division, a circuit court clerk, or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors may destroy declarations, certificates of nomination, petitions of nomination, absentee ballot applications, poll books, voted ballots, and other election material from the 2018 primary election, after compliance with any applicable county commission on public records procedures. (IC 3-8-7-24; IC 3-10-1-31.1; IC 3-11-8-30; IC 3-12-2-12; IC 3-12-3-10; IC 5-15-6)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE** for the Indiana Election Division to mail to candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)* the proper campaign finance reports and a notice stating the date that the pre-primary campaign finance reports are due. (IC 3-9-5-6(e); IC 3-9-4-14(b)(2))

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 2020

CFA End of quarterly campaign finance reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)*. (IC 3-9-5-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APRIL 2020

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 2020

CFA **Beginning** of reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot to file a supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division to report large contributions that total at least $1,000 from a person and are received by the committee after the end of the quarterly reporting period *(March 31, 2020)* and before the deadline to file the quarterly report *(noon, April 15, 2020).* The report is to be filed within 48 hours of the receipt of the large contribution. (IC 3-9-5-22) **STATE FORM: CFA-11 (Supplemental "Large Contribution" Report)**

CFA **Beginning** of quarterly reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General).* (IC 3-9-5-6(e))

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 2020

GOOD FRIDAY Indiana Election Division closed

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for the printing and delivery of primary absentee ballots by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for the primary election. If primary ballots have been printed when the county election board receives a notification from the Election Division that a primary candidate that filed with the Election Division has died or when the county election board unanimously finds good cause to believe a primary candidate that filed with the county election board has died, the primary ballots shall not be reprinted to remove the name of the deceased candidate. A voter who has cast an absentee ballot containing the name of a deceased candidate is entitled to request a replacement absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-14; IC 3-11-4-15; IC 3-11-3-29.3; IC 3-11-3-29.4)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify each major party county chairman of the number of absentee voter boards, teams of absentee ballot counters, and teams of couriers to be appointed. However, absentee ballot couriers are not necessary in counties that use electronic poll books. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

DEADLINE for the printing and delivery of primary provisional ballots by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-11.7-1-5; IC 3-11.7-1-6)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)* to file a **quarterly** campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division covering the period from January 1 through March 31. (IC 3-9-5-6(e)) NOTE: Statewide candidate committees are required to file this report online. Please contact IED for more information. **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 2020

CFA **End**, at noon, of reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot to file a supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division to report large contributions that total at least $1,000 from a person that are received by the committee after the end of the quarterly reporting period *(March 31)* and before the deadline to file the quarterly report *(noon, April 15).* A supplemental report is to be filed within 48 hours of the receipt of the large contribution. NOTE: Statewide candidate committees are required to file this report online. Please contact IED for more information. (IC 3-9-5-22)

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon for a county chairman to make written recommendations to the county election board for appointments for absentee voter boards, absentee ballot counters, and teams of couriers for counties that count absentee ballots at a central location. However, absentee ballot couriers are not necessary in counties that use electronic poll books. If a county chairman fails to make a recommendation, then the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may appoint any voter of the county (IC 3-11.5-4-23) or, for the June 2, 2020 primary election, any individual who is registered to vote in Indiana (IEC Order 2020-40).

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to mail primary election absentee ballots to voters who previously filed an approved absentee ballot application to vote by mail with the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. Although this deadline falls on Saturday, it does not roll over to the following Monday. All counties must mail absentee ballots with ABS-Mail or Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA) that are reviewed and approved not later than this deadline date. A county may send absentee mail ballots out prior to this deadline date, if ballots are printed and delivered before Monday, March 16, 2020 per IC 3-11-4-18(c)(2). After this date, the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must mail primary election ballots to qualified voters on the same day that the voter's application is received and approved. *The requirement that absentee ballots be mailed on the same day that the absentee ballot application is received does not apply to absentee ballot applications that have been challenged.* If the absentee ballot application submitted by an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter is denied, the county election board shall provide written notice to the voter not later than forty-eight (48) hours stating the reasons for the denial to the voter. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-4-17.5)

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE** for the Indiana Election Division to mail to candidates for state legislative office on the ballot in the June 2, 2020, primary election the proper campaign finance reports and a notice stating the date that the pre-primary campaign finance reports are due. (IC 3-9-4-14(b)(2))

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 2020

DEADLINE for each county sheriff to provide a county voter registration office with a quarterly report of each Indiana resident who has been convicted of a crime and been placed in a county correctional facility. (IC 3-7-46-6) **STATE FORM: VRG-1 (County Sheriff Quarterly Report to County Voter Registration Office)**

DEADLINE for the state chairmen of each major political party to nominate two (2) individuals for appointment by the governor to a seat on the Indiana election commission. (IC 3-6-4.1-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DEADLINE, for a county to submit a proposal to establish a voting system purchase cumulative fund to the Department of Local Government Finance in order to levy a tax for the cumulative fund in 2020 to provide for the purchase of voting systems *or electronic poll books*. (IC 3-11-6-1; IC 6-1.1-17-16.7; IC 6-1.1-41-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MAY 2020

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 2020

Beginning of the period during which a homeowners association may not adopt or enforce a rule that prohibits a member of the homeowner's association from displaying a political sign on the member's property. (IC 32-21-13-4)

MONDAY, MAY 4, 2020

VR **Voter Registration Ends. DEADLINE**, at close of business, for an individual to hand deliver a voter registration application to the county voter registration office so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-13-10; IC 3-7-13-11)

VR **DEADLINE,** 5:00 p.m., for individual to hand deliver a voter registration application to the Indiana Election Division for transmittal to the appropriate county voter registration office so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.7)

VR **DEADLINE**, at close of business, for an individual to submit an application for voter registration at a bureau of motor vehicles license branch or other "full service" voter registration agency. (IC 3-7-33-3)

VR **DEADLINE**, for an individual mailing registration application to a county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division to deposit the registration application in the mail in a manner and in time so that the mail is postmarked no later than today's date *(and later delivered)* by the United States Postal Service so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.7; IC 3-7-33-4)

VR **DEADLINE,** no later than midnight, for an eligible applicant to submit a completed voter registration application online on the secure website provided by the state in accordance with IC 3-7-26.7 so that the voter can be registered for the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3.5; IC 3-7-26.7)

VR Last day for a county voter registration office to prepare a report, upon request from a major party county chairman, a bona fide party chairman or an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot, containing new voter registrations. The report shall be provided in response to a request within 48 hours of the date on which the report was made. (IC 3-7-28-2; IC 3-7-28-3)

DEADLINE, for the county commissioners, the Mayor of Indianapolis, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate polling places for each precinct in the county. (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

Final day a college or university must permit a student to knock on the door of each room in the living areas of student housing to conduct a poll. (IC 3-6-11-2.5; IC 3-6-11-2.6)

An individual filing a civil action alleging a violation of NVRA is not required to provide notice of the violation to the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division if the violation occurs on or after this date and no later than the June 2, 2020 primary election. (IC 3-7-11-14)

DEADLINE, for Secretary of State to request the news media to include a copy of the Voter's Bill of Rights in election coverage or public service announcements. (IC 3-5-8-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 2020

VR First day that an employee of a "full service" voter registration agency must advise an applicant for voter registration that the application will be processed by the county voter registration office after the primary election. (IC 3-7-33-3)

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate by resolution the precincts for which assistant poll clerks are to be appointed. (IC 3-6-6-4)

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 2020

CFA End of the pre-primary election campaign finance reporting period for candidates on the 2020 primary election ballot *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office*). (IC 3-9-5-6) The pre-primary campaign finance report is due not later than noon, May 15, 2020 *(see entry below).* (IC 3-9-5-7)

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 2020

CFA First day of the pre-general election campaign finance reporting period *(other than for a candidates' committee for a statewide office)*. (IC 3-9-5-6)

CFA First day of the **pre-primary supplemental campaign finance reporting period**. If a candidate on the 2020 primary ballot *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)* receives contributions from a person that total $1,000 or more on or after this date, the candidate must file a pre-primary supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration no later than 48 hours after receiving the contribution. NOTE: Statewide and state legislative candidate committees are required to file this report online. Please contact IED for more information. (IC 3-9-5-20.1) **STATE FORM: CFA-11 (Supplemental "Large Contribution" Report**

MONDAY, MAY 11, 2020

VR **DEADLINE**, for a county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division to receive a "mail in" registration application with a missing or illegible postmark. The application will permit an otherwise qualified voter to vote in the primary. (IC 3-7-33-4; IC 3-7-33-3.7)

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county chairman to file nominations with a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for individuals to serve as precinct election officers at the primary election. (IC 3-6-6-10)

First date, after noon, that a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may, by majority vote, fill a vacant precinct election office when the appropriate county chairman has made no nomination for the office. (IC 3-6-6-13(b))

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 2020

ABS First day that a voter requesting an absentee travelling board to visit the voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence, may vote before the traveling absentee board. (IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-24(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for county election board to conduct a training session for a member of the absentee voter board being used being used as a travel board to visit a voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is carding for a confined person at a private residence before that absentee board member performs the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate's committee with a candidate on the 2020 primary election ballot, all legislative caucus committees, all political action committees, and all regular party committees *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)*, to **file** a **pre-primary campaign finance report** with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. This deadline applies whether the report was hand-delivered, sent by U.S. mail, or otherwise delivered to the division or board. *NOTE: See definition of "filing" in IC 3-5-2-24.5.* (IC 3-9-5-3; IC 3-9-5-4; IC 3-9-5-7) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot who failed to file a quarterly report on April 15, 2020. (IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by 11:59 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a mailed, hand-delivered, facsimile transmitted, or emailed absentee ballot application from a voter who requests to **vote by mail**. *(Note: this does not include a voter who is a confined voter or a voter caring for a confined person who requests that the absentee ballots be delivered to the applicant by an absentee voter board or an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter who requests to vote by fax or email.)* (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(4)) **STATE FORMS: ABS-MAIL & ABS-MAIL 2020 PRIMARY**

ABS **DEADLINE** for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive an absentee ballot application to vote by mail from an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter in order to count the special federal write-in absentee ballot submitted by the voter. (IC 3-12-2-7.5; 52 U.S.C. § 20303) Absent uniformed services voter or overseas voters may also vote by FAX or email. (*For deadline to apply by FAX or email see entry for June 1, 2020.*)

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 2020

DEADLINE, for a county voter registration office to prepare certified copies of the list of registered voters of each precinct (except counties that use of electronic poll books for the election). The list must contain the full name, address, and identification number of each voter. Upon receiving a written request from a major political party county chairman, the county voter registration office must prepare and furnish no more than two (2) copies of the list to the precinct inspector. The inspector may provide a copy of the list to any other precinct officer. (IC 3-7-28-4; IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-7-29-2; IC 3-7-29-6)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board to notify the county chairmen of the two major political parties of the number of teams of provisional ballot counters to be appointed. (IC 3-11.7-3-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 2020

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to publish in a newspaper a list of candidates and offices to be voted upon at the primary election, including the party designations *(if any);* names and addresses of candidates; the text of any public question to be placed on the ballot; the date of the primary election; and the hours during which the polls will be open. *(See related entry on Monday, May 25, 2020, for the requirement for the county to file a copy of the CAN-9 notice with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the board.)* (IC 3-8-2-19; IC 5-3-1-2) **STATE FORM: CAN-9 (Legal Notice of Primary Election)**

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to publish notice of the place of voting for each precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3.2; IC 5-3-1-4)

DEADLINE, in a county that tabulates all votes cast on ballot cards at a central location, for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate a central location for the processing of ballot cards. This requirement is not related to central count of absentee ballots; instead, it applies for those counties that may count ballots cast on election day at a polling location or vote center at a central location. (IC 3-12-3-2.5)

DEADLINE, for the Lake County Board of Elections and Registration duplicate, distribute, and cause to be posted copies of official sample ballots prepared by the county election board to schools, fire stations, county courthouses, and other public buildings in the county. (IC 3-11-14-8)

VR **DEADLINE**, the county voter registration office shall certify to the county election board a list of the registration forms that remain incomplete after the effort made to contact the applicant by mail and telephone (if a telephone number was provided on the voter registration application) and that do not permit the county voter registration office to determine if the applicant is eligible to register under this article. Upon certification, the county voter registration office shall reject the applications. (IC 3-7-34-4)

DEADLINE, for the Lake County board of elections and registration to duplicate, distribute, and cause to be posted copies of official sample ballots to schools, fire stations, county courthouses, and other public buildings in the county. (IC 3-11-14-8)

DEADLINE, in a county having a population of at least 300,000 for the judge of the circuit court to order the county commissioners, the Mayor of Indianapolis, or the Lake County board of elections and registration, to provide a suitable room for the canvassing of votes other than a room in the county courthouse. (IC 3-12-4-7)

DEADLINE for counties that use direct electronic voting system units (DREs) to publish at least 48 hours notice of the required public test of the units if the county has scheduled a public test of electronic voting system units on May 4, 2020, the last day permitted under statute. (IC 3-11-14.5-1)

DEADLINE for counties that use ballot card voting systems to publish at least 48 hours notice of the required public test of the machines if the county has scheduled a public test of automatic tabulation machines on May 4, 2020, the last day permitted under statute. (IC 3-11-13-22)

MONDAY, MAY 25, 2020

MEMORIAL DAY Indiana Election Division closed

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS First day that a voter may vote an absentee primary election ballot before an absentee voter board in one location of the office of the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration or at a satellite absentee voting facility if established by the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-26; IEC Order 2020-40)

ABS **DEADLINE** for county election board to conduct a training session for a member of the absentee voter board being used to conduct in-person absentee voting at the office of the circuit court clerk or other satellite location before that absentee board member performs the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39; IEC Order 2020-40)

VR **DEADLINE**, for a county voter registration office to receive a registration application from an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter for processing before the primary election. (IC 3-7-36-10) *Note: Absent uniform service (military) voters and overseas voters often use the Federal Post Card Application to register to vote and request an absentee ballot. (Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify county chairmen that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14(b); IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-14) *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to file a copy of the notice of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the board. (*Transferred from Saturday, April 25, 2020;* IC 3-8-2-19(b). *Moved from April 27 by extended Primary date.*) *(See related entry on May 23, 2020, for the deadline to publish in the newspaper a copy of the notice.)* **STATE FORM: CAN-9 (Legal Notice of Primary Election)** *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify county chairmen that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14(b); IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-14) *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to conduct a public test of a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system for the primary election. The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list of voting machines provided by VSTOP to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. The test must include a visual inspection of the voting system unit and ballot label, entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes, and an attempt to overvote to test the ability of the electronic voting system to reject overvotes. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test additional machines from the randomly sorted list provided by VSTOP. The board must file an **IEC-9 form with the Indiana Election Division** certifying the performance of the public test not later than 7 days after the test. (IC 3-11-14.5-1; IC 3-11-14.5-5; IEC Order 2020-40) (*Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to conduct a public test of the optical scan ballot card voting systems for the primary election. The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list of voting machines provided by VSTOP to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. The test must include entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

predetermined number of valid votes and an attempt to overvote to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject overvotes. For counties that use a voting system that has features of both an ballot card voting system and a direct record electronic voting system, the testing must include the casting of at least ten (10) ballots cast by using the headphone or a sip/puff device. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test additional machines from the randomly sorted list provided by VSTOP. The board must file an **IEC-10 form with the Indiana Election Division** certifying the performance of the public test not later than 7 days after the test. (IC 3-11-13-22[New]; IC 3-11-13-23(b); IC 3-11-13-24(b); IEC Order 2020-40). **NOTE: IF THE PUBLIC TEST IS NOT PERFORMED, THE BALLOT CARDS MUST BE TABULATED BY HAND.** *(Transferred from Monday, May 25, 2020)*

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 2020

ABS For vote center and non-vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

DEADLINE, for the county executive or Mayor of Indianapolis to change the polling place for a precinct in the county. However, if the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration determines by a unanimous vote that the use of a polling place at an election would be dangerous or impossible, the board may order the relocation of the polling place after this date. The board shall give the best possible notice of the change to news media and the voters of the precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

First day an inspector or other member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector may pick up ballots and election supplies for the inspector's precinct. In counties that use electronic poll books, the county election board may deliver the electronic poll book to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls. Before delivery of an electronic poll book, the county election board shall do the following: 1) affix a tamper-proof numbered seal to the electronic poll book or a secure container that includes a single electronic poll book; 2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and 3) provide a list of the units and the number of the unit's seal to the inspector. A county election board may adopt a unanimous resolution to use an alternative electronic poll book delivery protocol instead of using seals but the resolution must be filed with the Election Division before delivery and the resolution must set forth the following information: 1) The method to be used to ensure that an electronic poll book is not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred by the county election board to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative for delivery; and 2) The method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 2020

CFA **6 a.m.**, end of the pre-primary supplemental campaign finance large contribution reporting period for candidates on the primary ballot (*other than candidates' committees for a statewide office*). Contributions from a person that total $1,000 or more received by a candidate on the primary election ballot after that time must be reported on the committee's pre-general election campaign finance report. NOTE: State legislative candidates must file this report online. Please contact IED for more information. (IC 3-9-5-20.1)

DEADLINE for a precinct inspector or other member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector may pick up ballots and election supplies for the inspector's precinct. In counties that use electronic poll books, the county election board may deliver the electronic poll book to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative, subject to the requirements noted above under May 2, 2020. (IC 3-11-3-10)

DEADLINE, in a county that does not use electronic poll books, for the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration to provide a certificate to inspectors stating the names of the voters: (1) to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and (2) whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. The clerk may provide the inspector with a **pre-marked poll list** that indicates individuals who have voted by absentee ballot when the inspector picks up the poll list and other supplies on the weekend before Election Day. In counties that use electronic poll books the names of voters from whom absentee ballots have received are updated through noon on election day eliminating the need for lists of absentee voters or absentee ballot couriers. (IC 3-11.5-4-1; 3-11.5-4-22; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

JUNE 2020

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 2020

DEADLINE, for the board of commissioners of a county to adopt an ordinance scheduling the initial election of town officials in a newly incorporated town to be conducted on the same date as the November 3, 2020 general election. (IC 36-5-1-10.1)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a voter to vote an absentee ballot in-person in one office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration or at a satellite absentee voting facility established by the county election board. A voter in the act of voting at noon may complete voting and a voter waiting in line to vote at noon may vote, if otherwise qualified to do so, and if the Circuit Court Clerk's designee indicates that the voter was present at noon by writing down the name of the voter, stamping the voter's hand, or standing immediately behind the last voter in line at noon. (IC 3-11-10-26; IC 3-11-8-11.3)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a mailed, faxed, emailed, or hand delivered absentee ballot application from a voter requesting an absentee travelling board to visit the voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence. (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(3); IC 3-11-4-3(b); IC 3-11-10-25)

ABS **DEADLINE** (by midnight) for a travelling absentee voter board to visit and vote a voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence. A county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may authorize a person who is otherwise qualified to vote in person to vote by absentee ballot if the board determines that the person has been hospitalized or suffered an injury following the final date and hour for applying for an absentee ballot that would prevent the person from voting in person at the polls. (IC 3-11-4-1; IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-24(b))

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive an absentee ballot application from a military or overseas voter who requests to vote an absentee ballot by fax or email. The application may be delivered to the circuit court clerk and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration by hand, mail, fax, or email. (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(2)(B); IC 3-11-4-3(b); IC 3-11-4-4(a))

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county chairmen of the two major political parties to make a written recommendation to the county election board for the appointment of individuals as provisional ballot counters. If a county chairman fails to make a nomination, the county election board may appoint any voter of the [redacted]ty. (*Transferred from Saturday, May 2, 2020;* IC 3-11.7-3-4; IC 3-11.7-3-5. *Moved from Ma[redacted]ue to extended Primary.*)

DEADLINE, by 4 p.m., for a voter who has moved to a different precinct in Indiana less than 30 days before the primary election, to execute a transfer request for the voter's registration in the county voter registration office. This transfer allows the voter to return to the voter's precinct of former residence and vote at that location one final time. After this time, the affidavit may be executed in person at the polling place in the voter's precinct of former residence. (IC 3-10-11-7) **STATE FORM: VRG-4/12 (Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DEADLINE, by 4 p.m., for a voter who has moved to a different precinct in the same county and same congressional district to execute a transfer request for the voter's registration in the county voter registration office. This transfer allows the voter to return to the voter's precinct of former residence and vote at that location one final time. After this time, the affidavit may be executed in person at the polling place in the voter's precinct of former residence. (IC 3-10-12-4) **STATE FORM: VRG-4/12 (Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot)**

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registrations to deliver the voting system and equipment to each polling place. In precincts using computerized electronic voting systems, the county election board shall have the system put in order, set and adjusted, and ready for use in voting. Voting systems may be delivered to precincts by any of the following: 1) the county election board; 2) a bipartisan team of individuals as designated by the county election board; or 3) a commercial delivery entity contracted by the county election board. A person who is imprisoned (such as a county jail inmate), subject to lawful detention, on probation, subject to home detention, or placed a community corrections program, may not deliver a voting system. The person or persons delivering the voting system must sign a certificate that contains the following: 1) a statement that the voting system remained in the custody and control of the persons delivering the voting system during the period between leaving the custody of the county election board and delivery to the polling location; 2) a statement that no other individual had access to any voting system; and 3) documentation of an individual who received the voting system when it was delivered to the polls; and 4) the written name and signature of the individual receiving the voting system at the polls. The person or persons delivering the voting system must file the completed certificate with the county election board immediately upon delivery. (IC 3-11-3-10, IC 3-11-11-1.8; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-13) **STATE FORMS: CEB-1A (Certification of Delivery of Voting Systems to Precinct or Vote Center)**

DEADLINE for a county election board to conduct a training and educational meeting for inspectors, judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks, and sheriffs. Inspectors must attend this meeting. The county election board may require other precinct election officers to attend as well. A county election board may allow an individual to serve as a precinct election officer if the individual is appointed after the training and educational meeting or the poll worker demonstrates to the county election board that the individual was unable to attend the meeting due to a good cause. (IC 3-6-6-40)

Each full service license branch must remain open from 8:30 a.m. local time until 8:00 p.m. local time, solely for the purpose of issuing driver's licenses and state identification cards. (IC 9-14.1-2-5)

DEADLINE for the county election board in a vote center county to do both of the following: 1) Make the comparison between the sample ballots, regular official ballots, and provisional ballots; and 2) Certify that the ballots are in agreement on the CEB-40. A copy of the certification shall be entered into the minutes of the county election board. The county election board to have copies of each sample ballot for each precinct available for inspection by a voter at each vote center and post a notice in the vote center stating that sample ballots are available for inspection upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9, IC 3-11-13-27, IC 3-11-14-17) **STATE FORM: CEB-40 (Certificate of Ballot Agreement in a Vote Center County; Notice to Voters)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2020
PRIMARY ELECTION DAY

DEADLINE, by 5 a.m., for the members of the precinct election board, poll clerks, and sheriffs to meet at the polling place. (IC 3-11-11-2; IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-16)

In a poll using an electronic voting system that is not a vote center, each precinct election board must: (1) compare the ballot label on each electronic voting system with the sample ballot to see that it is correct; (2) see that the system records zero (0) votes for each candidate and on each public question; and (3) see that the system is otherwise in perfect order before the polls open. The board then shall certify that the ballot labels and the sample ballots are in agreement. (IC 3-11-14-13; IC 3-11-14-17) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

In a poll using an optical scan ballot card voting system that is not a vote center, the precinct election board must (1) compare the ballot cards used in the marking device with the sample ballots furnished and determine whether the names, numbers, and letters are in agreement; (2) see that the system records zero (0) votes for each candidate and on each public question; and (3) see that the system is otherwise in perfect order before the polls open. The board then shall certify that the ballot labels and the sample ballots are in agreement. (IC 3-11-13-27) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

In a county using electronic poll books, the inspector and judge of the opposite political party from the inspector certify the following regarding the seal on each electronic poll book or container of a single electronic poll book provided to this precinct by the county election board: 1) The seal is intact; 2) The seal shows no evidence of tampering; 3) The seal bears the number indicated on the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5[New]) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

The precinct election board shall post the Voter's Bill of Rights in a public place in each polling place on election day. (IC 3-5-8-3)

In counties that are not vote center counties, the precinct election board shall post sample ballots near the entrance to the polls and see that they are available to public inspection throughout the day. (IC 3-11-11-1.9, IC 3-11-13-27, IC 3-11-14-17)

In a vote center county, the county election board shall post a notice stating that the sample ballots for each precinct are available upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9; IC 3-11-13-10; IC 3-11-14-5) **STATE FORM: CEB-40 (Certification of Ballot Agreement in Vote Center County and Notice to Voters)**

In a county using electronic poll books, the county election board shall provide a notice that the inspector shall post that warns that making a false statement by signing the electronic poll list or concerning the individual's name or residence address is punishable as a Level 6 felony. The notice must be posted in a location clearly visible to a voter who provides information to the precinct election officer using the electronic poll book. (IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-11-13-11)

5:30 a.m. a challenger, pollbook holder, or watcher may enter into the polling place. (IC 3-6-7-5, IC 3-6-8-4; IC 3-6-9-13; IC 3-6-10-5.5; IC 3-11-8-15, IC 3-11-8-16)

Each full service license branch must remain open from 6:00 a.m. local time until 6:00 p.m. local time, solely for the purpose of issuing driver's licenses and state identification cards. (9-14.1-2-5)

POLLS OPEN, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., prevailing local time. (IC 3-11-8-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Any time after 6:00 a.m., in a vote center county or county that uses electronic poll books that has passed a unanimous resolution of the county election board, for absentee counters to begin counting absentee ballots. Absentee ballots must be processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting and the electronic poll books must be updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots not later than 12:01 a.m. on election day under this procedure. (IC 3-11.5-4-11; IC 3-11.5-6-3)

The appointments of precinct judge, poll clerk, or sheriff expire at NOON if they were appointed to serve in that precinct election office for the first half of election day. The beginning of the term of a precinct election officer appointed to serve for the last part of election day. (IC 3-6-6-10; IC 3-6-6-11)

DEADLINE, by noon, for certain absent uniform services voters *(or the voter's spouse or dependent)*, not previously registered, to register and vote in the office of the clerk or at another location as designated by resolution of the county election board. (IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3) **STATE FORMS: ABS-IN PERSON, VRG-11, ABS-11 (Uniform Services Voter Registration Certificate), ABS-13 (Affidavit for Late Registration by Absent Uniform Service Voter in 2020)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county voter registration office to visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of mail containing residency confirmation documentation submitted by a first-time Indiana voter who submitted a voter registration application by mail and who has, up to that point, failed to submit residency confirmation documents. The county voter registration office shall immediately notify the county election board of the names of voters who have filed additional residency confirmation documents so that the county election board can send this information to precinct election boards. (IC 3-11-10-11)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the clerk (or clerk's agent) to visit the post office to receive voted absentee ballots. In general, absentee ballots received after noon are considered as arriving too late and may not be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-3; IC 3-11.5-4-7; IC 3-11.5-4-10; IC 3-12-1-17) *Note: This noon deadline for receipt of absentee ballots does not apply to an absentee ballot mailed by an overseas voter. See related entry for May 15, 2020.*

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., in a county that uses paper poll books instead of electronic poll books, for the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration *(or their agent)* to deliver a certificate to each precinct setting forth the absentee ballots received by noon on election day. (IC 3-11.5-4-8)

DEADLINE, by 5 p.m., for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to issue a certificate to a voter who appears in person before the board if the voter's absentee ballot has been rejected or the voter's absentee ballot was not received by noon on election day, to permit that voter to vote at the precinct if otherwise qualified to do so. (IC 3-11.5-4-13; IC 3-11.5-4-21) **STATE FORM: ABS-21 (Certificate of Absentee Ballot Rejection or Failure to Timely Receive Absentee Ballot By Mail)**

DEADLINE, 6 p.m., for a voter who returned an **absentee ballot** and is required to submit additional residency confirmation documents, to file the additional documents with the county voter registration office for the ballot to be counted. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11.5-4-12; IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2020

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for a voter who voted a **provisional ballot** at the polls because the voter failed to provide required additional residency confirmation documentation prior to voting for the voter to file a copy of the required additional residency confirmation documentation with the county voter registration office to permit the provisional ballot to be counted. If the voter fails to meet this deadline, the voter's provisional ballot is invalid and may not be counted. (IC 3-11-8-25; IC 3-11-8-25.2; IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to convene in the room provided for the board to canvass votes and declare results of the election. (IC 3-12-4-6) *(Note: The deadline for declaring the results of the election does not apply to the board's determination of whether to count provisional ballots. See related entry for May 15, 2020)*

In counties using a ballot card voting system where votes cast on ballot cards at the precinct on election day are tabulated at a central location, all ballot cards must be sealed and delivered to the canvassing location immediately after the polls are closed and the number of ballot cards are counted and compared with the number of voters shown on the poll lists. (IC 3-12-3-1; IC 3-12-3-2)

In a precinct using a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system, the inspector must announce after the close of the polls and the tabulation of votes that the printout of precinct results is available for inspection by precinct election officials and watchers. (IC 3-12-3.5-2)

At the close of the polls, the precinct election board must seal all provisional ballots and any spoiled provisional ballots in the required container. The inspector must return the container to the circuit court clerk at the close of the polls. (IC 3-11.7-2-4)

DEADLINE, by midnight, for the inspector and judge of the opposite political party to deliver to the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration certification of the vote count and other election materials. (IC 3-12-2-7; IC 3-12-3-10; IC 3-12-3.5-4) **STATE FORM: CEB-1B (Certification of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Election Materials by Inspector and Judge)**

The appointment of a precinct election officer expires when the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration complete the canvass of the precinct. (IC 3-6-6-37)

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to certify to the Indiana Election Division that a public test of an electronic voting system or ballot card voting systems at the primary election has been conducted in conformity with state law if that test was performed on the last day it could be performed on May 26, 2020. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-9) **STATE FORMS**: **IEC-9 (Certification of Test of Electronic Voting System) and IEC-10 (Certification of Test of Automatic Tabulating Equipment)**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 2020

CAN First day that a major political party may fill a candidate vacancy that resulted because no candidate filed for the primary election. (IC 3-13-1-2; IC 3-13-1-7)

STATE FORMS:

- **CAN-27 (Certificate of Selection for Federal Office),**
- **CAN-28 (Certificate of Selection for State Legislative Office)**
- **CAN-29 (Certificate of Selection for Local Office)**
- **CAN-30 (Call of Political Party Caucus)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- **CAN-31 (Declaration of Candidacy and Written Consent to Fill Ballot Vacancy in 2020)**

Effective date of an order adopted on or after March 6, 2020, by the board of commissioners of a county to establish a board of registration to administer voter registration within the county, rescinding a previously adopted order to establish a board of registration, or abolishing a board of registration previously established by state law (IC 3-12-7-3) before that law was repealed. (IC 3-7-12-5; IC 3-7-12-5.5)

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for full-service registration agency to respond to an inquiry by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration indicating whether the agency's records contain any information regarding the registration. If the agency does not respond to the board's inquiry, or if the agency responds that the agency has no record of the alleged registration, the board shall reject the provisional ballot and (1) document on the ballot the inquiry and response, if any, by the agency; and (2) endorse the ballot with the word "Rejected" and the inquiry and response, if any, by the voter registration agency. (IC 3-11.7-5-2)

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 2020

End of the period in which a homeowner's association may not adopt or enforce a rule that prohibits a member of the association from displaying a political sign on the member's property. (IC 32-21-13-4)

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 2020

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to notify the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division that a voter produced a receipt indicating that the voter had applied to register at the bureau of motor vehicles *(or another "full service" office)*, and was allowed to vote on election day, although the voter's name did not appear on the precinct voter registration list. (IC 3-7-48-9)

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections to receive an absentee ballot cast by mail by an overseas voter. The absentee ballot is not considered to be arriving too late if the absentee ballot envelope is postmarked no later than primary election day (June 2, 2020) and the board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, determines that the postmark date complies with this requirement. If the board is unable to determine the postmark date, the absentee ballot may not be counted. (IC 3-12-1-17).

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter who voted a provisional ballot because the voter was unable or declined to present a photo identification at the polls to satisfy the photo identification requirement by producing photo identification to the county election board or circuit court clerk and signing an affidavit indicating that the voter is the same person who cast the provisional ballot on election day. The voter may also satisfy the photo identification requirement by appearing at the office of the county election board or circuit court clerk and signing an affidavit indicating that the voter is the same person who cast the provisional ballot on election day and that the voter cannot obtain a photo identification because the voter is either: a) indigent and unable to obtain a photo identification without the payment of a fee; or b) has a religious objection to being photographed. (IC 3-11.7-5-1; IC 3-11.7-5-2.5) **STATE FORM: PRO-10 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county election board to discuss and publish a document that compiles the following information for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county) using a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system: 1) The number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in the precinct (or vote center), as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center); 2) The number of voters who received a ballot at the polls according to the poll

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

lists as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center); and 3) The difference between the number in subdivision (1) and the number in subdivision (2). Counties using an optical scan ballot card voting system on Election Day are not subject to this requirement. (IC 3-12-3.5-8) **STATE FORM: PRE-16 (Inspector and Judge's Report of Total Number of Votes Cast on Electronic Voting Systems in Precinct / Vote Center and Number of Voters Who Received Ballot at Precinct Vote Center as Indicated by Signing Poll List)**

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2020

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections to make a determination whether or not to count a provisional ballot. Immediately upon completion of the provisional ballot count, the provisional ballot counters must make a certificate showing the total number of provisional ballots cast for each candidate and on each public question. (IC 3-11.7-5-1; IC 3-11.7-5-28)

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send to the Indiana Election Division a statement containing a list of the candidates nominated at the primary and a copy of the election returns for each candidate required to file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. **The statement must be sent by using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-10-1-33; IC 3-8-7-5) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-23 (Statement of the Votes Cast for Nomination to Offices and Election as State Convention Delegate in the Democratic Party Primary), CEB-24 (Statement of the Votes Cast for Nomination to Offices and Election as State Convention Delegate in the Republican Party Primary)**

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to send a copy of the election returns for each presidential preference primary candidate for each congressional district within the county to the Indiana Election Division. **This must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** The Indiana Election Division shall promptly tabulate the results and certify the result of the presidential primary vote to the state chairman of the appropriate major political party. (IC 3-8-3-9; IC 3-8-3-10) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-36 (County Certification of Presidential Candidate Vote by Congressional District to Indiana Election Division in Democratic Party), CEB-37(County Certification of Presidential Candidate Vote by Congressional District to Indiana Election Division in Republican Party)**

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to furnish the Indiana Election Division with a complete list of all state convention delegates elected at the primary election, including the address of each candidate and the United States Congressional district in which each candidate resides. **This list must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-8-4-5; IC 3-8-7-5) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-23, Attachment A; and CEB-24, Attachment A)**

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to send to the Indiana Election Division a Statement of the Votes Cast on Local Public Questions. **This must be sent using SVRS unless the Indiana Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-10-1-32; IC 3-10-1-33; IC 3-12-5-1) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-25 (Statement of the Votes Cast for School Board Offices and on Local Public Questions), CEB-26A (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Political Subdivisions Approved or Rejected), CEB-26B (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Municipality and Township Approved or Rejected), CEB-26C (Certificate of Circuit Court Clerk Declaring Public Question to Reorganize Municipality and County That Does Not Contain a Consolidated City Approved or Rejected)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DEADLINE for the county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to a candidate's committee other than candidate's committees for a statewide office who failed to file a pre-primary campaign finance report. (*Transferred from Sunday, May 17, 2020;* IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A). *Moved from Monday, May 18, 2020 due to extended Primary.*)

SATURDAY JUNE 13, 2020

Democratic Party State Convention

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2020

VR **Voter Registration Begins.** First day after the primary election that an individual may register to vote. (IC 3-7-3-10)

ABS First day a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may receive an absentee ballot application from a voter for the general election. (IC 3-11-4-3(a); IC 3-11-4-6(b)) **STATE FORMS ABS-MAIL, ABS-TRAVELING BOARD, ABS-IN PERSON; ABS-ATTORNEY GENERAL**

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a federal office or the statewide office of Governor at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-2) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a state chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a state legislative office at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-2) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a county chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a local office to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-2; IC 3-12-8-5) *See also Friday, June 19, 2020, deadline for a county chairman to file a petition.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for election to state convention delegate or Republican Party precinct committeeman to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-1.5; IC 3-12-6-2; IC 3-12-8-5)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter who desires a recount of the votes cast at the primary election concerning a local public question to file a verified petition with the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-12-2)

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to **transmit**, a post-election report concerning the primary election to the Indiana Election Division and certified precinct level election results. (IC 3-6-5-17, IC 3-6-5-17.5) ***STATE FORM: CEB-9 (County Election Report)***

VR First day for county voter registration office to register certain absent uniform services voters who registered after the close of registration but did not vote in the primary election. (IC 3-7-36-14)

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the state political party chairman of a candidate for nomination to a federal office or the statewide office of Governor at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division, if a candidate has not previously filed a recount or contest petition. (IC 3-12-11-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county chairman of a county within a state legislative district of a candidate for nomination to a state legislative office at the primary to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division, if a candidate has not previously filed a recount or contest petition. (IC 3-12-11-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county chairman of a candidate for nomination to a local office to file a verified petition for a recount of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk if a candidate has not previously filed a recount petition. (IC 3-12-6-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to correct an error in the certification of the vote for a candidate or on a public question on the primary ballot. (IC 3-12-5-14)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division to canvass the votes cast at the primary election for candidates required to file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division, and to tabulate the results. However, if the canvass is not yet final due to the filing of a recount petition, the Indiana election division must complete the canvass no later than noon, seven days after the final recount certificate is transmitted to the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-10-1-34)

First day, after noon, that unused ballots from the primary election may be destroyed. The county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration shall retain one (1) regular official ballot from each township in the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as part of the board's minutes. (IC 3-11-3-31; IC 3-6-5-13[New])

First day, after noon, for a county election board to issue a certificate of election to a state convention delegate or Republican Party precinct committeeman elected at the primary. (IC 3-12-4-9; IC 3-12-5-2) **STATE FORM: CEB-15 (Certificate of Election; State Convention Delegate); CEB-14 (Certificate of Election; Precinct Committeeman)**

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 2020

Republican Party State Convention

CAN **DEADLINE** to send a notice by first class mail to precinct committeemen concerning a caucus to be held by noon, June 30, 2020 to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for nomination for U.S. Representative, a state legislative office, or a judicial office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-13-1-9(5)) **STATE FORM: CAN-30 (Call of Political Party Caucus)**

CAN **DEADLINE** to send a notice by first class mail to precinct committeemen concerning a caucus to be held by noon, June 30, 2020 to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for nomination to a local office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the circuit court clerk or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-13-1-9(5)) **STATE FORM: CAN-30 (Call of Political Party Caucus)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a copy of the notice sent to precinct committeemen with the Indiana Election Division concerning a caucus to be held by noon, June 30, 2020 to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination for U.S. Representative, a state legislative office, or a judicial office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. (*Transferred from Saturday June 20, 2020;* IC 3-13-1-9(6); IC 3-5-4-1) **STATE FORM: CAN-30 (Call of Political Party Caucus)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a copy of the notice sent to precinct committeemen with the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration concerning a caucus to be held by noon, June 30, 2020 to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination to a local office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the circuit court clerk or a board of elections and registration. (*Transferred from Saturday June 20, 2020;* IC 3-13-1-9(6); IC 3-5-4-1) **STATE FORM: CAN-30 (Call of Political Party Caucus)**

CAN **DEADLINE** for state chairman of Libertarian Party to file a notice of intent to fill a candidate vacancy with the Indiana Election Division *(or the county election board, as appropriate)* 10 days in advance of filling a vacancy on the noon June 30, 2020 deadline, for an office nominated by the Libertarian Party at its **state convention or county convention**. (*Transferred from Saturday June 20, 2020;* IC 3-13-1-20) **STATE FORM: None**

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a federal, statewide (Governor), or state legislative office at the primary to file a verified cross-petition for a recount of the primary election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-4)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for nomination to a local office *(or election as a precinct committeemen or state convention delegate at a primary)* to file a verified cross-petition for a recount of the primary election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-4)

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2020

DEADLINE for the secretary of state to furnish the Democratic and Republican state chairmen with a list of the individuals **elected** as state convention delegates at the primary. The list must contain the address of each delegate. The list may not contain the name of an individual **appointed** to serve as a state convention delegate. (IC 3-8-7-6.5)

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 2020

DEADLINE for a local recount commission to complete a recount filed as a result of the primary election unless the court extends the date after finding good cause to do so. (IC 3-12-6-21.9)

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE** to file a declaration of candidacy with the chairman of the caucus at least 72 hours before the time set for the beginning of the caucus held on June 30, 2020 to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination as a U.S. Representative, a state legislative office, or a judicial office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-13-1-

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

10.5(a); IC 3-5-4-1) **STATE FORM: CAN-31 (Declaration of Candidacy and Written Consent to Fill Ballot Vacancy)**

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE** to file a declaration of candidacy with the chairman of the caucus at least 72 hours before the time set for the beginning of the caucus to be held on June 30, 2020 to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination to a local office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the county election board or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-13-1-10.5(a); IC 3-5-4-1) **STATE FORM: CAN-31 (Declaration of Candidacy and Written Consent to Fill Ballot Vacancy)**

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the secretary of state to furnish the Democratic and Republican state chairmen with a list of the candidates nominated according to the primary election canvass conducted by the Indiana Election Division. The list must include the address of each candidate. (IC 3-8-7-6)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division at least 72 hours before a caucus held on June 30, 2020 to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination as a U.S. Representative, a state legislative office, or a judicial office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. (*Transferred from Saturday June 27;* IC 3-13-1-10.5(a); IC 3-5-4-1) **STATE FORM: CAN-31 (Declaration of Candidacy and Written Consent to Fill Ballot Vacancy)**

CAN **DEADLINE** to file a declaration of candidacy with the circuit court clerk or Lake and Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration at least 72 hours before a caucus to be held on June 30, 2020 to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination to a local office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the county election board or a board of elections and registration. (*Transferred from Saturday June 27;* IC 3-13-1-10.5(a); IC 3-5-4-1) **STATE FORM: CAN-31 Declaration of Candidacy and Written Consent to Fill Ballot Vacancy)**

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** for Indiana Election Division to provide each county voter registration office with information from jury selection mailings conducted by U.S. District Courts for Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana concerning any registered voter who appears to no longer reside at the address set forth in the voter's registration record due to a mailing returned to the courts. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Democratic or Republican Party to conduct a political party caucus *(or to use another selection procedure authorized by state law)* to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination to a federal, state legislative, or a judicial office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-13-1-2; IC 3-13-1-7)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Democratic or Republican Party to conduct a political party caucus *(or to use another selection procedure authorized by state law)* to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination to

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

local office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the county election board or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-13-1-2; IC 3-13-1-7)

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Libertarian Party to conduct a county party convention to select candidates for county and township offices. (IC 3-10-2-15)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the state committee of the Libertarian Party to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy for an office nominated by that party at state convention or county convention. (IC 3-13-1-20)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a petition of nomination to place an independent candidate or minor party candidate *(other than a Libertarian Party candidate)* on the 2020 ballot for election to federal, statewide, state legislative, or a judicial office with the appropriate county voter registration office for verification of the signatures on the petition. These candidates will file their certified petitions with the Indiana Election Division for placement on the general election ballot which must be accompanied by the candidate's written consent to be placed on the ballot and statement of economic interests *(for other than federal candidates).* (IC 3-8-6-12) **STATE FORMS: CAN-19 (Petition of Nomination for Federal, State, State Legislature in 2020); CAN-20 (Consent of Independent or Minor Political Party Candidate Nominated by Petition for Election in 2020)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a petition of nomination to place an independent candidate or a minor party candidate *(other than a Libertarian Party candidate)* on the 2020 ballot for election to a local office (other than judicial office) with the appropriate county voter registration office for verification of the signatures on the petition. These candidates will file their certified petitions with a county election board or a county board of elections and registration for placement on the general election ballot. The certified petitions must be accompanied by each petition candidate's written consent to be placed on the ballot and a statement of economic interests (only if the county voter registration official is the circuit court clerk). (IC 3-8-6-12 and IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORMS: CAN-21 (Local Office Petition of Nomination in 2020); CAN-20 (Consent of Independent or Minor Political Party Candidate Nominated by Petition for Election in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local or School Board Office)**

CFA End of quarterly campaign finance reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)* (IC 3-9-5-6(e))

CFA End of semiannual campaign finance reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office **not** on the 2020 general election ballot *(Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State)*. (IC 3-9-5-9(e))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

JULY 2020

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 2020

CFA **Beginning** of quarterly reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)*. (IC 3-9-5-6(e))

CFA **Beginning** of reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot to file a supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division to report large contributions that total at least $1,000 that are received by the committee after the end of the quarterly reporting period *(June 30)* and before the deadline to file the quarterly report *(noon, July 15)*. A supplemental report is to be filed online within 48 hours of the receipt of the large contribution. (IC 3-9-5-22)

CFA **Beginning** of semiannual reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office **not** on the 2020 general election ballot *(Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State)*. (IC 3-9-5-9(e))

Terms of two members of Indiana election commission expire. (IC 3-6-4.1-3)

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 2020

INDEPENDENCE DAY (Observed) Indiana Election Division closed

MONDAY, JULY 6, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Democratic or Republican Party to file a certificate of selection to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for a nomination to a federal, state legislative, or a judicial office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the Indiana Election Division. The certificate of nomination must be accompanied by any applicable statement of economic interests. (*Transferred from Friday, July 3, 2020;* IC 3-13-1-2; IC 3-13-1-7; IC 3-13-1-15) **STATE FORMS: CAN-27 (Certificate of Candidate Selection to Fill an Early Ballot Vacancy for a Federal Office in 2020), CAN-28 (Certificate of Candidate Selection to Fill an Early Ballot Vacancy for a State Legislative Office in 2020), CAN-29 (Certificate of Candidate Selection to Fill an Early Ballot Vacancy for a Local Office in 2020)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a certificate of candidate selection with the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to fill a vacancy on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot for nomination to a local office for which candidates must file a declaration of candidacy with the county election board. The certificate of candidate selection must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (*Transferred from Friday, July 3, 2020;* IC 3-8-9-5; IC 3-13-1-2; IC 3-13-1-7(b); IC 3-13-1-15) **STATE FORM: CAN-29 (Certificate of Candidate Selection to Fill an Early Ballot Vacancy for a Local Office in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

CAN **DEADLINE,** by noon, for the state committee of the Libertarian Party to file a certification of nomination to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy for an office nominated by that party at state convention with the Indiana Election Division. (*Transferred from Friday, July 3, 2020;* IC 3-10-2-15; IC 3-13-1-20) **STATE FORM: CAN-23 (State Party Chairman Certification of State Convention Nominee)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the county committee of the Libertarian Party to file a certificate of nomination of a candidate nominated at a county convention of the Libertarian Party with the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe county boards of election and registration. The certificate of nomination must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (*Transferred from Friday, July 3, 2020;* IC 3-10-2-15; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORM: CAN-22 (Party Chairman Certification of Libertarian Party Nominees for County and Large Town Offices and Candidate's Consent to Nomination); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Office)**

CAN **DEADLINE,** by noon, for the **state committee** of the Libertarian Party to file a certificate of nomination to fill a vacancy existing on the general election ballot, due to no candidate being nominated by that party at **county convention**, with the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe county boards of election and registration. The certificate of nomination must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (*Transferred from Friday, July 3, 2020;* IC 3-8-7-14; 3-10-2-15; IC 3-13-1-20; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORM: CAN-22 (Party Chairman Certification of Libertarian Party Nominees for County and Large Town Offices and Candidate's Consent to Nomination); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

CAN **DEADLINE,** by noon, for a person to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for a federal office, state office, state legislative office, or a judicial office with the Indiana Election Division. The name of a write-in candidate may **not** be placed on the general election ballot. (*Transferred from Friday July 3, 2020;* IC 3-8-2-2.5; IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-5) **STATE FORM: CAN-3 (Declaration of Intent to be Write-in Candidate in 2020)**

CAN **DEADLINE,** by noon, for a person to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for a local office *(other than a candidate for judicial office or school board)* elected in the general election with a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. The declaration must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. The name of a write-in candidate may **not** be placed on the general election ballot. (*Transferred from Friday, July 3;* IC 3-8-2-2.5; IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORM: CAN-3 (Declaration of Intent to be Write-in Candidate in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)** *Note: Write-in candidates for school board may file beginning August 5, 2020, and not later than noon, August 21, 2020. See calendar entries for those dates.*

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the state chairman of a political party which has nominated a candidate by petition for a federal, state, state legislative, or a judicial office to file a certificate of candidate selection with the Indiana Election Division which names an individual to replace an individual included on the petition of nomination who has ceased to be a candidate. The certificate must be accompanied by the replacement candidate's consent to be placed on the ballot. A consent for state office, state legislative office or judicial office must be accompanied by a copy of the statement of economic interests, file stamped by the office required to receive the statement of economic interests, or a receipt or photocopy of a receipt showing that the statement has been filed. (*Transferred from Friday, July 3, 2020;* IC 3-8-6-17) **STATE FORMS: CAN-20 (Consent of Independent or Minor Party Candidate Nominated by Petition for Election in 2020); CAN-40 (Replacement of Candidate Nominated by Petition)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, JULY 6, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the state chairman of a political party which has nominated a candidate by petition for a local office *(other than an office in a town with a population of less than 3,500 and other than judicial candidate)* to file a certificate of candidate selection with the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe boards of election and registration which names an individual to replace an individual included on the petition of nomination who has ceased to be a candidate. The certificate must be accompanied by the replacement candidate's consent to be placed on the ballot. The replacement candidate's consent for a local office must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (*Transferred from Friday, July 3, 2020;* IC 3-8-6-17; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORMS: CAN-20 (Consent of Independent or Minor Party Candidate Nominated by Petition for Election in 2020); CAN-40 (Replacement of Candidate Nominated by Petition); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

CFA Beginning of campaign finance reporting period for a candidate nominated to fill a ballot vacancy for an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year existing on the general election ballot resulting from a vacancy on the primary election ballot unless the candidate became a candidate before this date by raising or spending more than $100. (IC 3-5-2-32.7; IC 3-9-5-8.5; IC 3-9-1-5) (*See related entries for July 13, July 20, and July 27, 2020*)

CFA Beginning of campaign finance reporting period for a declared write-in candidate for an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year unless the candidate became a candidate before this date by raising or spending more than $100. (IC 3-9-5-8.4) (*See related entries for July 13, July 20, and July 27, 2020*)

A person may file a civil action alleging a violation of NVRA if: (1) the violation is not corrected within 20 days after the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division receive notice of the violation; and (2) the violation occurs not later than this date *(120 days before the general election)*. (IC 3-7-11-14)

MONDAY, JULY 13, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon for a candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year whose certificate of candidate selection was filed July 6, 2020, to file a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100. (IC 3-9-1-5) This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year or to a candidate for school board. **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a declared write-in candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year to file a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100. (IC 3-9-1-5) This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year or to a candidate for school board. **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 2020

VR **DEADLINE,** for county voter registration office to send an address confirmation notice to a voter who appears to no longer reside at the address set forth in the voter's registration record due to a jury selection mailing returned to the U.S. District Courts for Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a state chairman and secretary of the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party to file a certificate of nomination with the secretary of state, setting forth the name of each candidate nominated at the state convention of the party. This certificate must be accompanied by a statement signed by each candidate nominated by the convention concerning the candidate's understanding of campaign finance reporting requirements. The certificate must also be accompanied by a statement that the candidate, except a candidate for federal office, has attached either of the following to the certificate: (1) A copy of a statement of economic interests, file stamped by the office required to receive the statement of economic interests; or (2) A receipt, photocopy of a receipt, or electronic mail from the office of the inspector general or judicial qualifications commission, showing that a statement of economic interests has been filed. (IC 3-8-7-8; IC 3-8-7-10) **STATE FORM: CAN-23 (2020 State Party Chairman Certification of Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican Party State Convention Nominee)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate nominated at the primary election, a party convention, or by petition of nomination to file a **notice of withdrawal** with the same office where the candidate's declaration, certificate of nomination, or petition was previously filed. However, a candidate disqualified for some reason specified by law, such as moving outside of the election district, may be required to withdraw even after this deadline. (IC 3-8-7-28; IC 3-8-6-13.5) **STATE FORM: CAN-24 (2020 General Election Candidate Withdrawal)**

CAN **DEADLINE,** by noon, for a write-in candidate to file a notice of withdrawal in the same office where the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate had previously been filed. (IC 3-8-2-2.7; IC 3-8-2-4) **STATE FORM: CAN-24 (2020 General Election Candidate Withdrawal)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate nominated by two or more political parties, or as an independent candidate and as a nominee of at least one political party, to elect which of the nominations the person will accept. The election must be in writing, signed, acknowledged and filed in the office where a declaration of candidacy must be filed under IC 3-8-2 or where a petition or certificate of nomination must be filed for the office. (IC 3-8-7-21)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county voter registration office to certify the number of valid signatures of registered voters on a petition of nomination for an independent candidate or minor party candidate for the general election. The county voter registration office must file the petition with the official authorized to place the candidate on the ballot *(the Indiana Election Division for candidates who file a declaration with that office, including judicial office, or the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for all other local offices)*. However, a candidate named in the petition may request that the county voter registration office return the original petition to the candidate so that the candidate may file the certified petition with the appropriate official. (IC 3-8-6-10; IC 3-8-6-12)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an independent or minor party candidate *(other than a Libertarian Party candidate)* nominated by petition for a federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office to file the petition of nomination with the Indiana Election Division following verification of petition signatures. The petition must be accompanied by each petition candidate's written consent to be placed on the ballot and any applicable statement of economic interests. (IC 3-8-6-10; IC 3-8-6-12; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORMS: CAN 19 (Indiana Petition of Nomination for Federal, State, or Certain Local Offices in 2020), CAN-20 (Consent of Independent of Minor Party Candidate Nominated by Petition for Election in 2020)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an independent or minor party candidate nominated by petition for a local office (other than judicial office) to file the petition of nomination following verification of petition signatures. The petition must be accompanied by each petition candidate's written consent to be placed on the ballot. **STATE FORMS: CAN-21 (Local Office Petition of Nomination in 2020 General Election); CAN-20 (Consent of Independent or Minor Political Party Candidate Nominated by Petition for Election in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

The secretary of state or the circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors, after receiving a petition filed by an independent or minor party candidate, must determine if the petition has a sufficient number of valid certified signatures of registered voters to meet the requirement of IC 3-8-6-3. If the petition has a sufficient number of valid certified signatures of registered voters, the secretary of state or the circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors shall certify the petition and accept it as filed. If the petition does not have a sufficient number of valid certified signatures of registered voters, the secretary of state or the circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors shall deny the certification of the petition and reject the petition. If the petition of nomination with insufficient signatures is filed with the secretary of state or circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors, the secretary of state or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors shall notify the candidate by certified mail if a petition has been denied. The secretary of state shall certify or deny certification of a petition of nomination by noon Friday, August 21, 2020. (IC 3-8-6-10; IC 3-8-6-12(d))

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a justice of the Indiana supreme court, judge of the Indiana court of appeals, or judge of the Indiana tax court whose term ends in 2020, and who wishes to be retained in office by a retention vote, to file a statement with the secretary of state requesting that the question of retention be placed on the general election ballot. (IC 33-24-2-2; IC 33-25-2-2; IC 33-26-2-3)

DEADLINE for an incumbent Lake County or St. Joseph County superior court judge whose term ends in 2020 to file a statement with the Indiana Secretary of State stating that the judge wishes to have the question of the judge's retention placed on the 2020 general election ballot. The judge's statement must indicate the name the judge wants to appear on the ballot consistent with Indiana law regarding candidate names (IC 3-5-7). If a judge does not file the required statement, the question of that judge's retention in office or rejection shall not be submitted to the electorate, and the office becomes vacant at the expiration of the term. (IC 33-33-45-42(f); IC 33-33-71-43(b))

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)* to file online a **quarterly** campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division covering the period from April 1 through June 30, 2020. (IC 3-9-5-6(e)) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA **End**, at noon, of reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot to file online a supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division to report large contributions that total at least $1,000 from a person that are received by the committee after the end of the quarterly reporting period *(June 30)* and before the deadline to file the quarterly report *(noon, July 15)*. A supplemental report is to be filed within 48 hours of the receipt of the large contribution. (IC 3-9-5-22)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for candidates' committees for a statewide office **not** on the 2020 general election ballot (Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State*)* to file online a **semiannual** campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division covering the period from January 1 through June 30, 2020. (IC 3-9-5-9) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA Beginning of campaign finance reporting period for a candidate nominated by petition of nomination seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year, if the candidate has not previously raised or spent at least $100 and already filed a statement of organization (CFA-1). This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year, unless the committee has filed a statement of organization (CFA-1). (IC 3-5-2-32.7; IC 3-9-1-5; IC 3-9-5-8.2)

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 2020

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to mail an Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot (VRG 4/12) and the original registration of a voter who changed residence to another county in Indiana less than 30 days before the 2020 primary election, to the county where the person currently resides as shown in the affidavit. Upon mailing the affidavit and original registration to another county, the registration in the county of the person's former residence shall be canceled. (IC 3-7-43-4)

MONDAY, JULY 20, 2020

CFA End of campaign finance reporting period for candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year whose certificate of candidate selection to fill a candidate vacancy was filed July 6, 2020. This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year, unless the committee has filed a statement of organization (CFA-1). (IC 3-9-5-8.5)

CFA End of campaign finance reporting period for a declared write-in candidate. (IC 3-9-5-8.4)

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for Indiana Election Division, county election board, or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration to determine if a candidate whose certificate of candidate selection was filed July 6, 2020, to fill a vacancy for an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year has filed a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100. (IC 3-8-1-1.6) This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year or to a candidate for school board. **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for Indiana Election Division, county election board, or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration to determine if a declared write-in candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 has filed a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100. (IC 3-8-1-1.6) This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year or to a candidate for school board. **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, JULY 20, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a Libertarian Party candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year who is nominated at a county convention on the last date that a county convention could be held (June 30 before noon) to file a post-convention campaign finance report with a county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration. (IC 3-9-5-8) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA **DEADLINE,** by noon, for Libertarian Party candidates seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year who are nominated at a county convention to file a campaign finance statement of organization with a county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration if the county convention was held of the last date it could be held (June 30 before noon) if the candidate was not already required to do so after raising or spending more than $100. *Note*: Libertarian Party candidates who are seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year are required to file their statement of organization by noon the final date and hour for filing the candidate's first campaign finance report unless the candidate was already required to file a campaign finance statement of organization after raising or spending more than $100. (IC 3-9-1-5(c)(3); IC 3-9-5-8.2) **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate who is seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year who is nominated at the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party state convention to file a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100. NOTE: Candidates for statewide and state legislative office must file campaign finance forms online at campaignfinance.in.gov. Please contact the Indiana Election Division for more information. (IC 3-9-1-5) **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an independent candidate or a minor party candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year who is nominated by petition to file a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100. This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year or to a school board candidate. NOTE: Candidates for statewide and state legislative office must file campaign finance forms online at campaignfinance.in.gov. Please contact the Indiana Election Division for more information. (IC 3-9-1-5) **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

CAN First day an individual may file a petition of nomination with the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration as a school board member at the general election. The petition must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests (if the voter registration official is the circuit court clerk). (IC 3-8-2.5-4, IC 3-8-9-5; IC 20-23-4-29.1, IC 20-23-7-8.1, IC 20-23-12-5, IC 20-23-14-5, IC 20-23-17-3, and IC 20-23-17.2-5) **STATE FORM: CAN-34 (Petition of Nomination and Consent for School Board Office Elected in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, JULY 27, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE,** by noon, for candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year whose certificate of candidate selection to fill a ballot vacancy was filed July 6, 2020, to file a campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division or the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year, unless the committee has filed a statement of organization (CFA-1). NOTE: Candidates for statewide and state legislative office must file campaign finance forms online at campaignfinance.in.gov. Please contact the Indiana Election Division for more information. (IC 3-9-5-8.5; IC 3-9-5-7) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a declared write-in candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year to file a campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division or the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. This requirement does not apply to candidates seeking an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year, unless the committee has filed a statement of organization (CFA-1). NOTE: Candidates for statewide and state legislative office must file campaign finance forms online at campaignfinance.in.gov. Please contact the Indiana Election Division for more information. (IC 3-9-5-8.4; IC 3-9-5-7) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 2020

CFA End of campaign finance reporting period for a candidate nominated by petition of nomination. (IC 3-5-2-32.7; IC 3-9-5-8.2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division to determine if a candidate for state or state legislative office nominated at the Democratic, Libertarian or Republican Party state convention *(except candidates for judicial office)*, has filed a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100 or filing their first campaign finance report pursuant to IC 3-9-1-5(c)(3). (IC 3-8-1-1.6) **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to determine if a Libertarian candidate seeking a judicial office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year who is nominated at a state convention, has filed a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100 or filing their first campaign finance report pursuant to IC 3-9-1-5(c)(3). (IC 3-8-1-1.6) **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to determine if an independent or minor party candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year who was required to file a petition of nomination by noon July 15, 2020 has filed a campaign finance statement of organization for the candidate's committee. NOTE: Candidate committees for state legislative office must file a hard copy of the CFA-1 and an electronic copy online at campaignfinance.in.gov. Please contact IED for more information. (IC 3-8-1-1.6) **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 2020

DEADLINE for each county sheriff to provide a county voter registration office with a quarterly report of each Indiana resident who has been convicted of a crime and been placed in a county correctional facility. (IC 3-7-46-6) **STATE FORM: VRG-1 (County Sheriff Quarterly Report to County Voter Registration Office)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AUGUST 2020

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 2020

VR **DEADLINE** for a county voter registration office to complete the updating of voter registration records to indicate that a voter voted at the June 2, 2020, primary election. If a recount or contest is being conducted in a county, the county voter registration office must complete the updating of the voter registration records not later than 60 days after completion of the recount or contest. *(Transferred from Saturday, August 1, 2020)* (IC 3-10-1-31.2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a local public question to be certified to a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for placement on the general election ballot. (*Transferred from Saturday, August 1, 2020;* IC 3-10-9-3)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an individual to file a declaration of candidacy, or a notice of withdrawal of candidacy previously filed, with a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to be the nominee of the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party at a town convention for town office in a town with a population of less than 3,500 that elects some or all town offices in the 2020 general election. The declaration must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (*Transferred from Saturday, August 1, 2020;* IC 3-10-7-2.9; IC 3-8-5-10.5; IC 3-8-5-17; IC 3-8-7-28; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORMS: CAN-16 (Town Office Declaration of Candidacy by a Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party Candidate When No Primary is Conducted in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local or School Board Office); CAN-24 (2020 General Election Candidate Withdrawal)**

NOTE*:* If a town has adopted an ordinance pursuant to IC 3-8-5-2 to nominate major party candidates in a primary election then the calendar entries regarding a town convention for towns with a population of less than 3,500 do not apply to candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties. However, the town convention entries apply to candidates of the Libertarian Party in a town with a population of less than 3,500 in any event.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 2020

CAN First day to file a declaration of candidacy as a write-in candidate for school board with the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. The declaration must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2-11(d); IC 3-8-2.5-4; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORM: CAN-26 (Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate for School Board in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Office)**

VR **DEADLINE**, for the Indiana Election Division or a county voter registration office to complete any voter list maintenance program conducted before the general election. (IC 3-7-38.2-2)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE,** by noon, for a candidate seeking an office paying more than $5,000 in a calendar year who is nominated by petition of nomination to file a campaign finance report. (IC 3-5-2-32.7; IC 3-9-5-7; IC 3-9-5-8.2) This requirement does not apply to an office paying less than $5,000 in a calendar year, unless the committee has filed a statement of organization (CFA-1), or to candidates for school board. **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a statement with Indiana Election Division questioning the validity of an individual's declaration of intent to be a declared write-in candidate at the general election for write-in candidates that filed their declaration with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-2-14(c)) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a statement with county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration questioning the validity of an individual's declaration of intent to be a declared write-in candidate (except for write-in candidates for school board) at the general election for write-in candidates that filed their declaration with the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-2-14(c); IC 3-8-5-14.7(c)) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)** *See entry for August 28, 2020, for deadline to file a statement questioning the validity of a write-in candidates for school board.*

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican candidate who filed a declaration of candidacy for a town office which: (1) provides for at least $5,000 in compensation per year; and (2) serves a town with a population of less than 3,500 which elects some or all town offices in the 2020 general election, to file a campaign finance statement of organization, unless the candidate has already been required to do so after raising or spending more than $100. (IC 3-10-7-2.9; IC 3-9-1-5; IC 3-9-1-5.5) *(If a town office provides less than $5,000 per year compensation the obligation to file is triggered by raising or spending at least $500.)* **STATE FORM: CFA-1 (Statement of Organization)**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana election commission, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to resolve a question concerning the validity of an individual's declaration of intent to be a declared write-in candidate (except for a write-in candidate for school board) at the general election. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-2-14(c); IC 3-8-5-14.7(c)) *See entry for September 11, 2020, for deadline to resolve a question concerning the validity of a write-in candidate for school board.*

DEADLINE, by noon, for a declared write-in candidate whose declaration has been challenged due to the candidate's claimed affiliation with a political party that has already attained ballot status in the general election to amend the candidate's declaration to state that the candidate is either independent or affiliated with a political party that the Indiana election commission, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration determines to have a name that would not result in voter confusion due to its similarity with the name of a political party that has attained ballot status. (IC 3-8-2-12.5)

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot that failed to file a quarterly report on July 15, 2020. (IC 3-9-5-6(e); IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 2020

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to candidates' committees for a statewide office **not** on the 2020 general election ballot in 2020 who failed to file a semi-annual report on July 15, 2020. (*Transferred from Sunday August 16, 2020;* IC 9-9-5-9(e); IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 2020

VR **DEADLINE**, for a county voter registration office to file an affidavit with the Indiana Election Division affirming the completion of voter list maintenance activities. (IC 3-7-12-27) **STATE FORM: VRG-21 (Affidavit of County Voter Registration Officer Concerning Voter List Maintenance)**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, in a town with less than 3,500 in population which elects some or all of its town offices in 2020 for the Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican town party chairmen to post notices in the town that a town convention of the party must be held to choose between competing candidates in the same party for the same office if the town convention is being held on the last day a town convention may held, August 21. (IC 3-10-7-2.9; IC 3-8-5-10; IC 3-8-5-17) **STATE FORM: CAN-15**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for an individual to file a petition of nomination with the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration as a school board member at the general election. The petition of nomination must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2.5-4, IC 20-23-4-29.1, IC 20-23-7-8.1, IC 20-23-12-5, IC 20-23-14-5, IC 20-23-17-3, and 20-23-17.2-5; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORM: CAN-34 (Petition of Nomination and Consent for School Board Office Elected in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Office)**

Note: After receiving a petition of nomination of school board office the county voter registration office shall examine the voter registration records of the county (or each county if the school district is in more than one county) to determine if each petitioner is eligible to vote for the candidates being nominated by the petition. When the county voter registration office has completed its determination, the office shall forward the petitions of nomination to the circuit court clerk who must determine if the petition has a sufficient number of valid certified signatures of registered voters. If the petition has a sufficient number of valid certified signatures of registered voters, the circuit court clerk shall certify the petition and accept it as filed. If the petition does not have a sufficient number of valid certified signatures of registered voters, the circuit court clerk shall deny the certification of the petition and reject the petition and immediately notify the candidate by certified mail. (IC 3-8-2.5-5; IC 3-8-2.5-6)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a declaration of candidacy as a write-in candidate for school board with the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. The declaration must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2.5-4) **STATE FORM: CAN-26 (Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate for School Board in 2020); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local or School Board Offices)**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for filing a sworn statement to challenging a candidate to statewide office *(other than a statewide judicial office)* or for a state legislative office to remove the candidate from the general election ballot. A challenge may not be filed against a candidate who received a favorable ruling from the Indiana Election Commission in response to a previous challenge on the same grounds. The Commission shall conclude a hearing on a challenge within three (3) business days after the challenge is filed and shall announce its determination of the challenge not later than one business day after the conclusion of the hearing. If the Commission does not announce its determination by this deadline, the Commission is considered to have dismissed the challenge.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The challenged candidate or the challenger may appeal the Commission's determination directly to the Indiana court of appeals. (IC 3-8-8) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for filing a sworn statement challenging a candidate nominated at the Libertarian Party's state convention for US Senator, US Representative, Governor, state legislative office, or the local offices of a judge of a circuit, superior, probate, or small claims court. (IC 3-8-4-10) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for filing a sworn statement questioning the validity of a certificate of nomination to fill an early candidate vacancy with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-13-1-16.5; IC 3-13-1-20.5) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for filing a sworn statement questioning the validity of a petition of nomination *(other than for a school board office)* with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-8-6-14) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the secretary of state to certify, or deny the certification of, each petition of nomination filed in the secretary of state's office to the appropriate county. (IC 3-8-6-12(e))

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a person whose petition of nomination as an independent or minor party candidate was rejected by the secretary of state for insufficient valid signatures of registered voters to file a statement with the Indiana Election Division questioning the validity of the rejection of the petition or nomination. (IC 3-8-6-12(d); IC 3-8-6-14) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a person whose petition of nomination as an independent or minor party candidate was rejected by a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors for insufficient valid signatures of registered voters to file a statement with the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration questioning the validity of the rejection of the petition of nomination. (IC 3-8-6-12(d); IC 3-8-6-14) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division to certify the primary election results, canvassed and tabulated under IC 3-10-1-34, to each county election board and to the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. The Indiana Election Division shall certify: (1) the name and residence of each individual nominated for statewide office (other than candidates nominated for President and Vice-President), for U.S. Representative, for state legislative office, or a judicial office; (2) the name of each justice of the Indiana supreme court or judge of the court of appeals or tax court who has requested a retention vote; (3) the text of each public question to be voted on by the electorate of the entire state, (a proposed constitutional amendment, for example) and (4) the Indiana Election Division shall designate the device under which the list of candidates of each political party will be printed and order in which the political party ticket will be arranged. (IC 3-8-7-2; IC 3-8-7-16; IC 3-10-3-1)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division to certify to each county election board and the Lake County board of elections and registration: (1) the name of each individual who filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate with the Indiana Election Division; and (2) any political party that the individual is affiliated with, or whether the individual is an independent candidate. (IC 3-8-7-30)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division to provide each county election board with a camera-ready copy of the device under which the candidates of the political party or the petitioner are to be listed so that ballots may be prepared using the best possible reproduction of the device. (IC 3-8-7-11(d))

DEADLINE, by noon, for the petitioner of nomination or the chairman of a political party to file, on behalf of a candidate or political party to be printed on the ballot only for election to local office, a camera-ready copy of the device under which the candidates of the political party are to be listed with the county election board of each county in which the name of the candidate or party will be placed on the ballot. (IC 3-8-7-11(e))

CAN **DEADLINE**, in a town with less than 3,500 in population that elects some or all of its offices in 2020 for the Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties to conduct a town convention of the party to nominate candidates for the general election from among competing candidates in the same party for the same office. (IC 3-10-7-2.9; IC 3-8-5-10; IC 3-8-5-17)

DEADLINE for the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) to provide to counties that use electronic voting systems with a randomly sorted list of unique identification numbers for the direct record electronic (DRE) voting machines. DREs voting systems on this list will be tested at a public test in the county. Each list provided by VSTOP must contain not less than 5% of the machines that will be used in the election in the county. (IC 3-11-14.5-1; IC 3-11-14.5-2)

DEADLINE for the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) to provide to counties that use optical scan voting systems a randomly sorted list of unique identification numbers for the optical scan voting machines. Optical scan voting systems on this list will be tested at a public test in the county. Each list provided by VSTOP must contain not less than 5% of the machines that will be used in the election in the county. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-13-23)

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate that previously filed a petition of nomination, or a declaration as a write-in candidate, for school board with the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to file a statement with the same office where the person filed the petition of nomination, stating that the person is no longer a candidate and does not wish the person's name to appear on the election ballot as a candidate**.** (IC 3-8-2.5-4) **STATE FORM: CAN-24 (2020 General Election Candidate Withdrawal)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, in a town having a population of less than 3,500 which elects some or all of its offices in 2020 for a candidate nominated at a Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party town convention on August 21, 2020, to file a statement with the same office where the person filed the declaration of candidacy for small town office, state that the person is no longer a candidates and does not wish the person’s name to appear on the election ballot as a candidate. (IC 3-8-5-14.5) **STATE FORM: CAN-24 (2020 General Election Candidate Withdrawal)**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE** for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to a candidate who filled a ballot vacancy for a major party because no candidate ran in the primary or a write-in candidate who failed to file a post-nomination campaign finance report. (IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A); IC 3-9-5-8.4; IC 3-9-5-8.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, in a town having a population of less than 3,500 which elects some or all of its offices in 2020 for the chairman and secretary of a Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party town convention to file a certificate of nomination listing the candidates nominated at the town convention with a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-8-5-13; IC 3-10-6-12) **STATE FORM: CAN-18 (Town Convention Certificate of Nomination**

CAN **DEADLINE,** by noon, in a town having a population of less than 3,500 which elects some or all town offices in 2020 for the chairman of a political minor political party (*other than the Libertarian Party*) that submitted a petition of nomination for the election of candidates to town office to file a certificate of candidate selection to fill any candidate vacancy. The certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's consent to the selection. (IC 3-13-1-18)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a voter of the school district to file a sworn statement questioning the validity of a petition of nomination for school board, or for a candidate for school board to file a statement questioning the denial of certification of a petition, with the county election board or the Lake County board of elections and registration. (IC 3-8-2.5-7) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a voter of the school district to file a sworn statement questioning the validity of a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate with the county election board or the Lake County board of elections and registration. (IC 3-8-2.5-7) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 2020

VR First day of the period that the county voter registration office must begin providing a report containing information regarding all voter registration applications received by the county voter registration office after this date and ending twenty-nine (29) days before the general election. The report must be forwarded within 48 hours after the entry of the registration application into the Statewide Voter Registration System. The report must be provided daily, upon request, to a major party county chairman or other party chairman or an independent candidate's committee if the independent candidate is on the ballot. (*Transferred from Sunday, August 30, 2020*; IC 3-7-28-2; IC 3-7-28-3; IC 3-7-28-4) *See September 4, 2020, for related entry for providing a report regarding all registration applications prior to August 31, 2020.*

DEADLINE for the secretary of state to publish a report stating whether the results of each electronic voting system audit performed after the June 2, 2020 primary election indicate that the discrepancy that resulted in the audit was the result of human error, intentional violations of election laws, unknown causes, or a combination of these factors. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SEPTEMBER 2020

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for the governing body of a political subdivision to provide the county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration, and the county auditor, a certified copy of a resolution to withdraw a controlled project public question from the ballot. (IC 6-1.1-20-3.6)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2020

DEADLINE for the board of commissioners of a county to adopt an order by unanimous vote establishing a county board of registration with immediate authority to administer voter registration within the county, rescinding a previously adopted order to establish a board of registration, or abolishing a board of registration previously established by state law (IC 3-7-12-3) before that law was repealed. An order adopted after this date and before the general election becomes effective on the day following the election. (IC 3-7-12-5; IC 3-7-12-5.5)

DEADLINE for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to file an order adopting a vote center plan with the Indiana Election Division for the order to be effective for the November 3, 2020 general election. An order filed after this date and before the general election becomes effective on the day following the general election. (IC 3-11-18.1-8)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a sworn statement questioning the validity of a: (1) declaration of candidacy *(other than a declaration as a write-in candidate)*; (2) petition of nomination; or (3) a certificate of nomination of a **candidate in a town with less than 3,500 in population** that elects some or all of its town offices in the 2020 election. (IC 3-8-5-14.7) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County election director to file a certificate with a town clerk-treasurer setting forth the nominees certified as being chosen at Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican town conventions in a town with less than 3,500 in population that elects some or all of its town offices in the 2020 election. (IC 3-8-5-13; IC 3-8-5-17)

CAN **DEADLINE** at noon, for any challenge of the qualifications of a candidate for a statewide office *(other than a judicial office)* or for a state legislative office that is pending before the Indiana Election Commission or the Court of Appeals to be terminated regardless of status. The name of the challenged candidate may not be removed from the general election ballot and another individual may not be named to replace the challenged candidate on the ballot after this date except for candidates required to withdrawal because they are disqualified under IC 3-8-1-5 or have moved their residence outside of the election district. All votes cast for the challenged candidate must be counted and reported under the name of the challenged candidate. (IC 3-8-8; IC 3-8-7-28(b) and (c))

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana election commission or a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to rule on a statement questioning the validity of a certificate of nomination to fill an early ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-1-16.5(c); IC 3-13-1-20.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to rule on the validity of a petition of nomination *(other than for a school board office)*. (IC 3-8-6-14(e))

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana election commission or a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to rule on a statement questioning the validity of the determination made by the secretary of state or a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration in rejecting a petition of an independent or minor party candidate that the petition did not contain a sufficient number of signatures as required by IC 3-8-6-3. (IC 3-8-6-12(d); IC 3-8-6-14(e))

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate nominated by petition whose petition has been challenged due to the candidate's claimed affiliation with a political party that has already attained ballot status in the general election to amend the candidate's petition to state that the candidate is either independent or affiliated with a political party that has a name that would not result in voter confusion due to its similarity with the name of a political party that has attained ballot status. (IC 3-8-6-5.5(d))

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana election commission to rule on a challenge to a candidate nominated at the Libertarian Party's state convention for US Senator, US Representative, Governor, state legislative office, the local office of a judge of a circuit, superior, probate, or small claims court. (IC 3-8-4-10)

DEADLINE for an error in the certification of candidates for election to an office *(other than an office in a town with less than 3,500 in population that elects some or all town officers in the 2020 general election)* to be corrected by the public officials responsible for the certification. (IC 3-8-7-3(a))

VR **DEADLINE** for a county voter registration office to transmit a report containing information regarding all voter registration applications received by the county voter registration office to a major party county chairman (and on request to other chairmen or independent candidates on the ballot) showing all registrations that occurred during the part of the registration period ending August 31, 2020. (IC 3-7-28-2; IC 3-7-28-3)

DEADLINE for the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration to estimate the number of absentee ballots and provisional ballots required in the county for the general election. After the estimate is made and the certification of candidates on the general election ballot is delivered by the Indiana Election Division, the county election board or Lake County board of elections and registration must begin to print the absentee and provisional ballots. *See September 14 for when absentee and provisional ballots must be printed and delivered to the county election board.* (IC 3-11-4-10; IC 3-11-4-14; IC 3-11.7-1-4; IC 3-11.7-1-6)

CFA **End** of reporting period for a school board candidate if the candidate was required by state law to open a committee (*a candidate for school board is not required to open a committee by filing a statement of organization until the candidate raises or spends at least $500)* (IC 3-9-5-8.4; IC 3-9-5-7) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)** *See related entry for September 11, 2020.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2020

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to a candidate nominated by petition (other than a school board candidate) who was required to file a statement of organization (CFA_1) and failed to file post-nomination campaign finance report. (IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

DEADLINE for the county election board in a county that uses optical scan voting systems or direct record electronic (DRE) voting systems to implement an alternative procedure for randomly testing at least 5% of the voting system machines used in the county in the event that the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) failed to provide the county with two (2) lists of unique identification numbers for the voting machines to be tested by the county by August 21, 2020. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-13-23; IC 3-11-14.5-1; IC 3-11-14.5-2)

DEADLINE for delivery of electronic poll books to the county in order to use them in the November 3, 2020, general election unless a county receives prior written authorization from the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP). (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2020

First day that a college or university must permit a student to knock on the door of each room in the living areas of student housing to conduct a poll. Before conducting the poll, the polltakers must submit certain information to the college or university. (IC 3-6-11-2.5; IC 3-6-11-2.6)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2020

LABOR DAY Indiana Election Division closed

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, Indianapolis time, for the state chairman of the Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties to certify the names of each party's candidates for: (1) presidential electors; and (2) President and Vice-President of the United States to the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-10-4-5) **STATE FORM: IEC-21 (Certification of Political Party Presidential and Vice-Presidential Ticket)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, Indianapolis time, for petitioners who have nominated candidates for President and Vice President by petitions filed under IC 3-8-6 to certify to the Indiana Election Division the following: (1) the names of the nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States; (2) the state of which each nominee is a resident; and (4) the name of the political party of the nominees or that the nominees are an independent ticket. (IC 3-10-4-5) *(See calendar entry for July 15, 2020)*

First day that ballots and other election material from the 2018 general election (other than registration transactions) may be destroyed after compliance with county commission on public records procedures. (*Transferred from Monday, September 7, 2020;* IC 3-8-7-24; IC 3-10-1-31.1; IC 3-11-8-30; IC 3-12-2-12; IC 3-12-3-10; IC 5-15-6)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration to rule on the validity of a petition of nomination for a school board office or on a statement questioning the denial of certification of a petition. (IC 3-8-2.5-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration to rule on the validity of a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for a school board office. (IC 3-8-2.5-7)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, Indianapolis time, for the Indiana Election Division to certify to each county election board and to the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration the name and residence of each candidate nominated for President or Vice-President of the United States, presidential elector, and alternate presidential elector. (IC 3-10-4-5)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2020

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration, to rule on the validity of any declaration of candidacy, or a petition of nomination, certificate of nomination of a candidate for election to a town office in a town with less than 3,500 in population that elects some or all of its town officers in the 2020 election. (IC 3-8-5-14.7(b))

CFA **DEADLINE,** by noon, for a school board candidate to file a campaign finance report with the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration if the candidate was required by state law to open a committee (*a candidate for school board is not required to open a committee by filing a statement of organization until the candidate raises or spends at least $500)* (IC 3-9-5-8.4; IC 3-9-5-7) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for the printing and delivery of absentee and provisional ballots by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for the general election. (IC 3-11-4-14; IC 3-11-4-15; IC 3-11.7-1-6)

DEADLINE for the printing and delivery of provisional ballots by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-11.7-1-5; IC 3-11.7-1-6)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify each major party county chairman of the number of absentee voter boards, absentee ballot counters, and teams of couriers for counties that count absentee ballots at a central location to be appointed. However, absentee ballot couriers are not necessary in counties that use electronic poll books. If a county chairman fails to make a recommendation, then the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may appoint any voter of the county. (IC 3-11.5-4-22; IC 3-11.5-4-23)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a county chairman to make written recommendations to the county election board for appointments for absentee voter boards, absentee ballot counters, and teams of couriers for counties that count absentee ballots at a central location. However, absentee ballot couriers are not necessary in counties that use electronic poll books. If a county chairman fails to make a recommendation, then the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may appoint any voter of the county. (IC 3-11.5-4-22; IC 3-11.5-4-23)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE** for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to mail primary election absentee ballots to voters who previously filed an approved absentee ballot application to vote by mail with the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. Although this deadline falls on Saturday, it does not roll over to the following Monday. All counties must mail absentee ballots with ABS-Mail or Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA) that are reviewed and approved not later than this deadline date. A county may send absentee mail ballots out prior to this deadline date, if ballots are printed and delivered before Monday, September 14, 2020 per IC 3-11-4-18(c)(2). After this date, the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must mail primary election ballots to qualified voters on the same day that the voter's application is received and approved. *The requirement that absentee ballots be mailed on the same day that the absentee ballot application is received does not apply to absentee ballot applications that have been challenged.* If the absentee ballot application submitted by an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter is denied, the county election board shall provide written notice to the voter not later than forty-eight (48) hours stating the reasons for the denial to the voter. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-4-17.5)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2020

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to mail pre-general election campaign finance report forms to candidates for state legislative office on the 2020 general election ballot. (IC 3-9-4-14(b)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

CFA End of quarterly campaign finance reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)*. (IC 3-9-5-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

OCTOBER 2020

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2020

CFA **Beginning** of pre-election reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)* to cover the period starting October 1 and ending October 19, 2020. (IC 3-9-5-6(e))

CFA **Beginning** of reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot to file online a supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division to report large contributions that total at least $1,000 from a person that are received by the committee after the end of the quarterly reporting period *(September 30, 2020)* and before the deadline to file the quarterly report *(noon, October 15, 2020)*. A supplemental report is to be filed online within 48 hours of the receipt of the large contribution. (IC 3-9-5-6(e); IC 3-9-5-22)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2020

DEADLINE for counties that use electronic voting system units (DREs), to publish at least 48 hours notice of the required public test of the units if the county has scheduled a public test of electronic voting system units on October 5, 2020, the last day permitted under statute. (IC 3-11-14.5-2)

DEADLINE for counties that use ballot card voting systems to publish at least 48 hours notice of the required public test of the machines if the county has scheduled a public test optical scan ballot card voting systems on October 5, 2020, the last day permitted under statute. (IC 3-11-13-22)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2020

CAN A candidate vacancy on the ballot occurring on or after this date must be filled by the "late candidate vacancy" procedures in IC 3-13-2. (IC 3-13-2-1; IC 3-13-1-20) **STATE FORMS: CAN-35 (Certification to Fill Late Ballot Vacancy for Local Office); CAN-31 (Declaration of Candidacy and Written Consent to Fill a Ballot Vacancy in 2020)**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 2020

VR **Voter Registration Ends. DEADLINE**, at close of business, for an individual to hand deliver a voter registration application to the county voter registration office so that the voter can be registered for the general election. (IC 3-7-13-10; IC 3-7-13-11)

VR **DEADLINE,** 5:00 p.m., for individual to hand deliver a voter registration application to the Indiana Election Division for transmittal to the appropriate county voter registration office so that the voter can be registered for the general election. (IC 3-7-33-3.7)

VR **DEADLINE**, at close of business, for an individual to submit an application for voter registration at a bureau of motor vehicles license branch or other "full service" voter registration agency. (IC 3-7-33-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000676

VR **DEADLINE**, for an individual mailing a registration application to a county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division to deposit the registration application in the mail in a manner and in time so that the mail is postmarked no later than today's date *(and later delivered)* by the United States Postal Service so that the voter can be registered for the general election. (IC 3-7-33-3.7; IC 3-7-33-4)

VR **DEADLINE,** no later than midnight, for an eligible applicant to submit a completed voter registration application online on the secure website provided by the state in accordance with IC 3-7-26.7 so that the voter can be registered for the general election. (IC 3-7-33-3.5; IC 3-7-26.7)

VR Last day for a county voter registration office to prepare a report, upon request from a major party county chairman, a bona fide party chairman or an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot, containing new voter registrations. The report shall be provided in response to a request within 48 hours of the date on which the report was made. (IC 3-7-28-2; IC 3-7-28-3)

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to conduct a public test of a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system for the general election. The county election board must test the machines on a randomly sorted list of voting machines provided by VSTOP to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. The test must include a visual inspection of the voting unit and ballot label, entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes, and an attempt to overvote to test the ability of the electronic voting system to reject overvotes. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test additional machines from the randomly sorted list provided by VSTOP. The board must file an **IEC-9 form with the Indiana Election Division** certifying the performance of the public test not later than seven (7) days after the test. (IC 3-11-14.5-1; IC 3-11-14.5-5).

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to conduct a public test of the optical scan ballot card voting systems for the general election. The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list of voting machines provided by VSTOP to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. The test must include entry of a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes and an attempt to overvote to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject overvotes. For counties that use a voting system that has features of both an ballot card voting system and a direct record electronic voting system, the testing must include the casting of at least ten (10) ballots cast by using the headphone or a sip/puff device. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test additional machines from the randomly sorted list provided by VSTOP. The board must file an **IEC-10 form with the Indiana Election Division** certifying the performance of the public test not later than seven (7) days after the test. (IC 3-11-13-22[New]; IC 3-11-13-23(b)). **NOTE: IF THE PUBLIC TEST IS NOT PERFORMED, THE BALLOT CARDS MUST BE TABULATED BY HAND.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2020

DEADLINE, for the county commissioners, the Mayor of Indianapolis, or the Lake County, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate polling places for each precinct in the county. (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

Final day a college or university must permit a student to knock on the door of each room in the living areas of student housing to conduct a poll. (IC 3-6-11-2.5; IC 3-6-11-2.6)

An individual filing a civil action alleging a violation of NVRA is not required to provide notice of the violation to the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division if the violation occurs on or after this date and no later than the November 3, 2020, general election. (IC 3-7-11-14)

DEADLINE, for Secretary of State to request the news media to include a copy of the Voter's Bill of Rights in election coverage or public service announcements. (IC 3-5-8-5)

ABS First day that a voter may vote an absentee general election ballot before an absentee voter board in one location of the office of the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration or at a satellite absentee voting facility if established by the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS **DEADLINE** for county election board to conduct a training session for a member of the absentee voter board before that absentee board member performs the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

VR First day that an employee of a "full service" voter registration agency must advise an applicant for voter registration that the application will be processed by the county voter registration office after the general election. (IC 3-7-33-3)

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate by resolution the precincts for which assistant poll clerks are to be appointed. (IC 3-6-6-4)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2020

CFA End of the pre-general election campaign finance reporting period for candidates on the 2020 general election ballot *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office).* (IC 3-9-5-6) Report is due October 16, 2020 *(see entry below)*. (IC 3-9-5-6)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2020

CFA First day of the post-general election campaign finance reporting period *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)*. (IC 3-9-5-6)

CFA First day of the pre-general election supplemental campaign finance reporting period for candidates appearing on the 2020 general election ballot *(other than candidates' committees for a statewide office)* and write-in candidates for the 2020 general election. If a candidate receives contributions from a person that total $1,000 or more on or after this date, the candidate must file a pre-general election supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration within 48 hours after receiving the contribution. *NOTE: Candidates for state legislative office must file all campaign finance paperwork online at campaignfinance.in.gov. Please contact IED for more information*. (IC 3-9-4-4; IC 3-9-5-20.1) **STATE FORM: CFA-11 (Supplemental "Large Contribution" Report)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2020

COLUMBUS DAY Indiana Election Division closed

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2020

VR **DEADLINE** for a county voter registration office to receive a "mail in" registration application with a missing or illegible postmark. The application will permit an otherwise qualified applicant to vote in the general election. (*Transferred from Monday, October 12;* IC 3-7-33-4)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county chairman to file nominations with a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration for individuals to serve as precinct election officers at the general election. (IC 3-6-6-10)

First date, after noon, that a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration may, by majority vote, fill a vacant precinct election office when the appropriate county chairman has made no nomination for the office. (IC 3-6-6-13(b))

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to certify to the Indiana Election Division that a public test of an direct record electronic (DRE) voting system at the general election has been conducted in conformity with state law if that test was performed on the last day it could be performed on October 5, 2020. (*Transferred from Monday, October 12, 2020;* IC 3-11-14.5-9) **STATE FORMS: IEC-9 (DRE)**

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to certify to the Indiana Election Division that a public test of an optical scan ballot card voting system at the general election has been conducted in conformity with state law if that test was performed on the last day it could be performed on October 5, 2020. (*Transferred from Monday, October 12, 2020;* IC 3-11-13-22) **STATE FORMS: IEC-10 (Optical Scan Ballot Card Voting System)**

DEADLINE for a county election board to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to a school board candidate committee required to file a post-nomination report on September 12, 2020, if the candidate was required by state law to open a committee (*a candidate for school board is not required to open a committee by filing a statement of organization until the candidate raises or spends at least $500)*. (*Transferred from Sunday, October 11, 2020;* IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)* to file online a **quarterly** campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division covering the period from July 1 through September 30. (IC 3-9-5-6(e)) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA **End,** at noon**,** of reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot to file online a supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division to report large contributions that total at least $1,000 from a person that are received by the committee after the end of the quarterly reporting period *(September 30)* and before the deadline to file this quarterly report *(noon, October 15)*. A supplemental report is to be filed within 48 hours of the receipt of the large contribution. (IC 3-9-5-22) **STATE FORM: CFA-11 (Supplemental "Large Contribution" Report)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2020

ABS First day that a voter requesting an absentee travelling board to visit the voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence, may vote before the traveling absentee board. (IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-24(b)) **STATE FORM: ABS-TRAVELLING BOARD**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a candidate's committee with a candidate on the 2020 general election ballot (*other than a candidates' committees for a statewide office*), all legislative caucus committees, all political action committees, and all regular party committees, to file a **pre-general election campaign finance report** with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. This deadline applies whether the report was hand-delivered, sent by U.S. mail, or otherwise delivered to the division or board. *NOTE: See definition of "filing" in IC 3-5-2-24.5. NOTE: State law requires candidates for state legislative office to file all campaign finance documents online at campaignfinance.in.gov. Please contact IED for more information.* (IC 3-9-4-4; IC 3-9-5-3; IC 3-9-5-4; IC 3-9-5-7) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2020

CFA End of campaign finance reporting period for the final pre-election report of a candidate's committee of a candidate for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General).* (IC 3-9-5-6)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2020

CFA **Beginning** of the final quarterly reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)*. (IC 3-9-5-6(e))

CFA **Beginning** of reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)* to file online a supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division to report large contributions that total at least $1,000 from a person that are received by the committee after the end of the pre-election reporting period *(October 19)* and before the deadline to file the final quarterly report *(noon, October 27)*. A supplemental report is to be filed online within 48 hours of the receipt of the large contribution. (IC 3-9-5-22) **STATE FORM: CFA-11 (Supplemental "Large Contribution" Report)**

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, to file a sworn statement with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration questioning the validity of a certificate of candidate selection to fill a late vacancy on the general election ballot. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-13-2-11) **STATE FORM: CAN-1 (Candidate Filing Challenge)**

First day for each public school and nonpublic school to fulfill the requirement to provide class discussion concerning the system of government, methods of voting, party structures, election laws, and the responsibilities of citizen participation in government and elections. (IC 20-30-5-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by 11:59 p.m., for the Indiana Election Division, a circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a mailed, facsimile transmitted, or emailed absentee ballot application from a voter who requests to vote **by mail**. *(Note: this does not include a voter who is a confined voter or a voter caring for a confined person who requests that the absentee ballots be delivered to the applicant by an absentee voter board.)* (IC 3-11-4-3(4); IC 3-11-4-3(b)) **STATE FORM: ABS-MAIL**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2020

ABS For vote center and non-vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

VR **DEADLINE**, the county voter registration office shall certify to the county election board a list of the registration forms that remain incomplete after the effort made to contact the applicant by mail and telephone (if a telephone number was provided on the voter registration application) and that do not permit the county voter registration office to determine if the applicant is eligible to register under this article. Upon certification, the county voter registration office shall reject the applications. (IC 3-7-34-4)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board to notify the county chairmen of the two major political parties of the number of teams of provisional ballot counters to be appointed. (IC 3-11.7-3-3)

DEADLINE, for a county voter registration office to prepare certified copies of the list of registered voters of each precinct (except counties that have adopted vote centers or counties that have adopted the use of electronic poll books for the election). The list must contain the full name, address, and identification number of each voter. The county voter registration office must prepare and furnish no more than two (2) copies of the list to the precinct inspector. The inspector may provide a copy of the list to any other precinct officer. Upon receiving a written request from a major political party county chairman, one (1) copy of the registered voter list prepared for the inspector of each precinct under IC 3-7-29-1 shall be furnished to the county chairman making the request. (IC 3-7-28-4; IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-7-29-2; IC 3-7-29-6)

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to publish in a newspaper a list of the offices to be filled at the general election; the text of any public question to be placed on the ballot; the date of the general election; and the hours during which the polls will be open. *(See related entry on Monday, October 26, 2020, for the requirement for the county to file a copy of the CAN-39 notice with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the board.)* (IC 3-10-2-2; IC 3-10-3-1; IC 5-3-1-2) **STATE FORM: CAN-39 (Legal Notice of General Election)**

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to publish notice of the place of voting for each precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3.2; IC 5-3-1-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2020

DEADLINE, in a county that tabulates all votes cast on ballot cards at a central location, for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to designate a central location for the processing of ballot cards. This requirement is not related to central count of absentee ballots; instead, it applies for those counties that may centrally count all ballots (absentee and Election Day) at a central location. (IC 3-12-3-2.5)

DEADLINE, for the Lake County board of elections and registration to duplicate, distribute, and cause to be posted copies of official sample ballots to schools, fire stations, county courthouses, and other public buildings in the county. (IC 3-11-14-8)

DEADLINE, in a county having a population of at least 300,000 for the judge of the circuit court to order the county commissioners, the Mayor of Indianapolis, or the Lake County board of elections and registration, to provide a suitable room for the canvassing of votes other than a room in the county courthouse. (IC 3-12-4-7)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2020

VR **DEADLINE**, for a county voter registration office to receive a registration application from an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter for processing before the general election. (IC 3-7-36-10) *Note: Absent uniform service (military) voters and overseas voters often use the Federal Post Card Application to register to vote and request an absentee ballot.*

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to notify county chairmen that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14(b); IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-13-6; IC 3-11-14-14)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to file a copy of the notice of the general election with the Indiana Election Division and in the minutes of the board. *(See related entry on Saturday, October 24, 2020, for the requirement for the county to publish this notice in the newspaper)* (*Transferred from Sunday, October 24, 2020;* IC 3-10-2-2) **STATE FORM: CAN-39 (Legal Notice of General Election)**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2020

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot *(Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General)* to file online a **quarterly** campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division covering the period from October 1 through October 19. (IC 3-9-5-6) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA **End**, at noon, of reporting period for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot to file online a supplemental campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division to report large contributions that total at least $1,000 from a person that are received by the committee after the end of the pre-election reporting period *(October 19, 2020)* and before the deadline to file the pre-election report *(noon, October 27, 2020)*. A supplemental report is to be filed online within 48 hours of the receipt of the large contribution. (IC 3-9-5-22)

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana election commission, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to resolve any question concerning the validity of an individual's selection as a candidate to fill a late ballot vacancy on the general election ballot. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-13-2-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2020

DEADLINE for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a certificate of death for a candidate, or to vote unanimously that there is good cause to believe a candidate has died, to print new ballots to remove the name of the candidate who has died if the candidate's party does not fill the vacancy by noon October 29, 2020. A ballot removing the name of the candidate ***may*** contain the statement "NO CANDIDATE" or "CANDIDATE DECEASED" or words to that effect at the appropriate position on the ballot. (IC 3-11-3-29.5)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate vacancy to be filled to require a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to reprint ballots with the successor candidate's name. If a candidate vacancy is filled after noon on this date and before the election, the county election board is not required to reprint ballots with the name of the successor candidate but may do so upon the vote of the election board. (IC 3-11-3-29.5)

DEADLINE, by the close of business at a county voter registration office, for the office to mail a VRG-15 affidavit to a voter upon the voter's request. The VRG-15 is for a voter who is entitled to vote only a ballot with President and Vice-President candidates because the voter was previously a resident and registered voter of Indiana but lost residency in Indiana within the thirty (30) days immediately before the general election, (IC 3-10-10-5) **STATE FORM: VRG-15 (Affidavit for Voting Presidential Only)**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2020

ABS For vote center and non-vote center counties, the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration must be open for at least seven (7) hours to permit absentee ballot voting. However, in a county with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may, by majority vote, reduce absentee voting hours in the office of the clerk to a minimum of four (4) hours on this date. (IC 3-11-10-26)

ABS All vote center counties must have one vote center that is used on Election Day to be established as a satellite early voting location for at least seven (7) hours to permit in-person absentee ballot voting. This vote center location is in addition to the requirement that the office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration be open for in-person early voting. (*see related entry above*) (IC 3-11-18.1-4(15))

DEADLINE, for the county executive or Mayor of Indianapolis to change the polling place for a precinct in the county. However, if the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration determines by a unanimous vote that the use of a polling place at an election would be dangerous or impossible, the board may order the relocation of the polling place after this date. The board shall give the best possible notice of the change to news media and the voters of the precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

First day an inspector or other member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector may pick up ballots and election supplies for the inspector's precinct. In counties that use electronic poll books, the county election board may deliver the electronic poll book to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls. Before delivery of an electronic poll book, the county election board shall do the following: 1) affix a tamper-proof numbered seal to the electronic poll book or a secure container that includes a single electronic poll book; 2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and 3) provide a list of the units and the number of the unit's seal to the inspector. A county election board may adopt a unanimous resolution to use an alternative electronic poll book delivery protocol instead of using seals but the resolution must be filed with the Indiana Election Division before delivery and the resolution must set forth the following information: 1) The method to be used to ensure that an electronic poll book is not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred by the county election board to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative for delivery; and 2) The method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOVEMBER 2020

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2020

CFA **6 a.m.**, end of the pre-general supplemental campaign finance reporting period for candidates on the general ballot (*other than candidates' committees for a statewide office*). Contributions from a person that total $1,000 or more received by a candidate on the general election ballot after that time must be reported on the committee's annual campaign finance report. (IC 3-9-5-20.1)

DEADLINE for a precinct inspector or other member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector may pick up ballots and election supplies for the inspector's precinct. In counties that use electronic poll books, the county election board may deliver the electronic poll book to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative. (IC 3-11-3-10)

DEADLINE, in a county that does not use electronic poll books, for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration to provide a certificate to inspectors stating the names of the voters: (1) to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and (2) whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. The clerk may provide the inspector with a **pre-marked poll list** that indicates individuals who have voted by absentee ballot when the inspector picks up the poll list and other supplies on the weekend before Election Day. In counties that use electronic poll books the names of voters from whom absentee ballots have received are updated through noon on election day eliminating the need for lists of absentee voters or absentee ballot couriers. (IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-22; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2020

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a voter to vote an absentee ballot in-person in one office of the circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration or at a satellite absentee voting facility established by the county election board. A voter in the act of voting at noon may complete voting and a voter waiting in line to vote at noon may vote, if otherwise qualified to do so, and if the Circuit Court Clerk's designee indicates that the voter was present at noon by writing down the name of the voter, stamping the voter's hand, or standing immediately behind the last voter in line at noon. (IC 3-11-4-3; IC 3-11-10-26; IC 3-11-10-29.2)

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive a mailed, faxed, emailed, or hand delivered absentee ballot application from a voter requesting an absentee travelling board to visit the voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury of the voter, or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence. (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(3); IC 3-11-4-3(b); IC 3-11-10-25)

ABS **DEADLINE** (by midnight) for a travelling absentee voter board to visit and vote a voter at the voter's location because of illness or injury or because the voter is caring for a confined person at a private residence. A county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may authorize a person who is otherwise qualified to vote in person to vote by absentee ballot if the board determines that the person has been hospitalized or suffered an injury following the final date and hour for applying for an absentee ballot that would prevent the person from voting in person at the polls. (IC 3-11-4-1; IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-24(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS **DEADLINE**, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to receive an absentee ballot application from a military or overseas voter who requests to vote an absentee ballot by fax or email. The application may be delivered to the circuit court clerk or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration by hand delivery, mail, fax, or email. (IC 3-11-4-3(a)(2)(B); IC 3-11-4-3(b); IC 3-11-4-4(a)(4))

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county chairmen of the two major political parties to make a written recommendation to the county election board for the appointment of individuals as provisional ballot counters. If a county chairman fails to make a nomination, the county election board may appoint any voter of the county. (*Transferred from Saturday, October 31, 2020;* IC 3-11.7-3-4; IC 3-11.7-3-5)

DEADLINE, by 4 p.m., for a voter who has moved to a different precinct in Indiana less than thirty (30) days before the general election, to execute a transfer request for the voter's registration in the county voter registration office. This transfer allows the voter to return to the voter's precinct of former residence and vote at that location one final time. After this time, the affidavit may be executed in person at the polling place in the voter's precinct of former residence. (IC 3-10-11-7) **STATE FORM: VRG-4/12 (Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot)**

DEADLINE, by 4 p.m., for a voter who has moved to a different precinct in the same county and same congressional district to execute a transfer request for the voter's registration in the county voter registration office. This transfer allows the voter to return to the voter's precinct of former residence and vote at that location one final time. After this time, the affidavit may be executed in person at the polling place in the voter's precinct of former residence. (IC 3-10-12-4) **STATE FORM: VRG-4/12 (Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot)**

DEADLINE, by the close of business at a county voter registration office, for a person entitled to vote a "presidential only" ballot to execute a VRG-15 affidavit in the county voter registration office. The VRG-15 is for a voter who is entitled to vote only a ballot with President and Vice-President candidates because the voter was previously a resident and registered voter of Indiana but lost residency in Indiana within the thirty (30) days immediately before the general election, (IC 3-10-10-4) **STATE FORM: VRG-15 (Affidavit for Voting Presidential Only)**

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registrations to deliver the voting system and equipment to each polling place. In precincts using computerized electronic voting systems, the county election board shall have the system put in order, set and adjusted, and ready for use in voting. Voting systems may be delivered to precincts by any of the following: 1) the county election board; 2) a bipartisan team of individuals as designated by the county election board; or 3) a commercial delivery entity contracted by the county election board. A person who is imprisoned (such as a county jail inmate), subject to lawful detention, on probation, subject to home detention, or placed in a community corrections program, may not deliver a voting system. The person or persons delivering the voting system must sign a certificate that contains the following: 1) a statement that the voting system remained in the custody and control of the persons delivering the voting system during the period between leaving the custody of the county election board and delivery to the polling location; 2) a statement that no other individual had access to any voting system; and 3) documentation of an individual who received the voting system when it was delivered to the polls; and 4) the written name and signature of the individual receiving the voting system at the polls. The person or persons delivering the voting system must file the completed certificate with the county election board immediately upon delivery. (IC 3-11-3-10, IC 3-11-11-1.8; IC 3-11-13-6; IC

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3-11-14-13) **STATE FORMS: CEB-1A (Certification of Delivery of Voting Systems to Precinct or Vote Center)**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2020

DEADLINE for a county election board to conduct a training and educational meeting for inspectors, judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks, and sheriffs. Inspectors must attend this meeting. The county election board may require other precinct election officers to attend as well. A county election board may allow an individual to serve as a precinct election officer if the individual is appointed after the training and educational meeting or the poll worker demonstrates to the county election board that the individual was unable to attend the meeting due to a good cause. (IC 3-6-6-40)

Each full service license branch must remain open from 8:30 a.m. local time until 8:00 p.m. local time, solely for the purpose of issuing driver's licenses and state identification cards. (IC 9-14.1-2-5)

DEADLINE for the county election board in a vote center county to do both of the following: 1) make the comparison between the sample ballots, regular official ballots, and provisional ballots; and 2) certify that the ballots are in agreement on the CEB-40. A copy of the certification shall be entered into the minutes of the county election board. The county election board shall have copies of each sample ballot for each precinct available for inspection by a voter at each vote center and post a notice in the vote center stating that sample ballots are available for inspection upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9, IC 3-11-13-27, IC 3-11-14-17) **STATE FORM: CEB-40 (Certificate of Ballot Agreement in a Vote Center County; Notice to Voters)**

DEADLINE for each county sheriff to provide the county voter registration office with a list of each Indiana resident who has been convicted of a crime and has been placed in a county correctional facility during the previous quarter. (*Transferred from Saturday, October 31, 2020;* IC 3-7-46-6)

GENERAL ELECTION DAY
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2020 (IC 3-10-2-1)

DEADLINE, by 5 a.m., for the members of the precinct election board, poll clerks, and sheriffs to meet at the polling place. (IC 3-11-11-2; IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-16)

In a poll using an electronic voting system that is not a vote center, each precinct election board must: (1) compare the ballot label on each electronic voting system with the sample ballot to see that it is correct; (2) see that the system records zero (0) votes for each candidate and on each public question; and (3) see that the system is otherwise in perfect order before the polls open. The board then shall certify that the ballot labels and the sample ballots are in agreement. (IC 3-11-14-13; IC 3-11-14-17) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

In a poll using an optical scan ballot card voting system that is not a vote center, the precinct election board must (1) compare the ballot cards used in the marking device with the sample ballots furnished and determine whether the names, numbers, and letters are in agreement; (2) see that the system records zero (0) votes for each candidate and on each public question; and (3) see that the system is otherwise in perfect order before the polls open. The board then shall certify that the ballot labels and the sample ballots are in agreement. (IC 3-11-13-27) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a county using electronic poll books, the inspector and judge of the opposite political party from the inspector certify the following regarding the seal on each electronic poll book or container of a single electronic poll book provided to this precinct by the county election board: 1) The seal is intact; 2) The seal shows no evidence of tampering; and 3) The seal bears the number indicated on the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. (IC 3-8-3-[New]) **STATE FORM: PRE-1 (Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book)**

The precinct election board shall post the Voter's Bill of Rights in a public place in each polling place on election day. (IC 3-5-8-3)

In counties that are not vote center counties, the precinct election board shall post sample ballots near the entrance to the polls and see that they are available to public inspection throughout the day. (IC 3-11-11-1.9, IC 3-11-13-27, IC 3-11-14-17)

In a vote center county, the county election board shall post a notice stating that the sample ballots for each precinct are available upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9; IC 3-11-13-10; IC 3-11-14-5) **STATE FORM: CEB-40 (Certificate of Ballot Agreement in a Vote Center County; Notice to Voters)**

In a county using electronic poll books, the county election board shall provide a notice that the inspector shall post that warns that making a false statement by signing the electronic poll list or concerning the individual's name or residence address is punishable as a Level 6 felony. The notice must be posted in a location clearly visible to a voter who provides information to the precinct election officer using the electronic poll book. (IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-11-13-11)

5:30 a.m. a challenger, pollbook holder, or watcher may enter into the polling place. (IC 3-6-7-5, IC 3-6-8-4; IC 3-6-9-13; IC 3-6-10-5.5; IC 3-11-8-15, IC 3-11-8-16)

POLLS OPEN, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., prevailing local time. (IC 3-11-8-8)

Each full service license branch must remain open from 6:00 a.m. local time until 6:00 p.m. local time, solely for the purpose of issuing driver's licenses and state identification cards. (IC 9-14.1-2-5)

Any time after 6:00 a.m., in a vote center county or county that uses electronic poll books that has passed a unanimous resolution of the county election board, for absentee counters to begin counting absentee ballots. Absentee ballots must be processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting and the electronic poll books must be updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots not later than 12:01 a.m. on election day under this procedure. (IC 3-11.5-4-11; IC 3-11.5-6-3)

The appointments of precinct judge, poll clerk, or sheriff expire at NOON if they were appointed to serve in that precinct election office for the first half of election day. The beginning of the term of a precinct election officer appointed to serve for the last part of election day. (IC 3-6-6-10; IC 3-6-6-11)

DEADLINE, by noon, for certain absent uniform services voters *(or the voter's spouse or dependent)*, not previously registered, to register and vote in the office of the clerk or at another location as designated by resolution of the county election board. (IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3) **STATE FORMS: ABS-IN PERSON, VRG-11, ABS-11 (Uniform Services Voter Registration Certificate), ABS-13 (Affidavit for Late Registration by Absent Uniform Service Voter in 2020)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county voter registration office to visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of mail containing residency confirmation documentation submitted by a first-time Indiana voter who submitted a voter registration application by mail and who has, up to that point, failed to submit residency confirmation documents. The county voter registration office shall immediately notify the county election board of the names of voters who have filed additional residency confirmation documents so that the county election board can send this information to precinct election boards. (IC 3-11-10-11)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the clerk (or clerk's agent) to visit the post office to receive voted absentee ballots. In general, absentee ballots received after noon are considered as arriving too late and may not be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-3; IC 3-11.5-4-7; IC 3-11.5-4-10; IC 3-12-1-17) *Note: This noon deadline for receipt of absentee ballots does not apply to an absentee ballot mailed by an overseas voter. See related entry for November 13, 2020.*

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., in a county that uses paper poll books instead of electronic poll books, for the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of election and registration *(or their agent)* to deliver a certificate to each precinct setting forth the absentee ballots received by noon on election day. (IC 3-11.5-4-8)

DEADLINE, by 5 p.m., for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to issue a certificate to a voter who appears in person before the board if the voter's absentee ballot has been rejected or the voter's absentee ballot was not received by noon on election day, to permit that voter to vote at the precinct if otherwise qualified to do so. (IC 3-11.5-4-13; IC 3-11.5-4-21) **STATE FORM: ABS-21 (Certificate of Absentee Ballot Rejection or Failure to Timely Receive Absentee Ballot By Mail)**

DEADLINE, 6 p.m., for a voter who returned an absentee ballot and is required to submit additional residency confirmation documents, to file the additional documents with the county voter registration office for the ballot to be counted. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-10-16; IC 3-11-10-16.5; IC 3-11.5-4-12; IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for a voter who voted a provisional ballot at the polls because the voter failed to provide required additional residency confirmation documentation prior to voting, for the voter to file a copy of the required additional residency confirmation documentation with the county voter registration office to permit the provisional ballot to be counted. If the voter fails to meet this deadline, the voter's provisional ballot is invalid and may not be counted. (IC 3-11-8-25; IC 3-11-8-25.2; IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

DEADLINE, by 6 p.m., for the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to convene in the room provided for the board to canvass votes and declare the results of the election. (IC 3-12-4-6) *(Note: The deadline for declaring the results of the election does not apply to the board's determination of whether to count provisional ballots. See entry for November 13, 2020)*

In counties using a ballot card voting system where votes cast on ballot cards at the precinct on election day are tabulated at a central location, all ballot cards must be sealed and delivered to the canvassing location immediately after the polls are closed and the number of ballot cards are counted and compared with the number of voters shown on the poll lists. (IC 3-12-3-1; IC 3-12-3-2)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2020

In a precinct using a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system, the inspector must announce after the close of the polls and the tabulation of votes that the printout of precinct results is available for inspection by precinct election officials and watchers. (IC 3-12-3.5-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

At the close of the polls, the precinct election board must seal all provisional ballots and any spoiled provisional ballots in the required container. The inspector must return the container to the circuit court clerk at the close of the polls. (IC 3-11.7-2-4)

DEADLINE, by midnight, for the inspector and judge of the opposite political party to deliver to the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration certification of the vote count and other election materials. (IC 3-12-2-7; 3-12-3-10; 3-12-3.5-4) **STATE FORM: CEB-1B (Certification of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Election Materials by Inspector and Judge)**

The appointment of a precinct election officer expires when the county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration complete the canvass of the precinct. (IC 3-6-6-37)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2020

NEW TERM OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS. (IC 2-2.1-1-1)

Effective date of an order adopted on or after September 4, 2020, by the board of commissioners of a county to establish a board of registration to administer voter registration within the county, rescinding a previously adopted order to establish a board of registration, or abolishing a board of registration previously established by state law (IC 3-12-7-3) before that law was repealed. (IC 3-7-12-5; IC 3-7-12-5.5)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for full-service registration agency to respond to an inquiry by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration indicating whether the agency's records contain any information regarding the registration. If the agency does not respond to the board's inquiry, or if the agency responds that the agency has no record of the alleged registration, the board shall reject the provisional ballot and (1) document on the ballot the inquiry and response, if any, by the agency; and (2) endorse the ballot with the word "Rejected" and the inquiry and response, if any, by the voter registration agency. (IC 3-11.7-5-2)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2020

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to notify the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division that a voter produced a receipt indicating that the voter had applied to register at the bureau of motor vehicles *(or another "full service" office)*, and was allowed to vote on election day, although the voter's name did not appear on the precinct voter registration list. (IC 3-7-48-9)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2020

VETERANS DAY Indiana Election Division closed

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections to receive an absentee ballot cast by mail by an overseas voter. The absentee ballot is not considered to be arriving too late if the absentee ballot envelope is postmarked no later than general election day (November 3, 2020) and the board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, determines that the postmark date complies with this requirement. If the board is unable to determine the postmark date, the absentee ballot may not be counted. (IC 3-12-1-17).

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter who voted a provisional ballot because the voter was unable or declined to present a photo identification at the polls to satisfy the photo identification requirement by producing photo identification to the county election board or circuit court clerk and signing an affidavit indicating that the voter is the same person who cast the provisional ballot on election day. The voter may also satisfy the photo identification requirement by appearing at the office of the county election board or circuit court clerk and signing an affidavit indicating that the voter is the same person who cast the provisional ballot on election day and that the voter cannot obtain a photo identification because the voter is either: a) indigent and unable to obtain a photo identification without the payment of a fee; or b) has a religious objection to being photographed. (IC 3-11.7-5-1; IC 3-11.7-5-2.5) **STATE FORM: PRO-10 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county election board to discuss and publish a document that compiles the following information for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county) using an electronic voting system: 1) The number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in the precinct (or vote center), as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center); 2) The number of voters who received a ballot at the polls according to the poll lists as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center); and 3) The difference between the number in subdivision (1) and the number in subdivision (2). (IC 3-12-3.5-8) **STATE FORM: PRE-16 (Inspector and Judge's Report of Total Number of Votes Cast on Electronic Voting Systems in Precinct / Vote Center and Number of Voters Who Received Ballot at Precinct Vote Center as Indicated by Signing Poll List)**

DEADLINE, by 3 p.m., for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections to make a determination whether or not to count a provisional ballot. Immediately upon completion of the provisional ballot count, the provisional ballot counters must make a certificate showing the total number of provisional ballots cast for each candidate and on each public question. (IC 3-11.7-5-1; IC 3-11.7-5-28)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to prepare a statement specifying the number of votes cast: (1) for each candidate for federal office, state office, or state legislative office; (2) for each candidate for a judicial office; (3) for each candidate for a circuit or county office commissioned by the governor *(circuit court clerk; county auditor; county recorder; county treasurer; county coroner; county sheriff; county surveyor)*; (4) for each candidate for any other local office declared elected by the county election board or Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration; (5) for and against the ratification of each state constitutional amendment; (6) for and against the retention of each justice of the supreme court and judge of the court of appeals or tax court; and (7) for and against the retention of any judge in Lake County, Marion County, or St. Joseph County. The circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors shall send the statement to the Indiana Election Division. **The statement must be sent by using SVRS unless the Election Division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-12-5-1; IC 3-12-5-1.5; IC 3-12-5-5; IC 3-12-5-6; IC 3-12-5-11) **SVRS FILINGS: CEB-10 (Governor and Lieutenant Governor), CEB-11 (Circuit Court Clerk and Local Offices at the General Election), CEB 12 (Retention of a Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court or a Judge of an**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Appellate or Tax Court), CEB-13 (Federal, State, Legislative and Judicial Offices) and CEB-25 (Statement of the Votes Cast for School Board Offices and on Local Public Questions)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2020

Immediately after receipt of the statements, the Indiana Election Division shall prepare a certificate for the secretary of state to certify each candidate who has received the highest number of votes for United States Representative. The secretary of state shall execute this certificate and forward a copy of the certificate to the clerk of the United States House of Representatives. (IC 3-12-5-9)

Immediately after receipt of the statements, the Indiana Election Division shall prepare a certificate for the secretary of state to certify which candidate has received the highest number of votes for each state legislative office. The secretary of state shall sign the certificate, and the Indiana Election Division shall then forward the certificate to the candidate for legislative office. (IC 3-12-5-12)

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot that failed to file a quarterly report on October 15, 2020. (*Transferred from Saturday, November 14, 2020;* IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to a person who failed to file a pre-general election campaign finance report. (*Transferred from Sunday, November 15, 2020;* IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for election to a federal or statewide office at the general election to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the general election with the Indiana Election Division. *See related entry for Friday, November 20, 2020 deadline for a state chairman to file a petition.* (IC 3-12-11-1; IC 3-12-11-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for election to a state legislative office at the general election to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the general election with the Indiana Election Division. *See related entry for Friday, November 20, 2020, deadline for a county chairman to file a petition.* (IC 3-12-11-1; IC 3-12-11-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for election to a local office at the general election to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the general election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. *See related entry for Friday, November 20, 2020, deadline for a county chairman to file a petition.* (IC 3-12-6-1; IC 3-12-6-2; IC 3-12-8-5)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate for election to a school board office at the general election to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the general election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. A voter of the school corporation may file a petition to contest the election of the candidate if there is no candidate who is entitled to contest the election of another candidate for a school board office (IC 3-12-6-1; IC 3-12-6-2; IC 3-12-8-1; IC 3-12-8-5)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter to file a verified petition with the Indiana Election Division to request a recount of the votes cast at the general election concerning the following types of public questions: 1) a public question concerning the ratification of a state constitutional amendment or the retention of a justice of the Indiana supreme court, a judge of the Indiana court of appeals, or the judge of the Indiana tax court; or 2) another public question voted on by the electorate of the entire state. (IC 3-12-12-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter who desires a recount of the votes cast at the general election concerning a local public question to file a verified petition with the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-12-2)

DEADLINE, for a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to transmit a post-election report concerning the general election to the Indiana Election Division. The post-election report shall include the number of absentee ballots: (1) transmitted to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters for the general election; and (2) returned by absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters and cast in the election. The filing of the report must also include the county's certified precinct level election results. (IC 3-6-5-17, IC 3-6-5-17.5) **STATE FORM: CEB-9 (County Election Report)**

INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY ORGANIZATIONAL DAY
Newly elected members are sworn in. (IC 2-2.1-1-2)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for state political party chairman of a candidate for federal or statewide office at the general election to file a verified petition for recount or contest with the Indiana Election Division, if a candidate has not previously filed a recount or contest petition. (IC 3-12-11-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a county chairman of a county within a state legislative district of a candidate for election to a state legislative office at the general election, to file a verified petition for a recount or contest of the general election with the Indiana Election Division, if a candidate has not previously filed a recount or contest petition. (IC 3-12-11-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the county chairman of a candidate for nomination to a local office, to file a verified petition for a recount of the general election with the appropriate circuit court clerk if a candidate has not previously filed a recount petition. (IC 3-12-6-2)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the secretary of state to issue a certificate indicating whether: (1) each proposed state constitutional amendment has been ratified or rejected; and (2) whether an Indiana supreme court justice or judge of the Indiana court of appeals or tax court has been retained or removed. The Indiana Election Division shall forward the certificates to the chief justice and to the director of the office of code revision of legislative services agency, in the case of a proposed state constitutional amendment. (IC 3-12-5-1(d) and (e))

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to correct an error in the certification of the vote for a candidate or on a public question. *NOTE: This deadline does not apply to the correction of a certification resulting from a petition filed for a recount of the election.* If the corrected vote results in a different candidate receiving the highest number of votes for federal, statewide, legislative, or judicial office, the Indiana Election Division shall immediately notify the governor of the amendment. (IC 3-12-5-14; IC 3-12-5-8(a))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2020

First day, after noon, for the issuance of a certificate of election to a school board office or to a local office *(other than judge or a county office commissioned by the governor under IC 4-3-1-5)*. (IC 3-12-5-2; IC 3-12-5-14; IC 3-12-5-16) **STATE FORMS: CEB-7 (Certificate of Election; County Commissioner), CEB-8 (Certificate of Election; County Council), CEB-16 (Certificate of Election; County Assessor), CEB-18 (Certificate of Election; Township Board Member** *in Marion County only*)**; CEB-19 (Certificate of Election; Township Assessor), CEB-21 (Certificate of Election; School Board Member), CEB-32 (Town Clerk-Treasurer), CEB-33 (Certificate of Election; Town Council Member)** ***Note: A candidate elected to a constitutional office (judge, clerk of circuit court, county auditor, county recorder, county treasurer, county sheriff, county coroner, and county surveyor) receives a governor's commission, not a certificate of election. The Indiana Election Division will provide a governor's commission to these candidates as identified on the CEB-11 and CEB-13.***

First day, after noon, that unused ballots from the general election may be destroyed. The county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration shall retain one (1) regular official ballot from each township in the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as part of the board's minutes. (IC 3-11-3-31; IC 3-6-5-13[New])

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate elected to a federal, statewide, or state legislative office on the face of the general election returns, to file a verified cross-petition for a recount of the general election with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-12-11-4)

DEADLINE, by noon, for a candidate elected to a local office or school board office on the face of the general election returns, to file a verified cross-petition for a recount of the general election with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (IC 3-12-6-4)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the Indiana Election Division to tabulate the number of votes cast for presidential electors, statewide offices (other than governor and lieutenant governor), or a judicial office according to the certificates submitted by the circuit court clerks or the Lake and Porter County election directors. Immediately after the completion of the tabulation, the secretary of state certifies to the governor the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each office. (IC 3-12-5-7)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 2020

DEADLINE, by noon, for a voter to bring a civil action to require a circuit court clerk or the Lake and Porter County Election Directors to correct an error in the certification of the vote for a candidate or on a public question. *NOTE: This deadline does not apply to a correction resulting from a recount petition.* (IC 3-12-5-15)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 2020

THANKSGIVING DAY Indiana Election Division closed

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 2020

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Indiana Election Division closed

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2020

Beginning, at noon, of term of town council members and a town clerk-treasurer in newly incorporated town. (IC 36-5-2-3(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2020

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to send a campaign finance delinquency notice to candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot that failed to file a pre-election report on October 27, 2020. (*Transferred from Thursday, November 26, 2020;* IC 3-9-4-14(a)(2)(A))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DECEMBER 2020

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2020

VR **Voter Registration Begins.** First day after the general election that an individual may register to vote**.** (IC 3-7-13-10)

First day that a county voter registration office can dispose of voter registration declinations and voter list maintenance program lists received by the county voter registration office on or before December 1, 2018. (IC 3-7-27-6)

First day that the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe boards of elections and registration are not required to retain campaign finance reports filed in those offices for elections in 2016 and previous years, except for judicial offices. (IC 3-9-4-6)

First day that a county election board or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration is not required to retain campaign finance reports filed in those offices by candidates for local judicial offices elected to a term of six (6) years for elections in 2014. (IC 3-9-4-6)

DEADLINE, by noon, for the governor to prepare a commission for a candidate elected as a presidential elector, to a statewide office (other than governor or lieutenant governor), or to a judicial office. Immediately upon completion of the commission, the governor shall deliver the commission to the Indiana Election Division and the division will forward the commission to the elected candidate. (IC 3-12-5-8(b)) *(See December 8, 2020, for related entry)*

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 2020

DEADLINE, for the Indiana Election Division to forward the commission prepared by the governor for a candidate elected as a presidential elector or alternate presidential elector, to a statewide office (other than governor or lieutenant governor, or to a judicial office, at the address set forth in the candidate's declaration of candidacy. (IC 3-12-5-8(b))

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2020

MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. 10 a.m., in the chamber of the Indiana house of representatives, to cast ballots for the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States. (IC 3-10-4-7; IC 3-10-4-9)

11 a.m., deadline for all presidential electors to appear at the meeting. If an elector fails to appear, or if proof of the elector's death, disqualification, or resignation is presented prior to this time, the designated alternate presidential elector shall fill the vacancy, or if the alternate is not present, the remaining electors shall elect an individual to fill the vacancy. (IC 3-10-4-8)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2020

DEADLINE for the state recount commission to complete a recount or contest concerning a state legislative office. The commission may adopt an order extending the deadline for completion of a recount or contest to a date specified in the order if the commission finds good cause to do so. Not later than seven (7) days after the commission completes a recount, the Indiana Election Division shall prepare certified statements showing the result and submit one copy of the statement to the candidate who received the most votes and one copy to the presiding officer of the appropriate chamber of the Indiana general assembly. (*Transferred from Sunday, December 20, 2020;* IC 3-12-11-21)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2020

DEADLINE for a local recount commission to complete a recount for a local office or a school board office unless the court extends the date after finding good cause to do so. (*Transferred from Sunday, December 20, 2020;* IC 3-12-6-21.9)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 2020

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY Indiana Election Division closed

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 2020

CHRISTMAS DAY Indiana Election Division closed

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2020

CFA End of annual campaign finance reporting period and post-election campaign finance reporting periods for 2020. (IC 3-9-5-6(e); IC 3-9-5-9; IC 3-9-5-10)

A resolution adopted by a county election board or the Lake, Porter, or Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration to omit the appointment of poll clerks and sheriffs in certain precincts expires. (IC 3-6-6-38)

A resolution adopted by the county election board or the Lake, Porter, or Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration to locate the polls for a precinct at the polls of an adjoining precinct, using the precinct election board of the adjoining precinct, expires. (IC 3-11-8-4.3)

A resolution adopted by the county election board or the Lake, Porter, or Tippecanoe County board of elections and registration providing that an inspector may serve as inspector for more than one precinct at a shared polling location expires. (IC 3-6-6-38.5)

DEADLINE for fiscal body of a political subdivision *(county council, township board, town council, school board)* to break a tie vote when there is a tie vote for a local office. If a tie vote has occurred for more than one at large seat, the fiscal body breaks the tie by electing the number of persons needed to fill each at large seat. (IC 3-12-9-4)

DEADLINE, for a meeting of the board of county commissioners to be held to determine which incumbent township board members shall hold office for another four year term under Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution of Indiana when fewer candidates have been elected for the township board than there are seats on the board to be elected. (IC 3-13-10-6.5)

DEADLINE for a town council in a town which elects town council members in the 2020 general election to determine which incumbent "at large" town council members will serve an additional four year term as "holdover" members under Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana when fewer "at large" members were elected at the November 3, 2020, general election than the number of at large town council seats to be elected. (IC 3-13-9-5.6)

DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to mail an Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot (VRG 4/12) and the original registration of a voter who changed residence to another county in Indiana less than thirty (30) days before the 2020 general election, to the county where the person currently resides as shown in the affidavit. Upon mailing the affidavit and original registration to another county, the registration in the county of the person's former residence shall be canceled. (IC 3-7-43-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2020

VR **DEADLINE** for Indiana Election Division to request the chief state election official of Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio responsible for responsibilities in that state under the federal National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) to provide a list of registered voters in that state to the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-7-38.2-5(b))

The certification to market, sell, lease, or provide an electronic pollbook for use during an election conducted in Indiana that was approved by the Secretary of State in 2020 expires. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

JANUARY 2021

NOTE: The dates for observing state holidays in 2021 are subject to confirmation by the Governor's office. The designation of state holidays by the governor traditionally occurs during the summer of the preceding year.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 2021

NEW YEAR'S DAY Indiana Election Division closed

CFA Beginning of 2021 campaign finance reporting periods. (IC 3-9-5-10)

First day of term for an individual elected as county commissioner, county council member, county assessor, and Marion County township board member elected in the 2020 general election. (IC 36-2-2-3; IC 36-2-3-3; IC 36-6-6-2)

First day of term for individuals elected as judge, clerk of the circuit court or other county office commissioned by the governor in the 2020 general election. (IC 3-10-2-11; IC 3-10-2-12; IC 3-10-2-13; IC 36-2-15-2)

Beginning at noon, first day of term for an individual elected as a town council member, town clerk-treasurer or as a judge of a town court in 2020. (IC 36-5-2-3; IC 36-5-6-3; IC 33-10.1-3-1.1)

First day of term of individuals elected as a school board member in the 2020 general election except as otherwise provided in the school corporation's organizational plan. (IC 3-5-4-11; IC 20-23-4-30; 20-23-7-8.1; 20-23-12-8; IC 20-23-14-8; IC 20-23-17-4; IC 20-23-17.2-8; IC 20-25-3-4)

First day of term for an individual appointed as a member of a county board of voter registration. (IC 3-7-12-10)

A resolution adopted by the county election board to establish satellite absentee voting facilities expires. (IC 3-11-10-26.5)

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 2021

First day Indiana Election Division may discard duplicate copies of federal campaign finance reports filed in 2018. (*Transferred from Friday, January 1, 2021*; IC 3-9-4-6(c), IC 3-9-5-13)

VR **DEADLINE for a county voter registration office to complete the updating of voter registration records to indicate that a voter voted at the November 3, 2020, general election.** If a recount or contest is being conducted in a county, the county voter registration office must complete the updating of the voter registration records not later than 60 days after completion of the recount or contest. *(Transferred from Saturday, January 2, 2021)* (IC 3-10-1-31.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 2021

Note: ***Only the towns of Montezuma (Parke County), Cambridge City (Wayne County, or Vernon (Jennings County) may hold elections in 2021. Elections for some local public questions may also be held in 2021.***

CAN First day a Democratic or Republican Party candidate may file a declaration of candidacy for town office for a town with a population of less than 3,500 that has adopted an ordinance pursuant to IC 3-8-5-2 to nominate major party candidates for town offices at the 2021 municipal primary election. (IC 3-8-5-3; IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-5-10.5; 3-8-5-17*)* **STATE FORMS: CAN-42 (Declaration of Candidacy); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests)**

CAN First day a Democratic Party, Libertarian Party, or Republican Party candidate may file a declaration of candidacy for town office for a town having an election November 2, 2021, in a town with a population of less than 3,500 that has not adopted an ordinance to nominate major party candidates at a primary. (IC 3-8-5-3; IC 3-8-5-10.5; 3-8-5-17*)* **STATE FORMS: CAN-16 (Town Office Declaration of Candidacy by a Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party Candidate When No Town Primary is Conducted in 2021); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local or School Board Office)**

CAN First day a minor party candidate *(other than a Libertarian Party candidate)* or an independent candidate, wishing to be placed on the ballot as a candidate for town office in a town having an election November 2, 2021, may file a petition of nomination with a county voter registration office for verification of signatures. (IC 3-8-6-10) **STATE FORMS: CAN-44 (Petition of Nomination for City or Town Office in 2020); CAN-45 (Consent of Independent or Minor Political Party Candidate Nominated by Petition for a City or Town Office in 2021); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local or School Board Office)**

DEADLINE, by noon, for a town with a population of less than 3,500 to file an ordinance with the circuit court clerk of the county that contains the largest percentage of population to conduct a primary for major party candidates in order for that ordinance to be effective for the 2020 primary. (IC 3-8-5-2)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 2021

DEADLINE for the Indiana Election Division to deliver the Certified Statement of the Circuit Court Clerk of the Votes Cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the General Election (CEB-10) to the Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives before the date of the joint convention of the Indiana House and Senate canvass the votes cast for governor and lieutenant governor (Monday, January 11, 2021). (IC 3-12-5-5*)*

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 2021

CFA **DEADLINE** for the Indiana general assembly to reconvene for the 2021 regular session. Beginning of the "prohibited period" during which an individual who holds a state legislative office or is a candidate for state legislative office, the incumbent or candidate's committee, or a legislative caucus may not solicit or accept campaign contributions or conduct other fundraising activities. (IC 2-2.1-1-2(d); IC 3-9-2-12)

First day of term for the individuals elected governor and lieutenant governor elected in 2020. (Article 5, Section 9, Constitution of the State of Indiana)

First day of term for the individual elected attorney general elected in 2020. (IC 4-6-1-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 2021

DEADLINE for Indiana house of representatives and Indiana senate to meet in joint convention to hear the canvass of votes cast for governor and lieutenant governor. The joint convention must act to resolve any tie vote or election contest for these offices. After resolving any tie or contest, the presiding officer of the joint convention certifies to the convention the individuals elected as governor and lieutenant governor. (IC 3-12-5-5)

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 2021

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY Indiana Election Division closed

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2021

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for all candidate committees, all legislative caucus committees, and all political action committees to file the **2020 annual campaign finance report** with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. (IC 3-9-5-3; IC 3-9-5-10) NOTE: State legislative candidate committees must file campaign finance documents online. Please contact IED for more information. *(See related entry on March 1, 2021, for regular party committees.)* **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for candidates' committees for a statewide office on the 2020 general election ballot to file a **quarterly** campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division covering the period from October 20 through December 31, 2020. (IC 3-9-5-6(e)) NOTE: Statewide candidate committees must file campaign finance documents online. Please contact IED for more information. **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, candidates' committees for a statewide office **not** on the 2020 general election ballot to file a semiannual campaign finance report with the Indiana Election Division covering the period from July 1 through December 31, 2020. (IC 3-9-5-9) NOTE: Statewide candidate committees must file campaign finance documents online. Please contact IED for more information. **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 2021

DEADLINE, for the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration to review its campaign finance records to determine if a committee is subject to the administrative dissolution procedure. (IC 3-9-1-12)

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 2021

CAN **DEADLINE** for an individual elected to the office of county commissioner, county council member, county assessor, township board member *in Marion County*, town council member, town clerk-treasurer, town court judge, or school board in the 2020 general election to ***take*** the individual's oath of office. (IC 5-4-1-1.2)

NOTE: Only selected dates after January 2021 are included in this edition of the calendar.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FEBRUARY 2021

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2021

CAN **DEADLINE** for an individual elected to the office of county commissioner, county council member, county assessor, township board member *in Marion County*, town council member, town clerk-treasurer, town court judge, or school board in the 2020 general election to ***file*** the individual's oath of office with the appropriate circuit court clerk. (*Transferred from Sunday, January 31, 2021*; IC 5-4-1-1.2)

DEADLINE, for the Indiana Election Division to file a report with the Federal Election Assistance Commission setting forth the combined number of absentee ballots transmitted to military and overseas voters for the November 3, 2020, general election, and the combined number of those ballots returned by military and overseas voters and cast in the election. (IC 3-6-4.2-12)

DEADLINE for each county sheriff to provide the county voter registration office with a list of each Indiana resident who has been convicted of a crime and had been placed in a county correctional facility during the previous quarter. (*Transferred from Sunday, January 31, 2021;* IC 3-7-46-6)

DEADLINE for the secretary of state to publish a report stating whether the results of each electronic voting system audit performed after the November 3, 2020, general election indicate that the discrepancy that resulted in the audit was the result of human error, intentional violations of election laws, unknown causes, or a combination of these factors. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2021

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a major party candidate to file a declaration of candidacy with a county election board for nomination to a town office, in a town with a population of less than 3,500 that has adopted an ordinance pursuant to IC 3-8-5-2 to nominate major party candidates for town offices at the 2021 municipal primary election. This declaration must be filed in the office of the county election board located in the county that contains the greatest percentage of population of the election district. The declaration must be accompanied by a Statement of Economic Interests. (IC 3-8-2-4; 3-8-2-6; IC 3-8-9-5) **STATE FORMS: CAN-42 (Declaration of Candidacy for Municipal Primary Nomination in 2021); CAN-12 (Statement of Economic Interests for Local or School Board Office)**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2021

CAN **DEADLINE**, by noon, for a major party candidate to withdrawal a previously filed declaration for nomination for town office in a town with a population of less than 3,500 that has adopted an ordinance pursuant to IC 3-8-5-2 to nominate major party candidates in a primary. (IC 3-8-2-20) **STATE FORM: CAN-43 (Municipal Primary Election Candidate Withdrawal)**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MARCH 2021

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 2021

CFA **DEADLINE**, by noon, for all **regular party committees** to file the **2020 annual campaign finance report** with the Indiana Election Division, a county election board, or the Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County boards of elections and registration. This deadline applies whether the report was hand-delivered, sent by U.S. mail, or otherwise delivered to the division or board. (IC 3-9-5-10) **STATE FORM: CFA-4 (Report of Receipts and Expenditures of a Political Committee)**

STATE CHARTER ELECTION: TOWN OF VERNON
General election for Mayor, Town Clerk-Treasurer, Town Councilmen, and Town Marshal in the Town of Vernon, Jennings County under the authority of special state charter issued under 1816 Indiana Constitution. Polls open at 11 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. (Local Acts 1851, c. 1, s. 3 and 5, as amended by Acts 1885, c. 42, s. 1, and Acts 1895, c. 59, s. 1)

MUNICIPAL PRIMARY ELECTION DAY- MAY 4, 2021
(3-10-6-2)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION DAY- NOVEMBER 2, 2021
(3-10-6-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF INDIANA
200 W. WASHINGTON STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204
WWW.SOS.IN.GOV

ORDER MANDATING ABSENTEE BY MAIL VOTERS BE INFORMED OF A MISMATCHED SIGNATURE AS REASON FOR REJECTION OF THEIR BALLOT; SETTING FORTH THE PROCEDURE FOR INFORMING THE VOTER WHEN A BALLOT IS REJECTED FOR A MISMATCHED SIGNATURE; AND ESTABLISHING A PROCEDURE PERMITING A VOTER TO CURE A MISMATCHED BALLOT ENVELOPE SIGNATURE

***Whereas,* the Order issued in *Frederick v. Lawson*, No. 1:19-cv-01959-SEB-MJD, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 150995 (S.D. Ind. Aug. 20, 2020) enjoins the Secretary of State's office "...from rejecting any mail-in absentee ballot on the basis of a signature mismatch absent adequate notice and cure procedures to the affected voter."**

***Whereas,* the Secretary of State's office is further ordered in *Frederick v. Lawson* to provide notice to Indiana election officials of the injunction and "...instruct such officials regarding the implementation of notice and cure procedures in time for the upcoming general election on November 3, 2020."**

***Whereas,* in issuing this Order, the Secretary of State's office is exercising authority reserved for the legislative branch of state government, authority the office would not possess absent a judicial order;**

NOW THEREFORE, as the duly elected and acting Secretary of the State of Indiana,

IT IS THERFORE ORDERED:

MISMATCHED SIGNATURES

SECTION 1. If in preforming the procedures described in current law, the county election official determines that the signatures on the absentee documents are mismatched then the security envelope shall not be opened and the ballot shall not be counted. The county election official shall write the cause and date of the rejection on the face of the security envelope only after completing the procedures described below.

SECTION 2. The county shall send notice of a determination of mismatched signature no later than two (2) business days after determining the signature is mismatched. The county shall telephone or email the voter using any contact information available, if any, and shall send written notice by first class U.S. mail to the voter's registration address.

SECTION 3. Any ballot containing a mismatched signature will be treated as a provisional ballot under IC 3-11.7, which may be cured as provided in this Order.

SECTION 4. A voter must verify the voter's signature not later than noon, prevailing local time, eight (8) days after election day.

SECTION 5. The notice and instructions shall be in substantially the following form:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTICE FROM
COUNTY ELECTION BOARD
REGARDING SIGNATURE VERIFICATION STATEMENT
FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT

READ THESE INSTRUCTION CAREFULLY.
FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTION MAY CAUSE YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT NOT TO BE COUNTED

1. We have determined that the signature you provided on the envelope containing your absentee ballot does not match the signature on your absentee application, on the electronic pollbook, or any signature on file in your voter record. For further review, your signature verification statement must be completed and returned.

2. Your signature verification statement must be received by the county election official of the county where you are registered to vote not later than noon (local prevailing time), eight (8) days after election day. For the November 3, 2020 general election, the deadline is noon (local prevailing time), Wednesday, November 11, 2020.

3. You must sign your name where specified on the signature verification statement [Voter's Signature.]

4. Place the signature verification statement into a mailing envelope addressed to your county election official. Mail, hand deliver, or have your completed statement delivered to the county election official. Be sure there is sufficient postage, if mailed, and that the address of the county election official, as provided below, is correct.

5. If you do not wish to send your signature verification statement by mail or have it hand-delivered, you may submit your completed statement by email or facsimile transmission to your county election official using the following information provided by your county:

_____
(County E-mail or Fax number)

SECTION 6. The election official shall not reject an absentee ballot with a non-conforming security envelope signature, if each of the following conditions is satisfied:

(A) The voter delivers, in person, by mail, by fax, or by email, a signature verification statement signed by the voter and the county election official receives the statement not later than noon eight (8) days after election day or the voter, before the close of the polls on election day, completes and files a signature verification statement with the inspector or other chief election official of the precinct or vote center within the county. The inspector or vote center official shall forward the signature verification statement to the county election board or board of elections and registration with the other materials from that precinct.

(B) Upon receipt of the signature verification statement, the county election board or county board of elections and registration shall open the provisional ballot envelope to access the voter's absentee ballot security envelope in order to compare the signature on the verification statement with the signature on the affidavit of the ballot envelope, (unless the military or overseas voter transmitted a ballot by fax or email in which case the comparison shall be made against the affidavit found

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

under IC 3-11-4-6(h)),and, if applicable, the signature found in the voter's registration record or the signature on the absentee ballot application.

(i) If, upon conducting the comparison of signatures, the board determines that the signatures match and assuming no other challenges have been made to that ballot, the board shall open the absentee ballot security envelope and add the votes cast on the ballot to the tally for the voter's precinct.

(ii) If, upon conducting the comparison of the signatures, the election officials determine that the signatures are mismatched, the voter's absentee ballot security envelope shall not be opened and the ballot shall not be counted. The election officials shall write "this ballot has been rejected because of a mismatched signature" on the face of the security envelope. The provisional ballot envelope shall be re-sealed and the status of the rejected ballot shall be made under the "County Election Board Findings" on the affidavit.

SECTION 7. The signature verification statement shall be in substantially the following form and may be included on the same page as the notice and instructions:

SIGNATURE VERIFICATION STATEMENT

I, [*Voter's Name*], am a registered voter of [*Voter's County of Residence*] County, State of Indiana. I declare under the penalties of perjury that I requested and returned an absentee ballot. I am a resident of the precinct in which I have voted (or I am entitled to vote in this precinct under Indiana law), and I am the person whose name appears on the absentee ballot envelope. I understand that if I commit or attempt any fraud in connection with voting, or if I aid or abet fraud or attempt to aid or abet fraud in connection with voting, I may be convicted of a felony punishable by imprisonment, a fine or both. I understand that my failure to sign this statement means my absentee ballot will not be counted.

[Voter's Signature]

[Voter's Printed Name]

[Voter's Registration Address]

If there is a reason why your signature does not match, please explain here. Some examples include age or disability of the voter or execution of the absentee affidavit by the person holding the voter's power of attorney or any person assisting a voter under IC 3-11-4-2(b) or a member of the voter's immediate household or power of attorney attesting to the voter's signature on the absentee-by-mail return envelope under IC 3-11.5-4-13(c).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECTION 8. The Secretary of State shall include the absentee ballot signature verification statement and instructions set forth in this Order on IndianaVoters.com. The Secretary of State shall provide the mailing address, email address, and facsimile transmission number for each county election office along with the statement and instructions.

SECTION 9. If the county election board or board of elections and registration determines the signatures match, the board shall provide a copy of the statement to the county voter registration officer in any county where there is a separate board of registration. The board of registration shall then use the signature in the signature verification statement, even if returned untimely, to update the voter's signature in the voter's registration record.

MISSING SIGNATURE ON ABSENTEE SECURITY ENVELOPE OR AFFIDAVIT

SECTION 10. The election official shall not reject an absentee ballot with a missing security envelope signature, if each of the following conditions is satisfied:

(A) The voter delivers, in person, by mail, by fax, or by email, a unsigned ballot affidavit signed by the voter and the county election official receives the affidavit not later than noon eight (8) days after election day or the voter, before the close of the polls on election day, completes and files an unsigned ballot affidavit with the inspector or other chief election official of the precinct or vote center within the county. The inspector or vote center official shall forward the unsigned ballot affidavit to the county election board or board of elections and registration with the other materials from that precinct.

(B) Upon receipt of the unsigned ballot affidavit, the county election board or county board of elections and registration shall open the provisional ballot envelope to access the voter's absentee ballot security envelope in order to compare the signature on the unsigned ballot affidavit with the signature on the affidavit of the ballot envelope, (unless the military or overseas voter transmitted a ballot by fax or email in which case the comparison shall be made against the affidavit found under IC 3-11-4-6(h)),and, if applicable, the signature found in the voter's registration record or the signature on the absentee ballot application.

(i) If, upon conducting the comparison of signatures, the board determines that the signatures match and assuming no other challenges have been made to that ballot, the board shall open the absentee ballot security envelope and add the votes cast on the ballot to the tally for the voter's precinct.

(ii) If, upon conducting the comparison of the signatures, the election officials determine that the signatures are mismatched, the voter's absentee ballot security envelope shall not be opened and the ballot shall not be counted. The election officials shall write "this ballot has been rejected because of a mismatched signature" on the face of the security envelope. The provisional ballot envelope shall be re-sealed and the status of the rejected ballot shall be made under the "County Election Board Findings" on the affidavit.

SECTION 11. The unsigned ballot affidavit shall be in substantially the following form and may be included on the same page as the notice and instructions:

UNSIGNED BALLOT AFFIDAVIT

I, [*Voter's Name*], am a registered voter of [*Voter's County of Residence*] County, State of Indiana. I declare under the penalties of perjury that I requested and returned an absentee ballot. I am a resident of the precinct in which I have voted (or I am entitled to vote in this

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

precinct under Indiana law), and I am the person whose name appears on the absentee ballot envelope. I understand that if I commit or attempt any fraud in connection with voting, or if I aid or abet fraud or attempt to aid or abet fraud in connection with voting, I may be convicted of a felony punishable by imprisonment, a fine or both. I understand that my failure to sign this statement means that my absentee ballot will not be counted.

[*Voter's Signature*]

[*Voter's Printed Name*]

[*Voter's Address*]

SECTION 12. Instructions shall accompany the unsigned ballot affidavit in substantially the following form:

NOTICE FROM
COUNTY ELECTION BOARD
REGARDING AN UNSIGNED BALLOT AFFIDAVIT
FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING THE STATEMENT. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTION MAY CAUSE YOUR BALLOT TO NOT BE COUNTED.

1. We have determined that your signature is missing on your absentee ballot security envelope. To ensure that your absentee ballot will be counted, your unsigned ballot affidavit must be completed and returned.

2. Your unsigned ballot affidavit must be received by the county election official not later than noon (local prevailing time), eight (8) days after the election. For the November 3, 2020 general election, the deadline is noon (local prevailing time), Wednesday, November 11, 2020.

3. You must sign your name where specified on the unsigned ballot affidavit [Voter's Signature.]

4. Place the unsigned ballot affidavit into a mailing envelope addressed to your county election official. Mail, hand deliver, or have your completed affidavit delivered to the county election official. Be sure there is sufficient postage, if mailed, and that the address of the county election official, as provided below, is correct.

5. If you do not wish to send your unsigned ballot affidavit by mail or have it hand-delivered, you may submit your completed statement by email or facsimile transmission to your county election official using the following information provided by your county:

_____

(County E-mail or Fax number)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECTION 13. The Secretary of State shall include the unsigned ballot affidavit and instructions described above on IndianaVoters.com. The Secretary of State shall provide the mailing address, email address, facsimile transmission number for each county election office along with the statement and instructions.

SECTION 14. A ballot shall not be removed from its security envelope until the time for processing ballots.

SECTION 15. The Secretary of State directs the Indiana Election Division to amend the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights, prescribed by IC 3-5-8-2.5, to read as follows.

THE ABSENTEE VOTER'S BILL OF RIGHTS

Last revised, September 8, 2020; Indiana Code 3-11-10-25(g))

INSTRUCTIONS:
The County Election Board mails a copy of this document to the voter with the absentee ballot.

Fellow Voter:

Every voter casting an absentee ballot has the following rights and responsibilities as part of absentee voting.

- **You have the right to mark your absentee ballot secretly, without anyone else being present when you mark the ballot or seal the ballot in the envelope.**
- **You have the right to mark your ballot without anyone engaging in "electioneering" in your presence if that person knows that you have an unmarked absentee ballot.**
    - **"Electioneering" means expressing support or opposition to a candidate, a political party, or public question. However, your spouse, a member of your household (*or your guardian, if you are incapacitated)* may express this support or opposition to you without violating the "electioneering law."**
- **IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW AND INDIANA LAW FOR ANYONE TO ATTEMPT TO FORCE YOU TO MARK YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT IN ANY PARTICULAR WAY.**
- **IT IS A VIOLATION OF INDIANA LAW FOR A PERSON TO PAY OR OFFER TO PAY AN INDIVIDUAL FOR CASTING AN ABSENTEE BALLOT, AND A VIOLATION OF INDIANA LAW FOR A PERSON TO ACCEPT ANY PAYMENT OR PROPERTY FOR CASTING AN ABSENTEE BALLOT.**
- **If you are voting absentee by mail, then you must personally mark your ballot. A person with disabilities who is unable to make a voting mark on the ballot or sign the absentee ballot security envelope must vote before an absentee voter board. Please contact your county election board for more information.**
- **CHECK YOUR BALLOT FOR 2 SETS OF INITIALS. In order for an absentee ballot to be counted, it must contain two (2) sets of initials on the back of the ballot. Please inspect your ballot before mailing. If your ballot does not contain the initials, you have the right to request a replacement ballot. Please contact your county election board at the number provided on the bottom of this form and ask for an ABS-5 Affidavit or "Statement Concerning Defective, Lost, Destroyed, or Spoiled Absentee Ballot."**
- **After you mark and seal your absentee ballot inside the security envelope used to return your marked ballot, you have the responsibility to completely fill out and**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

sign the affidavit on the back of the security envelope. By signing the affidavit, you are swearing or affirming that all of the information on your affidavit is true. This information includes your name, complete residence address, and that you are eligible to vote in this election.

- You must also swear or affirm that you voted your absentee ballot in secret, and sealed the ballot in the envelope without any other person seeing how you voted. *(If you are voting by mail and another person provided verbal assistance to you or assisted you in sealing your ballot in the envelope, that person must also swear or affirm that they did not coerce or improperly influence you by completing the affidavit of assistance.)*
- Failure to sign an absentee ballot, or signing an absentee ballot in a manner that does not match the most recent signature contained in your voter registration record is grounds for rejection of your ballot. If your ballot is rejected due to failure to sign or because of a mismatched signature, you will be notified by the county election board and will be given an opportunity to cure this problem. The cure process will require you to complete and sign an affidavit stating that the voted absentee ballot you returned was indeed your ballot. The signature on the affidavit will then be compared with the most recent signature on your voter registration record. You will have until noon, prevailing location time, eight (8) days after election day to submit the affidavit to your county election official. The cure procedure can be reviewed in its entirety on IndianaVoters.com.
- After you have sealed your absentee ballot inside the envelope you must return the envelope to the county election board in one of the following ways: 1) by U.S. mail or a bonded courier company; 2) by hand-delivering the envelope yourself to the county election board; 3) by delivering the envelope to a member of your household (or to a person to whom you have given your power of attorney). If you deliver the sealed envelope to a household member or your power of attorney, that person must deliver your ballot to the county election board in person, by U.S. mail, or by using a bonded courier company.
- **IT IS A VIOLATION OF INDIANA LAW FOR YOU TO DELIVER THE SEALED ENVELOPE CONTAINING YOUR MARKED ABSENTEE BALLOT TO ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THOSE PERSONS IDENTIFIED ABOVE, OR FOR THAT PERSON TO ACCEPT THIS ENVELOPE.**
- Even if you mail your ballot before election day, it will not count unless it is received by your county election board not later than 12 noon (local prevailing time) on election day.

If you think that a violation of Indiana election law has occurred, contact your county election board immediately at the telephone number or mailing address below to provide all the information you have about this violation.

You may also contact your county prosecuting attorney's office, the Indiana State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation at (317) 232-4338, or the Indiana Election Division of the Office of the Secretary of State at (800) 622-4941. The county prosecuting attorney and Indiana State Police can investigate election crimes. The Election Division is not a law enforcement agency, but can provide you with information about Indiana election laws and refer you to law enforcement agencies.

Thank you again for exercising your right to vote.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NAME **COUNTY ELECTION BOARD**
Phone number
Mailing address

SECTION 16. Except as expressly provided in this Order and where clearly inapplicable under IC 3-11.7, a mismatched ballot for an unsigned ballot is to be treated as a provisional ballot and is subject to the same confidentiality restrictions under IC 3-11.7-6-3. If treated as a provisional ballot, the ballot envelope and the unsigned ballot affidavit and signature verification statement executed by the voter are confidential under 3-11.7-6-3.

SECTION 17. The Secretary of State's office shall promptly provide a copy of this Order to each Indiana county election board member, circuit court clerk, county election director in a county where the election director preforms certain election related functions of the circuit court clerk, each county board of registration member, and the Indiana Election Division and direct them to comply with the provisions of this Order. The Secretary of State's office may provide guidance of the above enumerated changes in procedure and provide guidance on complying with the Order issued in *Frederick v. Lawson*.

SECTION 18. No election official or other person shall alter or amend an absentee ballot security envelope with a mismatch or missing signature except as provided in this Order. No county election official shall permit another person to take custody or have possession of a security envelope with a mismatch or missing signature, except as provided in this Order.

This Order is the exclusive method to be used to cure or attempt to cure any mismatch or missing signature on an absentee security envelope.

SECTION 19. This Order is effective September 4, 2020.

/s/ Connie Lawson
Connie Lawson
Indiana Secretary of State

Date: 9-4-20

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2020
Indiana
Voter Registration Guidebook

Published by the
Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street
Indiana Government Center South, Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
(317) 232-3939 * (800) 622-4941 in Indiana
FAX: (317) 233-6793
www.in.gov/sos/elections

Revised May 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2019 Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook

IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT USING THIS GUIDEBOOK

This guidebook is a summary of the most recent voter registration requirements set forth in Indiana Code 3-7 with reference also to applicable federal laws. This publication is written primarily for local election officials who process voter registration forms and conduct elections. Others who might find this publication helpful include candidates, political parties, and members of the public and media.

This guidebook is designed to serve as a resource for voter registration issues. Although the Election Division staff has taken every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information in this publication, **where your legal rights and responsibilities are involved, do not rely on this manual. Instead, review the law yourself or consult your attorney.**

We want to emphasize the importance of your compliance with applicable voter registration laws. Handling and processing voter registration applications properly can make the difference in whether someone is eligible to vote or run for office as a candidate, or not. This publication attempts to outline the process for maintaining accurate registration records as well as the more common questions asked on Election Day regarding voter eligibility issues. County officials who mishandle voter registration issues can expose the county to lawsuits, and anyone who mishandles applications can expose themselves to criminal liability.

As the consequences can be critical, we want to provide you with a clear guide to the most routine voter registration issues. Please contact the Election Division staff for help on any question or issue that may arise. We are happy to assist you and to help you prevent mistakes from happening.

Feel free to call or e-mail us through our Internet home page listed below.

NOTE: IEC Order 2020-37 postponed the primary election to June 2, 2020, from May 5, 2020. Any reference made to the May 5, 2020, primary election should be considered a reference to June 2, 2020. The 2020 Election Calendar: Administrator's Edition, *which is available in the Election Administrator's Portal of in.gov/sos/elections, has been updated to reflect all deadlines impacted by the move. The flow chart in the Appendix is updated to reflect the proper dates to reference for the fail-safe measures in the June 2, 2020, primary election.*

Indiana Election Division Staff
(317)232-3939 or 1-(800)-622-4941 (toll-free in Indiana)
www.in.gov/sos/elections

J. Bradley King, Division Co-Director
Angela M. Nussmeyer, Division Co-Director
Matthew Kochevar, Co-General Counsel
Dale Simmons, Co-General Counsel
Lori Clark, Data Scientist
Stephanie Davidsen, Director of Special Projects
Abbey Taylor, Campaign Finance Program Director
Michelle Thompson, Campaign Finance Program Director
Kimmy Hollowell-Williams, Executive Assistant
Joseph McLain, Executive Assistant

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOTER REGISTRATION INTRODUCTION 1
- State Administration 1
- County Administration 2
- Resources 2
  - Indiana's Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) 2
  - Online Voter Registration (OVR) 3
  - System Security 3
  - Training Materials & Guides 3

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS 5
- Citizenship 5
- Age 5
- Imprisonment 6
- Residence 6

REGISTERING TO VOTE 9
- Applying to Register to Vote 9
- Deadline for Applying to Register to Vote 10
  - Mail-in Voter Registration Applications 10
  - Hand-delivered Voter Registration Applications 10
  - Emailed or Faxed Voter Registration Applications 11
  - Full-Service Agencies 11
  - Online Voter Registration 11
  - Voter Registration Applications Received After Statewide Deadline 11
- Completing the Voter Registration Application 12
  - Required Elements 12
- Voter Identification Number 13
- Age and Citizenship Questions 14
- Residence 14
  - Homeless and Mobile Voters 14
  - Overseas Voters 15
  - College Students 16
  - Person Committed to an Institution 16
- HAVA Residency Documentation for Certain Voters 16
  - HAVA Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2003 and not later than December 31, 2005 16
  - HAVA Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2006 17
  - Additional Documentation Requirements and Processing of Voter Registration Applications 17
  - Additional HAVA Documentation and Absentee Voting 18
  - Additional Documentation and Voting on Election Day 19
- Assistance with Voter Registration Applications 20
- Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals 20
- Online Voter Registration 21

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING VR APPLICATIONS 23
Pending Voters, Active Voters, and Rejected Applications 23
Incomplete Registrations 24
Missing or Inaccurate Date of Birth Information 25
Missing or Incomplete "Certified Statement of Acceptance" 25
Updates to an Existing Voter Registration Record 26
Mailing and Residence Addresses 27
Registrations Mistakenly Received by Incorrect County 27
Scanning Voter Registration Records 28

FULL SERVICE AGENCIES 29
Registering to Vote at the BMV 30
VRG-6 Form 31

MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS 33
Extended Registration Deadlines for Military & Overseas Voters 33
Overseas Voters 34

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS 37

VOTER LIST MAINTENANCE 41
Disfranchisement of Persons Imprisoned Following Conviction 41
Death 42
Cancellation by Voter 43
Use of Declinations for Voter List Maintenance 43
Voter Registration Maintenance Programs 43
Statewide Voter List Maintenance Mailer 44
Multi-State Voter Registration Data Sharing Program 44
USPS National Change of Address Service 45
County Voter List Maintenance Mailer 45
Federal District Court Jury Notice Mailings 46
Military/Overseas Voters with Army Post Office Addresses or Fleet Post Office Addresses 46
Social Security Administration Death Records 46

VOTING HISTORY & REDISTRICTING 47
Posting the Vote 47
Updating SVRS when Precincts or Election Districts Change 47

FAIL SAFE PROCEDURES 49
Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Does Not Appear on the Poll List 49
Mistake by County 49
Cancelled Voter 49
Receipt Showing Timely Registration at BMV or Full Service Agency 49
Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Appears on the Poll List but the Voter's Name or Address Has Changed 50
Voter is on poll list but has moved within the same precinct or the voter's name has changed. 50
Moves Occurring Less than 30-days Before Election 51
Moves Within the Same County and Same Congressional District 51

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Presidential Only Ballot (VRG-15 form) 52
Accessing Voter Registration Documents and Poll Lists after an Election 52

PUBLIC RECORDS 53
Public Records Requests 53
Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse 54
Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers 54
Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen 55
Public Records Retention 56
Retention of Paper Voter Registration Records 56
Retention of Poll Lists & Other Voter Registration Documents 57
Scanning Voter Registration Records 58

PROCESSING CANDIDATE PETITIONS 59
Required Number of Petition Signatures 59
Major Party Candidates for U.S. President, U.S. Senate & Indiana Governor 59
Minor Party or Independent Candidates 60
Petitions of Nomination for Federal, State & Local Office 60
Petition of Nomination & Candidate's Consent for School Board Office 61
Processing Petitions of Nomination 62
Petition Carriers 62
Review of petitioner's information & signature 63
Disputing a Certified or Rejected Petition of Nomination 65

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES 67
Investigations and Enforcement 67
Penalties 67

APPENDIX 69

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER REGISTRATION INTRODUCTION

Voter registration issues are governed by federal and state law. Indiana's voter registration laws are substantially affected by two important pieces of federal legislation: The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("NVRA") and The Help America Vote Act of 2002 ("HAVA").

The NVRA expanded voter registration opportunities and protected voters from removal unless certain conditions were met. HAVA provided states with federal dollars to update voting systems so that voters with disabilities could vote privately and independently, and it established standards for voting systems. The two federal laws act together to require and provide guidance on the regular maintenance of the rolls of registered voters. HAVA also required states to implement a statewide voter registration system (SVRS). Indiana's SVRS links each county voter registration office to all other county voter registration offices, and to certain state and federal agencies, so county voter registration records can be updated in "real time."

The bulk of the work processing voter registration applications and maintaining accurate records is done by county voter registration officials. The Secretary of State, along with the Indiana Election Division, maintains Indiana's SVRS. The database connects all 92 counties and is accessible only by select state and county employees.

State Administration

The Secretary of State is the chief election official of Indiana, except for the coordination of Indiana's responsibilities under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which is a duty for the bipartisan co-directors of the Indiana Election Division. The Secretary of State is a statewide elected official, who is chosen by the voters of Indiana to serve a four-year term.

The Secretary of State has several election-related responsibilities under the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law, including the following:

1) Encouraging students at colleges and universities to serve as poll workers or assistants.
2) Encouraging high school and home-schooled students to serve as poll workers or assistants.
3) Developing and implementing the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Indiana State Plan, including the statewide voter registration system, in cooperation with the Co-Directors of the Division.
4) Performing the duties of the chief state election official under HAVA.
5) Establishing "proficiency standards" for county users of the statewide voter registration system to permit the user to access the voter registration system.

The Secretary of State works with the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division in maintaining a statewide voter registration system, called the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS). The database connects all 92 counties and is accessible only by select state and county employees.

The Election Division of the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State assists the Indiana Election Commission and the Secretary of State in the administration of Indiana election laws, including the following:

1) Overseeing and implementing the National Voter Registration Act (or "Motor Voter" law, allowing individuals to apply to register to vote at motor vehicle departments) for Indiana.
2) Implementing the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) in Indiana.
3) Maintaining maps and legal descriptions of all precincts in Indiana.
4) Approving proposed precinct boundary changes for conformity with state law, subject to any challenge being filed with the IEC.
5) Maintaining campaign finance reports filed by candidates for state legislative and statewide offices and by political action committees and regular party committees that contribute to candidates for these offices.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6) Approving uniform election and registration forms.
7) Advising and instructing local election officials on election administration.
8) Publishing brochures and manuals to assist candidates, political parties, the media, and the general public in understanding election administration issues.
9) Accepting candidate filings for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorneys.
10) Publishing election returns on the Division's web site.
11) Providing information regarding voter registration and absentee ballot procedures to military and overseas voters.

State law requires that the Election Division staff consist of an equal number of employees from the Democratic and Republican parties (Indiana's two major political parties). The staff is divided into legal, voter registration and precinct mapping, and campaign finance departments. The Division is headed by two co-directors of opposite political affiliation, appointed by the Governor, following nomination by the major political party state chairs.

County Administration

In Indiana, a county voter registration office maintains the voter registration records for the county, as part of the statewide voter registration system, and is subject to requirements established by federal and state law. The Indiana Election Division and Secretary of State do not have legal authority to change an individual's voter registration record without the permission of the county voter registration office. The state's primary role is limited to maintaining, updating, modernizing, and securing SVRS to ensure compliance with state and federal law.

The county official responsible for maintenance of the registration rolls is either the circuit court clerk ("clerk") or a separate board of voter registration ("board"), including combined boards of elections and registration created in Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties by state law. The clerk is an elected official, chosen by the voters to serve a four-year term.

A board of voter registration consists of two members, who are appointed by the county chairmen of the major political parties. In Lake and Porter County, the board of elections and registration consist of the clerk and four other members. (IC 3-6-5.2; IC 3-6-5.4; IC 3-6-5.6; IC 3-7-12) The county voter registration office must arrange for a separate listing in each local telephone directory, under the heading of county offices. The listing must be styled "Voter Registration" and include the appropriate addresses and telephone numbers for the office. (IC 3-7-12-24)

Resources

Indiana's Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)

Federal law requires each state to develop a computerized voter registration system. In Indiana, the state manages the infrastructure and the counties manage the data entry and record keeping, and a voter's registration record is generally assigned one of four statuses in the statewide voter registration system:

1) **Pending:** A pending voter is a person who recently registered or updated their registration and must wait up to seven (7) days for their registration to be approved and become active after the mailing of the vote acknowledgement card pursuant to Indiana law;
2) **Active:** This status means the individual is registered to vote;
3) **Inactive:** While remaining registered at the address listed as their residence on their voter record, an inactive voter record may be eligible for cancellation if the person fails to vote in any election during a two federal election cycle (in other words, up to four years).
4) **Cancelled:** A voter with a cancelled registration record may have previously had their record moved to inactive status and then failed to update their registration record or vote in any election within two federal election cycles; or a person may have died, filed a written request for cancellation at an address, or been disenfranchised after being convicted of a crime and imprisoned.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

It is possible for the same individual to have more than one registration record (an "active" record, and an "inactive" record, for example) at the same time. However, no voter record is ever deleted from the statewide voter registration system. Instead, a voter record is assigned one of the four statuses noted above. This is important, as the statuses of these records are critical when applying voter fail safe laws discussed later in this *Guide*.

The SVRS also contains a variety of modules for users to record absentee information, create reports, enter candidate information, and enter election results. Some of this functionality is discussed in this *Guide*, or covered in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Step-by-Step training guides on the county portal accessed by users.

Online Voter Registration (OVR)

Indiana law permits a resident to register online at indianavoters.com, if the person has a current and valid Indiana credential: driver's license, state ID card, or learner's permit. The Indiana credential requirement allows the person's signature to be imported from their BMV record to their Indiana registration record.

A voter who does not have an Indiana credential is still eligible to register to vote, but cannot take advantage of the convenience that online registration at www.indianavoters.com provides. Instead, the individual can either 1) complete a paper voter registration form and mail or hand-deliver it to county or state voter registration officials; or 2) register at a full service agency, for example when completing a transaction for a BMV credential such as a driver's license or state ID card. Details about the registration process are found later in this *Guide.*

System Security

The security of our election systems (including the statewide voter registration system) is of the utmost importance. Some of the tools and precautions being taken in Indiana to ensure secure voting include partnering with the Election Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) and the U.S. and Indiana Department of Homeland Security, performing risk and vulnerability testing, requiring multi-factor authentication requirements for state and county users to access the SVRS, receiving and sharing with county officials threat notifications and security advisories, installing intrusion detection systems to monitor internet traffic accessing websites and databases, and ensuring counties comply with adopting security protocols as required by state law.

Effective July 1, 2019, an individual must use "two-factor authentication," such as a token or other method approved by the Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division, to access the statewide voter registration system. (IC 3-7-26.3-15) Further, each county voter registration office shall file a statement with the Election Division setting forth the name and contact information for at least one individual for the state to communicate with regarding cybersecurity issues. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)

State and county election officials take the security of our elections process very seriously and are working diligently to ensure that every available defense is utilized.

Training Materials & Guides

The Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division have developed several resources primarily for local election administrators to manage the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). These resources include: Build Notes for each new enhancement to SVRS, Step-by-Step Instructions for certain processes, as well as "Standard Operating Procedures" or "SOPs" concerning the use of SVRS. These resources are published on the SVRS County Portal, and should be consulted for direction and guidance.

The content of the SOPs can change frequently due to changes in state law, technical changes made to the design of the system, and new questions raised by county and state users that require clarification. As a result, the SVRS County Portal should always be consulted to ensure local administrators are following the Division's latest advice.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, where there is conflict between the SOP and state law, state law takes precedence over the guidance in the SOP.

In addition to the resources to help county election administrators navigate SVRS, the Election Division publishes a number of publicly available guides: *Voter Registration Guidebook, Candidate Guide, Election Calendar: Election Administrator's Edition, Election Administrators' Manual*, and in municipal election years, a *Town Election Guidebook*. County election officials receive a copy of the manuals at the annual Election Administrator's Conference. The guides are also posted online at in.gov/sos/elections under the "Election Administrator's Portal."

Not later than January 1, 2020, the Secretary of State is required to establish "proficiency standards" for county users of the statewide voter registration system to permit the user to access the voter registration system. After December 31, 2019, a county user must demonstrate to the Secretary of State and the Election Division that the user has been sufficiently trained and can properly access the system and comply with the laws governing the operation of the system.

A county voter registration office may revoke an individual's authorization to access the system for good cause and shall file a report of the revocation with the Secretary of State and the Election Division not later than seven (7) days after the revocation is effective. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:
Standard Operating Procedure GEN 5.1 User Access & Security in SVRS

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS

In general, a person must be registered in order to vote in Indiana. (Ind. Const. Art. 2 § 14)

A person must meet the following requirements to be a registered voter in Indiana:

1) be a citizen of the United States;
2) be at least eighteen (18) years of age on the day of the next general or municipal election held in November or a special election;
3) live in a precinct continuously for at least thirty (30) days before the next election; and
4) not currently be in prison following conviction of a crime. (Ind. Const. Art. 2 § 2; IC 3-7-13-1; IC 3-7-13-4)

There are also "fail-safe" procedures under state and federal law that provide procedures for certain persons to vote even though they do not meet the residency requirement. These fail-safe procedures will be discussed in more detail later.

A registered voter who will meet the age and residency requirements on the date of the next general, municipal, or special election may vote for nominees for general election races and political party offices of precinct committeeman and state convention delegate elected at a primary election, even though the voter is not yet 18 years of age on the date that the primary election is conducted.

Citizenship

A person who is a citizen of the United States at birth or who becomes a citizen of the United States after birth through the federal naturalization process may submit a voter registration application. Pursuant to HAVA, an applicant must answer the question "are you a citizen of the United States of America?" on the voter registration application. Procedures when an applicant leaves this question blank or answers "no" are discussed in more detail later.

Age

A person must be at least eighteen (18) years of age on the date of the next general, municipal, or special election. However, in Indiana, **a 17-year old may register to vote if they will be 18-years old on or before the date of the next general, municipal, or special election.** (IC 3-7-13-2)

Pursuant to HAVA, a voter registration form must ask and an applicant must answer the question "Will you be 18 years of age on or before Election Day?" A 17-year old voter who meets the age requirement by the date of the general, municipal, or special election (general and municipal elections occur in November) should answer 'yes' on the registration form if they register to vote before the primary election. (Procedures to follow when an applicant leaves this question blank or answers "no" are discussed in more detail later.)

For example, John Smith was born November 1, 2002, and will turn 18 in 2020. He decides to register to vote in February 2020. John should mark 'yes' in the box asking if he will be 18 on or before Election Day since November's general election will be held on November 3, 2020. His registration form should be processed by the county voter registration official, and he may then vote for the first time in the May primary election.

State law allows a 17-year-old eligible to vote in a primary election to nominate candidates for the November ballot and to vote for the political party offices of precinct committeeman and state convention delegate. A 17-year-old voter is not permitted to vote in a special election unless the person turns 18 on or before the date of the special election, and is not permitted to vote on a public question as these contests are not a nomination; rather, it is the final, determining contest. County election administrators must create a "special" 17-year-old primary election ballot that

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

does not include the public question or special election, if applicable. A special "underage" voter special designation is also included with the voter's record in the ePollbook or printed Election Day poll list to assist poll workers in identifying a 17-year old voter in a primary election.

Imprisonment

Voter registration rules regarding a person's eligibility to register and vote after criminal conviction vary from state-to-state. In Indiana, a person who is convicted of a crime and imprisoned following conviction does not permanently lose their right to register and vote. Instead, an individual is not entitled to register to vote or cast a ballot *while imprisoned following conviction of a crime*.

A person who was registered to vote before conviction and imprisonment may be removed from the registration rolls while imprisoned after conviction. (IC 3-7-13-4; IC 3-7-46-2) County voter registration officials are assisted by the Indiana Department of Correction and local county sheriff departments in keeping track of which voters are disenfranchised by providing information on persons who are imprisoned following conviction of a crime. (IC 3-7-46) It is important for county voter registration officials to know when the individual's term of imprisonment ended to determine if the voter's record should be moved to a cancelled status within SVRS. If the term of imprisonment ended before your office takes action, then the individual's registration record status should not be moved to "cancelled" because the person is no longer currently imprisoned. Both parts of the fact analysis – convicted of a crime and currently imprisoned – must be true in order to change the voter's registration status.

A disenfranchised voter's registration is not automatically restored in Indiana. Once an individual is no longer imprisoned following conviction, the individual may register to vote, even if the person is on probation, parole, or home detention, or enrolled in a variety of community correction programs. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-16-6)

A county voter registration office should NOT move the registration record of a person sentenced solely to time served, probation, parole, home detention, or a variety of community correction programs to cancelled status within SVRS. A person who is in jail awaiting trial or not currently serving a sentence following conviction should not have their voter registration cancelled, and remains eligible to apply to register to vote and to vote. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-13-6)

Unlike the age and citizenship questions, there is not a separate question on the voter registration application regarding imprisonment following conviction of a crime. However, the applicant is asked to affirm that the applicant is not currently in prison after being convicted of a crime when the applicant signs the voter registration application.

Residence

A person who resides in a precinct continuously before a general, municipal, or special election for at least thirty (30) days may apply to register to vote. (IC 3-7-13-1) A person who will meet the residency requirement on the day of the next general, municipal, or special election may register and vote in the primary election. (IC 3-7-13-2)

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate, or a person holding public office. (IC 3-5-5) While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, or overseas. These issues will be discussed in detail later in the *Guide*.

For college students, they may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school; OR
2) The address where they live while not attending school.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college or during summer and winter breaks is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. The student may register at school, if they so choose. It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter on the basis that: 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution; or 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-5-7)

If an individual is adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness, the individual may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed; OR
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

REGISTERING TO VOTE

Applying to Register to Vote

Hoosiers can submit a voter registration application in person, by mail, and, in certain instances, online. Absent military and overseas voters can also submit a voter registration application by fax or email when using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA).

A person may apply to register to vote at the following locations:

1) Bureau of Motor Vehicles ("BMV") license branch while applying for or renewing a driver's license, permit, or identification card;
2) public assistance office while applying for services;
3) certain agencies serving persons with disabilities while applying for assistance;
4) law enforcement offices whenever a person is applying for a license to carry a handgun;
5) armed forces recruitment agencies;
6) county voter registration offices and the Indiana Election Division; and
7) unemployment compensation offices while applying for services. (IC 3-7-14; IC 3-7-15; IC 3-7-16; IC 3-7-19; IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5-1; IC 3-7-20.5-3; IC 3-7-20.5)

A person may also apply to register using either a current and valid state (VRG-7 English, VRG-7 Spanish, VRG-11 English, or VRG-11 Spanish) or federal mail-in registration form. Absent military and overseas voters may register to vote using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). Voter registrations submitted on outdated forms may be rejected by county voter registration officials. (IC 3-7-22-3)

The state voter registration application can be obtained at a number of places, including: public libraries, license branches, township trustee offices, city and town clerks' offices, county voter registration offices, clerk's offices that are in a separate location from their board of registration office, public secondary schools, and the Indiana Election Division. Current versions of the mail-in registration applications may be downloaded from the Indiana Election Division web site: www.in.gov/sos/elections or www.indianavoters.com. (IC 3-7-23-2; IC 3-7-31-1)

In addition to state-approved VRG-7 and VRG-11 registration forms, the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires states to accept federal voter registration applications, samples of which are included in the appendix. (IC 3-7-22-2) The most recent version of the federal voter registration form can be accessed on the Election Assistance Commission's web site at www.eac.gov.

Paper "mail-in" registration applications may be mailed or hand-delivered by the voter or a person presenting the form on behalf of the voter. (IC 3-7-22-9) Registration forms are no longer required to be printed on card stock. [State Forms: VRG-7; VRG-7 (Spanish version); VRG-11 (mail-in registration form with specific county return address)]

Another federal form is the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to as Standard Form 76, which is a combined registration application/absentee ballot request, available for use **only** by absent uniform services voters and overseas voters. The FPCA can be accessed on the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) web site at: http://www.fvap.gov/resources/media/fpca.pdf. Absent military and overseas voters can submit the FPCA by mail, but can also transmit the form by email or fax. (NOTE: Unlike the FPCA, submitting a voter registration form by email or fax is not permitted when using the federal voter registration form or the state's voter registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11).)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person with a current and valid Indiana driver's license, Indiana BMV identification card, or Indiana learner's permit can apply to register to vote online at www.indianavoters.com. The Indiana-issued credential is needed to register online as the electronic signature captured at the BMV is imported to the voter's registration record. Individuals without an Indiana credential may still register to vote using the paper voter registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, federal mail-in form)

Deadline for Applying to Register to Vote

As a general rule, the voter registration period closes in Indiana 29-days before each primary, general, municipal, or special election. Absent military and overseas voters have an extended registration period that continues through the eighth day before the primary, general, municipal, or special election. Please see the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this *Guide* for more details.

In an election year there are two different registration periods: pre-primary and pre-election. The pre-primary registration period runs from December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday) through the twenty-ninth day before the primary. The pre-election period runs from fourteen (14) days after the primary election through the twenty-ninth day before the general, municipal, or special election (IC 3-7-13-10)

If a person is conducting a voter registration drive and takes custody of another person's application form to deliver to a county voter registration office, then that person must follow specific rules when handling the person's registration form. Please review the section "Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals" found later in this *Guidebook.*

Mail-in Voter Registration Applications

Paper "mail-in" voter registration applications, such as the state's VRG-7 and VRG-11 or the federal voter registration form, can be mailed or hand-delivered. If mailed, the envelope must contain a postmark dated on or before the twenty-ninth day before a primary or general election to be processed before an election.

Mail-in voter registration applications may be sent directly to a county or may be sent to the Indiana Election Division. Mail-in voter registration applications received by the Indiana Election Division that are postmarked on or before the twenty-ninth day before the primary or general election will be immediately forwarded to each county voter registration office, and must be processed no matter how late the county voter registration office receives the application, so long as the postmark indicates that the voter registration application was placed in the U.S. mail by the twenty-ninth day before the primary or general election. (IC 3-7-33-4) The Indiana Election Division will provide a notice to the county whether the application is timely or not.

If a mail-in registration application contains no postmark, then the application must be processed prior to the election only if the registration application is *received* in the mail by a county registration office, or the election division, not later than the Monday following the close of the registration period before the election. (IC 3-7-33-4)

Hand-delivered Voter Registration Applications

A paper "mail-in" registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, federal voter registration form) may also be hand-delivered by the applicant to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division. The applicant hand-delivering the forms must do so no later than close of business on the voter registration deadline. (IC 3-7-13-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Emailed or Faxed Voter Registration Applications

State law requires nearly all voter registration applications to be signed in indelible ink, which means the VRG-7, VRG-11, and federal voter registration forms cannot be faxed or emailed. The exceptions are 1) registering to vote using the online voter registration system (indianavoters.com); 2) registering at the BMV during a credential transaction where the record is sent electronically; 3) using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA), and 4) if a voter is unable to sign their name.

Full-Service Agencies

Voter registration applications completed and turned in to a full-service registration agency (BMV, FSSA, DWD, DOH and law enforcement agencies upon applying for a handgun license) on or before the twenty-ninth day before the election must also be processed before the election even if the registration application is received by the county voter registration office after the twenty-ninth day before the election.

NOTE: Full-service registration agencies (BMV, FSSA, DWD, DOH, and Law Enforcement Agencies) do not accept completed registration application forms from the general public; rather, the agencies accept registration forms from customers who are conducting specific types of transactions with the office. For example, the BMV will submit voter registration applications for only those customers conducting a credential transaction. In other words, the customer must apply for and complete the process to secure an Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or learner's permit in order for the BMV to register you to vote. For all other transactions, such as purchasing a license plate or title, BMV will provide a registration form but the customer must submit it to the county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division no later than the statewide voter registration deadline.

Online Voter Registration

Online voter registration applications submitted no later than 11:59 pm (prevailing local time) on the twenty-ninth day before the election must be processed before the election. SVRS is programmed to accurately reflect Eastern Time or Central Time, according to the time zone the county receiving the application is located within.

A reminder that a person registering to vote through indianavoters.com must have a valid Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or Indiana learner's permit to use the online system. While the Indiana credential is a requirement to register online, it is not a requirement to register to vote using the "mail-in" paper voter registration that may be mailed or hand-delivered to the county voter registration official or Indiana Election Division.

Voter Registration Applications Received After Statewide Deadline

A county voter registration office may receive voter registration applications during periods when registration is closed. If they do, the information contained in the late application may be entered into the statewide system when received by the county, but this application cannot be approved and a confirmation notice may not be mailed to a "late applicant" until the voter registration period reopens after the election. The name of the late applicant must not appear on any certified list of voters prepared for the upcoming election. (IC 3-7-13-12)

A county voter registration office may not issue a certificate of error to an individual whose voter registration application was not timely filed. A county voter registration office may not approve a registration application, or update an **existing** registration record while registration is closed, except for a military voter who qualifies to register under a procedure described below, when an approved absentee ballot application includes a name change, change of address from a voter to another address **within the same precinct** (IC 3-11-4-17.5(e)), or to correct an error or add omitted information identified when a certificate of error is issued (IC 3-7-33-5(h), for example) The restriction on updating voter registration records when registration is closed does not apply to the county voter registration office processing information provided on precinct poll lists or VRG 4/12 forms, which are returned to the county after the polls close on Election Day. The poll lists and related documents must be resealed following the processing of this information. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 52.1 Processing VR Applications During Closed Period in SVRS***

Completing the Voter Registration Application

Required Elements

A person is required to provide the following information on a voter registration application:

1) The applicant's name;
2) Residence address (see below under "Residence");
3) Birth date;
4) A voter identification number (Indiana driver's license number, if the voter has one), Social Security Number (last 4 digits), Indiana BMV identification card number, or Indiana learner's permit number;

   (See below under "Voter Identification Number" concerning situations when an applicant states on the application that the applicant does not have any of these voter identification numbers, or when an applicant leaves Box #13 of the application totally or partially blank.)
5) If the person has no residence address with a street number or name, then a description or map indicating where the person's residence is located; and
6) The applicant's signature on the statement swearing or affirming the applicant's qualifications to vote and to the truth of the statements on the application.

The applicant's phone number, email address, and gender may also be provided at the voter's option. (IC 3-7-31-5; IC 3-7-34-1) Federal mail-in voter registration forms ask for party affiliation and the voter's ethnicity, though these are not required fields and are not recorded in the statewide voter registration system for Indiana voter registration purposes. In addition, under HAVA requirements and state law, all registration applications must include a "yes" in response to the following two questions: 1) "Are you a U.S. Citizen?" and 2) "Will you be 18 years of age on or before the Election Day?" (See section on "Incomplete Applications" for more information.)

In general, Indiana statute requires county voter registration officials to reject voter registration applications that are not submitted on the most recent version of the form (or a grandfathered version of a form) approved by the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-7-31-2; IC 3-5-4-8(c)) County registration officials are authorized by statute to make minor modifications to registration forms approved by the Division so that the forms are compatible with the county's record system. The county is required to file the modified forms with the Election Division prior to use. (IC 3-7-31-2; IC 3-7-32-3)

In general, a voter is required to execute and file a registration application with an *original* or "wet" signature. (IC 3-7-32-1; IC 3-7-32-2) Except as described below, a voter registration application that contains a *copy* of the voter's signature is not acceptable and is incomplete. Applications without a voter's original signature are also incomplete.

If a voter's registration application is considered incomplete, then the county voter registration office is required by law to make at least one attempt to contact the voter by phone (if available) and by mail. If the applicant has not provided an original signature by the tenth day prior to the election, the voter registration official shall reject the application. (Procedure for processing incomplete applications is outlined later in this *Guide*.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

There are exceptions to the rule on "original signature." A voter registration application submitted in the following manner is not required to have a voter's original signature:

1) an application transmitted from a BMV branch to a county voter registration office through SVRS;
2) an application submitted through the state's online voter registration (OVR) system;
3) a combined voter registration and absentee application submitted by fax or electronic mail from an overseas or absent uniformed services voter (Federal Post Card Application or "FPCA", also referred to as Standard Form 76); and
4) an application submitted by a voter unable to write. (IC 3-5-4-1.7; IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-11-4-4)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 6.1 Dupes***

Voter Identification Number

Generally, an individual who applies to register to vote or applies to update an existing voter registration record must provide a "voter identification number" on the registration application. (IC 3-7-13-13; IC 3-7-31-5) The voter identification number is the individual's Indiana driver's license number, Bureau of Motor Vehicles ID Card number (which is referenced only on the voter registration forms), or Indiana learner's permit number.

If an individual does not have an Indiana driver's license, BMV ID card, or Indiana learner's permit number, the individual must provide the last four (4) digits of the individual's Social Security number when the individual registers to vote. If an individual does not have an Indiana driver's license number, BMV ID Card number, Indiana learner's permit number, or a Social Security number, then the statewide voter registration system (SVRS), will automatically assign a number as the individual's voter identification number. (IC 3-7-13-13)

Once the voter has supplied or been assigned a voter identification number, it may not be changed unless:

1) the voter made an error when providing the number when the voter registered to vote;
2) the Indiana Election Division or a county voter registration office made an error when entering the number into the statewide system;
3) the voter obtains or provides an Indiana driver's license number or a partial social security number after the voter was assigned an identification number by SVRS (see below); or
4) the voter ceases to have an Indiana driver's license number after the voter provided that number. (IC 3-7-13-13(e))

Since many voters were registered prior to the change in law requiring a voter identification number, Indiana statute requires a precinct election officer (typically a poll clerk or a person assigned those responsibilities in a vote center county) to request this voter identification number from such voters during an election. A poll clerk is required to:

1) explain to a voter what a voter identification number is;
2) request that the voter write a voter's identification number on the poll book; and
3) explain that a voter is *not required* to provide a voter identification number at the polls in order to vote. (IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-11-8-25.1(g))

If a voter gives a voter's identification number, then the county voter registration office shall update the voter's registration to include this information. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 8.1 Voter Identification Numbers***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 18.2 Invalid SSN, Expired DLN, and Suspended DLN in SVRS***

Age and Citizenship Questions

As implemented by Indiana law, HAVA requires that all voter registration applications contain the following two questions that the voter must affirmatively indicate on the voter registration application by checking a box "yes" or "no": 1) "Are you a U.S. Citizen?", or 2) "Will you be 18 years of age on or before Election Day?". For question (2), Election Day refers to a general, municipal, or special election. General and municipal elections occur in November. Special elections can occur in November and at other times.

Furthermore, Indiana law permits certain persons under the age of 18 to register to vote if they will be 18 on or before the date of the general, municipal or special election. (IC 3-7-13-1) The law also permits a qualified person under 18 to become a registered voter and vote in a primary election. However, a voter under 18 may not vote on a public question if included on the primary election ballot or if a special election is conducted before the individual turns 18. (IC 3-7-13-3) When printing a pollbook for a primary or special election held before the general election, the county must identify those voters who are not yet 18, so that these voters are given the correct ballot style.

If the county voter registration office receives a registration application that is incomplete as a result of the failure of the applicant to answer either of the questions noted above, then the county voter registration office shall treat the application as "incomplete." The registration application may only be processed when the applicant submits a written statement answering the question or questions overlooked on the original application, but not later than the twenty-ninth day before the date of the next election. (IC 3-7-34-2; IC 3-7-34-3(a)) Of course, if the applicant answers either or both of these questions "no" the registration application must be rejected.

See procedures following "Incomplete Registration" when other information has not been provided by the applicant as voters have different deadlines by which to provide other missing information.

Residence

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate, or a person holding office. (IC 3-5-5)

While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, overseas, or committed to an institution due to a mental illness.

Homeless and Mobile Voters

People who have a non-traditional residence, like those who are homeless, or those who live in a motor home, must still provide a location sufficient to allow local election officials to place the person in a precinct. If the person stays in more than one place, the voter registration official should ask the person to designate the location where the person usually sleeps in the county.

If the place has no street address, then have the person indicate the location by drawing a map of the location on an attached paper or writing a description of the location of the person's residence on the state's voter registration form (VRG-7 or VRG-11) or federal mail-in registration form in the appropriate box. A person with a non-traditional residence must also provide a mailing address within the county where the person resides.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A post office box will not suffice as the residence address for purposes of establishing the precinct in which the voter must vote, but may be used as a mailing address. (IC 3-7-37)

With the advent of online voter registration, it is not possible to use the diagram for online applications with a non-traditional residence. These online applicants are directed to supply the intersections closest to their residence on the line marked "residence address" on the online application. Counties will then use this information to place the voter in the correct precinct.

An online applicant with a non-traditional residence must include a mailing address within the county where the applicant resides (such as a post office box or the address of a friend or shelter that will accept mail on the applicant's behalf). The county shall process the application and mail the acknowledgement card or notice of disposition (if the application is rejected) to the mailing address given.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 57.2 Registration Procedures for Homeless or Mobile Voters***

Overseas Voters

Although an overseas voter may not have a physical residence in a precinct, that voter is still entitled to vote in a precinct in Indiana. An overseas voter includes:

1) an absent uniformed services voter who, by reason of active duty or service in a branch of the military, is absent from the United States on the date of the election or a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed outside Indiana;

2) a U.S. citizen who temporarily resides outside of the U.S. but intends to return to the U.S., and

3) a U.S. citizen who is residing in another country and their return to the U.S. is uncertain, and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided before leaving the United States. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

The Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also known as Standard Form 76, is used by overseas voters to apply to register to vote. When completing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), the applicant must provide "the complete street address of your voting residence where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot" as this determines the precinct where the person votes. For overseas citizens this is usually the U.S. address where they last lived. An overseas voter does NOT need to have any current physical ties to this address; however, applicants cannot use a post office box as an Indiana residence address.

If a person is an overseas voter who indicates their "return is uncertain" and resides in another country and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided in Indiana before leaving the U.S., then this overseas voter is a U.S. citizen who is still entitled to vote by virtue of his or her U.S. citizenship. In Indiana, this type of overseas voter is entitled to a **federal only ballot.** This individual is considered for election purposes to be a registered voter of the Indiana precinct where the county voter registration office is located, and the county voter registration official should register this individual at office's address. (IC 3-11-4-8; IC 3-5-2-24)

NOTE: The FPCA provides a box where an overseas voter may mark the individual is a U.S. citizen who has **never** lived in the United States. This is the fifth box under item #1 on the FPCA. **Individuals marking this box are ineligible to register and vote in Indiana.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

College Students

College students may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school; OR
2) The address where they live while not attending school

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college, or during summer and winter breaks, is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. They may register at school, if they so choose.

It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter on the basis that 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution or; 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-5-7)

Person Committed to an Institution

An individual adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed; OR
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

HAVA Residency Documentation for Certain Voters

The section below applies to certain first time voters who registered to vote by mail, and who are required by the federal Help America Vote Act to provide proof of residency. This section should not be conflated with Indiana's voter ID law, which requires specific types of identification to verify a person's identity to cast a ballot on Election Day or absentee in-person at the Clerk's office or other early voting location.

Proof of residency requirements do not apply to a person who 1) hand-delivers their voter registration application to the Indiana Election Division or county voter registration office, 2) registers to vote online at indianavoters.com, 3) is an absent uniformed services or overseas voter, or 4) is entitled to vote absentee under federal law due to a determination by the Indiana Election Division that a permanent or temporarily accessible polling place cannot be provided for the individual or any other reason under federal law. (IC 3-7-33-4.5(b))

HAVA Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2003 and not later than December 31, 2005

As implemented by Indiana law, HAVA requires that an individual who, on or after January 1, 2003, and no later than December 31, 2005, submitted an application to register to vote by mail and who had not previously voted in a general election (or a special election for federal office) in the *county* as of the date the registration application is received, must provide additional residence documentation to the county voter registration office prior to voting.

The documentation required to provide proof of residency may be either: (1) a current and valid photo identification; or (2) a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document. Proof of residency documentation must show the name and residence address of the voter at the address shown on the voter's registration. Identification documents may be submitted in the mail with the registration application; in person or by mail at the county voter registration office at a later date; or at the polls on Election Day. (IC 3-7-22-5(5); IC 3-7-33-4.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Even among this group of first-time voters who register by mail, this HAVA additional documentation requirement does not apply to everyone. Specifically, this documentation requirement does not apply to:

1) an absent uniformed services voter;
2) an overseas voter; or
3) an individual entitled to vote absentee under federal law due to a determination by the Indiana Election Division that a permanent or temporarily accessible polling place cannot be provided for the individual, or for any other reason under federal law.

In addition to absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters whose exemptions are described above, this additional HAVA documentation requirement does not apply to an individual who submits a registration application that includes the individual's Indiana driver's license number or the last four digits of the individual's Social Security number if the county voter registration office matches this information in SVRS with an **existing** Indiana identification record bearing the same number, name, and date of birth set forth in the voter registration application.

HAVA Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2006

If an individual submits an application to register to vote by mail on or after January 1, 2006, and has not previously voted in a general election (or special election for federal office) *anywhere within Indiana,* as of the date this application is received, the individual must provide the HAVA additional documentation described above to the county voter registration office before voting.

In addition to absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters whose exemptions are described above, this additional HAVA documentation requirement does not apply to an individual who submits a registration application that includes the individual's Indiana driver's license number or the last four digits of the individual's Social Security number if the county voter registration office matches this information in SVRS with an existing Indiana identification record bearing the same number, name, and date of birth set forth in the voter registration application. (IC 3-7-33-4.5)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters in SVRS***

Additional Documentation Requirements and Processing of Voter Registration Applications

If the county voter registration office determines that the applicant is required to submit additional residence documentation, but has not done so, the office shall process the voter registration application but make a notation in the statewide voter registration system that additional documentation is required for that voter.

Once the voter submits the identification documentation, the county voter registration office shall remove this notation on the voter's registration record and enter the following information about the documentation provided:

1) the date the documentation was provided;
2) whether the documentation was:
    a. presented to a precinct election board by a voter voting in person at the polling place;
    b. filed with the county voter registration office by the applicant as part of the original filing of the application to register to vote, or in a subsequent filing received by the county voter registration office; or
    c. filed with the county voter registration office by the county election board after the person applied to cast an absentee ballot; and
3) a brief description of the type of documentation provided.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The SVRS provides each county voter registration office with a coding system for identifying the types of documentation. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-7-27-20) This coding system is set forth below and is available in the current version of the *Election Day Handbook* produced by the Indiana Election Division:

Type of Documents	Document Code
Indiana Driver's License or Bureau of Motor Vehicles ID Card	**DL**
Current and Valid Photo ID	**PH**
Current Utility Bill	**UB**
Bank Statement	**BK**
Government Check	**GV**
Paycheck	**PY**
Other Government Document	**GD**

To reduce as many problems as possible at the polls, every effort should be made to obtain the identification documentation from voters required to give it prior to Election Day.

Additional HAVA Documentation and Absentee Voting

If a voter who is required to provide additional residence documentation prior to voting submits an absentee ballot application to vote absentee by mail, the county election board shall include a notice (ABS-18) in the absentee ballot envelope (inner envelope with the ballots ABS-6 mailed to the voter). The ABS-18 informs the voter that the voter must file the additional documentation with the county voter registration office not later than the close of polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. (prevailing local time), for the absentee ballot to be counted.

If the absentee voter is voting before an absentee voter board (either in the clerk's office, a satellite facility, or a traveling board), the absentee voter board, shall, upon accepting the completed absentee ballot from the voter, provide the voter with the ABS-18. If the voter **does** present the required residency documentation prior to voting absentee in person, the county voter registration office shall immediately remove the "Verify ID" flag from voter's registration record in SVRS to reflect that the residency documentation requirement has been met. If the voter **does not** present the required residency document before receiving the absentee ballot, the county election board shall add a notation on the absentee ballot application indicating additional HAVA documentation is required. The text of the notation must substantially conform with the language set forth in IC 3-11-10-4.5(c). (IC 3-11-10-28)

When an absentee voter subject to the additional residency documentation requirement returns a voted absentee ballot by mail, the county election board shall contact the county voter registration office to determine if the additional identification documents have been filed with the county voter registration office by the voter. If the voter **has** filed the documents, the county election board shall add a notation to the voter's absentee ballot application indicating that the required documents have been filed and that the absentee ballot may be counted if the ballot otherwise complies with this article.

If the voter **has not** filed the documents with the county voter registration office, the county election board shall add a notation on the absentee ballot application substantially as follows*: "Inspector (or absentee ballot counters): As of (insert date the absentee ballot application was approved) this voter was required to provide additional identification documentation with the county voter registration office before this ballot may be counted. Check the poll list and county election board certification to see if the voter has filed this information. If not, process as a provisional ballot if the ballot otherwise complies with Indiana law*." (IC 3-11-10-4.5(c); IC 3-11.5-4-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the absentee ballot was made provisional, then the voter's ballot will not be counted unless the voter provides the documents to the county voter registration office prior to the close of the polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. prevailing local time. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; 3-11.7-2-1(b); IC 3-11.7-5-2(c), IC 3-11.7-5-3)

Additional Documentation and Voting on Election Day

The county voter registration office shall indicate on each precinct's poll list or electronic pollbook used on election day whether any voter on the list is required to provide additional residence documents before voting in person or by absentee ballot. (IC 3-7-29-1) The county voter registration office may continue to receive identification documentation after the preparation of the poll list or downloading of information into the electronic pollbook.

In addition, the county voter registration office shall visit the appropriate post office not later than noon (local prevailing time) on Election Day to accept delivery of mail containing identification documentation.

Beginning with the November 2019 municipal election, all absentee ballots will be counted at a central location in the county. When absentee ballot counters are preparing an absentee ballot to be counted, they must determine if the absentee voter is not required to file additional information with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5. If the absentee ballot counters find that the voter has not filed the additional information required to be filed with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5, the absentee ballot shall be processed as a provisional ballot under IC 3-11.7. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

If a voter offers to vote at the polls on Election Day, and the poll list or electronic pollbook indicates that the voter is required to present this HAVA additional documentation prior to voting, the poll clerk shall advise the voter that the voter must present one of the documents identified above in section (a). If a voter presents the required document, the poll clerk shall add a notation to the poll list or in the electronic pollbook indicating the type of document presented by the voter, using the statewide system document coding method described above. (IC 3-11-8-10.3(b)(5); IC 3-11-8-25.2)

NOTE: These documents may be presented as electronic communications (for example, using a smartphone, tablet computer, or in printed form).

After an election, the county voter registration office shall unseal the precinct election material and record on the county voter registration record information on the poll list regarding documentation provided by voters at the polling place prior to voting. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) This will remove the flag indicating the need to supply additional documentation for future elections.

If a voter is required to provide HAVA additional documentation, but does not do so at the polling place, the precinct election officials shall allow the voter to vote a provisional ballot after the voter and the officials complete the forms required for casting provisional ballots. The voter's provisional ballot will not be counted unless the voter provides the documents to the county voter registration office prior to the close of the polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. prevailing local time. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11.7-2-1(b); IC 3-11.7-5-2(c), IC 3-11.7-5-3)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters in SVRS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 16.1 Absentee Log for information***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 36.1 Absentee Ballot Cancelled Due to Cancelled Registration***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Assistance with Voter Registration Applications

If a voter is unable to write, the voter may procure another individual to complete the voter registration application and write the voter's name on the registration application. The voter shall make the voter's mark on the signature line of the application unless physically unable to do so (e.g. "X"). (IC 3-7-32-7) The person filling out the registration application on behalf of the voter shall also write the person's own name and address on the registration application in the space provided for that purpose. If an absent uniform services voter or an overseas voter is unable to sign or mark the registration application due to a disability, any person designated by the voter may sign the voter's name on the application as long as it is signed in the presence of the voter. (IC 3-7-36-4)

Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals

Indiana has laws that govern the activities of individuals who assist applicants with the registration process and how the county voter registration office processes applications filed by certain persons other than the applicant.

A person who receives a completed state-approved voter registration application (VRG-7 or VRG-11) from the applicant must provide the applicant with a receipt (contained on the state application) as well as complete and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" on the bottom of the voter registration application. (IC 3-7-31-5) This requirement does not apply to the federal voter registration mail-in form.

A person who receives a completed state or federal voter registration application from an applicant must file the application with the Election Division or the county voter registration office not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days from receipt. The ten-day deadline to file the registration application begins on the date that the person who ***initially*** received a completed voter registration application from the applicant received it, even though the registration application was passed on to another individual to file. This rule applies whether the state or federal voter registration form is used. (IC 3-7-32-8)

The following individuals are exempt from the ten (10) day filing requirement as well as the requirements to provide a receipt and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance:"

1) A member of the applicant's household.
2) An applicant's attorney in fact.
3) An employee of a license branch who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
4) An employee of a public assistance agency who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
5) An employee of an agency serving persons with disabilities who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
6) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-18 who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
7) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-19 who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
8) An employee of the office of the department of employment and training services (DWD or Work One) who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
9) An employee of the United State Postal Service or a bonded courier, acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the United States Postal Service or a bonded courier company.
10) The Indiana Election Division acting in accordance with IC 3-7-33-3.7.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11) A state agency or county voter registration office receiving an application through the online voter registration system under IC 3-7-26.7.
12) A precinct election official (inspector, poll clerk, poll judge, etc.) acting in accordance with the official's duties.
13) A county voter registration official acting in accordance with IC 3-7. (IC 3-7-32-8)

A county voter registration office may not reject the application solely on the ground that an individual who was required to file the application within ten (10) days did not comply with the requirement. The county shall process the application if the applicant is otherwise qualified to register to vote. The county voter registration official shall provide notice of the apparent violation to the county election board for action not later than three (3) days after receipt of an application not timely filed. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

An application accepted by an individual required to complete the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" is incomplete if the individual does not provide the individual's name, residence address, date of receipt, or signature. (IC 3-7-34-1.5(b)) However, the county voter registration office may not reject an application that is incomplete for this reason. The county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the individual who received the completed application from the voter, if possible, and one (1) effort to contact the voter to obtain the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the application even if unable to obtain the missing information. However, within three (3) days of receipt of an application with missing information on the certified statement, the county voter registration must also provide notice of the failure to the county election board for appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

Online Voter Registration

A person with a valid Indiana driver's license, identification card or Indiana driver's permit may register to vote or change their registration information online at Indianavoters.com. (IC 3-7-26.7)

While having an Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or Indiana driver's permit is not necessary to use a paper "mail-in" registration form in Indiana, an Indiana credential is a requirement to use online registration system at indianavoters.com. When an applicant submits an application online, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) compares the information submitted by the applicant with the information in the Bureau's database listing the individuals with current and valid Indiana driver's licenses or ID cards. If the BMV confirms that the applicant has a valid Indiana driver's license or ID card, the completed application is submitted to the appropriate county voter registration office. A registration form submitted through the online process is not required to be signed in indelible ink or indelible pencil. Instead, the digital signature from the voter's BMV record is transmitted and attached to the voter's registration record, which is a reason the individual must have a valid Indiana credential to register online. (IC 3-7-32-2)

If the BMV is unable to confirm the number entered by the applicant, the applicant will receive a warning message stating: "Please review and correct all errors. There was an error validating the driver's license or state ID number you entered." An applicant will NOT be permitted to continue unless the BMV is able to confirm the credential number entered belongs to an individual. If an online applicant receives an error message, the voter may register to vote using the paper "mail-in" voter registration form following the procedures outlined in this guide (pg. 17). The county voter registration official will determine the person's eligibility, and send notice to the individual voter upon processing or denying the application.

A voter registration application submitted online no later than midnight, prevailing local time, on the 29th day before Election Day must be processed prior to the election. (IC 3-7-33-3.5) Online applications submitted after the statewide voter registration deadline will not be processed until voter registration opens again after the election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Except as described above, the county voter registration office will process an online application in the same manner as other voter registration applications. (IC 3-7-26.7-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING VR APPLICATIONS

The county voter registration office shall determine from the information on the voter's registration application whether the applicant is eligible to register. When processing the application in SVRS, the county user shall enter the NVRA tracking number into SVRS along with the applicant's information. The NVRA tracking number is a five-digit number found in the bottom right hand corner of the voter registration application form and is used for reporting purposes to the U.S. Congress.

After determining the applicant is eligible to register to vote, the county voter registration office shall then mail a Voter Registration Acknowledgement Notice (available through SVRS) by non-forwardable mail to the applicant at the mailing address provided on the registration application informing the applicant about the disposition of the application. (IC 3-7-33-5) If the application is approved, the notice must state: (1) that the application was received; (2) that the applicant is registered at the address placed on the form; (3) the name of applicant's precinct; and (4) the address of the polling place for the named precinct. (IC 3-7-33-5)

Voters often call this notice their "voter registration card," which may be re-printed by the county at the request of the registered voter. Additionally, the voter acknowledgement card may now be downloaded and printed by registered voters after logging in to indianavoters.com. A county is not required to send a new notice if a polling location changes in the future (IC 3-11-8-3.2); however, a county may choose to do so to inform voters of a change in a precinct polling location in a non-vote center county.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Merge and Unmerge Step by Step in SVRS***
- ***Transfer and Duplicate Processing Step by Step in SVRS***
- ***Point Address Table Step by Step in SVRS***

Pending Voters, Active Voters, and Rejected Applications

When a county voter registration office approves a voter registration application, and mails an acknowledgement notice to the voter, the applicant is designated in the statewide voter registration system as a "pending voter," except in one situation described in the next paragraph. **The applicant is not officially a registered voter or added to the voter registration record as an "active voter" until the end of seven (7) days after the voter acknowledgement notice (described above) is mailed.**

If the voter receives the acknowledgment notice by delivery from the U.S. Postal Service and presents that notice to the county voter registration office in person before the expiration of the seven (7) day period, the county voter registration office shall change the record to indicate that the applicant is now an "active voter" and officially registered to vote at that address, even though the seven (7) day period has not yet expired. (IC 3-7-33-5(f))

If an individual who is not currently registered to vote in Indiana submits a registration application, and the acknowledgement notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to an unknown or insufficient address **on or before** the deadline date for the required seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the application must be denied by the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-33-5) The denial of the application is not considered a "cancellation" since the application was not approved and the person was not added to the voting rolls at the address specified on the application.

If an individual who is currently registered to vote in Indiana submits a new registration application to update their registration address, and the acknowledgement notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to an unknown or insufficient address **on or before** the deadline date for the required seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the county voter registration office must both deny the application for registration at the new address and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

cancel a registration at any Indiana address that the applicant stated on the application as a previous voter registration address if that previous voter registration address is outside the precinct of the address listed on the most recent registration application.

When the county voter registration office cancels the voter's record at the previous registration address, the county voter registration office must send a notice to the voter at that previous address by forwardable mail advising the voter that the application to register at the new address has been denied and that the registration record at the previous Indiana registration address listed on the registration application has been cancelled. The notice shall also indicate that, to be registered to vote, the individual must submit a new voter registration application. A voter registration application form must be sent with this notice. (IC 3-7-33-5(i))

If the acknowledgement card is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to unknown or insufficient address **after** the seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the voter may then be mailed an address confirmation or NCOA mailing to the voter at that address; however, the voter's registration may not be cancelled until the procedures for removing inactive voters under federal law have been completed. (IC 3-7-38.2)

If the application for registration is denied, the notice must state that the application was received and the Notice of Disposition (available through SVRS) must state the reason(s) for denial. (IC 3-7-33-5) Federal law requires that any rejected registration application be retained for 24 months.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure GEN_07.2_Auto-Activate Registrations Functionality in SVRS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 4.2 USPS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 10.1 Polling Place***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 13.1 Pending***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 58.2 Voter List Maintenance***

Incomplete Registrations

A person is required to provide the following information on a voter registration application: (1) the applicant's name, (2) residence address, (3) birth date, and (4) a voter identification number (except where applicant does not have an Indiana driver's license, Indiana BMV ID card, Indiana driver's permit, or social security number, and in this case, SVRS assigns a voter number to the individual). The applicant's phone number and email address may also be provided at the voter's option. (IC 3-7-31-5; IC 3-7-34-1)

In addition, under HAVA requirements and state law, all voter registration applications must include a "yes" in response to the following two questions: "(1) Are you a U.S. Citizen?" and "(2) Will you be 18 years of age on or before the Election Day?"

Indiana law (IC 3-7-31-5) requires that the registration application "provide for the residence address and mailing address of the individual completing the forms." The application forms approved by the Indiana Election Division direct an individual whose mailing address is the same as the individual's residence address to write the word "SAME" in the mailing address box. If the mailing address box is instead left blank, county voter registration offices may assume that the residence and mailing address of the applicant are in fact the same, and process the application without requiring the applicant to complete the mailing address box.

Although the statewide voter registration system includes information regarding the gender of voters (IC 3-7-26.4-8), county voter registration offices may not require an applicant to provide gender information for the application to be considered complete.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a registration application is incomplete, so that the county voter registration office is unable to make a determination of the applicant's eligibility for registration, then the county voter registration office shall make at least one (1) attempt to contact the applicant by mail, and one (1) attempt to contact the applicant by phone (if available), in order to obtain the missing information. (IC 3-7-34-2) If the missing information is obtained from the voter then the county voter registration office shall complete and process the application. (IC 3-7-34-3) Certain information can be obtained over the phone but other information must be obtained in writing**.**

If a voter, or a person assisting a voter, does not sign the application, the county voter registration office shall make at least one (1) effort to contact the voter, or the person who assisted the voter, to obtain the missing signature. Upon receiving the signature, the county voter registration office shall process the application. The county voter registration office may not reject the application solely on the ground that the individual who received the completed application from the voter failed to complete the application with the information or signature. The counter voter registration office shall, not later than three (3) days after receipt of the application, provide notice of the failure to properly complete the application to the county election board for appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31.

Voters only have until the **twenty-ninth** (29th) day before the election, or the statewide voter registration deadline, to supply the answers to the age and citizenship questions. Voters have until the **tenth** (10th) day before the election to provide missing "incomplete" information. If the missing information is not obtained in a timely manner, then the county voter registration office must reject the application and certify the application, along with any other applications with missing information that have been rejected, to the County Election Board. (IC 3-7-34-4) If an incomplete application is rejected after attempts to cure the defect, a notice describing the reasons for rejection must be sent to the applicant at the mailing address provided on the application.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3***

Missing or Inaccurate Date of Birth Information

The Election Division is required to request information from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles regarding records of individuals whose date of birth is: (1) missing from the statewide voter registration system; or (2) indicates that the age of the registrant is at least 115 years. Once the information is obtained, the Election Division shall forward the information to the appropriate county voter registration office. If the county voter registration office determines that the individual listed in the Bureau of Motor Vehicles record is the same individual listed in the statewide voter registration system, then the county shall amend the individual's voter registration record to contain the correct date of birth and document the source of information for this correction. (IC 3-7-38.2-4)

Missing or Incomplete "Certified Statement of Acceptance"

There are additional requirements for certain individuals who assist applicants in the registration process. The VRG-7 and VRG-11 state voter registration applications have a place for an individual who accepts a completed voter registration application from the applicant to complete a "Certified Statement of Acceptance." This statement does not apply to a federal "mail-in" registration form.

An application accepted by an individual required to complete the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" is incomplete if the individual does not provide the individual's name, residence address, date of receipt, or signature. (IC 3-7-34-1.5(b)) However, the county voter registration office may not reject an application that is incomplete for this reason.

Instead, the county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the individual who received the completed application from the voter, if possible, and one (1) effort to contact the voter to obtain the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the application even if unable to obtain the missing information. However, within three (3) days of receipt of an application with missing information on the certified

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

statement, the county voter registration must also provide notice of the failure to the county election board for appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

The following individuals are exempt from the ten (10) day filing requirement as well as the requirements to provide a receipt and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance:"

1) A member of the applicant's household.
2) An applicant's attorney in fact.
3) An employee of a license branch, who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
4) An employee of a public assistance agency who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
5) An employee of an agency serving persons with disabilities who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
6) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-18 who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
7) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-19 who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
8) An employee of the office of the department of employment and training services (DWD) who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties. .
9) An employee of the United State Postal Service or a bonded courier, acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the United States Postal Service or a bonded courier company.
10) The Indiana Election Division acting in accordance with IC 3-7-33-3.7.
11) A state agency or county voter registration office receiving an application through the online voter registration system under IC 3-7-26.7.
12) A precinct election official acting in accordance with IC 3-6-6.
13) A county voter registration official acting in accordance with IC 3-7.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 20.1 Date Received for Incomplete VR Application***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters***

Updates to an Existing Voter Registration Record

If the registration application is an update to an existing voter registration record for that voter, an acknowledgment notice must still be sent as described above. If the notice sent out in response to a registration update is returned within seven (7) days by the United States Postal Service due to "unknown or insufficient address," then the county voter registration office must both deny the application for registration at the new address and cancel a registration at any Indiana address that the applicant stated on the application as a previous voter registration address if that previous voter registration address is outside the precinct of the address listed on the most recent registration application.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When the county voter registration office cancels the voter's record at the previous registration address, the county voter registration office must send a notice to the voter at that previous address by forwardable mail advising the voter that the application to register at the new address has been denied and that the registration record at the previous Indiana registration address listed on the registration application has been cancelled. The notice shall also indicate that, to be registered to vote, the individual must submit a new voter registration application. A voter registration application form must be sent with this notice. (IC 3-7-33-5(i))

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 53.2 Handling VR Updates on Poll Book without a VRG 4/12 Form***

Mailing and Residence Addresses

The SVRS-generated acknowledgement notice is sent to the mailing address on the voter registration application and not to the registration address. One explanation as to why statute requires the notice to be sent to the mailing address is that the registration address could not be used to mail notices to those with non-traditional residences (e.g. homeless). Other people, such as voters who live in small towns that do not have residential mailing delivery by the Postal Service, but instead use Post Office boxes, military voters, college students, and nursing home patients, may only receive a notice if it is sent to their mailing address. (IC 3-7-33-5)

An inadequate residence address should become evident when the registration official attempts to place the applicant into a precinct. If the residence address on the application is inadequate, state statute requires the county voter registration office to attempt to process the application in the same manner as an incomplete application in an effort to cure the defect. If the effort to cure the defect is unsuccessful by the end of the tenth day before the election, the county voter registration office must reject the incomplete application and certify a list of rejected incomplete applications to the County Election Board. (IC 3-7-34-4)

Registrations Mistakenly Received by Incorrect County

If a county voter registration office receives a voter registration application from a voter that contains a registration address in Indiana, but not in the county of the voter registration office receiving the application, then the county voter registration office shall forward the application to the voter registration office of the county indicated by the residence address listed on the application on an "expedited basis" (meaning within 48 hours of receiving the incorrectly delivered form). (IC 3-7-34-9) The county voter registration office can fulfill this requirement by forwarding an optically scanned image of the registration to the correct county voter registration office and by forwarding the original copy to the correct county later. (IC 3-7-34-9)

The county voter registration office of the county where the voter resides must process the forwarded registration application if the county voter registration office in the incorrect county (or the full service voter registration agency) received the application on or before the close of voter registration. If the incorrect county mistakenly received the form by mail, then the same deadlines that apply to mail-in forms received by the correct county apply in this case. If the registration was not received in a timely manner, the registration is processed by the correct county voter registration office in the same manner as other applications that are not timely filed. (IC 3-7-33-4)

If a timely voter registration is received by the correct county after the poll lists have been printed, or if electronic poll books are being used, after the information has been downloaded into the electronic poll book for use on Election Day, then the county voter registration office is required to issue a certificate of error if the county voter registration office approves the application (assuming that the voter's registration has become active and no longer "pending"). (IC 3-7-34-13)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sometimes a county may receive a federal "mail-in" voter registration form for a person living in another state. While state law does not specifically address this situation, a county may direct the application to the chief election official in that state, if possible. The Election Division can provide contact information for the other state's office. (IC 3-7-34-9)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 5.1 Applications Outside the County***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 34.2 VR Transfers and Timely Scanning of VR Cards***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 38.1 BMV Hopper Items Sent to Wrong County***

Scanning Voter Registration Records

A county voter registration office shall scan a paper document and attach the scanned image of the document to the voter's file in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) if the paper document creates, amends, or cancels the voter's registration record. In addition, the county voter registration office shall scan a voter registration application that is subsequently rejected and associate it with the rejected record in the SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FULL SERVICE AGENCIES

The federal National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires that certain federal, state, local and nongovernmental agencies (with the agreement of the federal or nongovernmental offices) provide the following voter registration services:

1) Distribution of mail-in voter registration applications;
2) Assistance in filling out voter registration application with each transaction in which a person applies for assistance, renewal or recertification of assistance, or a change of address, unless the applicant declines in writing; and
3) Transmission of all completed applications to the appropriate county voter registration within a timely manner (Indiana law requires five (5) days for all agencies except for the BMV).

Indiana has designated the following as full service voter registration agencies:

1) License branches (IC 3-7-14)
2) Each county office that administers TANF (IC 3-7-15-2)
3) Each county office that administers Medicaid (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 12-15)
4) Each county office that administers Food Stamps (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 12-14)
5) Each office of the Department of Health that administers WIC (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 16-35)
6) Agencies that serve persons with disabilities as identified by the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-16) (Bureau of Developmental Disabilities Services and Bureau of Rehabilitative Services)
7) Each unemployment compensation office (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5)
8) A law enforcement agency (Indiana State Police; county sheriff's department; municipal law enforcement agency); (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5)
9) Each county board of voter registration office (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-19)
10) Any federal or non-governmental entities designated by unanimous vote of a county election board (or which was designated in the county's NVRA implementation plan before July 1, 2013) (IC 3-7-21)

State and federal law require that anyone who applies for assistance, renews an application for assistance, or submits a change of address application at any of the above entities, shall also be provided with a voter registration form, assistance in completing the form, and transmittal of the form to the county voter registration office, unless the applicant declines to register to vote in writing. A slightly different process applies at Bureau of Motor Vehicle (BMV) license branches.

An FSSA office providing "full service" voter registration is permitted to submit voter registration applications and declinations to a county voter registration office by first class U.S. mail. (IC 12-14-1.5-6; IC 12-14-25-5; IC 12-15-1.5-6)

Local branches of some other agencies that perform registration activities, for example, local offices of the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), forward all voter registration applications and declinations to a central clearing house in DWD's state office and from there the applications are forwarded to the counties. State Forms: VRG-6 (registration application at "full service" voter registration agencies)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Law enforcement offices are required to distribute a voter registration form whenever a person is applying for a license to carry a handgun unless the person declines in writing to register to vote. This includes each office affiliated with the Indiana state police, county sheriff, and municipal law enforcement. The following persons shall act as a "governing body" for these named entities:

1) The superintendent of state police.
2) The county sheriff.
3) The chief of police or comparable law enforcement officer for a municipal law enforcement agency.

For all “full-service” voter registration agencies, the persons acting as the governing body of the agency shall be responsible for the following:

1) Designating an individual to be responsible for performing the voter registration duties of the agency in each office of the agency where services are provided.
2) Providing a list of the address and telephone number of each agency office where voter registration services will be provided and each individual designated by the governing body to be responsible for performing voter registration duties.
3) Receiving a list of the current addresses and telephone numbers of each county voter registration office from the Election Division.
4) Receiving pre-addressed packets from the Election Division for law enforcement offices to transmit voter registration applications to county voter registration offices.
5) Receiving notification of scheduled date of each primary, general, municipal, and special election in the jurisdiction in which the election will be held. (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5-1; IC 3-7-20.5-3)

Registration applications made at any other full service agency besides BMV, must be forwarded by the agency to the county voter registration office within five (5) days of receipt. IC 3-7-18-19; IC 9-24-2.5-4; IC 12-14-1.5-1 (TANF); IC 12-14-25-3 (Food Stamps); IC 12-15-1.5-4 (Medicaid); IC 16-35-1.6-4 (WIC)

If a person applies to register to vote at a full service agency on or before the voter registration deadline (even if a county VR office receives it after the deadline), then the voter’s registration application should be processed as timely.

Registering to Vote at the BMV

A person must be offered the opportunity to apply to register to vote while applying for a new motor vehicle driver’s license, permit, or identification card, or a renewal of any such license, permit, or identification card, at a BMV license branch. (IC 3-7-14-5) The BMV license branch forwards the registration applications directly to the county voter registration office electronically through SVRS. The BMV I no longer transmits a duplicate paper copy of a voter registration application to a county voter registration office after the electronic copy of the application is submitted by the BMV from the license branch to the county via the Statewide Voter Registration System. (IC 9-24-2.5-4)

The BMV also receives voter registration applications electronically through their online services when a person renews their driver’s license or state ID card. The voter registration records are collated at a central clearing house in the BMV’s state office and from there are forwarded to county voter registration offices.

If applications accepted at the BMV during specific credential transactions contain all the information required to be supplied by the voter, but not all the information required to be supplied by the agency, then the county voter registration office shall make one attempt to obtain the missing information from the BMV. If the missing information is not obtained from the BMV within seven (7) days after the county voter registration office provides notice to the BMV, the county voter registration office must notify the Indiana Election Division. The Election Division will then contact the BMV to request that this information be provided to the county voter registration office, or require the BMV to file a statement with the county voter registration office indicating why the information is not available. (IC 3-7-34-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The registration application must be processed whether the information is received from the BMV or not. (IC 3-7-34-6) However, if the BMV agency fails to supply the missing information, then the county voter registration office shall certify this fact to the Indiana Election Division on an "expedited basis" (meaning within 48 hours after the county office receives the incomplete form). (IC 3-5-2-23.2; 3-7-34-7) The Indiana Election Division is then required to notify the BMV that the BMV is required to supply this missing information. (IC 3-7-34-7)

Please note: While full service agencies such as the state BMV or Department of Workforce Development are required to provide voter registration forms to the general public, the agencies only accept registration forms from specific customers as noted in state and federal law. In other words, the agencies cannot receive a voter registration form from the general public and submit it on behalf of the voter. Instead, the general public must submit paper registration applications to their county voter registration or the Indiana Election Division or register online at www.indianavoters.com using a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card, if possible.

VRG-6 Form

The Indiana Election Division has created a VRG-6 voter registration form for full-service agencies to use. **The VRG-6 form is not a public facing registration document and is only used for the specific transactions noted in statute at each of these agencies.** Full service agencies are to contact the Election Division should the need for a copy of the current version of the VRG-6 form arise.

While the VRG-6 form used by these agencies share a common format (with the noted exception of the BMV), the form number found in the lower right corner of the document corresponds to the specific agency. Below is a table with the name of the agency and its corresponding VRG-6 form number:

VRG-6 Form Designations for Full Service Agencies

Form 46913 (R14/5-19)	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Form 46914 (R9/9-11)	Public Assistance Agencies
Form 46915 (R9/9-11)	Disability Agencies
Form 46916 (R7/9-11)	Additional Designated Offices
Form 47366 (R7/9-11)	Workforce Development
Form 56699 (5-19)	Law Enforcement

The top half of the VRG-6 form includes a space for the person registering to vote to complete along with the full service agency point of contact. On this portion of the form, the person indicates if the person wants to register to vote or not. If the person registers to vote and marks the "yes" box, then the top half of the form is torn off and provided to the registrant as proof of registration. The lower portion, which is substantially similar to the VRG-7 and VRG-11 state voter registration form, is then forwarded the county voter registration official.

If the individual declines to register to vote, then the person marks "no" on the upper half of the form and then the entire document is kept by the full service agency to forward on to the county voter registration official. This is the "declination" and is a confidential document kept on file by the county voter registration official pursuant to the retention schedule. (IC 3-7-27-6)

The full service agency is to send with the VRG-6 registrations or declinations a completed VRG-9 Indiana Voter Registration Material Transmittal form. If the agency hand-delivers VRG-6 registrations or declinations to the county voter registration official, then the county voter registration official is to provide the VRG-8 Indiana Voter Registration Material Receipt form to serve as a receipt.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana law requires a full service voter registration agency to transmit completed paper applications and declinations to the county voter registration office within five (5) days of receipt. If a county voter registration office is not receiving a packet of applications and declinations in a timely manner, please contact the NVRA officials (Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division). (IC 3-7-15-9; IC 3-7-16-28; IC 3-7-18-19)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 09.2 BMV Registrations in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS

There are special rules relating to registration and absentee voting applicable to certain military voters. State and federal law provide an extended deadline in which to register, special application forms, and additional options for transmitting applications and ballots. In addition to the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) website <www.fvap.org>, the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* published by the Indiana Election Division is a good resource for local election officials and voters navigate the process outlined below.

A military voter, otherwise known as an "absent uniformed services voter," is an individual serving away from the individual's permanent residence who is also:

1) **a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or other uniformed service** on active duty who, by reason of active duty, is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote;
2) a member of the **Merchant Marine** who, by reason of service in the Merchant Marine, is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote;
3) a member of the **Indiana National Guard** deployed or on assignment outside Indiana; or
4) **a spouse or dependent** of any of the above who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, is absent from the place of residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote.

An absent military voter might also be an overseas voter but could also be stationed stateside (within the United States) but outside of Indiana. (See Indiana Code 3-5-2-1.5 for definition of "absent uniformed services voter" and IC 3-5-2-49.3 for definition of "uniformed services.")

An "overseas voter" is defined as any of the following:

1) an absent uniformed services voter who, by reason of active duty or service, is absent from the United States on the date of the election;
2) a person who resides outside the United States and is qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States; or
3) a person who resides outside the United States and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

There are two types of non-military overseas voters: (1) those living overseas who intend to return to the US; and (2) those living overseas whose return to the US in uncertain. Those overseas voters who register using a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to as Standard Form 76, are asked to check one of the boxes in item #1 (see Appendix) The significance of this distinction is covered later in this *Guide*.

Extended Registration Deadlines for Military & Overseas Voters

All overseas and absent uniformed services persons can submit an application to register to vote using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA) so long as the application is received on or before the eighth day before the election. Some recently discharged or relocated military persons and their family can register to vote up until noon (prevailing local time), Election Day. Please refer to the current version of the *Indiana Election Administrator's Calendar* or the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* for more details.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county voter registration office shall process an FPCA registration application received from an overseas voter or absent uniform services voter during the period beginning on the twenty-ninth day before the election and ending on the **eighth (8th) day before the election**. (IC 3-7-36-10)

An absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) who has returned to Indiana may also apply to register to vote using the VRG-7 ,VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application form, or FPCA beginning on the seventh day (7th) before Election Day and until noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day if the voter:

1) is otherwise entitled to vote in Indiana;
2) was absent from Indiana during the previous registration period;
3) returns to Indiana no earlier than the seventh day before Election Day but before noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day;
4) shows the county registration office a discharge dated on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period or a government movement order with a reporting date on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period;
5) completes a registration application (VRG-7, VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application form, or FPCA); and
6) signs an affidavit (ABS-13) that the voter has not voted at any other precinct in the election. (IC 3-7-36-14)

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) registers under these conditions then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election **at the office of the circuit court clerk** any time after the voter registers **but before noon (prevailing local time), Election Day**. Many county courthouses are closed on Election Day itself, and so the county election board may designate another location by resolution for these voters who vote after noon on the day before election and before noon on Election Day. (IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-10-26)

If the person votes in the upcoming election at the office of the circuit court clerk the voter will cast an absentee ballot and the circuit court clerk will certify that the voter registered under this statute and the circuit court clerk will attach the certification to the voter's absentee ballot envelope. (ABS-11)

The county election board delivers these certificates by courier to the precinct election boards at the polls on Election Day. The inspector attaches the certificates to the poll list in the presence of the poll clerks and the poll clerks sign a statement indicating that the inspector did so. If the person does **not** vote in the upcoming election, then the circuit court clerk delivers the voter's registration application to the board of registration (if applicable). The voter is then registered effective the first day of the next registration period. (IC 3-5-2-1.5; IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

In general, a voter may not submit a registration form by fax or by electronic mail. (IC 3-5-4-1.7; IC 3-7-32-4) However, an absent uniform services voter or an overseas voter may submit a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to Standard Form 76, by fax or electronic mail. (IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-11-4-4)

Overseas Voters

Although an overseas voter (as defined above) may not have a physical residence in a precinct, that voter is still entitled to vote in a precinct in Indiana if the person has, at some point in their life, resided in Indiana. For example, a person who is the child of a parent who formerly resided in Indiana, but the child was born outside of Indiana, and has never resided in this state, that person is not qualified to register to vote in Indiana. (Article 2, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An overseas voter who resides outside of the U.S. but intends to return to the U.S is entitled to vote absentee by mail, fax, or email. When completing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), the applicant must provide "the complete street address of your voting residence where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot" as this determines the precinct where the person votes. For overseas citizens this is usually the U.S. address where they last lived. An overseas voter does NOT need to have any current physical ties to this address; however, applicants cannot use a post office box as an Indiana residence address.

If a person is an overseas voter whose return is uncertain and is residing in another country and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided in Indiana before leaving the U.S., then this overseas voter is a U.S. citizen who is still entitled to vote absentee by mail, fax, or email by virtue of his or her U.S. citizenship. In Indiana, this type of overseas voter is entitled to a **federal only ballot**, and is considered for election purposes to be a registered voter of the Indiana precinct where the county voter registration office is located. (IC 3-11-4-8; IC 3-5-2-24)

An overseas voter who states that the voter's return to the U.S. is uncertain may provide the Indiana address where the person lived previously, if known. However, the county voter registration office should designate the residence address of the voter as the address of the county voter registration office when entering the voter's record into SVRS.

NOTE: The FPCA also provides a box where an overseas voter may mark the individual is a U.S. citizen who has never lived in the United States. This is the fifth box under item #1 on the FPCA. Individuals marking this box are ineligible to vote in Indiana.

A reminder that a military or overseas voter using the FPCA may vote absentee by fax or email. However, a voter must waive their right to secret ballot to use this option as a bi-partisan team must remake the ballot on official ballot card stock to be read by the voting system. The county election official must transmit the ABS-9 form along with the person's emailed or faxed ballot. The voter must also complete the ABS-9 and return it with their completed ballot. The deadline to submit an FPCA to request a faxed or emailed ballot is noon (prevailing local time), the day before Election Day. A faxed or emailed ballot must be received by the county election board no later than noon (prevailing local time), Election Day.

A military or overseas voter might also request to vote-by-mail using the FPCA, and the county election official must mail the ballot anywhere in the world to the voter and provide for return postage for the completed ballot. The application deadline to vote-by-mail using the FPCA is the same as the "civilian" voter's deadline to submit an ABS-Mail application, which is 11:59PM, twelve (12) days before the election. (IC 3-11-4-3) An overseas voter's absentee-by-mail ballot postmarked on or before Election Day may be received by the county election board not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the election and still be counted. (IC 3-12-1-17)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***The 2020 Military and Overseas Voters' Guide***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 51.1 Handling Ongoing Absentee Applications in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS

The following is a list of frequently asked questions concerning voter registration applications.

Question 1: *Is the county voter registration office or the agency that sent in the application (for example, the "BMV") responsible for attempting to obtain the missing information on the application?*

Answer 1: If a county voter registration office receives an incomplete voter registration form from the BMV that does not contain information required to be supplied by the BMV, the county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the BMV to obtain the information. If the information is not obtained from the BMV not later than seven (7) days after the county voter registration office contacts the BMV, the county office must notify the Indiana Election Division. The Indiana Election Division shall contact the BMV to request that the information be provided to the county voter registration office or that the BMV file a statement with the county voter registration office indicating why the information is not available. (IC 3-7-34-5) If the county voter registration office obtains the information required to complete the form from the BMV, the county voter registration office shall process the form as a completed registration application. (IC 3-7-34-6) If the county voter registration office cannot obtain the information from the BMV, and the form is otherwise complete, the county voter registration office shall process the form as an incomplete registration application. (IC 3-7-34-6)

The county voter registration office shall certify to the Indiana Election Division on an "expedited basis" (meaning, within forty-eight (48) hours, as defined by IC 3-5-2-23.2) a list of the registration forms from "full-service" voter agencies that have been processed but do not contain information required to be supplied by the agencies. The Indiana Election Division shall notify the agency that the agency is required to supply the omitted information on an expedited basis to the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-34-7)

With regard to hand-delivered or mailed applications, a county voter registration office is responsible for obtaining information from incomplete registration applications using the procedures described in "Incomplete Registration" section page #.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 20.1 Date Received for Incomplete VR Application***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 9.2 BMV Hopper***

Question 2: *Which information is essential to be provided on a voter registration application and must be completed prior to processing?*

Answer 2: An application is considered "incomplete" if any of the following information has not been provided by the applicant:

- the name of the applicant;
- residence address (other than the ZIP code);
- date of birth;
- the statement that the applicant is a U.S. citizen;
- the statement that the applicant will be at least 18 years of age on or before the general, municipal, or special Election Day;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- an attached map/or written description if the voter has no residence address with a street number or name;
- the voter identification number or a statement that the applicant has no voter identification number;
- the signature of the applicant on the statement swearing or affirming the applicant's qualifications to vote and to the truth of the statements on the application.

Checking a box on the application (indicating that the applicant has no voter identification number, or that one meets the age and citizenship requirements) meets the legal standards for "making a statement."

An application is NOT considered "incomplete" if any of the following information has not been provided by the applicant:

- the applicant fails to state whether the application is a new registration, address change, or name change;
- the Indiana county where the applicant lives;
- gender;
- zip code;
- a previous registration address;
- a telephone number;
- an email address;
- information regarding a change of name; or the date the applicant signed the application.

If an applicant leaves box #5 (Mailing Address) blank and doesn't write the word "Same" indicating the mailing address is the same as the registration address, the county should nevertheless process the application if the registration address provided is one to which the United States Postal Service can deliver mail. These applications should be processed by the county voter registration office and either accepted or rejected, notwithstanding any of this information not being provided by the applicant.

Question 3: *What if a registration is submitted on the most recent registration application approved by the Division but the applicant leaves Box #12 of the state VRG-7 or VRG-11 application (which requests a voter identification number or a statement indicating that the applicant has no voter identification number) blank? What if the applicant indicates that the applicant has a voter identification number, but the number is missing from Box #12? (Note: the equivalent voter identification number box on the federal voter registration form is Box #6.)*

Answer 3: The application is incomplete and must be processed in accordance with the guidance provided in SOP VRG 8.1, which includes contacting the voter to supply the missing information. (IC 3-7-34)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 18.2 Invalid SS or DLN Numbers***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Question 4: *What if a registration is submitted on the most recent registration application approved by the Division but the age or citizenship questions have not been answered?*

Answer 4: If the age and citizenship questions were not answered on the original registration application, then the application is incomplete and the county voter registration office shall contact the voter to supply the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the registration application only if the applicant submits a written statement answering the age or citizenship question that was not answered on the original application not later than the twenty-ninth day before the date of the next general election.

Question 5: *Can any information that is deemed essential but missing on a voter registration application be filled in by the applicant over the phone?*

Answer 5: Yes, some missing information can be provided by the applicant over the phone. If a voter registration official is able to obtain the following information from an applicant over the phone, it can be filled in, initialed by the official, and then processed: first or last name of applicant, residence address of applicant, mailing address of applicant if USPS cannot deliver mail to the residence address, date of birth, or voter identification number or indication that voter has no voter identification number. However, a voter may not register to vote over the phone, as the county voter registration official needs the information first to be submitted in writing to comply with state law, whether that is through the paper voter registration forms, online registration, or electronic submission via the BMV credential transaction.

Question 6: *Does a voter who registers at a full-service site like a license branch have to provide additional proof of the voter's residence in Indiana (sometimes called "HAVA additional documentation")?*

Answer 6: No, this requirement for additional documentation to prove residence in Indiana only applies to certain individuals who registered by mail, not individuals who registered with a full service voter registration agency even if the full service voter registration agency later delivers the original voter registration application to the county voter registration office by mail. Specifically, the additional residence documentation requirement only applies to those individuals who registered to vote by U.S. mail for the first time **in Indiana** on or after January 1, 2006.

Question 7: *Does this proof of Indiana residence (HAVA additional documentation) requirement apply to a voter who fills out a registration application as part of a registration drive performed by a party or organization when the party or organization representative hand-delivers the registration applications to the county voter registration office?*

Answer 7: **No.** The additional documentation applies only to voter registration applications received in the mail. The Election Division uses a stamp reading "Application Received in person by the Indiana Election Division. Copies of ID DOCUMENTS NOT REQUIRED." to indicate when a registration application has been hand-delivered to the Election Division for mailing to a county voter registration office. A county voter registration office may want to use a similar stamp to identify these applications, particularly when the application has been hand-delivered to the incorrect county, and must be mailed to another county.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Question 8: *What if a voter registration application is received by the county voter registration office by mail and then, before the close of registration, the voter either registers in person at the county voter registration office or at some full service registration site like the license branch?*

Answer 8: In that case, the voter has registered in person prior to the close of registration. Therefore, the HAVA additional documentation requirement would no longer apply to the voter.

Question 9: *Do county voter registration officials have to keep a copy of the identification documents provided to the voter registration office?*

Answer 9: Yes, if the voter provides a copy of the documentation to the voter registration office. The county voter registration office would keep copies of identification documents provided by voters for twenty-four (24) months. If documents are presented by a voter at the poll site or at the county voter registration office, for example, the poll workers or voter registration officials would document the type of document presented using the statewide system coding method discussed above. This information would then be recorded on the voter's registration record.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disfranchisement of Persons Imprisoned Following Conviction

While this law varies from state-to-state, in Indiana, a person who is ***imprisoned following conviction*** of a crime is ineligible to vote while imprisoned and must be removed from the registration rolls. (IC 3-7-46-2; 3-7-13-4) To be disfranchised, the person must satisfy both conditions: 1) the person must be convicted of a crime; and 2) the person must be currently imprisoned following the conviction.

A person who is in prison awaiting trial is not disfranchised because the person is imprisoned *before* conviction not *following* conviction.

In addition, while a person may be subject to an order issued by a court, some orders are not considered "imprisonment" for purposes of this statute. More specifically, a person who is:

1) on probation;
2) on parole;
3) subject to home detention under IC 35-38-2.5; or
4) placed in a community corrections program under IC 35-38-2.6;

is eligible to register and to vote in Indiana. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-13-6)

Some types of community corrections programs include: work release, electronic monitoring, substance abuse programs, and day reporting. Applicants in these programs are eligible to apply to register to vote.

If a person has been removed from the registration rolls because of their imprisonment following conviction, the person may once again register as soon as the person is released from prison provided that it is during an open registration period. (IC 3-7-13-5)

NVRA requires that the office of each U.S. Attorney provide the Indiana Election Division with information about Indiana residents imprisoned following conviction of a federal crime. The Election Division must forward this information to the appropriate county. (IC 3-7-46-3)

State law requires that SVRS permit the state Department of Correction to provide the Indiana Election Division with an electronic list of Indiana residents who have been convicted of a crime, and placed in a Department of Correction facility during the previous month. The list is made available through SVRS to county voter registration offices to permit the county offices to cancel the registration records of disfranchised individuals on an expedited basis. (IC 3-7-46-4.1)

In addition, each county sheriff is required to provide the county voter registration office with quarterly lists of Indiana residents who have been convicted of a crime and placed in the county jail during the previous quarter. (IC 3-7-46-6) These lists are to be provided no later than January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 of each year and must contain a list of each Indiana resident who was imprisoned after conviction at any time during the previous quarter. Additionally, the county sheriff must use the VRG-1 summary sheet when providing this list. The county voter registration office shall provide any voter registration office in another county of the name and last known addresses of each person on the list from the sheriff whose last known address is in another county. (IC 3-7-46-7)

It is vitally important for county voter registration officials to confirm whether or not the individual convicted of a crime is currently in prison. To satisfy state law, only those individuals that are convicted of a crime and are currently in prison after conviction are to be disfranchised. Should the county receive information after the convicted individual has already been released from prison or jail, then the voter should not be disfranchised.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In 2017, the Indiana General Assembly tasked the Indiana Election Division with creating a uniform form for county sheriffs to use when providing their reports to county voter registration officials. State Form VRG-1 County Sheriff Quarterly Report to County Voter Registration Office (IC 3-7-46-6)

The county voter registration office shall prepare a notice to be mailed to the last known address of each person within the county who has been disfranchised. (IC 3-7-46-8) The county voter registration office shall mail the notice to the disfranchised person not later than the day following the day that the voter's registration has been canceled. (Notice of Disfranchisement available through SVRS; IC 3-7-46-9)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 12.1 DOC Matches***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 56.2 Notice to Disenfranchised Voters***

Death

A county voter registration office may cancel a voter's registration due to death when notified in one of the following ways:

1) through the Indiana Department of Health (DOH) hopper in SVRS (populated by information provided by DOH);
2) by receiving a copy of a death certificate;
3) by receiving a copy of a notice of estate administration or other notice of death (such as an obituary) published in a newspaper that meets the qualifications to publish legal notices under state law;
4) by receiving notice from the Indiana Election Division (IED) of death notices from the Social Security Administration;
5) by receiving notice from the IED of out of state deaths through the State and Territorial Exchange of Vital Events (STEVE); and
6) by receiving notice from the local health department via reports filed with the county auditor on January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year.

A county voter registration office may request additional written information before cancelling a voter under (2) or (3) above if the information contained in the initial notification is not sufficient to identify the person whose registration is to be cancelled. If additional information is not given or is still insufficient to identify the person whose registration is to be cancelled, the county is not required to cancel the person's registration.

State law requires that the State Department of Health provide the Indiana Election Division with an electronic list of deceased individuals through SVRS so that a county voter registration office can cancel the voter registration records of deceased individuals on an expedited basis. (IC 3-7-45-2.1) The State Department of Health is also required to obtain information regarding death of Indiana residents occurring outside of the state and transmit those records to the county no less than on a monthly basis. (IC 3-7-45-5) Each county voter registration office shall cancel the registration of each deceased person listed in these reports. (IC 3-7-45-3)

On a monthly basis, the Indiana Election Division is required to obtain information regarding Indiana residents who have been identified as deceased by the federal Social Security Administration and to provide this information to a county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-45-6.1) These records are provided through the SVRS hopper.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 3.1 Processing Deaths***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Cancellation by Voter

A voter may choose to cancel the voter's registration, but this request must be in writing and signed by the voter. A voter who requests cancellation should be provided with an "Authorization to Cancel Registration" available through SVRS or by using the VRG-14 form. When this authorization is signed and returned by the voter to the appropriate county voter registration office, the registration must be cancelled.

There is an exception to this requirement. The county voter registration office may rely on written information provided either directly by a voter registration office in another state or forwarded from the Election Division from the office in the other state. If this information is provided directly from the other state to the Indiana county voter registration official, then the out-of-state voter registration official must provide a copy of the voter's signed voter registration application, which indicates the person authorizes cancellation of their previous registration. If the Election Division forwards written notice from another state to an Indiana county voter registration official, then the county should consider this confirmation that the individual is registered in another jurisdiction and has requested cancellation of their Indiana registration. A copy of the actual voter signature is not required to be provided to the county for the voter's status to be moved to be canceled, if the written notice is forwarded by the Election Division. (IC 3-7-43-3) County voter registration officials are advised to review the date the person registered out-of-state and registered in Indiana to confirm which registration is more recent when performing their analysis under this statute.

The Indiana Election Division shall forward voter registration cancellation requests received by the Division to the appropriate county voter registration office on an "expedited basis" after the Election Division receives the cancellation. The Election Division may send an optically scanned image of the cancellation to the county and forward the original copy of the cancellation to the county at a later date. (IC 3-7-34-10)

A county voter registration office that receives authorization from a voter to cancel a voter's registration in another county is not required to forward a paper copy of the authorization to another county if the authorization of cancellation has been transmitted to the county listed on the voter's registration record via SVRS. The county voter registration that received the original authorization to cancel shall retain the paper copy of the authorization until all of the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2). (IC 3-7-43-6; IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Use of Declinations for Voter List Maintenance

A county voter registration office may use a "declination" from a VRG-6 voter registration form forwarded to the county voter registration office by a full-service registration agency (WIC, for example), to send an address confirmation notice - Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation (SAMC, aka former NCOA mailer) notice generated using SVRS - to a voter if the declination indicates that the registered voter who declined to register resides at an address different than the one currently on the registration record. (IC 3-7-38.2-2)

Voter Registration Maintenance Programs

The NVRA and Indiana law requires that any program for the maintenance of an accurate voter registration roll… "shall be uniform, nondiscriminatory, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965." (52 USC § 20507, IC 3-7-38.2-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Most voter registration maintenance programs will be conducted using the statewide voter registration system established under IC 3-7-26.3. A county voter registration officer shall perform voter list maintenance on a regular basis (IC 3-7-26.3-11), and must document that required voter list maintenance activities have been performed in accordance with the law. An Affidavit of County Voter Registration Officer Concerning Voter List Maintenance (State Form VRG-21) must be filed with the Indiana Election Division no later than seventy-seven (77) days before each primary, general, or municipal election. (IC 3-7-12-27)

The required voter list maintenance activity includes cancellation of an individual's record from the list for any of the following reasons:

1) the death of the individual;
2) the individual's confirmation that the individual resides outside of the county in which the individual is currently registered; or
3) an inactive voter fails to respond to a notice or otherwise act in accordance with law (52 USC § 20507) within the period prescribed by NVRA, unless the a county voter registration office changed the voter's registration status from inactive to active during that period as a result of the voter's response or other action.

Statewide Voter List Maintenance Mailer

The Indiana Election Division is required to conduct a state-funded residency address confirmation and outreach during each odd-numbered year. (IC 3-7-38.2-16.1) As part of this program, the state sends a non-forwardable mailing to each active voter in Indiana at their mailing address, which is then followed up by a second forwardable mailing sent to those whose first mailing was returned as undeliverable as defined in IC 3-5-2-49.7.

The registration record of those who do not respond to the second mailing or for whom the second mailing was also returned as USPS undeliverable as defined in IC 3-5-2-49.7 will be marked as "inactive" at that address. An "inactive" voter remains eligible to vote at their registration address, assuming the individual continues to reside at the address or otherwise qualify to do so under a "fail safe provision." However, if an "inactive" voter fails to vote in any one election during the period in which the next two federal general elections are conducted (November election in even-numbered years) or does not otherwise update their Indiana voter registration, then the individual's registration status is moved to "cancelled" and the person must re-register to vote.

For example, Vickie Voter's registration status at Address A was moved to "inactive" in July 2019. Vickie may vote in any of the November 2019, May 2020, November 2020, May 2021, November 2021, May 2022, or November 2022 elections from Address A and have her registration status moved back to "active," assuming she continues to reside at her registration address and is otherwise qualified. If Vickie did not vote in any of those elections, then her registration status would be moved to "cancelled" after the November, 2022 general election.

Later in this *Guide* are fail-safe provisions that may apply to cancelled voters.

Multi-State Voter Registration Data Sharing Program

At least once each year, the Indiana Election Division is also required to obtain information from a number of other states who participate in Interstate Crosscheck Program (also known as "the Kansas program") to determine if voters on the out-of- state lists are also registered in Indiana, and pass that information along to the counties. Pending final resolution of a court case, Indiana is not currently permitted to participate in the Interstate Crosscheck Program.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Co-Directors of the Election Division shall provide information concerning an Indiana voter who may also be registered in another state participating in the Interstate Crosscheck Program (the Kansas program) to the county voter registration office. However, not all data returned by the Crosscheck program is provided to county voter registration officials. Instead, each data match is scored and must reach a confidence factor of at least 75 points, based on a data scoring model found in Indiana Code 3-7-32.8-5.

No later than December 31 of each year, the Co-Directors shall request that the chief state election official responsible for the administration of the National Voter Registration Act in Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio provide a list of registered voters in that state if the state is not participating in the Kansas program. The Co-Directors are also required to request a list of voters from any other state where the Co-Directors believe that there is a reasonable possibility that a significant number of individuals who have registered to vote in Indiana may also be registered to vote in that state (IC 3-7-38.2-5(c); IC 3-7-38.2-5(d)).

After the scored data is shared through SVRS, the county voter registration official is then required to determine whether the individual: (1) identified in the report provided by the Indiana Election Division is the same individual who is a registered voter of the county; and (2) registered to vote in another state on a date following the date that voter registered in Indiana.

If the county voter registration office determines that a voter is described in items 1 and 2 above, the county voter registration office shall cancel the voter registration of that voter. (IC 3-7-38.2-5(d)) The county voter registration may also flag scored data found in their Crosscheck "hopper" as rejected, more research needed, or accepted. If marked "rejected," the voter's original registration record within SVRS remains unchanged by the Crosscheck program. If marked "more research needed," no action is required until the research is completed. Crosscheck records flagged as "more research needed" leave the voter's record unchanged until the county voter registration official marks the record as "rejected" or "accepted." If marked "accepted" the statute requires that the county voter registration office cancel the voter's registration record. However, a court order currently prohibits the county voter registration office from cancelling a voter registration record under this statute.

The Election Division may provide Indiana voter registration data for an individual to states and local governments participating in Interstate Crosscheck, and, upon written request, to law enforcement officials conducting an investigation.

Additionally, the Election Division may provide Indiana voter registration information to another state implementing a voter list maintenance program to help another state to identify duplicate registration records for the same individual in more than one state. A county voter registration office in Indiana may use voter registration information obtained by the Election Division from another state to send Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation notice (SAMC aka former NCOA mailer) to provide the voter an opportunity to update their registration, cancel their registration, or, if the voter fails to respond, designate the voter registration status as inactive. (IC 3-7-38.2-2; IC 3-7-38.2-5)

USPS National Change of Address Service

The Indiana Election Division is required to submit the names of all registered voters in Indiana to the USPS National Change of Address Service and to notify the county voter registration offices at least once each month regarding any address changes reported by the NCOA program. (IC 3-7-38.2-5; IC 3-7-38.2-8)

County Voter List Maintenance Mailer

A county voter registration office is also authorized by state law (IC 3-7-38.2-2(b)) to conduct a voter list maintenance program administered solely at the county level. A county voter list maintenance program conducted under this state law is optional, not required, but must comply with both federal and state laws.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In general, the first step in a county administered voter list maintenance program is for the county to determine that a voter's residence address, as listed in the voter registration record, is not current. To make this determination, the county can use only the following information: (1) returned notices sent to all "active" voters in the county; (2) returned jury notices; (3) information from the National Change of Address (NCOA) program; or (4) information from the BMV that a voter has turned in the voter's driver's license in another state to obtain a driver's license there.

Other sources concerning voter addresses **cannot** be used in a county voter list maintenance program conducted under this law. These sources include returned mail from other government offices; returned mail received by political parties or candidates as a result of campaign activity, or information provided by a precinct committeeman or poll workers.

To conduct a county voter list maintenance program, the county must send the voter a mailing that complies with the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). The precise format of this mailing (usually a postcard), and how the mailing is used in the overall voter list maintenance program, depends on the type of information used to determine that a voter's registration address is not current, and whether or not the voter responds to the mailing.

For further information regarding how to conduct a county voter list maintenance program, and to receive assistance in preparing the content and format of this mailing, please contact the Election Division.

Another simple method to conduct voter registration maintenance permitted under NVRA and state law is to include a request to cancel a registration as part of a jury questionnaire. An example of such a jury questionnaire is included in the attached appendix.

Federal District Court Jury Notice Mailings

No later than January 31 of each even-numbered year, the state requests information from the clerks of the Northern and Southern federal district courts regarding federal jury notices returned as undeliverable and passes along that information to the appropriate county. The Election Division shall provide this information not later than 28-days following the primary election. The county shall send an address confirmation notice (NCOA notice) to the voter identified in the report not later than forty-two (42) days after the primary election. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

Military/Overseas Voters with Army Post Office Addresses or Fleet Post Office Addresses

If in conducting voter list maintenance a county voter registration office is advised that a military/overseas voter's residence may have changed, and if the voter's address in the county voter registration record does not include an "APO" (Army Post Office Address) or "FPO" (Fleet Post Office) designation, then the voter registration office may disregard the notification of change of residence and is not required to act further to take the steps necessary to designate the voter's registration as "inactive."

Social Security Administration Death Records

A county voter registration office may cancel the record of a voter who is shown by Social Security Administration records (Death Master File) as deceased, unless the county determines that additional documentation is necessary before cancelling a voter record. These records are provided by Social Security Administration to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles pursuant to an agreement between the two agencies. Death records are also provided directly to the Indiana Election Division through monthly Death Master File reports.

Please be careful when cancelling a voter registration because of a voter's death reported by the Social Security Administration. The cancellation of the registration record of a living voter mistakenly identified as deceased can result in serious difficulties for the voter. However, a voter mistakenly identified as deceased can still vote a regular ballot if the county determines that a certificate of error should be issued. Alternatively, the voter may cast a provisional ballot if willing, which would allow the county election board to review the information on the challenge affidavit to determine if the individual was an eligible voter of the precinct.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTING HISTORY & REDISTRICTING

Posting the Vote

Each day after absentee voting concludes at the circuit court clerk's office, a satellite office, or a vote center, the county election board shall direct that absentee vote history be uploaded from each electronic poll list into the SVRS. (IC 3-11-10-29.5) Counties that do not use electronic poll books must keep a record of absentee voting activity in the SVRS. (IC 3-11-4-17)

A county voter registration official is also required by law to update a voter's vote history in SVRS not later than sixty (60) days following each election, unless the county is subject to a post-election recount or contest. If a county experiences a post-election recount or contest, the county shall update SVRS not later than sixty (60) days following the conclusion of the recount or contest and the issuance of the order. (IC 3-10-1-31.2)

In a primary election within an election district in which more than one (1) political party chooses the party's nominees or in which a nonpartisan ballot is available for a voter to vote for an office or on a public question, a voter whose political party is not recorded on the poll list shall be shown on the voter's registration record as having cast an unknown ballot in that primary.

However, if a primary election within an election district in which only one (1) political party chooses its nominees and a nonpartisan ballot is not available, then a voter:

1) whose political party recorded on the poll list is not the political party conducting a primary within the election district;
2) who is indicated on the poll list as having requested a nonpartisan ballot; or
3) whose political party is not recorded on the poll list;

shall be shown on the voter's registration record as having cast a ballot for the political party choosing that political party's nominees in that primary election. (IC 3-10-1-31.3)

Updating SVRS when Precincts or Election Districts Change

Every voter record is assigned to a precinct, and from there, assigned to the appropriate election districts. Over time, the precinct and election district boundaries will change, and voter records will need to be updated in SVRS.

County commissioners, as the county executive, can alter precinct boundaries pursuant to IC 3-11-1.5. While a county executive may propose precinct boundary changes at any time, the order may not go into effect:

1) In even numbered years - from the first day to file a declaration of candidacy in a primary election until the day after a general election.
2) In a year when a municipality holds an election to elect municipal officials – January 31 until the day after the municipal election. This only applies to a precinct located wholly or partially in the municipality.

It may be possible for a precinct to be identified as containing a "split," in other words, the precinct boundaries remain the same but part of the precinct is included in another election district.

For example, three county properties in precinct 1 are annexed by Small City. Prior to this annexation, Small City was wholly contained in precinct 2. Rather than draw new precinct boundaries to transfer the three annexed county properties from precinct 1 to precinct 2, the county may choose to create a split "B" in precinct 1 to identify those three properties as within the city, but the remaining part of precinct 1 is now in split "A." In this example, this split tells poll

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

workers that those living in precinct 1, split A do not vote in the city election but the voters in precinct 1, split B are entitled to vote in the city election.

The Indiana General Assembly is required to reapportion the Congressional Districts and redraw the legislative districts every ten (10) years, in the first year following the decennial census. The next decennial census will be conducted in 2020; therefore, Congressional and state legislative district lines will be redrawn in 2021.

With the exception of Marion, Lake, and St. Joseph counties, the county executive is required to reapportion the four (4) single member county council districts and three (3) county commissioner districts, or certify that the current districts comply with state statute, every ten (10) years in the first year following the decennial census and file a copy of the ordinance adopting or recertifying the districts with the circuit court clerk. (IC 36-2-2-4; IC 36-2-3-4)

With the exception of Marion County, city and town councils are required to reapportion city or town council districts, or certify current districts comply with state statute, every ten (10) years in the second year following a decennial census.

All Indiana school corporations are required to divide or recertify the school board districts every ten (10) years in the first year following a decennial census if the school has districts where only voters who reside in the district may vote for a district representative.

City and town ordinances establishing council districts or certifying existing districts are required to be filed with the circuit court clerk of the county containing the greatest population of the city or town (IC 36-1-6-10; IC 36-4-6-3; IC 36-4-6-4; IC 36-4-6-5; IC 36-5-2-4.1) In the case of a precinct order, the county must follow the process established by IC 3-11-1.5 and work closely with the Election Division on those proposed precinct boundary changes. To create a "precinct split," the circuit court clerk may file a request with the state HAVA administrator to request Election Division co-director approval to authorize the voter records to be designated in a new split precinct.

The county voter registration official is required to update a voter's record in SVRS to reflect any change to precinct or election district assignment.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure EM 10.2 Posting the Vote in SVRS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 53.2 Handling VR Updates on Poll Book without a VRG 4/12 Form in SVRS.***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 58.2 Voter List Maintenance***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FAIL SAFE PROCEDURES

Fail safe provisions of federal and state law permit a person to vote in specific circumstances even though the person's name does not appear on the poll list or the person's name or address is different than the name or address that appears on the poll list. These specific circumstances are described below.

Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Does Not Appear on the Poll List

Mistake by County

A voter whose name does not appear on the poll list because of an error made by the county may nonetheless vote after the county "issues" a certificate of error. The voter is not required to wait until the certificate of error arrives at the polling place. In a county using an electronic poll list, the county voter registration official can transmit the certificate of error to a precinct through the electronic poll list. In a county using traditional paper poll lists, the county voter registration official can confirm the issuance of the certificate of error by phone or electronic communication with a poll worker. (IC 3-7-48-1; 3-7-48-2; 3-7-48-3; 3-7-48-4) (Certificate of Error available through SVRS)

A county voter registration office may issue a certificate of error at any time after the poll list for the precinct has been printed or data has been downloaded into an electronic poll book for use on Election Day. The certificate must be executed by the county voter registration officer (the circuit court clerk, or by both members of the board of registration in a county where a separate board exists). The certificate of error must be numbered in the method prescribed by the state for entry in the statewide voter registration system.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 35.2 Certificates of Error***

Cancelled Voter

The voter's name is not on the poll list but the county has a record of the voter at the address the voter claims to now live but the record shows the registration has been cancelled.

This voter must be allowed to vote in the precinct if the voter is willing to sign a written statement on the poll book in the presence of the inspector or one of the judges that the voter continues to reside at the address in the precinct that was formerly shown on the county's voter registration record. **This is so even if the registration records show that the voter's registration at the address was cancelled at the voter's request!**

The voter is also allowed to make an oral affirmation instead of signing a written statement. If this occurs, the poll clerks must write down the information on the poll book for the voter and initial the statement. (IC 3-7-48-5) In a county using electronic poll books, the written affirmation by the voter is made on the VRG 4/12 and an oral affirmation by the voter may be documented by the poll clerks on the VRG 4/12. If the electronic poll book can accommodate the addition of a voter's information, the VRG 4/12 is not necessary and the poll workers can add the voter's information, and the voter will sign the electronic poll book.

If this procedure is used, the precinct election board should contact the County Election Board so that the County Election Board can contact any other precinct where the voter's name may be incorrectly included on the poll list. (IC 3-7-48-6)

Receipt Showing Timely Registration at BMV or Full Service Agency

The voter's name is not on the poll list but the voter appears at a polling place with a receipt from the BMV or other "full service" registration agency (VRG-6) indicating that the voter submitted a registration application at the agency before registration closed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the person is not on the poll list but produces a receipt of registration from an agency (like the BMV, FSSA, law enforcement agency, or DWD office) they have a right to vote a regular ballot (unless otherwise challenged) if: 1) The date on the receipt indicates the voter applied to register before registration closed (29 days before the election); **AND** 2) the county registration office either has no record of the registration application or shows that the application was received and approved. (IC 3-7-48-7)

The voter may not vote a regular official ballot if the county's records show that the registration was received and rejected unless the county voter registration office determines that the rejection was a mistake. If the county voter registration office determines that the registration application was properly rejected, the voter must be offered the opportunity to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-7-48-7.5)

If the county records show that the registration application **was approved,** but the voter is not on the poll book, the county voter registration office must issue a certificate of error. If the voter produces a timely receipt of registration and the county voter registration office has no record of the registration application being received, the inspector and judge must write the name and address of the voter in the poll book and require the voter to sign the poll list. The inspector and judges MUST add a note on the poll list to the effect:

> "Permitted to vote after producing receipt per IC 3-7-48-7. Receipt stated date of application as *INSERT MONTH/DAY/YEAR*, which was within the registration period. Receipt stated registration office address or ID # as *INSERT LOCATION*, and agency employee as *INSERT EMPLOYEE NAME*."

Before the voter casts a ballot using this procedure, the voter must complete a registration application form (State Form VRG-7 or VRG-11, for example), and provide the completed voter registration form to the precinct election board. Each precinct election board is required to be furnished with blank voter registration applications for this purpose. The completed voter registration application is then attached to the poll list for processing later by the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-48-7)

If the voter is allowed to vote under this procedure because the county registration office has no record concerning the person's registration application, the county voter registration office is required to notify the Indiana Election Division within seven (7) days after the election so that the election division can investigate to try to determine why the voter has a receipt but the county received no registration application. (IC 3-7-48-9)

Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Appears on the Poll List but the Voter's Name or Address Has Changed

Voter is on poll list but has moved within the same precinct or the voter's name has changed.

The voter should sign the poll book with the new address located within the same precinct or new name (for example, a new married name). The voter's registration record must be updated to include the new address or new name after the election. In counties using electronic poll books, the voter shall uses a VRG 4/12 to update the voter's name or indicate a change of address within the same precinct. (IC 3-7-39-7; IC 3-7-41-2; IC 3-10-1-31.1(e))

In general, a voter who moves from one address within a precinct to another address within the same precinct may vote under a fail-safe provision by indicating their new address in the same precinct in the poll book (or on a VRG 4/12 in counties using electronic poll books). However, if a precinct is partly in a municipality and partly outside of a municipality, and a person moves within the precinct from the part of the precinct within the municipality to the part of the precinct outside the municipality, then the person may not vote a regular ballot in a municipal election under this fail-safe provision. However, the voter could request to vote a provisional ballot.
(IC 3-7-39-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 41.1 Transfer Within Precinct on Absentee Ballot Application***

Moves Occurring Less than 30-days Before Election

If the voter moved outside of the precinct shown on their registration record to any other precinct in Indiana less than 30-days before the election, the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, an *Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Registration* (VRG-4/12 form) and then the voter may proceed to vote a regular ballot in the precinct of their former residence, unless otherwise challenged. (IC 3-10-11-6)

However, in a municipal election year (for example, 2023), a person who moves from outside a municipality to a location inside a municipality or from within a municipality to outside the municipality may not vote in the precinct of the person's former residence in an election held entirely within the municipality. (IC 3-10-11-4) Further clarification on voters moving in or out of a municipality in a split precinct is covered in the section above. (IC 3-7-39-7)

If the voter completes a VRG 4/12 under this fail safe provision, the inspector shall provide the voter with a voter registration application (state VRG-7 or VRG-11, for example) and request that the voter complete and sign the application. If the voter completes the voter registration application, the inspector shall return the application to the county voter registration office.

NOTE 1: If the voter indicates that the voter's current residence is located within another county in Indiana, the voter is considered to have directed the county voter registration office of the county where the precinct is located to cancel the voter registration record within the county. The precinct election board shall provide the voter with a voter registration application for the voter to complete and file with the county voter registration office of the county where the voter's current residence address is located. (IC 3-11-8-25.1)

NOTE 2: The county that administered the election must mail the transfer affidavit (VRG-4/12) used for this purpose for a person who has moved to a precinct in another county, together with the original affidavit of registration (and any new registration application if submitted), to the county in Indiana where the person now resides within thirty (30) days after registration opens after the election. (IC 3-7-43-4) A transfer affidavit (VRG 4/12) used to transfer registration within the county must be processed after the election. (IC 3-7-39-5; IC 3-10-1-31.1(e); IC 3-11-8-25.1)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 37.1 Handling VRG 4/12 of Affirmation***

Moves Within the Same County and Same Congressional District

(Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Voter Registration form VRG 4/12 process)

In general election (or even-numbered) years, if the voter moved outside of the precinct to another precinct that is still in the same county and congressional district, the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, an *Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Registration* (VRG-4/12 form), and then the voter may proceed to vote a regular ballot in the precinct of their former residence, unless otherwise challenged. Federal law also allows the voter to make an "oral affirmation" of this information in the presence of the precinct election board. If this happens, the poll clerks shall reduce the substance of the affirmation to writing at an appropriate location on the poll list and initial the affirmation. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(e))

In a county using an electronic poll book, the voter may complete the VRG 4/12 or make an oral affirmation that the poll clerks document the oral affirmation on the VRG 4/12 and initial the VRG 4/12. If the electronic poll book has the ability to do so, the oral affirmation may also be captured on the electronic poll book instead of on the VRG 4/12.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the voter completes a VRG 4/12 under this fail safe provision, the inspector shall provide the voter with a voter registration application (VRG 7 or 11, for example) and request that the voter complete and sign the application. If the voter completes the voter registration application the inspector shall return the application to the county voter registration office.

NOTE: A voter who moved outside of a city or town may not return to the precinct where the voter formerly resided to vote in a municipal election. The next municipal election year is 2023. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(c)) Likewise, a voter who moved from a location outside of a city or town to a location within a city or town before a municipal election may not vote in the precinct of the person's former residence. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(d)) There would be no precinct election board to administer an election in municipal election years in a location outside of a city or town.

This fail-safe provision may also apply for certain types of public questions if the voter continues to reside within the jurisdiction in which the public question applies.

See *Appendix* for "flow" chart outlining the scenarios above. Contact the County Election Board or Indiana Election Division for more information.

Presidential Only Ballot (VRG-15 form)

If the voter moved from an Indiana precinct to a new residence outside of Indiana and moved less than thirty (30) days before the general Election Day in presidential election years (for example, 2020), the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, or submit with an absentee ballot application, *an Affidavit for Presidential Voting Only* (VRG-15). Only then may the voter proceed to vote on a ballot in their precinct of their former residence. However, the voter may only be given a ballot to vote for electors for president and vice-president. (IC 3-10-10) This ballot is known as a "presidential-only" ballot, and should only be given to a voter in this specific example.

NOTE: If the person is allowed to vote with a VRG-15, then this affidavit constitutes authorization to cancel the person's registration. (IC 3-7-43-5) When a voter indicates at the polls that the voter's current residence is located outside Indiana, the voter is considered to have directed the county voter registration office of the county where the precinct is located to cancel the voter registration record within the county. (IC 3-11-8-25.1(m))

Accessing Voter Registration Documents and Poll Lists after an Election

Although, in general, election records are to be maintained under seal until the time for the filing of a recount or contest has expired, or if a recount or contest is filed until the recount or contest is completed, the county voter registration office may unseal the envelopes containing the poll lists and transfer affidavits to update the registration records of the county beginning immediately after the election. The county voter registration office should also use the poll lists to update the registration record to include the voter's voter identification number if the voter's voter identification number is not already included in the registration record.

The poll lists must be resealed after updating the registration records as described above. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) See the "Retention of Election Records" tab of the current version of the *Election Administrator's Manual* for additional discussion of public access to election records.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC RECORDS

Public Records Requests

In general, voter registration records are public records and are subject to examination and copying by the public pursuant to IC 5-14-3. Documents that are confidential and not subject to examination and/or copying by the public include:

1) records concerning declinations to register;
2) records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered; and
3) voter registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons. (IC 3-7-27-6)

Further, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize the statewide voter registration system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of the statewide voter registration system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4)

In addition, though voter registration applications do not request a full social security number, to the extent a voter registration application or record contains a full social security number the number must be redacted except for the last four digits. (IC 5-14-3-4(a)(12))

A county voter registration office shall, with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county in SVRS, act in accordance with the non-discriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board regarding providing duplicate copies of a computer disc or other similar record that contains voter registration information. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a duplicate copy in electronic form or not. If the policy does allow duplicate electronic copies then it must do so according to the non-discriminatory uniform policy. (IC 3-7-27-6(c); IC 5-14-3-3(g)) **The policy should be in written form in the minutes of the county election board.**

A person requesting any information out of SVRS from a county voter registration office must submit the request on State Form VRG-24. This form requires the requesting person to agree that the information will not be used to solicit merchandise, goods, services or subscriptions. The person must also agree not to sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fund-raising activities. In addition, if there is a cost for providing copies for records, the charge must be uniform to all purchasers. (IC 5-14-3-8(d))

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list, report, or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the county voter registration office to create the list, report, or record. However, if a list, report, or record has been created, whether required by statute or not, it is a public record and must be provided unless it is subject to some exception under the Public Records Act. (IC 5-14-3-4)

The statewide voter registration system laws (IC 3-7-26.3; IC 3-7-26.4) contain several provisions regarding requests made to the county or to the state for records or reports from the system. Certain persons (state major political party committees, for example), may purchase an annual subscription for the unrestricted voter registration file from the Indiana Election Division for all the information contained in the statewide voter registration system. All other persons may obtain a restricted copy of the list, after certain information such as date of birth and gender, have been redacted by the Division. All persons (except the Chief Justice of Indiana and the clerks of the Northern and Southern District Courts, who are entitled to purchase the list without charge for jury management) are required to pay a fee of $5,000 to the Indiana Election Division for the annual subscription to the unrestricted voter registration file.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Indiana Election Division is permitted to provide parts and reports from the voter registration information maintained on the statewide voter registration system to an individual to confirm that voter's registration status, and for certain purposes listed in IC 3-7-26.3-29.

However, these reports may not include the date of birth, gender, telephone number, voting history, or registration date of individual voters, except when the part or report is to be provided to a person who has already paid for an annual subscription for this data. The Election Division can also provide reports which include this restricted information, but do not permit the identification of any individual voter as the result of providing the compilation. (IC 3-7-26.4-4; IC 3-7-26.4-8)

Finally, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize the statewide voter registration system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of the statewide voter registration system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure GEN 1.1***

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot. (ABS-Attorney General) The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot. The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) To a law enforcement agency, upon written request and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers

Under Indiana law, certain law enforcement officers and public officials may apply to have their home address restricted from disclosure on a "public property database website" maintained by a county, municipality, or township government. (IC 36-1-8.5-7) A "public property database website" refers to an internet website that is:

1) available to general public over the Internet;
2) does not require registration, subscription, or the creation of a user name and password to search the web site; and
3) connects the law enforcement officer or public official's home address to their name, so that a search of the web site for the person's name discloses the covered person's home address. (IC 36-1-8.5-5)

In a primary election, the county election board is required to publish a public notice of election, which includes the name, address, and office sought of each candidate seeking nomination. If a candidate on the primary election ballot has their home address restricted from a "public property database website," then their home address would not be not included in the notice of primary election created under IC 3-8-2-19.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, this would not entitle the person to have their address restricted or made confidential in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). This is because under Indiana law, the SVRS database is owned and maintained by the State of Indiana through the Indiana Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division and does not come within the law's definition of a "public property database website." (IC 3-7-26.3-3)

Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen

The county voter registration shall provide the following voter registration information to certain county chairmen and candidates as provided by state law:

1) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the beginning of the registration period and ending sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election is to be forwarded not later than sixty (60) days before the election, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-2)

2) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the period beginning sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election and ending twenty-nine (29) days before the election is to be forwarded daily and within forty-eight (48) hours of the data on which the report was created, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-3)

3) One (1) copy of the registered voter list prepared for the inspector of each precinct under IC 3-7-29-1 shall be furnished to the Democratic and Republican county chairmen, after the county election board receives a written request from the chairman. The copy shall be furnished to the county chairman as soon as the lists are prepared. (IC 3-7-28-4)
    - As soon as the registered voter list is prepared, a copy shall be furnished upon written request to the county chairman of any political party that has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the next election; the committee of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot in the next election; and the county chairman of any other bona fide political party. (IC 3-7-28-5)
        - To qualify as a bona fide political party under IC 3-7-28-5, a political party must file a certification with the clerk of the circuit court of the county that the political party is a bona fide political party together with verifiable factual representations to support the certification. (IC 3-7-28-6)
    - **NOTE:** Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-3(f), additional copies of the registration lists for the inspectors of each precinct shall be kept open to the public for inspection and copying in the same manner as other public records under IC 5-14-3 at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration as soon as the registration lists are completed. (IC 3-7-28-7)

4) A list of voters who are mailed voter list maintenance notices under IC 3-7 is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or 3) an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-8)

5) Following the mailing of voter list maintenance notices and the cancellation of a voter's registration under IC 3-7, a master list of precincts showing all persons whose registrations have been cancelled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-9; IC 3-7-28-10) The master list of copies shall be prepared and furnished not later than fifteen (15) days after a voter's registration has been canceled under the voter list maintenance program. (IC 3-7-28-11)

6) A list of deceased persons whose registrations have been canceled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-12)

7) A list of disfranchised voters (that is, individuals who were cancelled following imprisonment after conviction of a crime) whose registrations have been canceled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-13)

8) A list of the names and addresses of all voters whose registrations have been canceled under IC 3-7 is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee participating in a primary, general, or municipal election. Upon request, the county voter registration office shall report cancellations daily and within forty-eight (48) hours after the day the cancellations were made, until Election Day. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-14)

Public Records Retention

A county voter registration office receives many documents in the performance of its duties. These records must be retained for a period of time specified by the NVRA and Indiana statute. Also, a county commission on public records may have adopted a retention schedule pursuant to IC 5-15-6 that may apply to the retention and destruction of public records. However, this retention schedule could not provide for the destruction of records earlier than dates specified by federal or state statute applicable to the records in question.

Retention of Paper Voter Registration Records

The county voter registration office shall retain a voter's paper registration records associated with the address at which the voter is registered to vote until all of the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2).

For example, if a voter's registration is cancelled July 1, 2020, the voter's paper registration records associated with the voter's registration at that address may be disposed of as provided in state law and the county's retention schedule after November 8, 2022. Alternatively, if the voter's registration was cancelled on September 30, 2019, then the cancelled registration can be disposed of after November 8, 2022. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

It is critically important to always keep both the original voter registration application and any later documentation related to that registration, such as a VRG 4/12 for any voter who is "active" or "inactive" until the registration is cancelled. Once cancelled for any reason (death, request for cancellation, voter list maintenance programs, and imprisonment following conviction), most of the documents concerning the cancelled registration (including but not limited to VRG 4/12; VRG-7; VRG-11; VRG-14; federal voter registration form; statewide address confirmation notice [SAMC; formerly known as the NCOA mailer]; a voter completed voter response card [VRC under the statewide voter list maintenance program in IC 3-7-38.2-17] must be kept by the county voter registration official until the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2).(IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Retention of Poll Lists & Other Voter Registration Documents

Other documents that must be kept for two (2) years from the date the document was created or received are:

1) rejected registration applications;
2) declinations to register to vote using the VRG-6 form from full-service agencies;
3) reports regarding persons who have been imprisoned following conviction from the county sheriff, Department of Correction or any court;
4) reports regarding the death of any person used to cancel that person's registration received from the State Department of Health or any local health official;
5) any postcard, list or other information received or created during the course of a voter list maintenance program (other than a completed voter response card (VRC from a statewide voter list maintenance program or SAMC card);
6) any document that identifies the full service voter registration agency where an applicant completed a voter registration application;
7) certificates of error; and
8) any report from the Indiana Election Division or other source from out of state regarding the cancellation of a registration due to a voter moving out of state. (IC 3-7-27-6)

County voter registration offices must keep the **poll lists** after Election Day once they are used to update voter registrations based upon activities occurring on Election Day. Poll lists must be retained at least twenty-two (22) months after the election before they are destroyed. However, for convenience sake, these records may be batched with the records that may be destroyed after twenty-four (24) months. Further, a county may decide it is easier to batch records for destruction according to the year to which they pertain. For example, a policy might state all documents that pertain to the 2020 election may be destroyed on January 1, 2023, which is longer than the minimum 22-month requirement for primary or general election materials such as ballots, poll lists, and tabulator print-outs.

Though not a voter registration document or form, **minutes from the county election board meetings** and certified election results may never be destroyed. Original records must remain on file with the county election official in perpetuity.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Scanning Voter Registration Records

A county voter registration office shall scan a paper document and attach the scanned image of the document to the voter's file in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) if the paper document creates, amends, or cancels the voter's registration record. In addition, the county voter registration office shall scan a voter registration application that is subsequently rejected and associate it with the rejected record in the SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 27.1 Maintaining Voter History***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 48.1 Storage and Retainage of VR Records***
- ***Current Version of Election Administrator's Manual* on "Retention of Election Records"**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING CANDIDATE PETITIONS

Major party candidates, like candidates running in a primary as a candidate for nomination as President of the United States, U.S. Senator, or Governor, all minor party candidates (other than Libertarian Party candidates), all independent candidates, and all candidates for school board, gain access to the ballot by gathering signatures of registered voters on petition forms. These candidates are required to submit the petitions to the county voter registration office during specified filing periods. Counties are required to certify the number of valid signatures on the petition. In doing so, counties apply the standards for certifying signatures set forth in IC 3-5-6.

Candidates must always use the most current version of the form for filing. (IC 3-5-4-8) The "2020 Forms List" shared on the SVRS county portal contains the forms used in each election and includes the current version number, which is found in the upper corner of the form near the seal of Indiana.

Please note: The content of a petition of nomination will vary slightly depending on the office sought, but the forms are substantially similar with the exception of the CAN-34 used by school board candidates. The images in the examples found in this chapter come from the 2018 CAN-4 petition of nomination for primary ballot placement as a candidate for U.S. Senator. No significant changes have been made for the 2020 versions of the petitions forms with the exception of creating a new petition form for independent candidates running for local office (CAN-21) to separate it from independent candidates running for federal, state legislative, or statewide office (CAN-19). General updates to the forms include revised deadline dates and revision numbers.

The Indiana Election Division publishes an *Indiana Candidate Guide*, which details the filing requirements for the offices on the ballot in the election cycle that year. Generally speaking, a candidate who is nominated by petition must file certified petitions of nomination, a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form, and in most cases, a statement of economic interests no later than the final date and time set by state law for filing. Filings received after this deadline must be rejected. (IC 3-5-4-1.9)

Candidate filings must be original. No copies or faxed or scanned documents may be accepted for filing, with the exception of the "receipts" provided by certain state agencies, the clerk of the Indiana House or Representatives, and the secretary of the Indiana Senate. (IC 3-5-4-1.7)

Please refer to the *Candidate Guide* to learn more about the filing requirements for each office type.

Effective July 1, 2019, it is a Level 6 felony to pay or offer to pay an individual any property based on the number of petition signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question on a ballot. An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not "directly or indirectly" based on the number of signatures or applications obtained. (IC 3-14-2-1)

Required Number of Petition Signatures

Major Party Candidates for U.S. President, U.S. Senate & Indiana Governor

Democratic or Republican candidates seeking nomination in a primary election for U.S. President, U.S. Senate or Indiana governor must collect at least 500 signatures of registered voters in each of Indiana's nine Congressional district for a minimum amount totaling at least 4,500 statewide. (IC 3-8-3-2; IC 3-8-2-8) The office of U.S. Senate is not on the ballot in 2020. The petition form used by Democratic and Republican presidential primary candidates is CAN-8; the CAN-25 is used for Democratic and Republican primary candidates for governor.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Minor Party or Independent Candidates

A minor party (other than the Libertarian Party), or independent candidate in Indiana is nominated for placement on the general election ballot by petition of nomination. The candidate must collect signatures of registered voters in the election district that total at least 2% of the total votes cast in the 2018 Secretary of State's race in the election district the candidate wishes to represent to have their name printed on the ballot. (IC 3-8-6-3)

Minor party and independent candidates for local office should request from the county election board the number of certified signatures to qualify for the ballot; candidates for judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, and state legislative, statewide, or federal office should contact the Indiana Election Division for this information.

The Indiana Election Division computes the number of signatures an independent or minor party candidate would need to collect when running for a countywide local office, and publishes the totals in the "Indiana Candidate Guide." However, it is important to note that county election officials should refer to the precinct-level results from the 2018 Secretary of State's race for those local offices that are not comprised of the entire county.

A minor party or independent candidate for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office in 2020 will use the CAN-19 petition form; the CAN-21 will be used by minor party or independent candidates for local office other than candidates for judge or prosecuting attorney. Candidates belonging to the same minor party may include multiple names on the petition of nomination as long as all candidates on the petition are running statewide, in the same congressional or state legislative district, or in the same political subdivision. Independent candidates may only collect signatures on the petition of nomination forms for one independent candidate, as an independent candidate does not affiliate with a political party. (IC 3-8-6-4)

Finally, a petition of nomination is used by a minor party or independent candidate when the candidate wants their name printed on the ballot. Independent or minor party candidates may run as a write-in candidate. That process does not require a petition of nomination (CAN-3). **A write-in candidate's name is never printed on the ballot.**

Petitions of Nomination for Federal, State & Local Office

Petition of nominations for federal, state, and local office are filed with the county voter registration official for certification, unless the county has a separate bi-partisan board of registration. In those counties, the petition of nomination would be filed with the board of voter registration and a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form would be filed with the county election board or Indiana Election Division, whichever agency is responsible for receiving the filing. Except for federal candidates, candidates for statewide, state legislative, local, school board, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, must also file a statement of economic interests with the appropriate office in order for the filing to be perfected. (The *Indiana Candidate Guide* offers those details.)

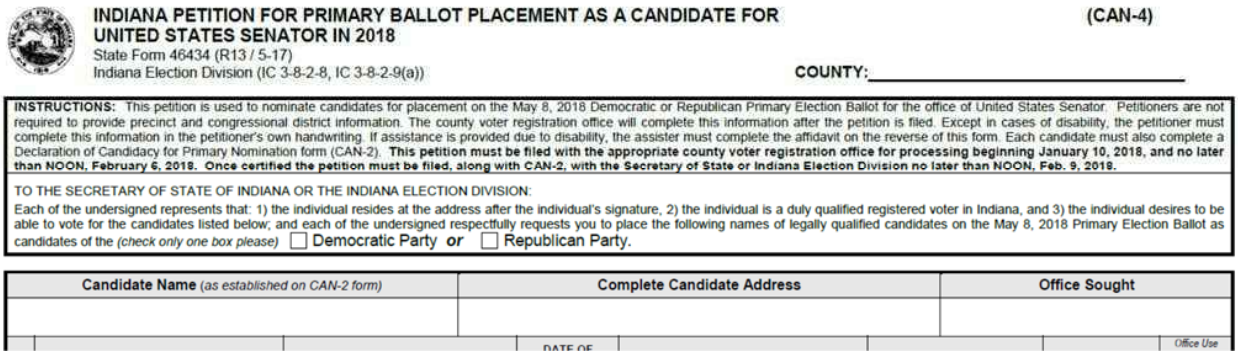
When a county receives a petition of nomination, a "master petition" must be set-up within SVRS to assist counties with tracking the number of certified signatures. County users are able to set-up a master petition for local candidates within the SVRS module. If a county office is the first county to receive a petition of nomination for a candidate running for judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and state legislative, statewide, or federal offices, then the county should notify the state HAVA administrator so that a master petition can be set up statewide for all counties to use.

Figure A below shows the top third of the CAN-4 petition of nomination, which is substantially similar to other petitions of nomination with the exception of school board (CAN-34). In the space provided, the candidate should provide their name, address and office sought. The name and address of the candidate on the petition of nomination does not necessarily need to reflect the candidate's ballot name or voter registration address, though it is preferred because it is helpful to county election administrators when setting up the "master petition" in SVRS.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Remember, a candidate will file a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form with their certified petitions, and the candidate's declaration will have their name as they want it to appear on the ballot ("ballot name") along with their residence address to perfect their filing.

Figure A



INDIANA PETITION FOR PRIMARY BALLOT PLACEMENT AS A CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN 2018 (CAN-4)

State Form 46434 (R13 / 5-17)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-2-8, IC 3-8-2-9(a))

COUNTY:_____

INSTRUCTIONS: This petition is used to nominate candidates for placement on the May 8, 2018 Democratic or Republican Primary Election Ballot for the office of United States Senator. Petitioners are not required to provide precinct and congressional district information. The county voter registration office will complete this information after the petition is filed. Except in cases of disability, the petitioner must complete this information in the petitioner's own handwriting. If assistance is provided due to disability, the assister must complete the affidavit on the reverse of this form. Each candidate must also complete a Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination form (CAN-2). **This petition must be filed with the appropriate county voter registration office for processing beginning January 10, 2018, and no later than NOON, February 6, 2018. Once certified the petition must be filed, along with CAN-2, with the Secretary of State or Indiana Election Division no later than NOON, Feb. 9, 2018.**

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF INDIANA OR THE INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION:

Each of the undersigned represents that: 1) the individual resides at the address after the individual's signature, 2) the individual is a duly qualified registered voter in Indiana, and 3) the individual desires to be able to vote for the candidates listed below; and each of the undersigned respectfully requests you to place the following names of legally qualified candidates on the May 8, 2018 Primary Election Ballot as candidates of the *(check only one box please)* ☐ Democratic Party ***or*** ☐ Republican Party.

Candidate Name *(as established on CAN-2 form)*	**Complete Candidate Address**	**Office Sought**

In the upper corner of the form is a blank space for the county's name. It is not a requirement for candidates to collect petition signatures from voters in the same county on the same form, or for the candidate to include a county's name on the petition. However, candidates are encouraged to keep voters of the same county on one form, as it is in their best interest.

The voter registration official in the county where each petitioner resides may certify or reject the signature. For example, if the petition contained signatures of voters living in Perry and Warrick counties, the Perry County clerk may only certify signatures of those registered voters in Perry County. The candidate or candidate's representative would then collect the petition and submit the remaining signatures for Warrick County's review. Transferring petitions to multiple counties could delay in processing or result in a petition not being received by the deadline for review. (See "Filing Petitions" section below) (IC 3-8-2-9; IC 3-8-6-8)

Please note: there is an exception to the signature review of school board petitions (CAN-34) if a school corporation is located within more than one county. In this case, the CAN-34 is submitted with the county voter registration official having the greatest percentage of population of the school corporation. This person is then required to certify the signatures of all voters on the petition, even those not residing in the county of the voter registration official using the statewide search in SVRS. After certifying the petition, the clerk shall promptly certify the names of each of the candidates on the petition to the county election board of each other county in which the school corporation is located. (IC 3-8-2.5-5(b); IC 3-8-2.5-5(d))

Petition of Nomination & Candidate's Consent for School Board Office

The CAN-34 Petition of Nomination and Consent for School Board Office is used for candidates who want to qualify for school board office. These candidates must collect at least ten (10) signatures of registered voters within the election district.

In a metropolitan school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing **in the same board member district** as the nominee. (IC 20-23-7-8.1) In a community school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing within the boundaries of the school corporation. (IC 20-23-4-29.1) Additional petition requirements may apply in some school corporations. School board member candidates should consult a personal attorney if necessary.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

At the top of the form the candidate should include their name as the candidate would like for it to appear on the ballot, the candidate's residence address, and the office sought. These are important elements for county election officials and provide necessary guidance for building a ballot. The lower portion of the front page is substantially similar to other petition of nomination for registered voters of the election district to sign.

Unlike the petitions used for major party candidates running for some statewide offices and petition forms used by minor party or independent candidates, the CAN-34 also serves as the candidate's consent to run for office should she procure the required number of certified petition signatures. The back of the form requires the candidate to answer a few questions and include their notarized signature. It is not necessary for the candidate to complete the consent on each petition submitted, if the candidate intends to submit multiple petition pages. Instead, only one consent must be completed.

Finally, a school board candidate must also submit the CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests:

- at the time of filing the CAN-34 petition for review in counties where the circuit court clerk is the county voter registration office; or
- at the time of filing the CAN-34 petition with the circuit court clerk after the petition has been reviewed by the county board of voter registration (IC 3-8-9-5)

Processing Petitions of Nomination

Candidates must file petitions of nomination during specific periods of time in the election calendar**. A county voter registration official may not accept a petition before filing opens or after filing closes.** (IC 3-5-4-1.9; IC 3-8-2-10; IC 3-8-2.5-4; IC 3-8-3-1; IC 3-8-6-10). Please consult the current version of the *Indiana Election Calendar: Election Administrator's Edition* for those specific dates and times in 2020.

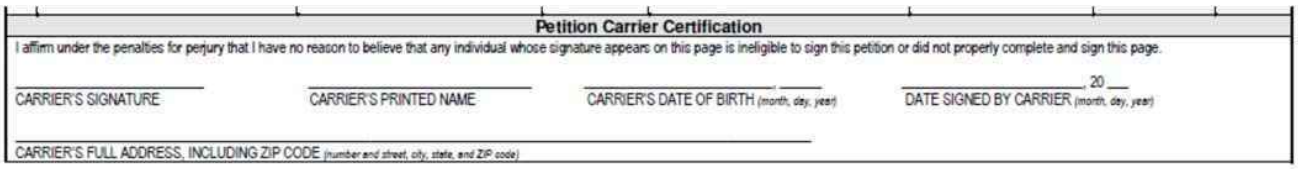
Petition Carriers

Before processing a candidate's petition, a county voter registration official should first look to the bottom of the petition and confirm the petition carrier information is complete (**Figure B**). Each petition submitted to a county voter registration official must have this section completed or the petition may not be processed until it is perfected. (IC 3-6-12, generally)

The petition carrier MUST including the following (IC 3-6-12-7):

- Signature
- Date signed
- Printed name
- Date of birth
- Full address, including the ZIP code

Figure B



If the petition carrier does NOT comply with these requirements, voter registration officials must accept the filing but do NOT determine the validity of the signatures (IC 3-6-12-8) and give the petition carrier the best possible notice the certification is incomplete (IC 3-6-12-9). The petition carrier has until the petition filing deadline date and hour to correct the error (IC 3-6-12-9(b)). If deadline date passes AND the petition carrier's error has NOT been corrected, then the signatures will not count pursuant to IC 3-6-12-8.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

To prevent issues with the petition carrier certification, the Division's advice for counties is to review each signature page before the petition carrier leaves or inform the petition carrier to double check their work before filing to prevent bigger hurdles later in the process.

NOTE: A candidate circulating a petition for the candidate's placement on the ballot is considered a petition carrier for purposes of the state law requiring a petition carrier to include the carrier's information on the petition. (IC 3-6-12-2)

Review of petitioner's information & signature

County voter registration officials should consult IC 3-5-6, generally, for guidance on reviewing and certifying petition signatures. State law (IC 3-8-3-2; IC 3-8-2-8) requires a petitioner to include each of the following:

- Petitioner's signature
- Printed name of petitioner
- Residence address of petitioner, as noted in the statewide voter registration system

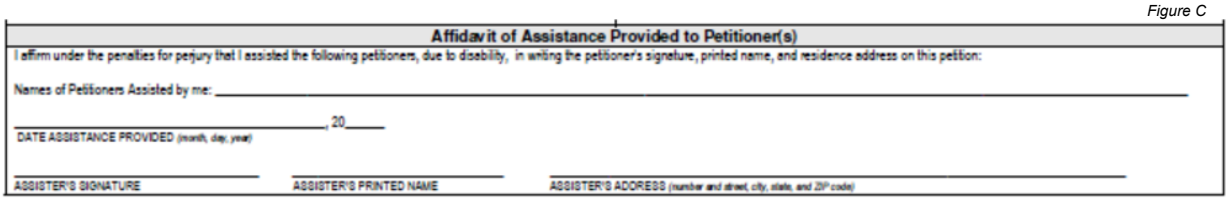
The petition forms include a field for date of birth, but it is not a required field for the voter to complete. It is an additional data point provided to assist county voter registration officials in searching for the voter in SVRS, but a missing or inaccurate date of birth is not, by itself, a legal reason to reject a signature.

Sometimes a voter's name on the petition does not match the voter's registration record. It is the Division's advice that state law requires the name on the petition ***reasonably conform*** to the name on the registration record; in other words, the names need not exactly match. (IC 3-5-6-6)

Address variations are left to the county voter registration officials to determine whether or not to accept the voter's signature. State law provides guidance on **whether to approve a voter's signature on a petition if the voter writes a** minor or substantial variation from the voter's address on the voter registration record. One example would be how to handle a situation where a voter left off "North" on their address. (IC 3-5-6-4; IC 3-5-6-5) The county voter registration office must use their judgment based upon the specific facts in each case.

Registration officials should give consideration to the possibility that a signature may not be a perfect match with the signature on file. (IC 3-5-6-6) People get older, become ill or infirm or have a disability, which may impact their ability to write legibly. Additionally, any person can provide assistance to a petitioner who is unable to sign or make their mark (no Power of Attorney (POA) is required), including writing in their signature. In this case, check the back of the petition to see if the individual in question was provided assistance and this assistance was properly documented on the petition form (see **Figure C**).

Figure C



Affidavit of Assistance Provided to Petitioner(s)

I affirm under the penalties for perjury that I assisted the following petitioners, due to disability, in writing the petitioner's signature, printed name, and residence address on this petition:

Names of Petitioners Assisted by me: _____

_____, 20____

DATE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED (month, day, year)

_____ _____ _____

ASSISTER'S SIGNATURE | ASSISTER'S PRINTED NAME | ASSISTER'S ADDRESS (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code)

Figure D is an example of the signature lines from a petition prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. County voter registration officials are encouraged to use the shaded area to the right of the petitioner's signature and information to aid with certification (the content in the shaded boxes will vary depending on the type of petition of nomination).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Many county officials will also place a checkmark or an "x" on the line number (found on the far left) to aid with their county. **Please avoid marking through the entire line containing the petitioner's signature and residence information!** Should a challenge be filed, it is important that all lines on the petition remain legible for county election board or Indiana Election Commission scrutiny.

Figure D

	SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME First Last	DATE OF BIRTH MM/DD/YYYY	RESIDENCE ADDRESS (No P.O. Boxes) Number Street Apartment	CITY or TOWN & ZIP CODE	Office Use Only Precinct/Ward	Office Use Only Congress District
1							
2							
3							

When processing a petition of nomination for a major party candidate for U.S. President, U.S. Senate, or Indiana Governor seeking the party's nomination in the May primary election, the county voter registration official must include the Congressional District of each voter as provided for on the form. These candidates must collect 500 signatures in each Congressional District, and this notation is critical when determining if the candidate met this threshold.

While SVRS is designed to "attach" a voter record to a petition within the SVRS petition module, the reporting functions contained within SVRS are a guide and not the final certification made by the county voter registration official. Instead, each type of petition issued by the Indiana Election Division contains an area where the county voter registration official certifies the number of valid signatures contained on each petition, which is the official count for purposes of qualifying for a ballot. **Figure E** below is an example of such an affidavit found on one type of petition of nomination prescribed by the Indiana Election Division.

Figure E

County Voter Registration Office Certification			
County:		Number of Valid Signatures:	
I certify that, in accordance with IC 3-8-2-9, I have reviewed the registration records of the petitioners on this petition and certify the above number to be registered voters of this County.			
I also certify the following Congressional District breakdown of petitioners on this petition who are registered voters:		Number of Voters	Congressional District
Witness my/our hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 2018, at _____, Indiana.		COUNTY SEAL HERE	
Signature 1		☐ Clerk of the Circuit Court or ☐ Member of the Board of Registration	
Signature 2		☐ Member of the Board of Registration	
County Voter Registration Office Certification			

Note the designation of the "clerk of the circuit court" or "member of the board of registration." Only a few counties in Indiana have a separate, bi-partisan Board of Registration. In those counties, the co-directors of the board of registration are to sign the certification. For all other counties, the county clerk should sign the certification.

After certifying a petition of nomination, the county voter registration office may, upon the request of the candidate named on the petition, return the original petition to the candidate for filing with the appropriate office. (IC 3-8-2-10(b); IC 3-8-3-4(b); IC 3-8-6-11(e)) Candidates should make arrangements and leave contact information with the county voter registration office, if the candidate would like the original petitions returned to them so that they may prepare for filing with the county election board or Indiana Election Division, whichever office receives their filing under law.

If a candidate for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, does not provide direction to the county voter registration official on whether or not the petition is to be returned to the candidate or her representative, then the county voter registration official may mail certified petitions to the Indiana Election Division.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, the petitions must be received by the Election Division no later than the final date and time set for filing a declaration of candidacy.

Alternatively, a county voter registration may certify and file a petition of nomination for independent or minor party candidates with the public official authorized to place names on the ballot and the town clerk-treasurer, if the petition of nomination is for a town office, not later than the final date and time set for filing a declaration of candidacy. (IC 3-8-6-10(c))

A candidate must file the original certified petitions of nomination with at least the minimum number of certified signatures required by law for the office, and an original declaration of candidacy not later than the final date and time for filing set in state law. **(Faxed, scanned, emailed, or photocopied petitions or declaration of candidacy must be rejected for filing pursuant to state law.)**

Only in a primary election held in even-numbered years will the Indiana Election Division receive certified petitions and declaration of candidacies for U.S. President, U.S. Senator, or Indiana Governor, depending on the election cycle. The Indiana Election Division will notify the candidate if they have qualified for placement on the primary election ballot statewide.

Independent and minor party candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, will file with the Indiana Election Division the petitions certified by the county voter registration official, a declaration of candidacy, and a receipt showing the statement of economic interests has been timely filed with the appropriate agency. The Co-Directors of the Election Division will certify to the Secretary of State the required number of signatures to achieve ballot access and the number of certified signatures filed with the Division. The Secretary of State will then certify or deny the candidate's placement on the ballot.

A petition candidate for school board or other local office (other than judge or prosecuting attorney) in a county with a separate board of registration must file the candidate's statement of economic interests (CAN-12) with the circuit court clerk after the signatures on the petitions have been certified by the board of registration. In a county that does not have a separate board of registration, the candidate's statement of economic interests (CAN-12) must be filed with the circuit court clerk at the time the candidate's petitions are filed for review and certification. (IC 3-8-9-5)

Independent and minor party candidates running for local office will file certified petitions and a declaration of candidacy with the county election board. The county clerk must make the determination whether or not the candidate received sufficient number of signatures, and certify or deny the candidate's filing. If the circuit court clerk denies the candidate's certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately by certified mail. (IC 3-8-6-12(d); IC 3-8-6-12(h))

For school board candidates, the county clerk of the county in which the petitions were filed will certify or deny the certification. If the clerk with whom the petition was filed denies certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately 1) in person, if the candidate files the petition in person; or 2) by certified mail.

Disputing a Certified or Rejected Petition of Nomination

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official's failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); IC 3-8-2.5-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Master Petition Step by Step in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Investigations and Enforcement

A county election board may investigate and rule on questions concerning reported voter registration law violations. If the county election board has substantial reason to believe that a violation of the voter registration laws has or will occur, the board may conduct an evidentiary hearing to resolve the issue. The county election board has the power to subpoena witnesses, and question those witnesses under oath. If, after affording due notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the county election board believes that an act constitutes or will constitute a violation, the board may take whatever action it deems proper under the circumstances. This includes referring the matter to the attorney general for civil action, such as an injunction, or to the county prosecuting attorney for criminal prosecution. (IC 3-6-5-31; IC 3-14-5-3)

With one exception, Indiana law requires that a county election board forward all challenge affidavits returned by precinct election officers following the close of the polls to the prosecuting attorney who will forward the affidavits to the foreman of the grand jury when the jury is next in session. Those challenge affidavits issued due to a voter needing to provide additional HAVA documentation for certain first time voters need not be transmitted to the grand jury. The grand jury is required to inquire into the truth or falsity of the affidavits, and to file a report of the results of its inquiry with the court. **Indiana law requires that a county election board also mail a copy of these affidavits to the Secretary of State of Indiana. (IC 3-14-5-2(b)(2))**

The prosecuting attorney shall preserve the affidavits and envelopes and return the affidavits and envelopes to the circuit court clerk after the completion of any proceeding resulting from the investigation of the affidavits or envelopes. (IC 3-14-5-2(f))

Penalties

1) Indiana election law provides that the following offenses are Level 6 felonies, which subjects a person to up to two and one half years of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction. The laws cited below should be studied carefully, since they may contain requirements or exemptions that are not set forth in detail here:

2) Conspiring with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to submit a false application for registration. (IC 3-14-2-1)

3) Paying or offering to pay an individual for doing any of the following: (A) applying for an absentee ballot; (B) casting an absentee ballot; (C) registering to vote; or (D) voting. (IC 3-14-2-1)

4) Accepting payment of property for doing any of the following: (A) applying for an absentee ballot; (B) casting an absentee ballot; (C) registering to vote; or (D) voting. (IC 3-14-2-1)

5) Knowing that an individual is ineligible to register to vote or to vote, does either of the following: (A) solicits the individual to complete an absentee ballot application; or (B) solicits the individual to submit an absentee ballot application to a county election board. (IC 3-14-2-2.5)

6) Knowingly voting or offering to vote at an election when the person is not registered or authorized to vote. (IC 3-14-2-9)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7) Except when permitted under certain “fail safe procedures”, knowingly voting or offering to vote in a precinct except the one in which the person is registered and resides or knowingly making a false statement to a pollworker or when signing a poll list concerning the voter’s name, residence address or voter identification number. (IC 3-14-2-11)

8) Knowingly voting or applying to vote in a name other than the person’s own. (IC 3-14-2-12)

9) Having voted once at an election, knowingly applying to vote at the same election in the person’s own name, or any other name. (IC 3-14-2-12)

10) Knowingly hiring or soliciting another person to go from one precinct to another for the purpose of voting at an election when the person hired or solicited is not a voter in the precinct. (IC 3-14-2-13)

11) Allowing a person to vote who is not entitled to vote, or by use of an unauthorized procedure, if a precinct election officer or public official. (IC 3-14-2-14)

12) Knowingly omitting to perform a duty imposed by the election code, if a precinct election officer or public official. (IC 3-14-4-3)

13) Paying an individual any property based on the number of petition signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question on a ballot. (An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not “directly or indirectly” based on the number of signatures obtained.) (IC 3-14-2-1)

14) Paying or offering to pay an individual any property based on the number of voter registration applications obtained by the individual. (An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not “directly or indirectly” based on the number of applications obtained.) (IC 3-14-2-1)

Indiana election law provides that the following offense is a Class A misdemeanor, which subjects a person to up to one year of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction: Refusing to receive and record a petition of nomination when presented in accordance with the election laws, or suppressing such a document that has been duly filed. (IC 3-14-1-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPENDIX

Resources:

Sample Notice to Certain Voters Required to Provide Additional Documentation

Sample Jury Questionnaire with Voter Registration Questions

Fail Safe Decision Diagrams for Voters Moving Within or Out of State

Public Access Counselor Opinion regarding VRG-24

Forms:

Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Voter Registration (VRG-4/12)

Indiana Voter Registration by Mail Application (VRG-7)

Indiana Voter Registration by Mail Application – Spanish (VRG-7 Spanish)

Indiana Voter Registration Material Receipt (VRG-8)

Indiana Voter Registration Material Transmittal (VRG-9)

Authorization to Cancel Registration (VRG-14)

Affidavit of Voter List Maintenance (VRG-21)

Application for County Voter Registration Data (VRG-24)

Uniformed Service Voter Registration Certificate (ABS-11)

Affidavit for Late Voter Registration by Absent Uniformed Services Voter (ABS-13)

Federal Registration Form

Federal Registration and Absentee Ballot Request (for military and overseas voters) (FPCA; Standard Form 76)

NOTE: The Voter Registration Acknowledgment Notices (VRG-10 and VRG-13a); the Authorization to Cancel Registration (VRG-14); the Notice of Disfranchisement (VRG-17); and the Certificate of Error (VRG-22) are available in an electronic format within SVRS.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IMPORTANT NOTICE
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND RESPOND PROMPTLY

Tuesday, November 12, 2019

JOHN DOE
1234 County Road 900 E
Plainfield, IN 46168-6782

Dear JOHN DOE:
Thank you for registering to vote by mail. Under a new federal law, if you submitted your application to register to vote through the mail after January 1, 2003, you must present the HENDRICKS County registration office with a copy of a personal identification document before your ballot can be counted in the next election.

If you believe you have received this notice in error, please check one of the following exemptions, sign this notice, and return the notice to the HENDRICKS County Voter Registration Office.

☐ I previously voted in a general election in HENDRICKS County in the following year (check one)

☐ 2018 ☐ 2016 ☐ 2014 ☐ 2012 ☐ Other _____

☐ If I was registered to vote under a different name at that election, my name was:

_____

☐ I am a military voter, the spouse of a military voter, or a dependent of a military voter, who is currently outside of Hendricks County

☐ I am an overseas voter who is currently outside of the United States

☐ I did not register to vote by mailing a voter registration application to your office.

Signature of Voter	Printed Name of Voter	Date Signed (MM/DD/YY)

If you do not qualify for one of the exemptions mentioned above, please come into the county voter registration office to present one of the documents listed below OR return this notice by mail (HENDRICKS COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION, 355 S WASHINGTON ST STE 218 DANVILLE, IN 46122-1798) or FAX (317-745-9452) with a photocopy of one of the following documents:

Do NOT mail this office an original copy of any document.

The document must have your name and current residence address PRINTED on the document:

- Current and valid photo identification, such as your Indiana driver's license
- Current utility bill
- Current bank statement
- Current government check
- Current paycheck
- Other government document that shows your name and address

PLEASE NOTE:

If you are required to present this documentation to the Hendricks County Voter Registration Office, we encourage you to do so now, if possible, and at least 30 days BEFORE election day.

If you do not do so, you will be asked by the poll workers at your precinct to present this documentation.

If you do not present the poll worker with this documentation, you will still be allowed to vote. If you present your documentation to the county voter registration offfice before the polls close at 6 pm local time, your ballot will be counted. If you do not present this document before the close of the polls, your ballot will NOT be counted since you have not complied with the requirements under the new federal law.

If you have further questions, please contact:

HENDRICKS COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION
355 S WASHINGTON ST STE 218
DANVILLE, IN 46122-1798
317-745-9249

Thank you for your assistance!

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Jury Questionnaire

Name_____

Address_____

Zip Code_____ Telephone_____

Qualifications:

ARE YOU A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU A RESIDENT OF _____ COUNTY?	YES ☐	NO ☐
DO YOU READ, WRITE, SPEAK AND UNDERSTAND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
DO YOU HAVE A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH OR PREVENT JURY SERVICE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU UNDER A SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR AN OFFENSE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE OUR VOTING RIGHTS REVOKED?	YES ☐	NO ☐
HAVE YOU SERVED AS A JUROR IN _____ COUNTY IN THE PAS YEAR? IF SO, LIST THE MONTH_____	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU UNDER A GUARDIANSHIP DUE TO A MENTAL INCAPACITY?	YES ☐	NO ☐

Statutory Exemptions: CHECK BOX TO CLAIM EXEMPTION.

☐ AGE 65 OR OLDER

Deferral:

☐ DUE TO PERSONAL HARDSHIP I AM UNAVAILABLE FOR JURY SERVICE AT THIS TIME, BUT WOULD BE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE NEXT TWELVE (12) MONTHS.

I WOULD BE AVAILBLE THE MONTH OF _____

THE JUDGE WILL ADDRESS ANY OTHER REASON YOU SHOULD BE EXCUSED IN COURT ON THE DAY YOU APPEAR FOR JURY SERVICE.

IF YOU ARE NOT A RESIDENT OF _____ COUNTY, DO YOU WANT TO CANCEL YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION?

YES ☐ NO ☐

I AFFIRM UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY THAT THE ANSWERS TO ALL QEUSTIONS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

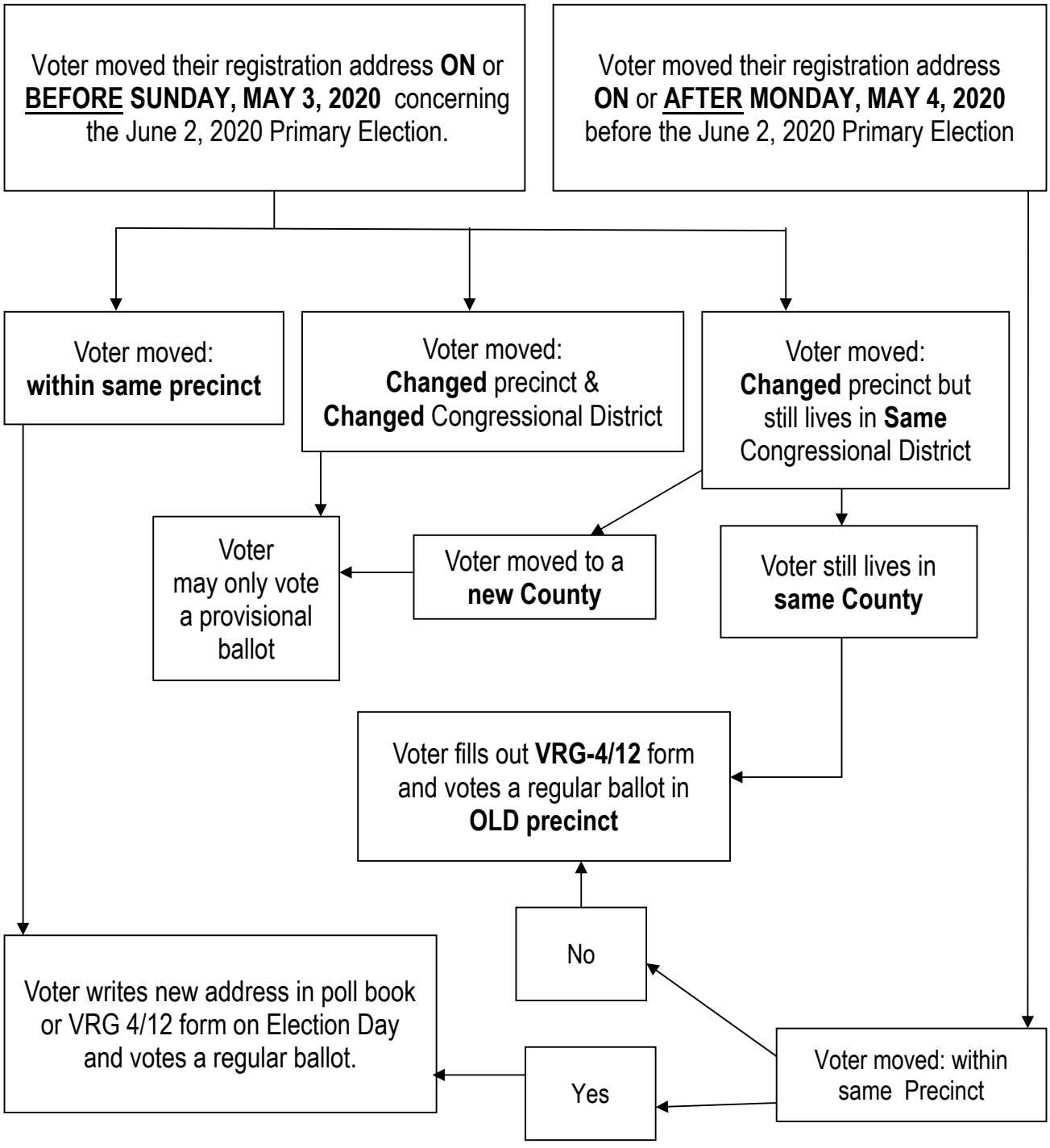
Date_____

Signature_____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

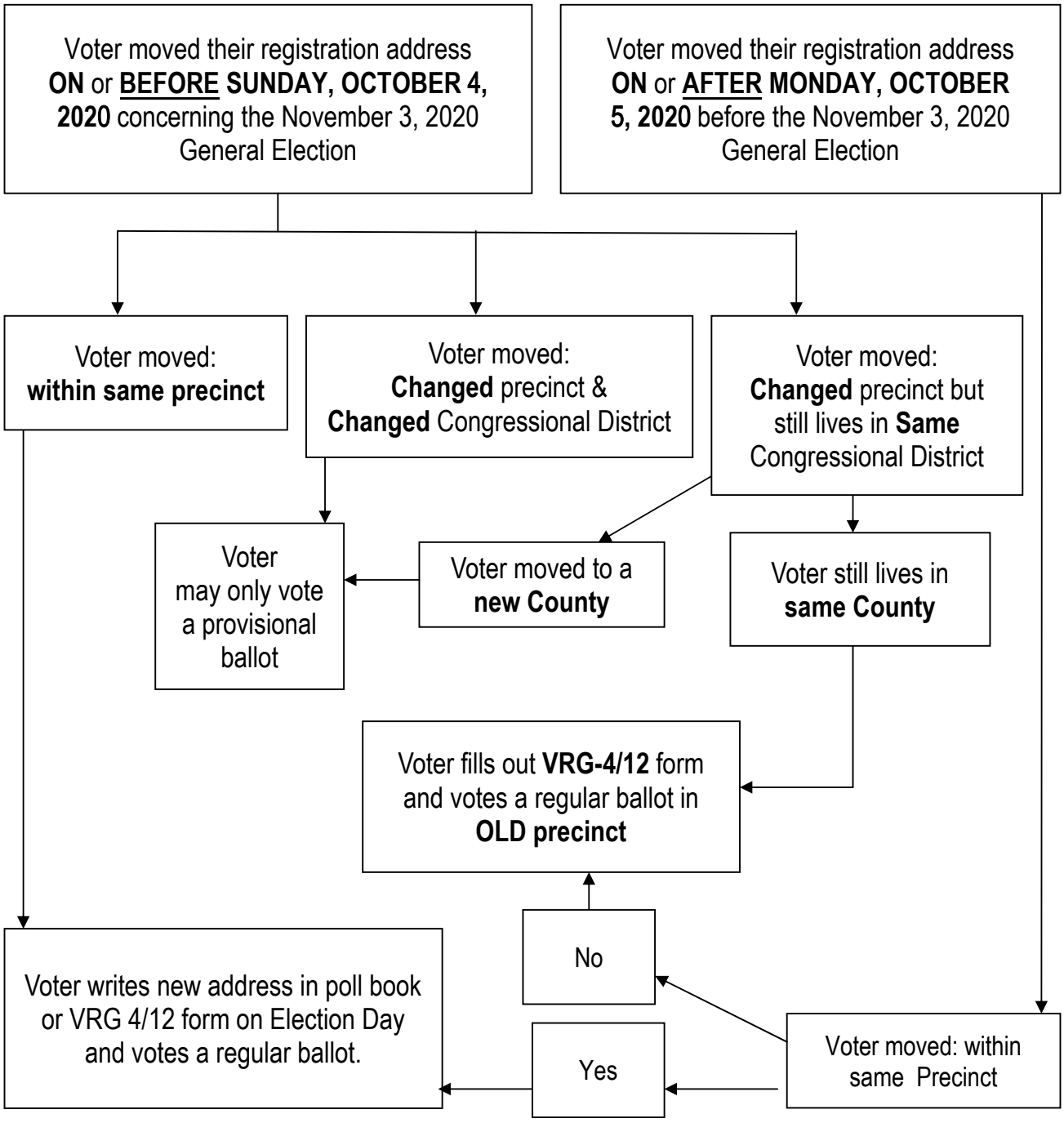
PRIMARY ELECTION FLOW CHART:
Voter Moved WITHIN the State of Indiana



DISCLAIMER: In some circumstances a voter who moves may not be able to cast a vote for all candidates or on all public questions in their precinct of former residences. Please contact your county election board for additional guidance. If a voter moves out of state, he or she is NOT eligible to go back to their old Indiana polling place one last time to vote in the primary election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

GENERAL ELECTION FLOW CHART:
Voter Moved WITHIN the State of Indiana



DISCLAIMER: In some circumstances a voter who moves may not be able to cast a vote for all candidates or on all public questions in their precinct of former residences. Please contact your county election board for additional guidance. If a voter moves out of state on or after October 5, 2020, he or she is eligible to go back to their old Indiana polling place one last time to vote on a PRESIDENTIAL ONLY ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC ACCESS TO ELECTION RECORDS

General rules

Generally, the Access to Public Records Act ("APRA") *(Ind. Code § 5-14-3)* provides that all records maintained by a public agency are public records, but some may be confidential or disclosable at the discretion of the agency. All public records that do not fall into the statutory exceptions must be made available for public inspection and copying. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3)*

The APRA is a general statute; any specific statutes regarding access to specific records supersede the APRA. Title 3 contains provisions related specifically to election materials and voter registration records.

An agency cannot declare records confidential absent statutory authority or rule-making authority specifically allowing the agency to classify records confidential. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-4(a)(2))*

The agency may not deny access because the person refuses to state the purpose of the request. The agency may ask the purpose of the request but may not demand to know unless the agency can deny access on the basis of a statutory limitation on to whom or for what purpose the record may be disclosed. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3(a))*

If a public record is partially disclosable, the public agency must separate or redact the nondisclosable material and disclose the rest of the record. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-6(a))*

An agency may not disclose a social security number contained in the records of a public agency. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-4(a)(12))* The last four digits do not constitute a social security number.

Election materials (*applies to elections held after December 31, 2003)

The general rule for retention of election materials is that they must be retained for 22 months from the date of the election. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))* Any record concerning an issue in litigation must be retained until the controversy is resolved, subject to court orders.

The general rule for election materials is that they are available for public inspection and copying after the period for filing and recount and contest has expired. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))* This includes poll lists, applications for absentee ballots, ballot envelopes, tally sheets, and the computer programs used to tabulate votes.

Exceptions to public inspection and copying:

- Unused ballots may be disposed of after the time for filing a petition for recount or contest has expired. One ballot and one provisional ballot must be preserved. *(See I.C. § 3-11-3-31)*
- Affidavits challenging a voter as an illegal voter must be opened and copied. The copy must be sent to the secretary of state. The original must be resealed and delivered to the foreman of the grand jury. *(See I.C. § 3-14-5-2)* This includes provisional ballot affidavits. *(See I.C. § 3-14-5-2)*
- Provisional ballot materials indicating whether a voter's ballot was counted and if not, the reason why not, must be maintained as confidential. *(See I.C. § 3-11.7-6-3*)
- If an order is issued under *I.C. § 3-12-6-19, I.C. § 3-12-11-16*, or *42 U.S.C. 1973*, continued preservation of the confidentiality of the records is required.
- If a petition for a recount or contest is filed, the election material remains confidential until completion of the recount or contest. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(d))*

Ballots remain confidential even after the period for filing a petition for recount or contest has expired. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a county voter registration office determines that the inspection and copying of precinct election material would reveal the political parties, candidates, and public questions for which an individual cast an absentee ballot, the county voter registration office shall keep confidential only the part of the election material necessary to protect the secrecy of the voter's ballot. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(f))*

Upon delivery of the poll lists, the voter registration office may unseal the envelopes containing the poll lists for the purposes of cancellation, transfer, name change, or addition of a registration. Upon completion of inspection, the poll list shall be preserved with the ballots and other election materials. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(e))*

Voter registration records

Generally, voter registration affidavits or forms must be available at reasonable times for public inspection, transcription, and copying. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-12)*

If a county conducts a voter list maintenance program, the county must retain the related records for two years. The records must be available for inspection and copying. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-6)*

Exceptions to public inspection and copying of voter registration records:

- Records concerning declinations to register to vote
- Records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered
- Registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons

A county voter registration office shall act in accordance with a nondiscriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county maintained on a computerized system. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a copy of the electronic voter registration information or not permit a person to obtain a copy of the information. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-6(c))*

A person who requests computerized voter information under this subsection must provide a written statement the person will not use the information to solicit merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions or sell, loan, give away, or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fundraising activities. State Form VRG-24 must be used.

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the agency to create the list or record. But if a list has been created, even if not required by statute, it is a public record and access to it must be provided unless it is excepted from disclosure under the APRA. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3)*

If section 3 of the APRA (the right to inspect and copy records) conflicts with Ind. Code 3-7 (voter registration laws), I.C. 3-7 applies. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3(h))*

Original voter registration records (e.g. paper applications) must be retained as long as that voter is a registered voter, whether active or inactive. Upon cancellation of the registration, the 22-month retention begins.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AFFIDAVIT OF REQUEST TO UPDATE VOTER REGISTRATION AT THE TIME OF REQUESTING A BALLOT (VRG 4/12)

State Form 28186 (R14 / 9-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-39-7; 3-7-48-5; 3-10-1-24; 3-10-11-6; 3-10-12-3.4)

INSTRUCTIONS

Questions regarding when to use this form should be directed to the County Election Board at _____ *(Insert telephone number.)*

A description of the voters eligible to vote using this form is on the reverse side.

A voter must complete and sign this form in front of a notary or other person authorized to administer oaths. In the alternative, if Box 2, 3, 4 or 5 apply, the voter is permitted to make an oral affirmation to the poll workers, who will then record the voter's affirmation and initial below in the box designated for the voter to sign.

VOTER AFFIRMATION

To be eligible to vote using this form, a voter must make one of the affirmations below.

To the Precinct Election Board of _____ Precinct _____ County: I, the undersigned, affirm that the information on this affidavit is true and complete, to the best of my knowledge. I am eligible to vote in this precinct as indicated above: **(you must check either Box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5)**

☐ BOX 1: I changed my residence from one (1) precinct to another within Indiana less than 30 days before the primary/general/special election held on the _____ day of _____, 20_____; OR

☐ BOX 2: I changed my residence from one (1) precinct to another within the same county and within the same congressional district before the primary/general/special election held on the _____ day of _____, 20_____.

☐ BOX 3: In a county using an electronic poll book, I changed my residence from one (1) address to another address within the same precinct.

☐ BOX 4: In a county using an electronic poll book, I changed my name and desire to update my voter registration record.

☐ BOX 5: In a county using an electronic poll book, I still reside at the address indicated on my cancelled voter registration record despite the county indicating that I moved from my residence.

VOTER'S NAME, DATE OF BIRTH, VOTER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name

Date of Birth *(mm/dd/yy)*	Voter Identification Number *(Indiana issued driver's license number, OR state identification number; OR if voter does not possess driver's license, provide last 4 digits of social security number, OR state NONE if voter does not possess any of these documents)*	Telephone Number *(optional)*
_____/_____/_____		( )

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Will you be at least eighteen (18) years of age on or before election day? ☐ Yes ☐ No

VOTER'S PREVIOUS NAME *(If voter's name has changed, complete this section with the voter's name before the voter changed it.)*

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name

VOTER'S PREVIOUS RESIDENCE ADDRESS *(If voter checked BOX 1, 2, or 3 above)*

Street Address	City / Town	State	ZIP Code	County
		IN		

VOTER'S CURRENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS *(If voter checked BOX 1, 2, or 3 above)*

Address Instructions: If residing in a city or town, write the street address and any apartment or room number. If not residing in a city or town, write the mailing address and the nearest streets or roads if not included. *Example: "100 Maple Street, Apt. 12, Anytown, IN" or "R.R. 5, Box 12 (Hardscrabble Road and County Road 100 North), Anytown, IN."*

Street Address	City / Town	State	ZIP Code	County
		IN		

VOTER'S CURRENT MAILING ADDRESS *(If Different From Residence Address)*

Street Address	City / Town	State	ZIP Code	County
		IN		

By filing this affidavit, I am requesting that my registration be updated to my new name or the residence address where I now reside as indicated above (if I changed residence to another precinct in the same county) as soon as the update is permitted. If I have changed residence from one county to another county in Indiana, I request that my registration in the county where I formerly resided be cancelled under IC 3-7-43-4. **I understand that making a false statement on this affidavit is punishable under the penalties of perjury.**

NOTE: This must be subscribed and sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths within Indiana, such as a notary public, judge, clerk of the circuit court, member of a board of voter registration, or precinct election board member.

Signature of Voter *(or initials of poll clerks witnessing oral affirmation if Box 2, 3, 4 or 5 applies)*	Printed Name

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

My commission expires *(mm/dd/yyyy)*: _____ County of Residence: _____ *(Not required if precinct election board member)*

Signature of Person Administering Oath	Title

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The following provides guidance about when the VRG 4/12 form should be used. Questions on when and how to use this form should be directed to the County Election Board at _____.

1. This form is used only for a voter who fits one of the following categories:
   A. was a registered voter of Indiana who changed the voter's residence from one (1) precinct to another within Indiana less than thirty (30) days before the primary/general/special election and has returned to the voter's precinct of former residence to vote, or requested an absentee ballot for the precinct of former residence;
   B. was a registered voter of Indiana who changed the voter's residence from one (1) precinct to another within the same county and within the same congressional district before the primary/general/special election and did not update the voter registration record and has returned to the voter's precinct of former residence to vote, or requested an absentee ballot for the precinct of former residence;
   C. in a county using an electronic poll book, is a registered voter of Indiana who moved within the same precinct;
   D. in a county using an electronic poll book, is a registered voter of Indiana who desires to update the voter's name;
   E. in a county using an electronic poll book, is a voter whom the county voter registration records show formerly resided in a precinct and no longer resides in that precinct, but the voter indicates that the voter continues to reside in the precinct.
2. The voter must complete this affidavit and sign it in the presence of a person authorized to administer oaths. In the alternative, if Box 2, 3, 4, or 5 applies, the voter may make an oral affirmation that will be transcribed and initialed by the poll clerks.
3. If this form is executed in the County Voter Registration Office no later than 4 pm Monday before the election, the registration official must provide a copy of this form to the voter. On election day, the voter must submit this copy to the precinct election board before the voter will be permitted to vote.
4. This form may also be executed when an application for an absentee ballot is filed with the county election board of the county where the voter formerly resided.
5. This form may also be executed before the inspector of the precinct if the application and statement are executed on the day of the election. The inspector shall then provide the person with a voter registration application and request that the person complete and sign the application. The inspector then returns this form and any completed voter registration application to the county voter registration office.
6. This form may not be used in an election held only within a city or town when the voter has moved: (A) outside the city or town; (B) into the city or town from a precinct outside the city or town; or (C) within the same precinct, but outside of the city or town in a municipal election year.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION

State Form 50504 (R18/3-19)
Indiana Election Division

(VRG-7)

For election info, see: **www.indianavoters.com**

You can use this application to: Apply to register to vote in Indiana or change your name and address on your record or transfer your registration if you move out of your precinct.

To register you must: Be a citizen of the United States; be at least 18 years old on the day of the next general or municipal election; have lived in your precinct for at least 30 days before the next election; and not currently be imprisoned after being convicted of a crime.

If you are registering to vote in Indiana for the first time, and send this application by mail, you must provide additional residence documentation before voting. If the county is able to match your driver's license number or social security number with an existing Indiana identification record bearing the same number, name and date of birth you provide on the application, you have met the requirement. You can also meet this requirement by submitting proof of residence with this application or anytime up until election day. Proof of residence can be met by submitting either: (1) a COPY of your current and valid photo identification or (2) a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows your name and address at the address you provided on this application. Please do not send originals. Cover any account information with a permanent marker.

FILL IN ALL APPLICABLE BOXES IN BLUE OR BLACK INK. DO NOT FAX OR EMAIL FORM AFTER COMPLETING IT.

Mail or hand deliver the completed application to your county registration office (addresses on reverse side) or the Indiana Election Division.

Box 4: Residence Address Print the address where you live. If your address is a rural route, include the box number. If your residence has no address or street number, write a short description of its location in Box 4 or attach a map.

Boxes 10 or 11: If you check "no" in response to either question in Boxes 10 or 11, do not complete this application.

Box 12: Voter Identification Number: You are required to provide your Indiana driver's license number as issued by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles. *If you do not have an Indiana driver's license,* provide the last four digits of your social security number. If you do not have an Indiana driver's license number, or a social security number, you must indicate "None".

Box 14: *This application cannot be processed without the voter's original signature in this section.*

Registration Deadline: This application must be postmarked or hand delivered to your county voter registration office no later than 29 days before the next election. If you miss this deadline, your application will be processed when registration reopens.

Box 15: If you or the Indiana Election Division do not file this application with the county voter registration office, the person who accepts custody of the application (with the exception of a member of the same household) must complete this certification before filing the application with the county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division by noon 10 days after receipt or the registration deadline, whichever occurs first.

Acknowledgment Notice: You will be sent a notice from your county voter registration office acknowledging receipt of your application. The notice informs you whether your application was approved by the county voter registration office. If your application is incomplete, you will be asked to provide additional information. *If you do not receive a notice within 30 days of filing this application, contact your county voter registration office.*

Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street, Room E204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
Telephone: (317) 232-3939
Toll-free (Indiana only): (800) 622-4941
www.in.gov/sos/elections

APPLICANT'S RECEIPT FROM INDIVIDUAL ACCEPTING CUSTODY OF A COMPLETED VOTER REGISTRATION FORM (not a receipt from the county for voter registration purposes)

NOTE: *If you accept a completed form from another person, in order to submit his or her registration for consideration, you must submit the completed form to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division by noon 10 days after receipt or the registration deadline, whichever occurs first.*

I accepted custody of this completed application on ___/____/20___.

_____
Printed Name

_____
Residence Address

Please detach and give the receipt above to the applicant if you are accepting custody of a completed application.

1	Check boxes that apply: ☐ New registration ☐ Address change ***(See Box 6)*** ☐ Name change ***(See Box 13)***	2	Indiana county where you live:	**COUNTY USE ONLY**	**Date processed**	**Township / precinct**	**County tracking number**
3	Gender ☐ Female ☐ Male	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name or Initial	Suffix **Jr. Sr. II III IV**		
4	Residence Address (No Post Office Boxes) ***if no address, write short description or attach map.***	Apartment Number	City / Town	State **IN**	ZIP Code		
5	Mailing Address, if different from Box 4, ***if same, print "SAME"***	Apartment Number	City / Town	State	ZIP Code		
6	Previous Voter Registration Address	County	Apartment Number	City / Town	State	ZIP Code	
7	Date of Birth *(mm/dd/yy)*	8	Telephone number *(Optional)*	9	E-mail *(Optional)*		
10	Are you a citizen of the United States of America? ☐ Yes ☐ No	11	Will you be at least 18 years of age on or before election day? ☐ Yes ☐ No	12	Establish a Voter Identification Number—Applicant must provide a number or indicate "None". Provide your 10-digit Indiana issued driver's license number. If you do not possess an Indiana driver's license, then provide the last 4 digits of your social security number here. If you have none of these, check "None".	☐ Indiana Driver's License Number or Bureau of Motor Vehicles ID Card Number ☐ Last 4 Digits of Social Security Number ☐ None	
13	If you changed your name, what was your name before you changed it? ***If you have not changed your name, skip this question.***	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name or Initial	Suffix **Jr. Sr. II III IV**		

14

I authorize my voter registration at any other address to be cancelled. I swear or affirm that:

- ***I am a citizen of the United States.***
- ***I will be at least 18 years of age at the next general or municipal election.***
- ***I will have lived in my precinct for at least 30 days before the next election.***
- ***I am not currently in prison after being convicted of a crime.***
- ***All the above information and all other statements on this form are true.***

I understand that if I sign this statement knowing that it is not true I am committing perjury and can be fined up to $10,000, jailed for up to three years or both.

Signature of Applicant | Date *(mm/dd/yy)*

If applicant is unable to sign the application due to a disability, the person who wrote the applicant's name on the line above at the applicant's request, must provide his/her name and address below.

Name | Address | Telephone number *(Optional)*

15

CERTIFIED STATEMENT OF ACCEPTANCE

To be completed by a person who accepts custody of the completed application before filing with a county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division. Does not apply to a person accepting a form from member of household.

I affirm under the penalties for perjury that I accepted custody of this completed application from the applicant on *(insert date):* ____/_____/20___.

_____
Printed Name

_____
Residence Address

_____
Signature

If you accept a completed form from another person, you must submit it to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division by noon 10 days after receipt or the registration deadline, whichever occurs first. 50504

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana County Voter Registration Offices

Sign and Mail this Completed Voter Registration Application to the county where you live or to the Indiana Election Division.

ADAMS
Adams County Circuit Court Clerk
112 S 2nd St Rm A
Decatur, IN 46733-1618
(260) 724-5300 ext. 2104

ALLEN
Allen Co. Voter Registration
Rousseau Centre
1 East Main Street, Suite 176
Ft. Wayne, IN 46802
(260) 449-7154

BARTHOLOMEW
Bartholomew County Clerk
P.O. Box 924
Columbus, IN 47202
(812) 379-1604

BENTON
Benton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
706 E. 5th Street, Suite 37
Fowler, IN 47944-1556
(765) 884-0930

BLACKFORD
Blackford Co. Circuit Court Clerk
110 West Washington Street
Hartford City, IN 47348-2298
(765) 348-7217

BOONE
Boone County Voter Registration Office
212 Courthouse Square
Lebanon, IN 46052-2126
(765) 483-5251

BROWN
Brown County Voter Registration
20 East Main Street
P.O. Box 85
Nashville, IN 47448
(812) 988-5511

CARROLL
Carroll County Voter Registration
101 W. Main Street, Ste. 206
Delphi, IN 46923
(765) 564-6795

CASS
Cass Co. Circuit Court Clerk
200 Court Park, Room 103
Logansport, IN 46947- 3192
(574) 753-7870

CLARK
Clark Co. Circuit Court Clerk
501 E. Court Avenue, Room 139
Jeffersonville, IN 47130-4090
(812) 285-6329

CLAY
Clay Co. Circuit Court Clerk
609 E. National Ave., Room 211
Brazil, IN 47834-0033
(812) 448-9023

CLINTON
Clinton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
265 Courthouse Square
Frankfort, IN 46041-1993
(765) 659-6337

CRAWFORD
Crawford Co. Circuit Court Clerk
715 Judicial Plaza Drive
P.O. Box 375
English, IN 47118
(812) 338-2565

DAVIESS
Daviess County Voter Registration Office
200 East Walnut, P.O. Box 739
Washington, IN 47501-0739
(812) 254-8679

DEARBORN
Dearborn County Election Clerk
165 Mary Street
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025
(812) 537-8867

DECATUR
Decatur Co. Circuit Court Clerk
150 Courthouse Square, Suite 244
Greensburg, IN 47240-2080
(812) 663-8223

DEKALB
DeKalb Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 S. Main Street
P.O. Box 230
Auburn, IN 46706-0230
(260) 925-9787

DELAWARE
Delaware Co. Board of Voter Registration
100 West Main Street, Room 104
Muncie, IN 47305-2836
(765) 747-7812

DUBOIS
Dubois Co. Circuit Court Clerk
One Courthouse Square
Jasper, IN 47546-3058
(812) 481-7035

ELKHART
Elkhart Co. Voter Registration Office
117 North 2nd Street, Lower Level
Goshen, IN 46526
(574) 535-6775

FAYETTE
Fayette Co. Circuit Court Clerk
401 Central Avenue
Connersville, IN 47331
(765) 825-1813

FLOYD
Floyd Co. Circuit Court Clerk
311 Hauss Square, Rm. 235
New Albany, IN 47150
(812) 948-5419

FOUNTAIN
Fountain Co. Circuit Court Clerk
301 4th Street, P.O. Box 183
Covington, IN 47932
(765) 793-2192

FRANKLIN
Franklin County Voter Registration
459 Main Street
Brookville, IN 47012-1486
(765) 647-5111 ext. 3

FULTON
Fulton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
815 Main Street
Rochester, IN 46975-0524
(574) 223-4824

GIBSON
Gibson Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 N. Main St., P.O. Box 630
Princeton, IN 47670-0630
(812) 385-2541

GRANT
Grant Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse Suite B-9
101 E. 4th Street
Marion, IN 46952-4055
(765) 664-9880

GREENE
Greene County Voter Registration
1 East Main St
Bloomfield, IN 47424
(812) 384-2015

HAMILTON
Hamilton County Voter Registration Office
1 Hamilton County Square, Suite 13
Noblesville, IN 46060-2219
(317) 776-9632

HANCOCK
Hancock County Voter Registration
9 East Main Street, Room 213
Greenfield, IN 46140-2320
(317) 477-1171

HARRISON
Harrison Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse, Room 203
300 North Capitol Avenue
Corydon, IN 47112-1155
(812) 738-8790

HENDRICKS
Hendricks Co. Voter Registration Office
Election Supervisor
355 S. Washington St. #120
Danville, IN 46122
(317) 745-9249

HENRY
Henry County Voter Registration Office
1215 Race St, Suite 130
New Castle, IN 47362
(765) 529-9310

HOWARD
Howard County Voter Registration
104 N Buckeye Street Room 104B
Kokomo, IN 46901
(765) 456-2219

HUNTINGTON
Huntington Co. Circuit Court Clerk
201 North Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 228
Huntington, IN 46750
(260) 358-4820

JACKSON
Jackson Co. Voter Registration
109 S Sugar St, Suite 130
Brownstown, IN 47220
(812) 358-6120

JASPER
Jasper Co. Circuit Court Clerk
115 W. Washington
Rensselaer, IN 47978
(219) 866-4929

JAY
Jay Co. Circuit Court Clerk
120 North Court Street, Ste. 209
Portland, IN 47371
(260) 726-4951

JEFFERSON
Jefferson County Voter Registration
Courthouse, Room 203
300 E. Main Street
Madison, IN 47250-3594
(812) 265-8926

JENNINGS
Jennings County Election Office
24 Pike St., P.O. Box 385
Vernon, IN 47282-0385
(812) 352-3080

JOHNSON
Johnson Co. Voter Registration
P.O. Box 451
Franklin, IN 46131-0451
(317) 346-4467

KNOX
Knox County Voter Registration
111 N. 7th Street, Suite 27
Vincennes, IN 47591-2022
(812) 895-4927

KOSCIUSKO
Kosciusko Co. Circuit Court Clerk
121 N. Lake Street, D162
Warsaw, IN 46580-2788
(574) 372-2332

LAGRANGE
LaGrange County Voter Registration
105 North Detroit Street
LaGrange, IN 46761-1801
(260) 499-6392

LAKE
Lake Co. Board of Elections and Registration
2293 N. Main Street, A-205
Crown Point, IN 46307
(219) 755-3795

LAPORTE
LaPorte Co. Board of Voter Registration
813 Lincolnway, Suite 103
LaPorte, IN 46350-3401
(219) 326-6808 EXT 2250

LAWRENCE
Lawrence Co. Circuit Court Clerk
916 15th Street, Room 11
Bedford, IN 47421-3800
(812) 277-2036

MADISON
Madison Co. Board of Voter Registration
16 East 9th Street, Suite 208
Anderson, IN 46016-1588
(765) 641-9657

MARION
Marion Co. Board of Voter Registration
200 East Washington, W131
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 327-5040

MARSHALL
Marshall Co. Circuit Court Clerk
211 West Madison Street
Plymouth, IN 46563-1762
(574) 935-8713

MARTIN
Martin Co. Circuit Court Clerk
129 Main Street
P.O. Box 120
Shoals, IN 47581
(812) 247-3651

MIAMI
Miami County Voter Registration
25 N. Broadway, Room 108
Peru, IN 46970-0184
(765) 472-3995

MONROE
Monroe Co. Voter Registration
401 W. 7th Street, Suite 100
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 349-2690

MONTGOMERY
Montgomery Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 East Main Street, Room 203
P.O. Box 768
Crawfordsville, IN 47933-0768
(765) 364-6437

MORGAN
Morgan County Election Division
180 S. Main St., Suite 1
Martinsville, IN 46151-1556
(765) 342-1029

NEWTON
Newton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 49
Kentland, IN 47951-0049
(219) 474-6081

NOBLE
Noble Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 North Orange Street
Albion, IN 46701-1092
(260) 636-2736 ext. 1806

OHIO
Ohio Co. Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 185
Rising Sun, IN 47040-0185
(812) 438-2610

ORANGE
Orange Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Orange County Courthouse
1 Court Street
Paoli, IN 47454-9632
(812) 723-2649

OWEN
Owen Co. Circuit Court Clerk
60 S. Main St.
Spencer, IN 47460- 0146
(812) 829-5028

PARKE
Parke Co. Circuit Court Clerk
116 West High St., Room 204
Rockville, IN 47872-1781
(765) 569-5132

PERRY
Perry Co. Circuit Court Clerk
2219 Payne Street
Tell City, IN 47586-2832
(812) 547-3741

PIKE
Pike Co. Circuit Court Clerk
801 Main St., 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 125
Petersburg, IN 47567-1298
(812) 354-6025

PORTER
Porter Co. Board of Voter Registration
Administration Center
155 Indiana Avenue, Ste. 105
Valparaiso, IN 46383-5555
(219) 465-3484 / (219) 465-3486

POSEY
Posey Co. Circuit Court Clerk
300 Main Street, Rm 115
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
(812) 838-1339

PULASKI
Pulaski Co. Circuit Court Clerk
112 E. Main Street, Room 230
Winamac, IN 46996-1394
(574) 946-4401

PUTNAM
Putnam County Voter Registration
1 W. Washington St., Room 21, P.O. Box 546
Greencastle, IN 46135-0546
(765) 655-1538

RANDOLPH
Randolph Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 S. Main St., P.O. Box 230
Winchester, IN 47394
(765) 584-4717

RIPLEY
Ripley Co. Circuit Court Clerk
115 N. Main Street
P.O. Box 177
Versailles, IN 47042
(812) 689-4783

RUSH
Rush Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 East 2nd Street, Rm 209
Rushville, IN 46173-0429
(765) 932-2086

SCOTT
Scott County Voter Registration
1 East McClain Avenue, Suite 120
Scottsburg, IN 47170
(812) 752-8420

SHELBY
Shelby Co. Circuit Court Clerk
407 S. Harrison Street
P.O. Box 198
Shelbyville, IN 46176-0198
(317) 392-6324

SPENCER
Spencer County Voter Registration
200 Main Street, Ste. 5
P.O. Box 523
Rockport, IN 47635
(812) 649-6017

ST. JOSEPH
St. Joseph Co. Board of Voter Registration
City-County Building, 4th Floor
227 West Jefferson Blvd.
South Bend, IN 46601-1871
(574) 235-9520

STARKE
Starke County Election
53 East Washington Street, P.O. Box 395
Knox, IN 46534-1197
(574) 772-9160

STEUBEN
Steuben Co. Circuit Court Clerk
55 South Public Square
Angola, IN 46703-1945
(260) 668-1000 EXT 2220

SULLIVAN
Sullivan Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse, Room 370
100 Courthouse Square
Sullivan, IN 47882-0370
(812) 268-4657

SWITZERLAND
Switzerland Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse
212 West Main Street
Vevay, IN 47043-1180
(812) 427-4415

TIPPECANOE
Tippecanoe Co. Board of Elections & Registration
20 N. 3rd Street
P.O. Box 619
Lafayette, IN 47902
(765) 423-9316

TIPTON
Tipton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 East Jefferson Street
Tipton, IN 46072-1901
(765) 675-2795

UNION
Union Co. Circuit Court Clerk
26 West Union Street
Liberty, IN 47353-1396
(765) 458-6121

VANDERBURGH
Vanderburgh Co. Voter Registration
Civic Center Complex, Room 214
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708-1828
(812) 435-5222

VERMILLION
Vermillion Co. Circuit Court Clerk
255 S. Main Street, Room 304
P.O. Box 10
Newport, IN 47966
(765) 492-5350

VIGO
Vigo Co. Board of Voter Registration
Courthouse, Room 3
33 South 3rd Street
Terre Haute, IN 47808-3472
(812) 462-3393

WABASH
Wabash County Voter Registration
69 West Hill Street
Wabash, IN 46992-3151
(260) 563-0661 EXT 1238

WARREN
Warren County Voter Registration
125 N. Monroe Street, Suite 11
Williamsport, IN 47993-1198
(765) 762-2834

WARRICK
Warrick Co. Election Office
1 County Square, Suite 220
Boonville, IN 47601-1594
(812) 897-6161

WASHINGTON
Washington County Justice Center
801 S Jackson St
Salem, IN 47167-2098
(812) 883-5748

WAYNE
Wayne Co. Circuit Court Clerk
301 East Main Street
Richmond, IN 47374
(765) 973-9304

WELLS
Wells Co. Clerk
102 W. Market St., Suite 201
Bluffton, IN 46714-2091
(260) 824-6479

WHITE
White Co. Circuit Court Clerk
110 Main Street
P.O. Box 350
Monticello, IN 47960-0350
(574) 583-1531

WHITLEY
Whitley Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 W. Van Buren Street
Columbia City, IN 46725-2087
(260) 248-3164

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SOLICITUD DE REGISTRO PARA EL VOTANTE DE INDIANA

(VRG-7)

Formulario del Estado 54509 (R11 / 3-19)

División Electoral de Indiana

Para información sobre las elecciones ver: **www.indianavoters.com**

Usted puede usar esta solicitud para: Efectuar la solicitud para el registro del votante en Indiana o cambiar su nombre y dirección en su registro o transferir su registro si se muda de su distrito electoral.

Para registrarse usted debe: Ser un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América, tener 18 años de edad, como mínimo, el día de la próxima elección general o municipal; haber vivido en su distrito electoral durante 30 días, como mínimo, antes de las próximas elecciones y no estar encarcelado actualmente después de haber sido encontrado culpable por un delito.

Si usted está registrándose para votar en Indiana por primera vez y envía esta solicitud por correo tendrá que suministrar documentos adicionales sobre la residencia antes de votar. Si el condado puede igualar su número de tarjeta de conductor o seguro social con un registro identificatorio existente de Indiana que posea el mismo número, nombre y fecha de nacimiento que usted suministre en la solicitud entonces ha cumplido con el requisito. Usted también puede cumplir con este requisito suministrando una prueba de residencia con esta solicitud o en cualquier momento hasta el día de las elecciones. La prueba de residencia puede cumplirse presentando: (1) una a COPIA de su identificación fotográfica válida y actualizada o (2) una boleta de servicios públicos actual, estado bancario, cheque del gobierno, cheque de sueldo o documento del gobierno mostrando su nombre y dirección a la dirección que usted suministró en esta solicitud. Por favor no envíe los originales. Cubra cualquier información relacionada con la cuenta con un marcador permanente.

COMPLETAR TODOS LOS CASILLEROS CORRESPONDIENTES CON TINTA AZUL O NEGRA. NO ENVIAR EL FORMULARIO POR FAX O EMAIL DESPUÉS DE COMPLETARLO.

Enviar por correo o entregar personalmente la solicitud completada a su oficina de registro del condado (las direcciones se encuentran al reverso de este formulario) o al Indiana Election Division (División electoral de Indiana).

Casillero 4: Dirección de la residencia: Escribir en letra de imprenta (molde) la dirección donde usted vive. Si su dirección es una ruta rural, incluir el número de buzón (caja postal). Si su residencia no tiene una dirección o número de calle, escriba una descripción breve de su ubicación en el Casillero 4 o anexe un mapa.

Casilleros 10 u 11: Si usted marca "no" respondiendo a cualquiera de las preguntas en los Casilleros 10 u 11, no complete esta solicitud.

Casillero 12: Número de identificación del votante: Se requiere que usted suministre su número de licencia de conductor de Indiana como fue emitida por el Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles. S*i usted no tiene una licencia de conductor de Indiana,* suministre los últimos cuatro dígitos de su número de seguro social. Si usted no tiene un número de licencia de conductor de Indiana ni un número de seguro social deberá indicar 'Ninguno".

Casillero 14: *Esta solicitud no puede procesarse sin la firma original del votante en esta sección.*

Vencimiento de la solicitud: Esta solicitud deberá estar matasellada o entregada personalmente a la oficina del registro para el votante de su condado antes de los 29 días precedentes a la próxima elección. Si usted no cumple con esta fecha de vencimiento su solicitud será procesada cuando se reabra el registro.

Casillero 15: Si usted o Indiana Election Division no presentan esta solicitud a la oficina de registro para el votante de su condado, la persona que acepte la custodia de la solicitud (con excepción de un miembro del mismo grupo familiar) deberá completar esta certificación antes de presentar la solicitud a la oficina de registro para el votante del condado o el Indiana Election Division antes del mediodía 10 días después del recibo o la fecha de vencimiento de la solicitud, cualesquiera ocurra primero.

Aviso de reconocimiento: Se le enviará un aviso de parte de la oficina para el registro del votante de su condado reconociendo el recibo de su solicitud. El aviso le informará si su solicitud ha sido aprobada por la oficina para el registro del votante del condado. Si su solicitud está incompleta se le pedirá información adicional. *Si usted no recibe un aviso dentro de los 30 días de la presentación de esta solicitud, comuníquese con la oficina para el registro del votante de su condado.*

Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street, Room E204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
Teléfono: (317) 232-3939
Número gratuito (Indiana únicamente): (800) 622-4941
www.in.gov/sos/elections

RECIBO DEL SOLICITANTE DE LA PERSONA QUE ACEPTA LA CUSTODIA DE UN FORMULARIO COMPLETADO PARA EL REGISTRO DEL VOTANTE
(no un recibo del condado con el propósito del registro del votante)

NOTA: *Si usted acepta un formulario completado de otra persona, para*

Por favor separar y entregar el recibo de arriba al solicitante si usted está aceptando custodia de una solicitud completada..

1	Marcar los casilleros que correspondan: ☐ Nuevo registro ☐ Cambio de dirección ***(Ver Casillero 6)*** ☐ Cambio de nombre ***(Ver Casillero 13)***	2	Condado de Indiana donde usted vive:	**PARA USO DEL CONDADO ÚNICAMENTE**	**Fecha de procesamiento**	**Municipio/ Distrito electoral**	**Número de rastreo del condado**
3	Sexo ☐ Femenino ☐ Masculino	Apellido	Primer nombre	Segundo nombre o inicial	Sufijo **Jr. Sr. II III IV**		
4	Dirección de la residencia (No número de casilla postal) ***si no hay dirección escriba una breve descripción o anexe un mapa.***	Número de apartamento	Ciudad / Pueblo	Estado **IN**	Código postal		
5	Dirección postal, si es distinta a la del Casillero 4, ***si es la misma, escriba 'MISMA"***	Número de apartamento	Ciudad / Pueblo	Estado	Código postal		
6	Dirección anterior del registro del votante	Condado	Número de apartamento	Ciudad / Pueblo	Estado	Código postal	
7	Fecha de nacimiento *(mm/dd/aa)*	8	Número de teléfono *(Optativo)*	9	E-mail *(Optativa)*		
10	¿Usted es un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América? ☐ Sí ☐ No	11	¿Tendrá 18 años de edad como mínimo el día o antes del día de la elección? ☐ Sí ☐ No	12	Establecer un Número de identificación del votante- El solicitante debe suministrar un número o indicar "Ninguno". Suministrar sus 10-dígitos del número emitido de licencia de conductor de Indiana. Si usted no tiene una licencia de conductor de Indiana entonces suministre los últimos 4 dígitos de su número de seguro social aquí. Si usted no tiene ninguno de ellos, marque "Ninguno".	☐ Número de licencia de conductor de Indiana o Número de tarjeta identificatoria del Bureau of Motor Vehicles ☐ Últimos 4 dígitos del número de Seguro Social ☐ Ninguno	
13	Si usted cambió su nombre ¿cuál era su nombre antes del cambio? ***Si usted no cambió su nombre no responda a esta pregunta.***	Apellido	Primero nombre	Segundo nombre o inicial	Sufijo **Jr. Sr. II III IV**		

14

Autorizo mi registro de votante en cualquier otra dirección a ser cancelado. Juro o afirmo que:

- ***Soy un ciudado de los Estados Unidos de América.***
- ***Tendré 18 años de edad, como mínimo, en las próximas elecciones generales o municipales.***
- ***Habré vivido en mi distrito electoral durante 30 días, como mínimo, antes de la próxima elección.***
- ***No estoy actualmente en prisión después de haber sido condenado por un delito.***
- ***Toda la información arriba señalada y todas las otras declaraciones en este formulario son verdaderas.***

Entiendo que si firmo esta declaración sabiendo que no es verdadera estoy cometiendo perjurio y puedo ser multado hasta $10,000, encarcelado hasta tres años o ambos.

Firma del solicitante | Fecha *(mm/dd/aa)*

Si el solicitante no puede firmar la solicitud debido a una discapacidad, la persona que escriba el nombre del solicitante en el renglón de arriba a pedido del solicitante deberá suministrar su nombre y dirección a continuación.

Nombre | Dirección | Número de teléfono *(Optativo)*

15

DECLARACIÓN DE ACEPTACIÓN CERTIFICADA

A ser completada por una persona que acepte la custodia de la solicitud completada antes de presentarla a la oficina para el registro del votante del condado o al Indiana Election Division. No corresponde a una persona que acepte un formulario del miembro del grupo familiar.

Afirmo bajo multa por perjurio que he aceptado la custodia de esta solicitud completada del solicitante el *(insertar fecha):* ____/_____/20___.

Nombre en letra de molde

Dirección de la residencia

Firma

Si usted acepta un formulario completado de otra persona deberá suministrarlo a la oficina para el registro del votante del condado o a Indiana Election Division antes del mediodía 10 días después del recibo o vencimiento del registro, cualesquiera ocurra primero.

54509

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Oficinas para el Registro del Votante de los Condados de Indiana

Firmar y enviar por correo esta Solicitud de registro del votante completada al condado donde usted vive o al Indiana Election Division.

ADAMS
Adams County Circuit Court Clerk
112 S 2nd St Rm A
Decatur, IN 46733-1618
(260) 724-5300 ext. 2104

ALLEN
Allen Co. Voter Registration
Rosseau Centre
1 East Main Street, Suite 176
Ft. Wayne, IN 46802-1815
(260) 449-7154

BARTHOLOMEW
Bartholomew County Clerk
P.O. Box 924
Columbus, IN 47202
(812) 379-1604

BENTON
Benton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
706 E. 5th Street, Suite 37
Fowler, IN 47944-1556
(765) 884-0930

BLACKFORD
Blackford Co. Circuit Court Clerk
110 West Washington Street
Hartford City, IN 47348-2298
(765) 348-7217

BOONE
Boone County Voter Registration Office
212 Courthouse Square
Lebanon, IN 46052-2126
(765) 348-7217

BROWN
Brown County Voter Registration
20 East Main Street
P.O. Box 85
Nashville, IN 47448
(812) 988-5511

CARROLL
Carroll County Voter Registration
101 W. Main Street, Ste. 206
Delphi, IN 46923
(765) 564-6795

CASS
Cass Co. Circuit Court Clerk
200 Court Park, Room 103
Logansport, IN 46947- 3192
(574) 753-7870

CLARK
Clark Co. Circuit Court Clerk
501 E. Court Avenue Room 139
Jeffersonville, IN 47130-4090
(812) 285-6329

CLAY
Clay Co. Circuit Court Clerk
609 E. National Ave., Room 211
Brazil, IN 47834-0033
(812) 448-9023

CLINTON
Clinton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
265 Courthouse Square
Frankfort, IN 46041-1993
(765) 659-6337

CRAWFORD
Crawford Co. Circuit Court Clerk
715 Judicial Plaza Drive
P.O. Box 375
English, IN 47118
(812) 338-2565

DAVIESS
Daviess County Voter Registration Office
200 East Walnut, P.O. Box 739
Washington, IN 47501-0739
(812) 254-8679

DEARBORN
Dearborn County Election Clerk
165 Mary Street
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025
(812) 537-8867

DECATUR
Decatur Co. Circuit Court Clerk
150 Courthouse Square, Suite 244
Greensburg, IN 47240-2080
(812) 663-8223

DEKALB
DeKalb Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 S. Main Street
P.O. Box 230
Auburn, IN 46706-0230
(260) 925-9787

DELAWARE
Delaware Co. Board of Voter Registration
100 West Main Street, Room 104
Muncie, IN 47305-2836
(765) 747-7812

DUBOIS
Dubois Co. Circuit Court Clerk
One Courthouse Square
Jasper, IN 47546-3058
(812) 481-6915

ELKHART
Elkhart Co. Voter Registration Office
117 North 2nd Street, Lower Level
Goshen, IN 46526
(574) 535-6775

FAYETTE
Fayette Co. Circuit Court Clerk
401 Central Avenue
Connersville, IN 47331
(765) 825-1813

FLOYD
Floyd Co. Circuit Court Clerk
311 Hauss Square, Rm. 235
New Albany, IN 47150
(812) 948-5419

FOUNTAIN
Fountain Co. Circuit Court Clerk
301 4th St., P.O. Box 183
Covington, IN 47932
(765) 793-2192

FRANKLIN
Franklin County Voter Registration
459 Main Street
Brookville, IN 47012-1486
(765) 647-5111 ext. 3

FULTON
Fulton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
815 Main Street
Rochester, IN 46975-0524
(574) 223-4824

GIBSON
Gibson Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 N. Main St., P.O. Box 630
Princeton, IN 47670-0630
(812) 385-2541

GRANT
Grant Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse Suite B-9
101 E. 4th Street
Marion, IN 46952-4055
(765) 664-9880

GREENE
Greene County Voter Registration
1 East Main St
Bloomfield, IN 47424
(812) 384-2015

HAMILTON
Hamilton County Voter Registration Office
1 Hamilton County Square, Suite 13
Noblesville, IN 46060-2219
(317) 776-9632

HANCOCK
Hancock County Voter Registration
9 East Main Street, Room 213
Greenfield, IN 46140-2320
(317) 477-1171

HARRISON
Harrison Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse, Room 203
300 North Capitol Avenue
Corydon, IN 47112-1155
(812) 738-8790

HENDRICKS
Hendricks Co. Voter Registration Office
Election Supervisor
355 S. Washington St. #120
Danville, IN 46122
(317) 745-9249

HENRY
Henry County Voter Registration Office
1215 Race St, Suite 130
New Castle, IN 47362
(765) 529-9310

HOWARD
Howard County Voter Registration
104 N Buckeye Street Room 104B
Kokomo, IN 46901
(765) 456-2219

HUNTINGTON
Huntington Co. Circuit Court Clerk
201 North Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 228
Huntington, IN 46750
(260) 358-4820

JACKSON
Jackson Co. Voter Registration
109 Sugar Creek St, Suite 130
Brownstown, IN 47220
(812) 358-6120

JASPER
Jasper Co. Circuit Court Clerk
115 W. Washington
Rensselaer, IN 47978
(219) 866-4929

JAY
Jay Co. Circuit Court Clerk
120 North Court Street, Ste. 209
Portland, IN 47371
(260)726-4951

JEFFERSON
Jefferson County Voter Registration
Courthouse, Room 203
300 E. Main Street
Madison, IN 47250-3594
(812) 265-8926

JENNINGS
Jennings County Election Office
24 Pike St., P.O. Box 385
Vernon, IN 47282-0385
(812) 352-3080

JOHNSON
Johnson Co. Voter Registration
P.O. Box 451
Franklin, IN 46131-0451
(317) 346-4467

KNOX
Knox County Voter Registration
111 N. 7th Street, Suite 27
Vincennes, IN 47591-2022
(812) 895-4927

KOSCIUSKO
Kosciusko Co. Circuit Court Clerk
121 N. Lake Street, D162
Warsaw, IN 46580-2788
(574) 372-2332

LAGRANGE
LaGrange County Voter Registration
105 North Detroit Street
LaGrange, IN 46761-1801
(260) 499-6392

LAKE
Lake Co. Board of Elections and Registration
2293 N. Main Street, A-205
Crown Point, IN 46307
(219) 755-3795

LAPORTE
LaPorte Co. Board of Voter Registration
813 Lincolnway, Suite 103
LaPorte, IN 46350-3401
(219) 326-6808 EXT 2250

LAWRENCE
Lawrence Co. Circuit Court Clerk
916 15th Street, Room 11
Bedford, IN 47421-3800
(812) 277-2036

MADISON
Madison Co. Board of Voter Registration
16 East 9th Street, Suite 208
Anderson, IN 46016-1588
(765) 641-9657

MARION
Marion Co. Board of Voter Registration
200 East Washington, W131
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 327-5040

MARSHALL
Marshall Co. Circuit Court Clerk
211 West Madison Street
Plymouth, IN 46563-1762
(574) 935-8713

MARTIN
Martin Co. Circuit Court Clerk
129 Main Street
P.O. Box 120
Shoals, IN 47581
(812) 247-3651

MIAMI
Miami County Voter Registration
25 N. Broadway, Room 108
Peru, IN 46970-0184
(765) 472-3995

MONROE
Monroe Co. Voter Registration
401 W. 7th Street, Suite 100
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 349-2690

MONTGOMERY
Montgomery Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 East Main Street, Room 203
P.O. Box 768
Crawfordsville, IN 47933-0768
(765) 364-6437

MORGAN
Morgan County Election Division
180 S. Main St., Suite 1
Martinsville, IN 46151-1556
(765) 342-1029

NEWTON
Newton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 49
Kentland, IN 47951-0049
(219) 474-6081

NOBLE
Noble Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 North Orange Street
Albion, IN 46701-1092
(260) 636-2736 ext. 1806

OHIO
Ohio Co. Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 185
Rising Sun, IN 47040-0185
(812) 438-2610

ORANGE
Orange Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Orange County Courthouse
1 Court Street
Paoli, IN 47454-9632
(812) 723-2649

OWEN
Owen Co. Circuit Court Clerk
60 S. Main St.
Spencer, IN 47460- 0146
(812) 829-5028

PARKE
Parke Co. Circuit Court Clerk
116 West High St., Room 204
Rockville, IN 47872-1781
(765) 569-5132

PERRY
Perry Co. Circuit Court Clerk
2219 Payne Street
Tell City, IN 47586-2832
(812) 547-3741

PIKE
Pike Co. Circuit Court Clerk
801 Main St., 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 125
Petersburg, IN 47567-1298
(812) 354-6025

PORTER
Porter Co. Board of Voter Registration
Administration Center
155 Indiana Avenue, Ste. 105
Valparaiso, IN 46383-5555
(219) 465-3484 / (219) 465-3486

POSEY
Posey Co. Circuit Court Clerk
300 Main Street, Rm 115
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
(812) 838-1339

PULASKI
Pulaski Co. Circuit Court Clerk
112 E. Main Street, Room 230
Winamac, IN 46996-1394
(574) 946-4401

PUTNAM
Putnam County Voter Registration
1 W. Washington St., Room 21, P.O. Box 546
Greencastle, IN 46135-0546
(765) 655-1538

RANDOLPH
Randolph Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 S. Main St., P.O. Box 230
Winchester, IN 47394
(765) 584-4717

RIPLEY
Ripley Co. Circuit Court Clerk
115 N. Main Street
P.O. Box 177
Versailles, IN 47042
(812) 689-4783

RUSH
Rush Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 East 2nd Street, Rm 209
Rushville, IN 46173-0429
(765) 932-2086

SCOTT
Scott County Voter Registration
1 East McClain Avenue, Suite 120
Scottsburg, IN 47170
(812) 752-8420

SHELBY
Shelby Co. Circuit Court Clerk
407 S. Harrison Street
P.O. Box 198
Shelbyville, IN 46176-0198
(317) 392-6324

SPENCER
Spencer County Voter Registration
200 Main Street, Ste. 5
P.O. Box 523
Rockport, IN 47635
(812) 649-6017

ST. JOSEPH
St. Joseph Co. Board of Voter Registration
City-County Building, 4th Floor
227 West Jefferson Blvd.
South Bend, IN 46601-1871
(574) 235-9520

STARKE
Starke County Election
53 East Washington Street, P.O. Box 395
Knox, IN 46534-1197
(574) 772-9160

STEUBEN
Steuben Co. Circuit Court Clerk
55 South Public Square
Angola, IN 46703-1945
(260) 668-1000 EXT 2220

SULLIVAN
Sullivan Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse, Room 370
100 Courthouse Square
Sullivan, IN 47882-0370
(812) 268-4657

SWITZERLAND
Switzerland Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse
212 West Main Street
Vevay, IN 47043-1180
(812) 427-4415

TIPPECANOE
Tippecanoe Co. Board of Elections & Registration
20 N. 3rd Street
P.O. Box 619
Lafayette, IN 47902
(765) 423-9316

TIPTON
Tipton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 East Jefferson Street
Tipton, IN 46072-1901
(765) 675-2795

UNION
Union Co. Circuit Court Clerk
26 West Union Street
Liberty, IN 47353-1396
(765) 458-6121

VANDERBURGH
Vanderburgh Co. Voter Registration
Civic Center Complex, Room 214
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708-1828
(812) 435-5222

VERMILLION
Vermillion Co. Circuit Court Clerk
255 S. Main Street, Room 304
P.O. Box 10
Newport, IN 47966
(765) 492-5350

VIGO
Vigo Co. Board of Voter Registration
Courthouse, Room 3
33 South 3rd Street
Terre Haute, IN 47808-3472
(812) 462-3393

WABASH
Wabash County Voter Registration
69 West Hill Street
Wabash, IN 46992-3151
(260) 563-0661 EXT 1238

WARREN
Warren County Voter Registration
125 N. Monroe Street, Suite 11
Williamsport, IN 47993-1198
(765) 762-2834

WARRICK
Warrick Co. Election Office
1 County Square, Suite 220
Boonville, IN 47601-1594
(812) 897-6161

WASHINGTON
Washington Co. Circuit Court Clerk
801 S. Jackson St.
Salem, IN 47167
(812) 883-5748

WAYNE
Wayne Co. Circuit Court Clerk
301 East Main Street
Richmond, IN 47374
(765) 973-9304

WELLS
Wells Co. Clerk
102 W. Market St., Suite 201
Bluffton, IN 46714-2091
(260) 824-6479

WHITE
White Co. Circuit Court Clerk
110 Main Street
P.O. Box 350
Monticello, IN 47960-0350
(574) 583-1531

WHITLEY
Whitley Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 W. Van Buren Street
Columbia City, IN 46725-2087
(260) 248-3164

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTER REGISTRATION MATERIAL RECEIPT **(VRG-8)**

State Form 46927 (R9 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division

INSTRUCTIONS

The county voter registration office provides this receipt to an employee *(or other designated representative)* of a public assistance agency, an agency serving disabled persons, a county registration substation, law enforcement, or other "full service" voter registration agency who transmits voter registration applications or declinations **in person** to the county voter registration office.

NOTE: As an alternative to in-person delivery, state law authorizes:

(1) An office of the Department of Employment Training Services that provides assistance or services regarding unemployment compensation;

(2) a Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) office providing Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Medicaid program services;

(3) an agency providing Food Stamp services;

(4) an agency providing state funded programs primarily engaged in serving persons with disabilities;

(5) an agency designated as an additional "full service" voter registration office under IC 3-7-18;

(6) a law enforcement agency serving an applicant for a license to carry a handgun; or

(7) an Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) office providing Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program services,

to transmit voter registration applications by using FIRST CLASS MAIL DELIVERY by the United States Postal Service or by hand delivery.

As the Voter Registration Officer of _____ County, Indiana, *(or an employee of this office)* I acknowledge receipt of the following voter registration material:

_____ Number of Registration Applications

_____ Number of Registration Declinations

Received, this date and time: _____, 20___; _____a.m./p.m.

Agency Employee or Representative: _____

Agency Name and/or Identification Number: _____

_____
County Voter Registration Officer of

_____ County, Indiana

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTER REGISTRATION MATERIAL TRANSMITTAL **(VRG-9)**

State Form 46928 (R9 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division

TRANSMITTAL OF VOTER REGISTRATION MATERIALS

INSTRUCTIONS:

This form must be used by an individual transmitting voter registration applications or declinations from a public assistance agency, an agency serving disabled persons, a county registration substation, a law enforcement agency, or other "full service" voter registration agency to a county voter registration office.

An individual sending voter registration applications from a Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) office providing Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Medicaid program services; an agency providing state funded programs primarily engaged in serving persons with disabilities; an agency designated as an additional "full service voter registration" agency under IC 3-7-18; or an Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) office providing Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program services or a law enforcement agency must send these documents BY FIRST CLASS MAIL DELIVERY using the United States Postal Service OR BY HAND DELIVERY and must include this transmittal with the paper copy of the registration documents**.**

TO: The Voter Registration Officer of _____ County, Indiana

FROM: _____

_____

DATE: _____, 20____

In accordance with state law**, this agency or office transmits to you by *(circle one)*:**

(1) first class U.S. mail; OR

(2) hand delivery

the following voter registration material:

_____ Number of Registration Applications

_____ Number of Registration Declinations

Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

Agency Employee or Representative: _____

Agency Name and/or Identification Number: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000813

AUTHORIZATION TO CANCEL REGISTRATION (VRG-14)

State Form 47363 (R3/12-01)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-7-43-1)

I authorize the appropriate voter registration officer to CANCEL my voter registration at the following address:

Street or P.O. Box	
City or Town	
County or Parish	
State, ZIP Code	

This is my CURRENT ADDRESS:

Street or P.O. Box	
City or Town	
County or Parish	
State, ZIP Code	

SIGNED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

Signature	Is the name you signed above the **SAME** name listed on the voter registration that you are canceling? If the names are different, please print your former name here:
Printed Name	Former Name
Date of Birth *(MM/DD/YY)* _____/_____/_____	[redacted]

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000814

_____

_____

_____

_____

POSTMASTER: RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

_____

_____

_____

_____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AFFIDAVIT OF COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICER CONCERNING VOTER LIST MAINTENANCE

(VRG-21)

State Form 47858 (R9 / 9-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-12-27)

INSTRUCTIONS: This form must be completed by the county voter registration officer (in a county with no board of registration, the circuit court clerk; in a county with a board of registration, the two board members; in Lake County or Porter County, the election director of the board of elections and registration; in Tippecanoe County, the board of elections and registration). The form must be filed with the **election division not later than noon seventy-seven (77) days before each primary, general, or municipal election,** and after the voter list maintenance programs required by state law, are completed. These programs must be completed no later than ninety (90) days before each election.

STATE OF INDIANA)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

The undersigned individual(s), who serve as the county voter registration officer(s) of this county, being duly sworn on the individual(s) oath(s) do swear or affirm the following:

1. I (We) serve as the county voter registration officer(s) for _____ County.

2. The voter list maintenance programs required under Indiana Code 3-7 have been conducted in accordance with state and federal law.

3. The registrations of voters required to be canceled under the voter list maintenance program have been canceled.

Signature	Printed Name	Title
Signature	Printed Name	Title

I certify that this oath was subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me, this the _____day of _____, 20_____:

_____
(Signature)

(If the person administering the oath is not the Circuit Court Clerk, add the date the person's commission expires and the county in which the person resides.)

STATE OF _____)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20____. SEAL

_____
Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath according to IC 33-42-9

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____

County of Residence: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPLICATION FOR COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION COMPUTERIZED DATA **(VRG-24)**

State Form 48648 (R4 / 10-13)
Approved by State Board of Accounts for Miscellaneous Counties, 2013
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-7-27-6; 3-14-6-2)

INSTRUCTIONS: Mail / Bring this completed form and payment to the county voter registration office.

I request a copy of the county computerized voter registration information in accordance with Indiana Code 3-7-27-6. The entity purchasing this information is *(check one)*:

- ☐ A central committee of a major political party.
- ☐ An organization of a bona fide political party that is not a major political party. This party has at least two (2) candidates on the ballot at the next election.
- ☐ A committee of an independent candidate for federal or state office. This candidate is on the ballot at the next election.
- ☐ News media and will use this data for news broadcasting or publishing or otherwise in compliance with IC 3-7-27-6(d).
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* _____

I understand that the county cannot warrant the accuracy or completeness of the data. I agree that:

(1) I will not use this data to solicit merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions for a purpose other than political activities or political fundraising activities.

(2) I will not sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver to any other person *(as defined by IC 5-14-3-2)* for a purpose other than political activities or political fundraising activities.

Indiana Code 3-14-6-2 provides: (a) This…does not apply to: (1) political activities; or (2) political fundraising activities. (b) A person who uses voter registration information… to solicit the sale of merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions commits a Class B infraction…(d) A person who: (1) has previously received a judgment for committing an infraction under this section; and (2) knowingly or intentionally uses voter registration information in violation of this section; commits a Class A misdemeanor.

Signature of Applicant	Printed Name of Applicant
Address of Applicant *(City, State, ZIP Code)*	Telephone Number

I enclose a check for $ _____ payable to _____.
(insert required amount)

☐ Approved ☐ Denied _____ COUNTY DATE _____/_____/_____
voter registration office

Signature of Voter Registration Official	Signature of Voter Registration Official
Printed name of Voter Registration Official	Printed name of Voter Registration Official

OFFICE USE ONLY:

☐ County-Wide ☐ Township ☐ Precinct ☐ Vote History/Voter Registration/Walking List
(circle applicable items)

☐ Received by Applicant DATE _____/_____/_____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE **(ABS-11)**

State Form 51261(R3 / 8-14)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-7-36-14)

INSTRUCTIONS: An absent uniformed services voter may register after registration closes and after seven (7) days before election day if the voter meets the qualifications and provides the documents set forth in IC 3-7-36-14 (ABS-13). The voter may then vote in this election by absentee ballot in the office of the circuit court clerk. The circuit court clerk then issues this certificate certifying that the voter registered under this procedure and attaches this certificate to the voter's absentee ballot envelope. The ballot envelope with attached certificate shall be forwarded to the precinct where the voter is registered. The inspector shall remove this certificate when processing this absentee ballot and shall attach this certificate to the poll list in the presence of the poll clerks and the poll clerks shall sign a statement indicating that the inspector did so.

STATE OF INDIANA)
) **SS:**
COUNTY OF _____)

TOWNSHIP OR WARD_____)
) **SS:**
PRECINCT _____)

ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER CERTIFICATE

To the inspector of this precinct: This certifies that

Name of Voter	Voter's Date of Birth *(mm/dd/yy)* _____/_____/_____	Voter Identification Number
Voter's Registration Address *(number and street)*	City	ZIP Code

registered to vote under IC 3-7-36-14 in the precinct where the person resides and for which you serve as inspector. Under IC 3-7-36-14, this voter is entitled to vote in this election by absentee ballot in the office of the circuit court clerk. This certificate is attached to the absentee ballot of a voter who registered to vote, and voted, pursuant to IC 3-7-36-14.

SO CERTIFIED THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____.

Circuit Court Clerk Signature

THE POLL CLERKS ACKNOWLEDGE BY THEIR SIGNATURE BELOW THAT THE INSPECTOR ATTACHED THIS CERTIFICATE TO THE POLL LIST IN THE PRESENCE OF THE POLL CLERKS.

Poll Clerk Signature	Poll Clerk Signature

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AFFIDAVIT FOR LATE VOTER REGISTRATION BY ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER IN 2020 **(ABS-13)**

State Form 51263 (R16 / 9-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-36-14)

INSTRUCTIONS: This affidavit is used **only for an absent uniformed services voter** ***(or the voter's spouse or dependent)*** who is otherwise entitled to vote in Indiana if the voter was absent from Indiana during the previous registration period. **This voter may apply to register to vote** after the close of registration and beginning on the seventh day before election day and **until noon election day** if the voter: (1) returned to Indiana beginning on the seventh day before election day, and before noon election day; (2) shows the county registration office a discharge dated on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period or a government movement order with a reporting date on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period; (3) completes a registration application; and (4) signs an affidavit that the voter has not voted at any other precinct in the election. A voter who registers under this procedure is entitled to vote in the upcoming election **by absentee ballot at the office of the circuit court clerk** any time after the voter registers and until noon election day.

STATE OF INDIANA

COUNTY OF _____

I affirm each of the following:

1. I am either: (a) A member of a uniformed service on active duty who, by reason of active duty, was absent from the place of my residence where I am otherwise qualified to vote; (b) A member of the merchant marine who, by reason of service in the merchant marine, was absent from the place of residence where I am otherwise qualified to vote; (c) A member of the Indiana national guard deployed or on assignment outside Indiana; or (d) A spouse or dependent of a member referred to in (a), (b) or (c) above who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, is absent from the place of residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote.

2. I have been absent from Indiana by reason of my service *(or I am the spouse or dependent of a member described in paragraph 1(a), (b) or (c) and have been absent from Indiana by reason of that member's service)* as indicated in paragraph 1 since December 2, 2020 through April 27, 2020 for the primary election OR since May 19, 2020 through October 26, 2020 for the general election.

3. I returned to Indiana after April 27, 2020, and before noon election day, May 5, 2020 for the primary election OR I returned to Indiana after October 26, 2020 but before noon election day, November 3, 2020 for the general election.

4. I *(or my spouse or dependent)* have shown the county registration official a discharge dated on or after December 2, 2020 or a government movement order with a reporting date on or after December 2, 2020 for the primary election OR dated on or after May 19, 2020 for the general election.

5. I have completed a registration application.

6. I have completed an absentee ballot application.

7. I have not voted at any other precinct in this election.

Name of Voter	Printed Name of Voter

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Registration Application

Before completing this form, review the General, Application, and State specific instructions.

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? ☐ Yes ☐ No Will you be 18 years old on or before election day? ☐ Yes ☐ No **If you checked "No" in response to either of these questions, do not complete form.** (Please see state-specific instructions for rules regarding eligibility to register prior to age 18.)					This space for office use only.
1	☐ Mr. ☐ Miss ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name(s)	☐ Jr ☐ Sr ☐ II ☐ III ☐ IV
2	Home Address	Apt. or Lot #	City/Town	State	Zip Code
3	Address Where You Get Your Mail If Different From Above		City/Town	State	Zip Code
4	Date of Birth Month Day Year	**5** Telephone Number (optional)		**6** ID Number - (See item 6 in the instructions for your state)	
7	Choice of Party (see item 7 in the instructions for your State)	**8** Race or Ethnic Group (see item 8 in the instructions for your State)			
9	I have reviewed my state's instructions and I swear/affirm that: ■ I am a United States citizen ■ I meet the eligibility requirements of my state and subscribe to any oath required. ■ The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, I may be fined, imprisoned, or (if not a U.S. citizen) deported from or refused entry to the United States.		Please sign full name (or put mark) ▲ Date: ___/___/___ Month Day Year		

If you are registering to vote for the first time: please refer to the application instructions for information on submitting copies of valid identification documents with this form.

Please fill out the sections below if they apply to you.

If this application is for a **change of name**, what was your name before you changed it?

A	☐ Mr. ☐ Miss ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name(s)	☐ Jr ☐ Sr ☐ II ☐ III ☐ IV

If you were **registered before but this is the first time you are registering from the address in Box 2**, what was your address where you were registered before?

B	Street (or route and box number)	Apt. or Lot #	City/Town/County	State	Zip Code

If you live in a rural area but do not have a street number, or if you have no address, please show on the map where you live.

C

- Write in the names of the crossroads (or streets) nearest to where you live.
- Draw an X to show where you live.
- Use a dot to show any schools, churches, stores, or other landmarks near where you live, and write the name of the landmark.

Example

● Grocery Store

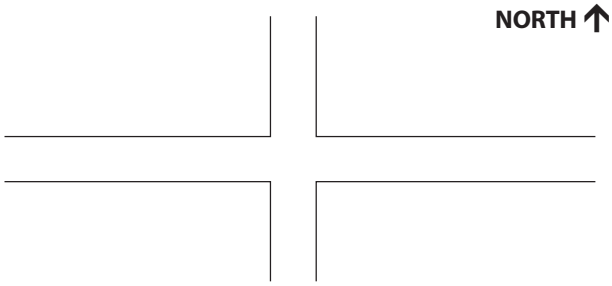
Route #2

Woodchuck Road

Public School ●

X

NORTH ↑



If the applicant is unable to sign, who helped the applicant fill out this application? Give name, address and phone number (phone number optional).

D

Mail this application to the address provided for your State.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FIRST CLASS STAMP NECESSARY FOR MAILING

OFFICIAL ELECTION MAIL
Authorized by the U.S. Postal Service ®

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Registration and Absentee Ballot Request

Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)

Print clearly in blue or black ink.

This form is for absent Uniformed Service members, their families, and citizens residing outside the United States. It is used to register to vote, request an absentee ballot, and update your contact information. See your State's instructions at FVAP.gov.

1. Who are you? Pick one.

I request an absentee ballot for all elections in which I am eligible to vote AND:

- ☐ I am on active duty in the Uniformed Services or Merchant Marine -OR- ☐ I am an eligible spouse or dependent.
- ☐ I am an activated National Guard member on State orders.
- ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and I intend to return.
- ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and my return is uncertain.
- ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and I have never lived in the United States.

Last name		Suffix (Jr., II)	Sex ☐ Female ☐ Male
First name		Previous names (if applicable)	
Middle name		Birth date (MM/DD/YYYY)	/ /
Social Security Number	___ ___ ___ - ___ ___ - ___ ___ ___ ___	Driver's license or State ID #	

2. What is your address in the U.S. State or territory where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot?

Your voting materials will not be sent to this address. See instructions on other side of form.

Street address		Apt #	
City, town, village		State	
County		ZIP	

3. Where are you now? You must give your CURRENT address to receive your voting materials.

Your mailing address. (Different from above)	Your mail forwarding address. (If applicable)

4. What is your contact information? This is so election officials can reach you about your request.

Provide the country code and area code with your phone and fax number. Do not use a Defense Switched Network (DSN) number.

Email:		Phone:	
Alternate email:		Fax:	

5. What is your voting preference? Select One.

How do you want to receive voting materials from your election office?

- ☐ Mail
- ☐ Email or online
- ☐ Fax

What is your political party for primary elections?

6. What additional information must you provide?

The following need more information: Alaska, Arizona, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Virginia. (Ex. Proof of residency, employer, etc.)
You may also use this space to clarify your voter information. See the *Voting Assistance Guide* at FVAP.gov.

7. You must read and sign this statement.

I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that:

- The information on this form is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that a material misstatement of fact in completion of this document may constitute grounds for conviction of perjury.
- I am a U.S. citizen, at least 18 years of age (or will be by the day of the election), eligible to vote in the requested jurisdiction, and
- I am not disqualified to vote due to having been convicted of a felony or other disqualifying offense, nor have I been adjudicated mentally incompetent; or if so, my voting rights have been reinstated; and
- I am not registering, requesting a ballot, or voting in any other jurisdiction in the United States, except the jurisdiction cited in this voting form.

Sign here X

Today's date (MM/DD/YYYY) / /

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

You can vote wherever you are.

1. Fill out your form completely and accurately.

- Your U.S. address is used to determine where you are eligible to vote absentee. For military voters, it is usually your last address in your State of legal residence. For overseas citizens, it is usually the last place you lived before moving overseas. You do not need to have any current ties with this address. DO NOT write a PO Box # in section 2.
- Most States allow you to provide a Driver's License number or the last 4 digits of your SSN. Some States require a full SSN. See your State's guidelines at FVAP.gov.
- Most States require you to specify a political party to vote in primary elections. This information may be used to register you with a party.
- We recommend that you complete this form every year while you are an absentee voter.

2. Remember to sign this form!

3. Remove the adhesive liner from the top and sides. Fold and seal tightly.

- You can find the address for your election office at FVAP.gov.
- All States accept this form by mail, but they vary on email and fax. See your State's rules in the *Voting Assistance Guide* at FVAP.gov.

Questions? Email vote@fvap.gov

Agency Disclosure Statement

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden to: Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Executive Services Directorate, Information Management Division, 4800 Mark Center Dr., East Tower, Suite 03F09, Alexandria, VA 22350-3100. [OMB Control #0704-0503]. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE.

Privacy Act Statement

Authority: The authority to collect your personal information on this form comes from 52 U.S.C. § 20301, "Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)."

Principal purpose: This form serves as an application for registration and/or request for an absentee ballot for all persons covered by UOCAVA.

Routine use(s): There is no retention of this information by the Federal government. Completed forms are sent by you to an appropriate State election official.

Disclosure: Your disclosure of personal information is voluntary. However, failure to provide the requested personal information may keep the pertinent jurisdiction from processing this request and may prevent you from voting absentee.

To
(Fill in the address of your election office.
The address can be found online at FVAP.gov.)

NO POSTAGE NECESSARY IN THE U.S. MAIL – DMM 703.8.0

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOTING MATERIAL – FIRST CLASS MAIL

OFFICIAL ELECTION MAIL
Authorized by the U.S. Postal Service

International airmail postage is required if not mailed using the U.S. Postal Service, APO/FPO/DPO system, or diplomatic pouch.

From
(Your name and mailing address)

PAR AVION

U.S. Postage Paid
39 USC 3406

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2020
Indiana
Voter Registration Guidebook

Published by the
Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street
Indiana Government Center South, Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
(317) 232-3939 * (800) 622-4941 in Indiana
FAX: (317) 233-6793
www.in.gov/sos/elections

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2019 Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook

IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT USING THIS GUIDEBOOK

This guidebook is a summary of the most recent voter registration requirements set forth in Indiana Code 3-7 with reference also to applicable federal laws. This publication is written primarily for local election officials who process voter registration forms and conduct elections. Others who might find this publication helpful include candidates, political parties, and members of the public and media.

This guidebook is designed to serve as a resource for voter registration issues. Although the Election Division staff has taken every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information in this publication, **where your legal rights and responsibilities are involved, do not rely on this manual. Instead, review the law yourself or consult your attorney.**

We want to emphasize the importance of your compliance with applicable voter registration laws. Handling and processing voter registration applications properly can make the difference in whether someone is eligible to vote or run for office as a candidate, or not. This publication attempts to outline the process for maintaining accurate registration records as well as the more common questions asked on Election Day regarding voter eligibility issues. County officials who mishandle voter registration issues can expose the county to lawsuits, and anyone who mishandles applications can expose themselves to criminal liability.

As the consequences can be critical, we want to provide you with a clear guide to the most routine voter registration issues. Please contact the Election Division staff for help on any question or issue that may arise. We are happy to assist you and to help you prevent mistakes from happening.

Feel free to call or e-mail us through our Internet home page listed below.

Indiana Election Division Staff
(317)232-3939 or 1-(800)-622-4941 (toll-free in Indiana)
www.in.gov/sos/elections

J. Bradley King, Division Co-Director
Angela M. Nussmeyer, Division Co-Director
Matthew Kochevar, Co-General Counsel
Dale Simmons, Co-General Counsel
Lori Clark, Data Scientist
Stephanie Davidsen, Director of Special Projects
Abbey Taylor, Campaign Finance Program Director
Michelle Thompson, Campaign Finance Program Director
Kimmy Hollowell-Williams, Executive Assistant
Joseph McLain, Executive Assistant

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOTER REGISTRATION INTRODUCTION 1
- State Administration 1
- County Administration 2
- Resources 2
  - Indiana's Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) 2
  - Online Voter Registration (OVR) 3
  - System Security 3
  - Training Materials & Guides 3

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS 5
- Citizenship 5
- Age 5
- Imprisonment 6
- Residence 6

REGISTERING TO VOTE 9
- Applying to Register to Vote 9
- Deadline for Applying to Register to Vote 10
  - Mail-in Voter Registration Applications 10
  - Hand-delivered Voter Registration Applications 10
  - Emailed or Faxed Voter Registration Applications 11
  - Full-Service Agencies 11
  - Online Voter Registration 11
  - Voter Registration Applications Received After Statewide Deadline 11
- Completing the Voter Registration Application 12
  - Required Elements 12
- Voter Identification Number 13
- Age and Citizenship Questions 14
- Residence 14
  - Homeless and Mobile Voters 14
  - Overseas Voters 15
  - College Students 16
  - Person Committed to an Institution 16
- HAVA Residency Documentation for Certain Voters 16
  - HAVA Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2003 and not later than December 31, 2005 16
  - HAVA Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2006 17
  - Additional Documentation Requirements and Processing of Voter Registration Applications 17
  - Additional HAVA Documentation and Absentee Voting 18
  - Additional Documentation and Voting on Election Day 19
- Assistance with Voter Registration Applications 20
- Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals 20
- Online Voter Registration 21

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING VR APPLICATIONS 23
Pending Voters, Active Voters, and Rejected Applications 23
Incomplete Registrations 24
Missing or Inaccurate Date of Birth Information 25
Missing or Incomplete "Certified Statement of Acceptance" 25
Updates to an Existing Voter Registration Record 26
Mailing and Residence Addresses 27
Registrations Mistakenly Received by Incorrect County 27
Scanning Voter Registration Records 28

FULL SERVICE AGENCIES 29
Registering to Vote at the BMV 30
VRG-6 Form 31

MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS 33
Extended Registration Deadlines for Military & Overseas Voters 33
Overseas Voters 34

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS 37

VOTER LIST MAINTENANCE 41
Disfranchisement of Persons Imprisoned Following Conviction 41
Death 42
Cancellation by Voter 43
Use of Declinations for Voter List Maintenance 43
Voter Registration Maintenance Programs 43
Statewide Voter List Maintenance Mailer 44
Multi-State Voter Registration Data Sharing Program 44
USPS National Change of Address Service 45
County Voter List Maintenance Mailer 45
Federal District Court Jury Notice Mailings 46
Military/Overseas Voters with Army Post Office Addresses or Fleet Post Office Addresses 46
Social Security Administration Death Records 46

VOTING HISTORY & REDISTRICTING 47
Posting the Vote 47
Updating SVRS when Precincts or Election Districts Change 47

FAIL SAFE PROCEDURES 49
Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Does Not Appear on the Poll List 49
Mistake by County 49
Cancelled Voter 49
Receipt Showing Timely Registration at BMV or Full Service Agency 49
Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Appears on the Poll List but the Voter's Name or Address Has Changed 50
Voter is on poll list but has moved within the same precinct or the voter's name has changed. 50
Moves Occurring Less than 30-days Before Election 51
Moves Within the Same County and Same Congressional District 51

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Presidential Only Ballot (VRG-15 form) 52
Accessing Voter Registration Documents and Poll Lists after an Election 52

PUBLIC RECORDS 53
Public Records Requests 53
Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse 54
Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers 54
Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen 55
Public Records Retention 56
Retention of Paper Voter Registration Records 56
Retention of Poll Lists & Other Voter Registration Documents 57
Scanning Voter Registration Records 58

PROCESSING CANDIDATE PETITIONS 59
Required Number of Petition Signatures 59
Major Party Candidates for U.S. President, U.S. Senate & Indiana Governor 59
Minor Party or Independent Candidates 60
Petitions of Nomination for Federal, State & Local Office 60
Petition of Nomination & Candidate's Consent for School Board Office 61
Processing Petitions of Nomination 62
Petition Carriers 62
Review of petitioner's information & signature 63
Disputing a Certified or Rejected Petition of Nomination 65

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES 67
Investigations and Enforcement 67
Penalties 67

APPENDIX 69

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER REGISTRATION INTRODUCTION

Voter registration issues are governed by federal and state law. Indiana's voter registration laws are substantially affected by two important pieces of federal legislation: The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("NVRA") and The Help America Vote Act of 2002 ("HAVA").

The NVRA expanded voter registration opportunities and protected voters from removal unless certain conditions were met. HAVA provided states with federal dollars to update voting systems so that voters with disabilities could vote privately and independently, and it established standards for voting systems. The two federal laws act together to require and provide guidance on the regular maintenance of the rolls of registered voters. HAVA also required states to implement a statewide voter registration system (SVRS). Indiana's SVRS links each county voter registration office to all other county voter registration offices, and to certain state and federal agencies, so county voter registration records can be updated in "real time."

The bulk of the work processing voter registration applications and maintaining accurate records is done by county voter registration officials. The Secretary of State, along with the Indiana Election Division, maintains Indiana's SVRS. The database connects all 92 counties and is accessible only by select state and county employees.

State Administration

The Secretary of State is the chief election official of Indiana, except for the coordination of Indiana's responsibilities under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which is a duty for the bipartisan co-directors of the Indiana Election Division. The Secretary of State is a statewide elected official, who is chosen by the voters of Indiana to serve a four-year term.

The Secretary of State has several election-related responsibilities under the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law, including the following:

1) Encouraging students at colleges and universities to serve as poll workers or assistants.
2) Encouraging high school and home-schooled students to serve as poll workers or assistants.
3) Developing and implementing the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Indiana State Plan, including the statewide voter registration system, in cooperation with the Co-Directors of the Division.
4) Performing the duties of the chief state election official under HAVA.
5) Establishing "proficiency standards" for county users of the statewide voter registration system to permit the user to access the voter registration system.

The Secretary of State works with the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division in maintaining a statewide voter registration system, called the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS). The database connects all 92 counties and is accessible only by select state and county employees.

The Election Division of the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State assists the Indiana Election Commission and the Secretary of State in the administration of Indiana election laws, including the following:

1) Overseeing and implementing the National Voter Registration Act (or "Motor Voter" law, allowing individuals to apply to register to vote at motor vehicle departments) for Indiana.
2) Implementing the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) in Indiana.
3) Maintaining maps and legal descriptions of all precincts in Indiana.
4) Approving proposed precinct boundary changes for conformity with state law, subject to any challenge being filed with the IEC.
5) Maintaining campaign finance reports filed by candidates for state legislative and statewide offices and by political action committees and regular party committees that contribute to candidates for these offices.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6) Approving uniform election and registration forms.
7) Advising and instructing local election officials on election administration.
8) Publishing brochures and manuals to assist candidates, political parties, the media, and the general public in understanding election administration issues.
9) Accepting candidate filings for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorneys.
10) Publishing election returns on the Division's web site.
11) Providing information regarding voter registration and absentee ballot procedures to military and overseas voters.

State law requires that the Election Division staff consist of an equal number of employees from the Democratic and Republican parties (Indiana's two major political parties). The staff is divided into legal, voter registration and precinct mapping, and campaign finance departments. The Division is headed by two co-directors of opposite political affiliation, appointed by the Governor, following nomination by the major political party state chairs.

County Administration

In Indiana, a county voter registration office maintains the voter registration records for the county, as part of the statewide voter registration system, and is subject to requirements established by federal and state law. The Indiana Election Division and Secretary of State do not have legal authority to change an individual's voter registration record without the permission of the county voter registration office. The state's primary role is limited to maintaining, updating, modernizing, and securing SVRS to ensure compliance with state and federal law.

The county official responsible for maintenance of the registration rolls is either the circuit court clerk ("clerk") or a separate board of voter registration ("board"), including combined boards of elections and registration created in Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties by state law. The clerk is an elected official, chosen by the voters to serve a four-year term.

A board of voter registration consists of two members, who are appointed by the county chairmen of the major political parties. In Lake and Porter County, the board of elections and registration consist of the clerk and four other members. (IC 3-6-5.2; IC 3-6-5.4; IC 3-6-5.6; IC 3-7-12) The county voter registration office must arrange for a separate listing in each local telephone directory, under the heading of county offices. The listing must be styled "Voter Registration" and include the appropriate addresses and telephone numbers for the office. (IC 3-7-12-24)

Resources

Indiana's Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)

Federal law requires each state to develop a computerized voter registration system. In Indiana, the state manages the infrastructure and the counties manage the data entry and record keeping, and a voter's registration record is generally assigned one of four statuses in the statewide voter registration system:

1) **Pending:** A pending voter is a person who recently registered or updated their registration and must wait up to seven (7) days for their registration to be approved and become active after the mailing of the vote acknowledgement card pursuant to Indiana law;
2) **Active:** This status means the individual is registered to vote;
3) **Inactive:** While remaining registered at the address listed as their residence on their voter record, an inactive voter record may be eligible for cancellation if the person fails to vote in any election during a two federal election cycle (in other words, up to four years).
4) **Cancelled:** A voter with a cancelled registration record may have previously had their record moved to inactive status and then failed to update their registration record or vote in any election within two federal election cycles; or a person may have died, filed a written request for cancellation at an address, or been disenfranchised after being convicted of a crime and imprisoned.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

It is possible for the same individual to have more than one registration record (an "active" record, and an "inactive" record, for example) at the same time. However, no voter record is ever deleted from the statewide voter registration system. Instead, a voter record is assigned one of the four statuses noted above. This is important, as the statuses of these records are critical when applying voter fail safe laws discussed later in this *Guide*.

The SVRS also contains a variety of modules for users to record absentee information, create reports, enter candidate information, and enter election results. Some of this functionality is discussed in this *Guide*, or covered in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Step-by-Step training guides on the county portal accessed by users.

Online Voter Registration (OVR)

Indiana law permits a resident to register online at indianavoters.com, if the person has a current and valid Indiana credential: driver's license, state ID card, or learner's permit. The Indiana credential requirement allows the person's signature to be imported from their BMV record to their Indiana registration record.

A voter who does not have an Indiana credential is still eligible to register to vote, but cannot take advantage of the convenience that online registration at www.indianavoters.com provides. Instead, the individual can either 1) complete a paper voter registration form and mail or hand-deliver it to county or state voter registration officials; or 2) register at a full service agency, for example when completing a transaction for a BMV credential such as a driver's license or state ID card. Details about the registration process are found later in this *Guide.*

System Security

The security of our election systems (including the statewide voter registration system) is of the utmost importance. Some of the tools and precautions being taken in Indiana to ensure secure voting include partnering with the Election Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) and the U.S. and Indiana Department of Homeland Security, performing risk and vulnerability testing, requiring multi-factor authentication requirements for state and county users to access the SVRS, receiving and sharing with county officials threat notifications and security advisories, installing intrusion detection systems to monitor internet traffic accessing websites and databases, and ensuring counties comply with adopting security protocols as required by state law.

Effective July 1, 2019, an individual must use "two-factor authentication," such as a token or other method approved by the Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division, to access the statewide voter registration system. (IC 3-7-26.3-15) Further, each county voter registration office shall file a statement with the Election Division setting forth the name and contact information for at least one individual for the state to communicate with regarding cybersecurity issues. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)

State and county election officials take the security of our elections process very seriously and are working diligently to ensure that every available defense is utilized.

Training Materials & Guides

The Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division have developed several resources primarily for local election administrators to manage the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). These resources include: Build Notes for each new enhancement to SVRS, Step-by-Step Instructions for certain processes, as well as "Standard Operating Procedures" or "SOPs" concerning the use of SVRS. These resources are published on the SVRS County Portal, and should be consulted for direction and guidance.

The content of the SOPs can change frequently due to changes in state law, technical changes made to the design of the system, and new questions raised by county and state users that require clarification. As a result, the SVRS County Portal should always be consulted to ensure local administrators are following the Division's latest advice.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, where there is conflict between the SOP and state law, state law takes precedence over the guidance in the SOP.

In addition to the resources to help county election administrators navigate SVRS, the Election Division publishes a number of publicly available guides: *Voter Registration Guidebook, Candidate Guide, Election Calendar: Election Administrator's Edition, Election Administrators' Manual*, and in municipal election years, a *Town Election Guidebook*. County election officials receive a copy of the manuals at the annual Election Administrator's Conference. The guides are also posted online at in.gov/sos/elections under the "Election Administrator's Portal."

Not later than January 1, 2020, the Secretary of State is required to establish "proficiency standards" for county users of the statewide voter registration system to permit the user to access the voter registration system. After December 31, 2019, a county user must demonstrate to the Secretary of State and the Election Division that the user has been sufficiently trained and can properly access the system and comply with the laws governing the operation of the system.

A county voter registration office may revoke an individual's authorization to access the system for good cause and shall file a report of the revocation with the Secretary of State and the Election Division not later than seven (7) days after the revocation is effective. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:
Standard Operating Procedure GEN 5.1 User Access & Security in SVRS

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS

In general, a person must be registered in order to vote in Indiana. (Ind. Const. Art. 2 § 14)

A person must meet the following requirements to be a registered voter in Indiana:

1) be a citizen of the United States;
2) be at least eighteen (18) years of age on the day of the next general or municipal election held in November or a special election;
3) live in a precinct continuously for at least thirty (30) days before the next election; and
4) not currently be in prison following conviction of a crime. (Ind. Const. Art. 2 § 2; IC 3-7-13-1; IC 3-7-13-4)

There are also "fail-safe" procedures under state and federal law that provide procedures for certain persons to vote even though they do not meet the residency requirement. These fail-safe procedures will be discussed in more detail later.

A registered voter who will meet the age and residency requirements on the date of the next general, municipal, or special election may vote for nominees for general election races and political party offices of precinct committeeman and state convention delegate elected at a primary election, even though the voter is not yet 18 years of age on the date that the primary election is conducted.

Citizenship

A person who is a citizen of the United States at birth or who becomes a citizen of the United States after birth through the federal naturalization process may submit a voter registration application. Pursuant to HAVA, an applicant must answer the question "are you a citizen of the United States of America?" on the voter registration application. Procedures when an applicant leaves this question blank or answers "no" are discussed in more detail later.

Age

A person must be at least eighteen (18) years of age on the date of the next general, municipal, or special election. However, in Indiana, **a 17-year old may register to vote if they will be 18-years old on or before the date of the next general, municipal, or special election.** (IC 3-7-13-2)

Pursuant to HAVA, a voter registration form must ask and an applicant must answer the question "Will you be 18 years of age on or before Election Day?" A 17-year old voter who meets the age requirement by the date of the general, municipal, or special election (general and municipal elections occur in November) should answer 'yes' on the registration form if they register to vote before the primary election. (Procedures to follow when an applicant leaves this question blank or answers "no" are discussed in more detail later.)

For example, John Smith was born November 1, 2002, and will turn 18 in 2020. He decides to register to vote in February 2020. John should mark 'yes' in the box asking if he will be 18 on or before Election Day since November's general election will be held on November 3, 2020. His registration form should be processed by the county voter registration official, and he may then vote for the first time in the May primary election.

State law allows a 17-year-old eligible to vote in a primary election to nominate candidates for the November ballot and to vote for the political party offices of precinct committeeman and state convention delegate. A 17-year-old voter is not permitted to vote in a special election unless the person turns 18 on or before the date of the special election, and is not permitted to vote on a public question as these contests are not a nomination; rather, it is the final, determining contest. County election administrators must create a "special" 17-year-old primary election ballot that

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

does not include the public question or special election, if applicable. A special "underage" voter special designation is also included with the voter's record in the ePollbook or printed Election Day poll list to assist poll workers in identifying a 17-year old voter in a primary election.

Imprisonment

Voter registration rules regarding a person's eligibility to register and vote after criminal conviction vary from state-to-state. In Indiana, a person who is convicted of a crime and imprisoned following conviction does not permanently lose their right to register and vote. Instead, an individual is not entitled to register to vote or cast a ballot *while imprisoned following conviction of a crime*.

A person who was registered to vote before conviction and imprisonment may be removed from the registration rolls while imprisoned after conviction. (IC 3-7-13-4; IC 3-7-46-2) County voter registration officials are assisted by the Indiana Department of Correction and local county sheriff departments in keeping track of which voters are disenfranchised by providing information on persons who are imprisoned following conviction of a crime. (IC 3-7-46) It is important for county voter registration officials to know when the individual's term of imprisonment ended to determine if the voter's record should be moved to a cancelled status within SVRS. If the term of imprisonment ended before your office takes action, then the individual's registration record status should not be moved to "cancelled" because the person is no longer currently imprisoned. Both parts of the fact analysis – convicted of a crime and currently imprisoned – must be true in order to change the voter's registration status.

A disenfranchised voter's registration is not automatically restored in Indiana. Once an individual is no longer imprisoned following conviction, the individual may register to vote, even if the person is on probation, parole, or home detention, or enrolled in a variety of community correction programs. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-16-6)

A county voter registration office should NOT move the registration record of a person sentenced solely to time served, probation, parole, home detention, or a variety of community correction programs to cancelled status within SVRS. A person who is in jail awaiting trial or not currently serving a sentence following conviction should not have their voter registration cancelled, and remains eligible to apply to register to vote and to vote. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-13-6)

Unlike the age and citizenship questions, there is not a separate question on the voter registration application regarding imprisonment following conviction of a crime. However, the applicant is asked to affirm that the applicant is not currently in prison after being convicted of a crime when the applicant signs the voter registration application.

Residence

A person who resides in a precinct continuously before a general, municipal, or special election for at least thirty (30) days may apply to register to vote. (IC 3-7-13-1) A person who will meet the residency requirement on the day of the next general, municipal, or special election may register and vote in the primary election. (IC 3-7-13-2)

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate, or a person holding public office. (IC 3-5-5) While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, or overseas. These issues will be discussed in detail later in the *Guide*.

For college students, they may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school; OR
2) The address where they live while not attending school.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college or during summer and winter breaks is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. The student may register at school, if they so choose. It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter on the basis that: 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution; or 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-5-7)

If an individual is adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness, the individual may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed; OR
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

REGISTERING TO VOTE

Applying to Register to Vote

Hoosiers can submit a voter registration application in person, by mail, and, in certain instances, online. Absent military and overseas voters can also submit a voter registration application by fax or email when using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA).

A person may apply to register to vote at the following locations:

1) Bureau of Motor Vehicles ("BMV") license branch while applying for or renewing a driver's license, permit, or identification card;
2) public assistance office while applying for services;
3) certain agencies serving persons with disabilities while applying for assistance;
4) law enforcement offices whenever a person is applying for a license to carry a handgun;
5) armed forces recruitment agencies;
6) county voter registration offices and the Indiana Election Division; and
7) unemployment compensation offices while applying for services. (IC 3-7-14; IC 3-7-15; IC 3-7-16; IC 3-7-19; IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5-1; IC 3-7-20.5-3; IC 3-7-20.5)

A person may also apply to register using either a current and valid state (VRG-7 English, VRG-7 Spanish, VRG-11 English, or VRG-11 Spanish) or federal mail-in registration form. Absent military and overseas voters may register to vote using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). Voter registrations submitted on outdated forms may be rejected by county voter registration officials. (IC 3-7-22-3)

The state voter registration application can be obtained at a number of places, including: public libraries, license branches, township trustee offices, city and town clerks' offices, county voter registration offices, clerk's offices that are in a separate location from their board of registration office, public secondary schools, and the Indiana Election Division. Current versions of the mail-in registration applications may be downloaded from the Indiana Election Division web site: www.in.gov/sos/elections or www.indianavoters.com. (IC 3-7-23-2; IC 3-7-31-1)

In addition to state-approved VRG-7 and VRG-11 registration forms, the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires states to accept federal voter registration applications, samples of which are included in the appendix. (IC 3-7-22-2) The most recent version of the federal voter registration form can be accessed on the Election Assistance Commission's web site at www.eac.gov.

Paper "mail-in" registration applications may be mailed or hand-delivered by the voter or a person presenting the form on behalf of the voter. (IC 3-7-22-9) Registration forms are no longer required to be printed on card stock. [State Forms: VRG-7; VRG-7 (Spanish version); VRG-11 (mail-in registration form with specific county return address)]

Another federal form is the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to as Standard Form 76, which is a combined registration application/absentee ballot request, available for use **only** by absent uniform services voters and overseas voters. The FPCA can be accessed on the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) web site at: http://www.fvap.gov/resources/media/fpca.pdf. Absent military and overseas voters can submit the FPCA by mail, but can also transmit the form by email or fax. (NOTE: Unlike the FPCA, submitting a voter registration form by email or fax is not permitted when using the federal voter registration form or the state's voter registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11).)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person with a current and valid Indiana driver's license, Indiana BMV identification card, or Indiana learner's permit can apply to register to vote online at www.indianavoters.com. The Indiana-issued credential is needed to register online as the electronic signature captured at the BMV is imported to the voter's registration record. Individuals without an Indiana credential may still register to vote using the paper voter registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, federal mail-in form)

Deadline for Applying to Register to Vote

As a general rule, the voter registration period closes in Indiana 29-days before each primary, general, municipal, or special election. Absent military and overseas voters have an extended registration period that continues through the eighth day before the primary, general, municipal, or special election. Please see the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this *Guide* for more details.

In an election year there are two different registration periods: pre-primary and pre-election. The pre-primary registration period runs from December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday) through the twenty-ninth day before the primary. The pre-election period runs from fourteen (14) days after the primary election through the twenty-ninth day before the general, municipal, or special election (IC 3-7-13-10)

If a person is conducting a voter registration drive and takes custody of another person's application form to deliver to a county voter registration office, then that person must follow specific rules when handling the person's registration form. Please review the section "Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals" found later in this *Guidebook.*

Mail-in Voter Registration Applications

Paper "mail-in" voter registration applications, such as the state's VRG-7 and VRG-11 or the federal voter registration form, can be mailed or hand-delivered. If mailed, the envelope must contain a postmark dated on or before the twenty-ninth day before a primary or general election to be processed before an election.

Mail-in voter registration applications may be sent directly to a county or may be sent to the Indiana Election Division. Mail-in voter registration applications received by the Indiana Election Division that are postmarked on or before the twenty-ninth day before the primary or general election will be immediately forwarded to each county voter registration office, and must be processed no matter how late the county voter registration office receives the application, so long as the postmark indicates that the voter registration application was placed in the U.S. mail by the twenty-ninth day before the primary or general election. (IC 3-7-33-4) The Indiana Election Division will provide a notice to the county whether the application is timely or not.

If a mail-in registration application contains no postmark, then the application must be processed prior to the election only if the registration application is *received* in the mail by a county registration office, or the election division, not later than the Monday following the close of the registration period before the election. (IC 3-7-33-4)

Hand-delivered Voter Registration Applications

A paper "mail-in" registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, federal voter registration form) may also be hand-delivered by the applicant to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division. The applicant hand-delivering the forms must do so no later than close of business on the voter registration deadline. (IC 3-7-13-11)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Emailed or Faxed Voter Registration Applications

State law requires nearly all voter registration applications to be signed in indelible ink, which means the VRG-7, VRG-11, and federal voter registration forms cannot be faxed or emailed. The exceptions are 1) registering to vote using the online voter registration system (indianavoters.com); 2) registering at the BMV during a credential transaction where the record is sent electronically; 3) using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA), and 4) if a voter is unable to sign their name.

Full-Service Agencies

Voter registration applications completed and turned in to a full-service registration agency (BMV, FSSA, DWD, DOH and law enforcement agencies upon applying for a handgun license) on or before the twenty-ninth day before the election must also be processed before the election even if the registration application is received by the county voter registration office after the twenty-ninth day before the election.

NOTE: Full-service registration agencies (BMV, FSSA, DWD, DOH, and Law Enforcement Agencies) do not accept completed registration application forms from the general public; rather, the agencies accept registration forms from customers who are conducting specific types of transactions with the office. For example, the BMV will submit voter registration applications for only those customers conducting a credential transaction. In other words, the customer must apply for and complete the process to secure an Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or learner's permit in order for the BMV to register you to vote. For all other transactions, such as purchasing a license plate or title, BMV will provide a registration form but the customer must submit it to the county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division no later than the statewide voter registration deadline.

Online Voter Registration

Online voter registration applications submitted no later than 11:59 pm (prevailing local time) on the twenty-ninth day before the election must be processed before the election. SVRS is programmed to accurately reflect Eastern Time or Central Time, according to the time zone the county receiving the application is located within.

A reminder that a person registering to vote through indianavoters.com must have a valid Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or Indiana learner's permit to use the online system. While the Indiana credential is a requirement to register online, it is not a requirement to register to vote using the "mail-in" paper voter registration that may be mailed or hand-delivered to the county voter registration official or Indiana Election Division.

Voter Registration Applications Received After Statewide Deadline

A county voter registration office may receive voter registration applications during periods when registration is closed. If they do, the information contained in the late application may be entered into the statewide system when received by the county, but this application cannot be approved and a confirmation notice may not be mailed to a "late applicant" until the voter registration period reopens after the election. The name of the late applicant must not appear on any certified list of voters prepared for the upcoming election. (IC 3-7-13-12)

A county voter registration office may not issue a certificate of error to an individual whose voter registration application was not timely filed. A county voter registration office may not approve a registration application, or update an **existing** registration record while registration is closed, except for a military voter who qualifies to register under a procedure described below, when an approved absentee ballot application includes a name change, change of address from a voter to another address **within the same precinct** (IC 3-11-4-17.5(e)), or to correct an error or add omitted information identified when a certificate of error is issued (IC 3-7-33-5(h), for example) The restriction on updating voter registration records when registration is closed does not apply to the county voter registration office processing information provided on precinct poll lists or VRG 4/12 forms, which are returned to the county after the polls close on Election Day. The poll lists and related documents must be resealed following the processing of this information. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 52.1 Processing VR Applications During Closed Period in SVRS***

Completing the Voter Registration Application

Required Elements

A person is required to provide the following information on a voter registration application:

1) The applicant's name;
2) Residence address (see below under "Residence");
3) Birth date;
4) A voter identification number (Indiana driver's license number, if the voter has one), Social Security Number (last 4 digits), Indiana BMV identification card number, or Indiana learner's permit number;

   (See below under "Voter Identification Number" concerning situations when an applicant states on the application that the applicant does not have any of these voter identification numbers, or when an applicant leaves Box #13 of the application totally or partially blank.)
5) If the person has no residence address with a street number or name, then a description or map indicating where the person's residence is located; and
6) The applicant's signature on the statement swearing or affirming the applicant's qualifications to vote and to the truth of the statements on the application.

The applicant's phone number, email address, and gender may also be provided at the voter's option. (IC 3-7-31-5; IC 3-7-34-1) Federal mail-in voter registration forms ask for party affiliation and the voter's ethnicity, though these are not required fields and are not recorded in the statewide voter registration system for Indiana voter registration purposes. In addition, under HAVA requirements and state law, all registration applications must include a "yes" in response to the following two questions: 1) "Are you a U.S. Citizen?" and 2) "Will you be 18 years of age on or before the Election Day?" (See section on "Incomplete Applications" for more information.)

In general, Indiana statute requires county voter registration officials to reject voter registration applications that are not submitted on the most recent version of the form (or a grandfathered version of a form) approved by the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-7-31-2; IC 3-5-4-8(c)) County registration officials are authorized by statute to make minor modifications to registration forms approved by the Division so that the forms are compatible with the county's record system. The county is required to file the modified forms with the Election Division prior to use. (IC 3-7-31-2; IC 3-7-32-3)

In general, a voter is required to execute and file a registration application with an *original* or "wet" signature. (IC 3-7-32-1; IC 3-7-32-2) Except as described below, a voter registration application that contains a *copy* of the voter's signature is not acceptable and is incomplete. Applications without a voter's original signature are also incomplete.

If a voter's registration application is considered incomplete, then the county voter registration office is required by law to make at least one attempt to contact the voter by phone (if available) and by mail. If the applicant has not provided an original signature by the tenth day prior to the election, the voter registration official shall reject the application. (Procedure for processing incomplete applications is outlined later in this *Guide*.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

There are exceptions to the rule on "original signature." A voter registration application submitted in the following manner is not required to have a voter's original signature:

1) an application transmitted from a BMV branch to a county voter registration office through SVRS;
2) an application submitted through the state's online voter registration (OVR) system;
3) a combined voter registration and absentee application submitted by fax or electronic mail from an overseas or absent uniformed services voter (Federal Post Card Application or "FPCA", also referred to as Standard Form 76); and
4) an application submitted by a voter unable to write. (IC 3-5-4-1.7; IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-11-4-4)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 6.1 Dupes***

Voter Identification Number

Generally, an individual who applies to register to vote or applies to update an existing voter registration record must provide a "voter identification number" on the registration application. (IC 3-7-13-13; IC 3-7-31-5) The voter identification number is the individual's Indiana driver's license number, Bureau of Motor Vehicles ID Card number (which is referenced only on the voter registration forms), or Indiana learner's permit number.

If an individual does not have an Indiana driver's license, BMV ID card, or Indiana learner's permit number, the individual must provide the last four (4) digits of the individual's Social Security number when the individual registers to vote. If an individual does not have an Indiana driver's license number, BMV ID Card number, Indiana learner's permit number, or a Social Security number, then the statewide voter registration system (SVRS), will automatically assign a number as the individual's voter identification number. (IC 3-7-13-13)

Once the voter has supplied or been assigned a voter identification number, it may not be changed unless:

1) the voter made an error when providing the number when the voter registered to vote;
2) the Indiana Election Division or a county voter registration office made an error when entering the number into the statewide system;
3) the voter obtains or provides an Indiana driver's license number or a partial social security number after the voter was assigned an identification number by SVRS (see below); or
4) the voter ceases to have an Indiana driver's license number after the voter provided that number. (IC 3-7-13-13(e))

Since many voters were registered prior to the change in law requiring a voter identification number, Indiana statute requires a precinct election officer (typically a poll clerk or a person assigned those responsibilities in a vote center county) to request this voter identification number from such voters during an election. A poll clerk is required to:

1) explain to a voter what a voter identification number is;
2) request that the voter write a voter's identification number on the poll book; and
3) explain that a voter is *not required* to provide a voter identification number at the polls in order to vote. (IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-11-8-25.1(g))

If a voter gives a voter's identification number, then the county voter registration office shall update the voter's registration to include this information. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 8.1 Voter Identification Numbers***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 18.2 Invalid SSN, Expired DLN, and Suspended DLN in SVRS***

Age and Citizenship Questions

As implemented by Indiana law, HAVA requires that all voter registration applications contain the following two questions that the voter must affirmatively indicate on the voter registration application by checking a box "yes" or "no": 1) "Are you a U.S. Citizen?", or 2) "Will you be 18 years of age on or before Election Day?". For question (2), Election Day refers to a general, municipal, or special election. General and municipal elections occur in November. Special elections can occur in November and at other times.

Furthermore, Indiana law permits certain persons under the age of 18 to register to vote if they will be 18 on or before the date of the general, municipal or special election. (IC 3-7-13-1) The law also permits a qualified person under 18 to become a registered voter and vote in a primary election. However, a voter under 18 may not vote on a public question if included on the primary election ballot or if a special election is conducted before the individual turns 18. (IC 3-7-13-3) When printing a pollbook for a primary or special election held before the general election, the county must identify those voters who are not yet 18, so that these voters are given the correct ballot style.

If the county voter registration office receives a registration application that is incomplete as a result of the failure of the applicant to answer either of the questions noted above, then the county voter registration office shall treat the application as "incomplete." The registration application may only be processed when the applicant submits a written statement answering the question or questions overlooked on the original application, but not later than the twenty-ninth day before the date of the next election. (IC 3-7-34-2; IC 3-7-34-3(a)) Of course, if the applicant answers either or both of these questions "no" the registration application must be rejected.

See procedures following "Incomplete Registration" when other information has not been provided by the applicant as voters have different deadlines by which to provide other missing information.

Residence

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate, or a person holding office. (IC 3-5-5)

While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, overseas, or committed to an institution due to a mental illness.

Homeless and Mobile Voters

People who have a non-traditional residence, like those who are homeless, or those who live in a motor home, must still provide a location sufficient to allow local election officials to place the person in a precinct. If the person stays in more than one place, the voter registration official should ask the person to designate the location where the person usually sleeps in the county.

If the place has no street address, then have the person indicate the location by drawing a map of the location on an attached paper or writing a description of the location of the person's residence on the state's voter registration form (VRG-7 or VRG-11) or federal mail-in registration form in the appropriate box. A person with a non-traditional residence must also provide a mailing address within the county where the person resides.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A post office box will not suffice as the residence address for purposes of establishing the precinct in which the voter must vote, but may be used as a mailing address. (IC 3-7-37)

With the advent of online voter registration, it is not possible to use the diagram for online applications with a non-traditional residence. These online applicants are directed to supply the intersections closest to their residence on the line marked "residence address" on the online application. Counties will then use this information to place the voter in the correct precinct.

An online applicant with a non-traditional residence must include a mailing address within the county where the applicant resides (such as a post office box or the address of a friend or shelter that will accept mail on the applicant's behalf). The county shall process the application and mail the acknowledgement card or notice of disposition (if the application is rejected) to the mailing address given.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 57.2 Registration Procedures for Homeless or Mobile Voters***

Overseas Voters

Although an overseas voter may not have a physical residence in a precinct, that voter is still entitled to vote in a precinct in Indiana. An overseas voter includes:

1) an absent uniformed services voter who, by reason of active duty or service in a branch of the military, is absent from the United States on the date of the election or a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed outside Indiana;

2) a U.S. citizen who temporarily resides outside of the U.S. but intends to return to the U.S., and

3) a U.S. citizen who is residing in another country and their return to the U.S. is uncertain, and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided before leaving the United States. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

The Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also known as Standard Form 76, is used by overseas voters to apply to register to vote. When completing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), the applicant must provide "the complete street address of your voting residence where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot" as this determines the precinct where the person votes. For overseas citizens this is usually the U.S. address where they last lived. An overseas voter does NOT need to have any current physical ties to this address; however, applicants cannot use a post office box as an Indiana residence address.

If a person is an overseas voter who indicates their "return is uncertain" and resides in another country and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided in Indiana before leaving the U.S., then this overseas voter is a U.S. citizen who is still entitled to vote by virtue of his or her U.S. citizenship. In Indiana, this type of overseas voter is entitled to a **federal only ballot.** This individual is considered for election purposes to be a registered voter of the Indiana precinct where the county voter registration office is located, and the county voter registration official should register this individual at office's address. (IC 3-11-4-8; IC 3-5-2-24)

NOTE: The FPCA provides a box where an overseas voter may mark the individual is a U.S. citizen who has **never** lived in the United States. This is the fifth box under item #1 on the FPCA. **Individuals marking this box are ineligible to register and vote in Indiana.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

College Students

College students may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school; OR
2) The address where they live while not attending school

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college, or during summer and winter breaks, is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. They may register at school, if they so choose.

It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter on the basis that 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution or; 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-5-7)

Person Committed to an Institution

An individual adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed; OR
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

HAVA Residency Documentation for Certain Voters

The section below applies to certain first time voters who registered to vote by mail, and who are required by the federal Help America Vote Act to provide proof of residency. This section should not be conflated with Indiana's voter ID law, which requires specific types of identification to verify a person's identity to cast a ballot on Election Day or absentee in-person at the Clerk's office or other early voting location.

Proof of residency requirements do not apply to a person who 1) hand-delivers their voter registration application to the Indiana Election Division or county voter registration office, 2) registers to vote online at indianavoters.com, 3) is an absent uniformed services or overseas voter, or 4) is entitled to vote absentee under federal law due to a determination by the Indiana Election Division that a permanent or temporarily accessible polling place cannot be provided for the individual or any other reason under federal law. (IC 3-7-33-4.5(b))

HAVA Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2003 and not later than December 31, 2005

As implemented by Indiana law, HAVA requires that an individual who, on or after January 1, 2003, and no later than December 31, 2005, submitted an application to register to vote by mail and who had not previously voted in a general election (or a special election for federal office) in the *county* as of the date the registration application is received, must provide additional residence documentation to the county voter registration office prior to voting.

The documentation required to provide proof of residency may be either: (1) a current and valid photo identification; or (2) a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document. Proof of residency documentation must show the name and residence address of the voter at the address shown on the voter's registration. Identification documents may be submitted in the mail with the registration application; in person or by mail at the county voter registration office at a later date; or at the polls on Election Day. (IC 3-7-22-5(5); IC 3-7-33-4.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Even among this group of first-time voters who register by mail, this HAVA additional documentation requirement does not apply to everyone. Specifically, this documentation requirement does not apply to:

1) an absent uniformed services voter;
2) an overseas voter; or
3) an individual entitled to vote absentee under federal law due to a determination by the Indiana Election Division that a permanent or temporarily accessible polling place cannot be provided for the individual, or for any other reason under federal law.

In addition to absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters whose exemptions are described above, this additional HAVA documentation requirement does not apply to an individual who submits a registration application that includes the individual's Indiana driver's license number or the last four digits of the individual's Social Security number if the county voter registration office matches this information in SVRS with an **existing** Indiana identification record bearing the same number, name, and date of birth set forth in the voter registration application.

HAVA Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2006

If an individual submits an application to register to vote by mail on or after January 1, 2006, and has not previously voted in a general election (or special election for federal office) *anywhere within Indiana,* as of the date this application is received, the individual must provide the HAVA additional documentation described above to the county voter registration office before voting.

In addition to absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters whose exemptions are described above, this additional HAVA documentation requirement does not apply to an individual who submits a registration application that includes the individual's Indiana driver's license number or the last four digits of the individual's Social Security number if the county voter registration office matches this information in SVRS with an existing Indiana identification record bearing the same number, name, and date of birth set forth in the voter registration application. (IC 3-7-33-4.5)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters in SVRS***

Additional Documentation Requirements and Processing of Voter Registration Applications

If the county voter registration office determines that the applicant is required to submit additional residence documentation, but has not done so, the office shall process the voter registration application but make a notation in the statewide voter registration system that additional documentation is required for that voter.

Once the voter submits the identification documentation, the county voter registration office shall remove this notation on the voter's registration record and enter the following information about the documentation provided:

1) the date the documentation was provided;
2) whether the documentation was:
    a. presented to a precinct election board by a voter voting in person at the polling place;
    b. filed with the county voter registration office by the applicant as part of the original filing of the application to register to vote, or in a subsequent filing received by the county voter registration office; or
    c. filed with the county voter registration office by the county election board after the person applied to cast an absentee ballot; and
3) a brief description of the type of documentation provided.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The SVRS provides each county voter registration office with a coding system for identifying the types of documentation. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-7-27-20) This coding system is set forth below and is available in the current version of the *Election Day Handbook* produced by the Indiana Election Division:

Type of Documents	Document Code
Indiana Driver's License or Bureau of Motor Vehicles ID Card	**DL**
Current and Valid Photo ID	**PH**
Current Utility Bill	**UB**
Bank Statement	**BK**
Government Check	**GV**
Paycheck	**PY**
Other Government Document	**GD**

To reduce as many problems as possible at the polls, every effort should be made to obtain the identification documentation from voters required to give it prior to Election Day.

Additional HAVA Documentation and Absentee Voting

If a voter who is required to provide additional residence documentation prior to voting submits an absentee ballot application to vote absentee by mail, the county election board shall include a notice (ABS-18) in the absentee ballot envelope (inner envelope with the ballots ABS-6 mailed to the voter). The ABS-18 informs the voter that the voter must file the additional documentation with the county voter registration office not later than the close of polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. (prevailing local time), for the absentee ballot to be counted.

If the absentee voter is voting before an absentee voter board (either in the clerk's office, a satellite facility, or a traveling board), the absentee voter board, shall, upon accepting the completed absentee ballot from the voter, provide the voter with the ABS-18. If the voter **does** present the required residency documentation prior to voting absentee in person, the county voter registration office shall immediately remove the "Verify ID" flag from voter's registration record in SVRS to reflect that the residency documentation requirement has been met. If the voter **does not** present the required residency document before receiving the absentee ballot, the county election board shall add a notation on the absentee ballot application indicating additional HAVA documentation is required. The text of the notation must substantially conform with the language set forth in IC 3-11-10-4.5(c). (IC 3-11-10-28)

When an absentee voter subject to the additional residency documentation requirement returns a voted absentee ballot by mail, the county election board shall contact the county voter registration office to determine if the additional identification documents have been filed with the county voter registration office by the voter. If the voter **has** filed the documents, the county election board shall add a notation to the voter's absentee ballot application indicating that the required documents have been filed and that the absentee ballot may be counted if the ballot otherwise complies with this article.

If the voter **has not** filed the documents with the county voter registration office, the county election board shall add a notation on the absentee ballot application substantially as follows*: "Inspector (or absentee ballot counters): As of (insert date the absentee ballot application was approved) this voter was required to provide additional identification documentation with the county voter registration office before this ballot may be counted. Check the poll list and county election board certification to see if the voter has filed this information. If not, process as a provisional ballot if the ballot otherwise complies with Indiana law*." (IC 3-11-10-4.5(c); IC 3-11.5-4-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the absentee ballot was made provisional, then the voter's ballot will not be counted unless the voter provides the documents to the county voter registration office prior to the close of the polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. prevailing local time. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; 3-11.7-2-1(b); IC 3-11.7-5-2(c), IC 3-11.7-5-3)

Additional Documentation and Voting on Election Day

The county voter registration office shall indicate on each precinct's poll list or electronic pollbook used on election day whether any voter on the list is required to provide additional residence documents before voting in person or by absentee ballot. (IC 3-7-29-1) The county voter registration office may continue to receive identification documentation after the preparation of the poll list or downloading of information into the electronic pollbook.

In addition, the county voter registration office shall visit the appropriate post office not later than noon (local prevailing time) on Election Day to accept delivery of mail containing identification documentation.

Beginning with the November 2019 municipal election, all absentee ballots will be counted at a central location in the county. When absentee ballot counters are preparing an absentee ballot to be counted, they must determine if the absentee voter is not required to file additional information with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5. If the absentee ballot counters find that the voter has not filed the additional information required to be filed with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5, the absentee ballot shall be processed as a provisional ballot under IC 3-11.7. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

If a voter offers to vote at the polls on Election Day, and the poll list or electronic pollbook indicates that the voter is required to present this HAVA additional documentation prior to voting, the poll clerk shall advise the voter that the voter must present one of the documents identified above in section (a). If a voter presents the required document, the poll clerk shall add a notation to the poll list or in the electronic pollbook indicating the type of document presented by the voter, using the statewide system document coding method described above. (IC 3-11-8-10.3(b)(5); IC 3-11-8-25.2)

NOTE: These documents may be presented as electronic communications (for example, using a smartphone, tablet computer, or in printed form).

After an election, the county voter registration office shall unseal the precinct election material and record on the county voter registration record information on the poll list regarding documentation provided by voters at the polling place prior to voting. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) This will remove the flag indicating the need to supply additional documentation for future elections.

If a voter is required to provide HAVA additional documentation, but does not do so at the polling place, the precinct election officials shall allow the voter to vote a provisional ballot after the voter and the officials complete the forms required for casting provisional ballots. The voter's provisional ballot will not be counted unless the voter provides the documents to the county voter registration office prior to the close of the polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. prevailing local time. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11.7-2-1(b); IC 3-11.7-5-2(c), IC 3-11.7-5-3)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters in SVRS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 16.1 Absentee Log for information***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 36.1 Absentee Ballot Cancelled Due to Cancelled Registration***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Assistance with Voter Registration Applications

If a voter is unable to write, the voter may procure another individual to complete the voter registration application and write the voter's name on the registration application. The voter shall make the voter's mark on the signature line of the application unless physically unable to do so (e.g. "X"). (IC 3-7-32-7) The person filling out the registration application on behalf of the voter shall also write the person's own name and address on the registration application in the space provided for that purpose. If an absent uniform services voter or an overseas voter is unable to sign or mark the registration application due to a disability, any person designated by the voter may sign the voter's name on the application as long as it is signed in the presence of the voter. (IC 3-7-36-4)

Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals

Indiana has laws that govern the activities of individuals who assist applicants with the registration process and how the county voter registration office processes applications filed by certain persons other than the applicant.

A person who receives a completed state-approved voter registration application (VRG-7 or VRG-11) from the applicant must provide the applicant with a receipt (contained on the state application) as well as complete and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" on the bottom of the voter registration application. (IC 3-7-31-5) This requirement does not apply to the federal voter registration mail-in form.

A person who receives a completed state or federal voter registration application from an applicant must file the application with the Election Division or the county voter registration office not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days from receipt. The ten-day deadline to file the registration application begins on the date that the person who ***initially*** received a completed voter registration application from the applicant received it, even though the registration application was passed on to another individual to file. This rule applies whether the state or federal voter registration form is used. (IC 3-7-32-8)

The following individuals are exempt from the ten (10) day filing requirement as well as the requirements to provide a receipt and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance:"

1) A member of the applicant's household.
2) An applicant's attorney in fact.
3) An employee of a license branch who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
4) An employee of a public assistance agency who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
5) An employee of an agency serving persons with disabilities who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
6) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-18 who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
7) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-19 who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
8) An employee of the office of the department of employment and training services (DWD or Work One) who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
9) An employee of the United State Postal Service or a bonded courier, acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the United States Postal Service or a bonded courier company.
10) The Indiana Election Division acting in accordance with IC 3-7-33-3.7.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11) A state agency or county voter registration office receiving an application through the online voter registration system under IC 3-7-26.7.
12) A precinct election official (inspector, poll clerk, poll judge, etc.) acting in accordance with the official's duties.
13) A county voter registration official acting in accordance with IC 3-7. (IC 3-7-32-8)

A county voter registration office may not reject the application solely on the ground that an individual who was required to file the application within ten (10) days did not comply with the requirement. The county shall process the application if the applicant is otherwise qualified to register to vote. The county voter registration official shall provide notice of the apparent violation to the county election board for action not later than three (3) days after receipt of an application not timely filed. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

An application accepted by an individual required to complete the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" is incomplete if the individual does not provide the individual's name, residence address, date of receipt, or signature. (IC 3-7-34-1.5(b)) However, the county voter registration office may not reject an application that is incomplete for this reason. The county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the individual who received the completed application from the voter, if possible, and one (1) effort to contact the voter to obtain the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the application even if unable to obtain the missing information. However, within three (3) days of receipt of an application with missing information on the certified statement, the county voter registration must also provide notice of the failure to the county election board for appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

Online Voter Registration

A person with a valid Indiana driver's license, identification card or Indiana driver's permit may register to vote or change their registration information online at Indianavoters.com. (IC 3-7-26.7)

While having an Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or Indiana driver's permit is not necessary to use a paper "mail-in" registration form in Indiana, an Indiana credential is a requirement to use online registration system at indianavoters.com. When an applicant submits an application online, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) compares the information submitted by the applicant with the information in the Bureau's database listing the individuals with current and valid Indiana driver's licenses or ID cards. If the BMV confirms that the applicant has a valid Indiana driver's license or ID card, the completed application is submitted to the appropriate county voter registration office. A registration form submitted through the online process is not required to be signed in indelible ink or indelible pencil. Instead, the digital signature from the voter's BMV record is transmitted and attached to the voter's registration record, which is a reason the individual must have a valid Indiana credential to register online. (IC 3-7-32-2)

If the BMV is unable to confirm the number entered by the applicant, the applicant will receive a warning message stating: "Please review and correct all errors. There was an error validating the driver's license or state ID number you entered." An applicant will NOT be permitted to continue unless the BMV is able to confirm the credential number entered belongs to an individual. If an online applicant receives an error message, the voter may register to vote using the paper "mail-in" voter registration form following the procedures outlined in this guide (pg. 17). The county voter registration official will determine the person's eligibility, and send notice to the individual voter upon processing or denying the application.

A voter registration application submitted online no later than midnight, prevailing local time, on the 29th day before Election Day must be processed prior to the election. (IC 3-7-33-3.5) Online applications submitted after the statewide voter registration deadline will not be processed until voter registration opens again after the election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Except as described above, the county voter registration office will process an online application in the same manner as other voter registration applications. (IC 3-7-26.7-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING VR APPLICATIONS

The county voter registration office shall determine from the information on the voter's registration application whether the applicant is eligible to register. When processing the application in SVRS, the county user shall enter the NVRA tracking number into SVRS along with the applicant's information. The NVRA tracking number is a five-digit number found in the bottom right hand corner of the voter registration application form and is used for reporting purposes to the U.S. Congress.

After determining the applicant is eligible to register to vote, the county voter registration office shall then mail a Voter Registration Acknowledgement Notice (available through SVRS) by non-forwardable mail to the applicant at the mailing address provided on the registration application informing the applicant about the disposition of the application. (IC 3-7-33-5) If the application is approved, the notice must state: (1) that the application was received; (2) that the applicant is registered at the address placed on the form; (3) the name of applicant's precinct; and (4) the address of the polling place for the named precinct. (IC 3-7-33-5)

Voters often call this notice their "voter registration card," which may be re-printed by the county at the request of the registered voter. Additionally, the voter acknowledgement card may now be downloaded and printed by registered voters after logging in to indianavoters.com. A county is not required to send a new notice if a polling location changes in the future (IC 3-11-8-3.2); however, a county may choose to do so to inform voters of a change in a precinct polling location in a non-vote center county.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Merge and Unmerge Step by Step in SVRS***
- ***Transfer and Duplicate Processing Step by Step in SVRS***
- ***Point Address Table Step by Step in SVRS***

Pending Voters, Active Voters, and Rejected Applications

When a county voter registration office approves a voter registration application, and mails an acknowledgement notice to the voter, the applicant is designated in the statewide voter registration system as a "pending voter," except in one situation described in the next paragraph. **The applicant is not officially a registered voter or added to the voter registration record as an "active voter" until the end of seven (7) days after the voter acknowledgement notice (described above) is mailed.**

If the voter receives the acknowledgment notice by delivery from the U.S. Postal Service and presents that notice to the county voter registration office in person before the expiration of the seven (7) day period, the county voter registration office shall change the record to indicate that the applicant is now an "active voter" and officially registered to vote at that address, even though the seven (7) day period has not yet expired. (IC 3-7-33-5(f))

If an individual who is not currently registered to vote in Indiana submits a registration application, and the acknowledgement notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to an unknown or insufficient address **on or before** the deadline date for the required seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the application must be denied by the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-33-5) The denial of the application is not considered a "cancellation" since the application was not approved and the person was not added to the voting rolls at the address specified on the application.

If an individual who is currently registered to vote in Indiana submits a new registration application to update their registration address, and the acknowledgement notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to an unknown or insufficient address **on or before** the deadline date for the required seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the county voter registration office must both deny the application for registration at the new address and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

cancel a registration at any Indiana address that the applicant stated on the application as a previous voter registration address if that previous voter registration address is outside the precinct of the address listed on the most recent registration application.

When the county voter registration office cancels the voter's record at the previous registration address, the county voter registration office must send a notice to the voter at that previous address by forwardable mail advising the voter that the application to register at the new address has been denied and that the registration record at the previous Indiana registration address listed on the registration application has been cancelled. The notice shall also indicate that, to be registered to vote, the individual must submit a new voter registration application. A voter registration application form must be sent with this notice. (IC 3-7-33-5(i))

If the acknowledgement card is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to unknown or insufficient address **after** the seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the voter may then be mailed an address confirmation or NCOA mailing to the voter at that address; however, the voter's registration may not be cancelled until the procedures for removing inactive voters under federal law have been completed. (IC 3-7-38.2)

If the application for registration is denied, the notice must state that the application was received and the Notice of Disposition (available through SVRS) must state the reason(s) for denial. (IC 3-7-33-5) Federal law requires that any rejected registration application be retained for 24 months.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure GEN_07.2_Auto-Activate Registrations Functionality in SVRS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 4.2 USPS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 10.1 Polling Place***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 13.1 Pending***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 58.2 Voter List Maintenance***

Incomplete Registrations

A person is required to provide the following information on a voter registration application: (1) the applicant's name, (2) residence address, (3) birth date, and (4) a voter identification number (except where applicant does not have an Indiana driver's license, Indiana BMV ID card, Indiana driver's permit, or social security number, and in this case, SVRS assigns a voter number to the individual). The applicant's phone number and email address may also be provided at the voter's option. (IC 3-7-31-5; IC 3-7-34-1)

In addition, under HAVA requirements and state law, all voter registration applications must include a "yes" in response to the following two questions: "(1) Are you a U.S. Citizen?" and "(2) Will you be 18 years of age on or before the Election Day?"

Indiana law (IC 3-7-31-5) requires that the registration application "provide for the residence address and mailing address of the individual completing the forms." The application forms approved by the Indiana Election Division direct an individual whose mailing address is the same as the individual's residence address to write the word "SAME" in the mailing address box. If the mailing address box is instead left blank, county voter registration offices may assume that the residence and mailing address of the applicant are in fact the same, and process the application without requiring the applicant to complete the mailing address box.

Although the statewide voter registration system includes information regarding the gender of voters (IC 3-7-26.4-8), county voter registration offices may not require an applicant to provide gender information for the application to be considered complete.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a registration application is incomplete, so that the county voter registration office is unable to make a determination of the applicant's eligibility for registration, then the county voter registration office shall make at least one (1) attempt to contact the applicant by mail, and one (1) attempt to contact the applicant by phone (if available), in order to obtain the missing information. (IC 3-7-34-2) If the missing information is obtained from the voter then the county voter registration office shall complete and process the application. (IC 3-7-34-3) Certain information can be obtained over the phone but other information must be obtained in writing**.**

If a voter, or a person assisting a voter, does not sign the application, the county voter registration office shall make at least one (1) effort to contact the voter, or the person who assisted the voter, to obtain the missing signature. Upon receiving the signature, the county voter registration office shall process the application. The county voter registration office may not reject the application solely on the ground that the individual who received the completed application from the voter failed to complete the application with the information or signature. The counter voter registration office shall, not later than three (3) days after receipt of the application, provide notice of the failure to properly complete the application to the county election board for appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31.

Voters only have until the **twenty-ninth** (29th) day before the election, or the statewide voter registration deadline, to supply the answers to the age and citizenship questions. Voters have until the **tenth** (10th) day before the election to provide missing "incomplete" information. If the missing information is not obtained in a timely manner, then the county voter registration office must reject the application and certify the application, along with any other applications with missing information that have been rejected, to the County Election Board. (IC 3-7-34-4) If an incomplete application is rejected after attempts to cure the defect, a notice describing the reasons for rejection must be sent to the applicant at the mailing address provided on the application.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3***

Missing or Inaccurate Date of Birth Information

The Election Division is required to request information from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles regarding records of individuals whose date of birth is: (1) missing from the statewide voter registration system; or (2) indicates that the age of the registrant is at least 115 years. Once the information is obtained, the Election Division shall forward the information to the appropriate county voter registration office. If the county voter registration office determines that the individual listed in the Bureau of Motor Vehicles record is the same individual listed in the statewide voter registration system, then the county shall amend the individual's voter registration record to contain the correct date of birth and document the source of information for this correction. (IC 3-7-38.2-4)

Missing or Incomplete "Certified Statement of Acceptance"

There are additional requirements for certain individuals who assist applicants in the registration process. The VRG-7 and VRG-11 state voter registration applications have a place for an individual who accepts a completed voter registration application from the applicant to complete a "Certified Statement of Acceptance." This statement does not apply to a federal "mail-in" registration form.

An application accepted by an individual required to complete the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" is incomplete if the individual does not provide the individual's name, residence address, date of receipt, or signature. (IC 3-7-34-1.5(b)) However, the county voter registration office may not reject an application that is incomplete for this reason.

Instead, the county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the individual who received the completed application from the voter, if possible, and one (1) effort to contact the voter to obtain the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the application even if unable to obtain the missing information. However, within three (3) days of receipt of an application with missing information on the certified

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

statement, the county voter registration must also provide notice of the failure to the county election board for appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

The following individuals are exempt from the ten (10) day filing requirement as well as the requirements to provide a receipt and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance:"

1) A member of the applicant's household.
2) An applicant's attorney in fact.
3) An employee of a license branch, who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
4) An employee of a public assistance agency who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
5) An employee of an agency serving persons with disabilities who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
6) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-18 who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
7) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-19 who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
8) An employee of the office of the department of employment and training services (DWD) who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties. .
9) An employee of the United State Postal Service or a bonded courier, acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the United States Postal Service or a bonded courier company.
10) The Indiana Election Division acting in accordance with IC 3-7-33-3.7.
11) A state agency or county voter registration office receiving an application through the online voter registration system under IC 3-7-26.7.
12) A precinct election official acting in accordance with IC 3-6-6.
13) A county voter registration official acting in accordance with IC 3-7.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 20.1 Date Received for Incomplete VR Application***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters***

Updates to an Existing Voter Registration Record

If the registration application is an update to an existing voter registration record for that voter, an acknowledgment notice must still be sent as described above. If the notice sent out in response to a registration update is returned within seven (7) days by the United States Postal Service due to "unknown or insufficient address," then the county voter registration office must both deny the application for registration at the new address and cancel a registration at any Indiana address that the applicant stated on the application as a previous voter registration address if that previous voter registration address is outside the precinct of the address listed on the most recent registration application.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When the county voter registration office cancels the voter's record at the previous registration address, the county voter registration office must send a notice to the voter at that previous address by forwardable mail advising the voter that the application to register at the new address has been denied and that the registration record at the previous Indiana registration address listed on the registration application has been cancelled. The notice shall also indicate that, to be registered to vote, the individual must submit a new voter registration application. A voter registration application form must be sent with this notice. (IC 3-7-33-5(i))

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 53.2 Handling VR Updates on Poll Book without a VRG 4/12 Form***

Mailing and Residence Addresses

The SVRS-generated acknowledgement notice is sent to the mailing address on the voter registration application and not to the registration address. One explanation as to why statute requires the notice to be sent to the mailing address is that the registration address could not be used to mail notices to those with non-traditional residences (e.g. homeless). Other people, such as voters who live in small towns that do not have residential mailing delivery by the Postal Service, but instead use Post Office boxes, military voters, college students, and nursing home patients, may only receive a notice if it is sent to their mailing address. (IC 3-7-33-5)

An inadequate residence address should become evident when the registration official attempts to place the applicant into a precinct. If the residence address on the application is inadequate, state statute requires the county voter registration office to attempt to process the application in the same manner as an incomplete application in an effort to cure the defect. If the effort to cure the defect is unsuccessful by the end of the tenth day before the election, the county voter registration office must reject the incomplete application and certify a list of rejected incomplete applications to the County Election Board. (IC 3-7-34-4)

Registrations Mistakenly Received by Incorrect County

If a county voter registration office receives a voter registration application from a voter that contains a registration address in Indiana, but not in the county of the voter registration office receiving the application, then the county voter registration office shall forward the application to the voter registration office of the county indicated by the residence address listed on the application on an "expedited basis" (meaning within 48 hours of receiving the incorrectly delivered form). (IC 3-7-34-9) The county voter registration office can fulfill this requirement by forwarding an optically scanned image of the registration to the correct county voter registration office and by forwarding the original copy to the correct county later. (IC 3-7-34-9)

The county voter registration office of the county where the voter resides must process the forwarded registration application if the county voter registration office in the incorrect county (or the full service voter registration agency) received the application on or before the close of voter registration. If the incorrect county mistakenly received the form by mail, then the same deadlines that apply to mail-in forms received by the correct county apply in this case. If the registration was not received in a timely manner, the registration is processed by the correct county voter registration office in the same manner as other applications that are not timely filed. (IC 3-7-33-4)

If a timely voter registration is received by the correct county after the poll lists have been printed, or if electronic poll books are being used, after the information has been downloaded into the electronic poll book for use on Election Day, then the county voter registration office is required to issue a certificate of error if the county voter registration office approves the application (assuming that the voter's registration has become active and no longer "pending"). (IC 3-7-34-13)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sometimes a county may receive a federal "mail-in" voter registration form for a person living in another state. While state law does not specifically address this situation, a county may direct the application to the chief election official in that state, if possible. The Election Division can provide contact information for the other state's office. (IC 3-7-34-9)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 5.1 Applications Outside the County***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 34.2 VR Transfers and Timely Scanning of VR Cards***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 38.1 BMV Hopper Items Sent to Wrong County***

Scanning Voter Registration Records

A county voter registration office shall scan a paper document and attach the scanned image of the document to the voter's file in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) if the paper document creates, amends, or cancels the voter's registration record. In addition, the county voter registration office shall scan a voter registration application that is subsequently rejected and associate it with the rejected record in the SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FULL SERVICE AGENCIES

The federal National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires that certain federal, state, local and nongovernmental agencies (with the agreement of the federal or nongovernmental offices) provide the following voter registration services:

1) Distribution of mail-in voter registration applications;
2) Assistance in filling out voter registration application with each transaction in which a person applies for assistance, renewal or recertification of assistance, or a change of address, unless the applicant declines in writing; and
3) Transmission of all completed applications to the appropriate county voter registration within a timely manner (Indiana law requires five (5) days for all agencies except for the BMV).

Indiana has designated the following as full service voter registration agencies:

1) License branches (IC 3-7-14)
2) Each county office that administers TANF (IC 3-7-15-2)
3) Each county office that administers Medicaid (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 12-15)
4) Each county office that administers Food Stamps (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 12-14)
5) Each office of the Department of Health that administers WIC (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 16-35)
6) Agencies that serve persons with disabilities as identified by the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-16) (Bureau of Developmental Disabilities Services and Bureau of Rehabilitative Services)
7) Each unemployment compensation office (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5)
8) A law enforcement agency (Indiana State Police; county sheriff's department; municipal law enforcement agency); (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5)
9) Each county board of voter registration office (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-19)
10) Any federal or non-governmental entities designated by unanimous vote of a county election board (or which was designated in the county's NVRA implementation plan before July 1, 2013) (IC 3-7-21)

State and federal law require that anyone who applies for assistance, renews an application for assistance, or submits a change of address application at any of the above entities, shall also be provided with a voter registration form, assistance in completing the form, and transmittal of the form to the county voter registration office, unless the applicant declines to register to vote in writing. A slightly different process applies at Bureau of Motor Vehicle (BMV) license branches.

An FSSA office providing "full service" voter registration is permitted to submit voter registration applications and declinations to a county voter registration office by first class U.S. mail. (IC 12-14-1.5-6; IC 12-14-25-5; IC 12-15-1.5-6)

Local branches of some other agencies that perform registration activities, for example, local offices of the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), forward all voter registration applications and declinations to a central clearing house in DWD's state office and from there the applications are forwarded to the counties. State Forms: VRG-6 (registration application at "full service" voter registration agencies)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Law enforcement offices are required to distribute a voter registration form whenever a person is applying for a license to carry a handgun unless the person declines in writing to register to vote. This includes each office affiliated with the Indiana state police, county sheriff, and municipal law enforcement. The following persons shall act as a "governing body" for these named entities:

1) The superintendent of state police.
2) The county sheriff.
3) The chief of police or comparable law enforcement officer for a municipal law enforcement agency.

For all “full-service” voter registration agencies, the persons acting as the governing body of the agency shall be responsible for the following:

1) Designating an individual to be responsible for performing the voter registration duties of the agency in each office of the agency where services are provided.
2) Providing a list of the address and telephone number of each agency office where voter registration services will be provided and each individual designated by the governing body to be responsible for performing voter registration duties.
3) Receiving a list of the current addresses and telephone numbers of each county voter registration office from the Election Division.
4) Receiving pre-addressed packets from the Election Division for law enforcement offices to transmit voter registration applications to county voter registration offices.
5) Receiving notification of scheduled date of each primary, general, municipal, and special election in the jurisdiction in which the election will be held. (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5-1; IC 3-7-20.5-3)

Registration applications made at any other full service agency besides BMV, must be forwarded by the agency to the county voter registration office within five (5) days of receipt. IC 3-7-18-19; IC 9-24-2.5-4; IC 12-14-1.5-1 (TANF); IC 12-14-25-3 (Food Stamps); IC 12-15-1.5-4 (Medicaid); IC 16-35-1.6-4 (WIC)

If a person applies to register to vote at a full service agency on or before the voter registration deadline (even if a county VR office receives it after the deadline), then the voter’s registration application should be processed as timely.

Registering to Vote at the BMV

A person must be offered the opportunity to apply to register to vote while applying for a new motor vehicle driver’s license, permit, or identification card, or a renewal of any such license, permit, or identification card, at a BMV license branch. (IC 3-7-14-5) The BMV license branch forwards the registration applications directly to the county voter registration office electronically through SVRS. The BMV I no longer transmits a duplicate paper copy of a voter registration application to a county voter registration office after the electronic copy of the application is submitted by the BMV from the license branch to the county via the Statewide Voter Registration System. (IC 9-24-2.5-4)

The BMV also receives voter registration applications electronically through their online services when a person renews their driver’s license or state ID card. The voter registration records are collated at a central clearing house in the BMV’s state office and from there are forwarded to county voter registration offices.

If applications accepted at the BMV during specific credential transactions contain all the information required to be supplied by the voter, but not all the information required to be supplied by the agency, then the county voter registration office shall make one attempt to obtain the missing information from the BMV. If the missing information is not obtained from the BMV within seven (7) days after the county voter registration office provides notice to the BMV, the county voter registration office must notify the Indiana Election Division. The Election Division will then contact the BMV to request that this information be provided to the county voter registration office, or require the BMV to file a statement with the county voter registration office indicating why the information is not available. (IC 3-7-34-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The registration application must be processed whether the information is received from the BMV or not. (IC 3-7-34-6) However, if the BMV agency fails to supply the missing information, then the county voter registration office shall certify this fact to the Indiana Election Division on an "expedited basis" (meaning within 48 hours after the county office receives the incomplete form). (IC 3-5-2-23.2; 3-7-34-7) The Indiana Election Division is then required to notify the BMV that the BMV is required to supply this missing information. (IC 3-7-34-7)

Please note: While full service agencies such as the state BMV or Department of Workforce Development are required to provide voter registration forms to the general public, the agencies only accept registration forms from specific customers as noted in state and federal law. In other words, the agencies cannot receive a voter registration form from the general public and submit it on behalf of the voter. Instead, the general public must submit paper registration applications to their county voter registration or the Indiana Election Division or register online at www.indianavoters.com using a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card, if possible.

VRG-6 Form

The Indiana Election Division has created a VRG-6 voter registration form for full-service agencies to use. **The VRG-6 form is not a public facing registration document and is only used for the specific transactions noted in statute at each of these agencies.** Full service agencies are to contact the Election Division should the need for a copy of the current version of the VRG-6 form arise.

While the VRG-6 form used by these agencies share a common format (with the noted exception of the BMV), the form number found in the lower right corner of the document corresponds to the specific agency. Below is a table with the name of the agency and its corresponding VRG-6 form number:

VRG-6 Form Designations for Full Service Agencies

Form 46913 (R14/5-19)	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Form 46914 (R9/9-11)	Public Assistance Agencies
Form 46915 (R9/9-11)	Disability Agencies
Form 46916 (R7/9-11)	Additional Designated Offices
Form 47366 (R7/9-11)	Workforce Development
Form 56699 (5-19)	Law Enforcement

The top half of the VRG-6 form includes a space for the person registering to vote to complete along with the full service agency point of contact. On this portion of the form, the person indicates if the person wants to register to vote or not. If the person registers to vote and marks the "yes" box, then the top half of the form is torn off and provided to the registrant as proof of registration. The lower portion, which is substantially similar to the VRG-7 and VRG-11 state voter registration form, is then forwarded the county voter registration official.

If the individual declines to register to vote, then the person marks "no" on the upper half of the form and then the entire document is kept by the full service agency to forward on to the county voter registration official. This is the "declination" and is a confidential document kept on file by the county voter registration official pursuant to the retention schedule. (IC 3-7-27-6)

The full service agency is to send with the VRG-6 registrations or declinations a completed VRG-9 Indiana Voter Registration Material Transmittal form. If the agency hand-delivers VRG-6 registrations or declinations to the county voter registration official, then the county voter registration official is to provide the VRG-8 Indiana Voter Registration Material Receipt form to serve as a receipt.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana law requires a full service voter registration agency to transmit completed paper applications and declinations to the county voter registration office within five (5) days of receipt. If a county voter registration office is not receiving a packet of applications and declinations in a timely manner, please contact the NVRA officials (Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division). (IC 3-7-15-9; IC 3-7-16-28; IC 3-7-18-19)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 09.2 BMV Registrations in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS

There are special rules relating to registration and absentee voting applicable to certain military voters. State and federal law provide an extended deadline in which to register, special application forms, and additional options for transmitting applications and ballots. In addition to the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) website <www.fvap.org>, the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* published by the Indiana Election Division is a good resource for local election officials and voters navigate the process outlined below.

A military voter, otherwise known as an "absent uniformed services voter," is an individual serving away from the individual's permanent residence who is also:

1) **a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or other uniformed service** on active duty who, by reason of active duty, is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote;
2) a member of the **Merchant Marine** who, by reason of service in the Merchant Marine, is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote;
3) a member of the **Indiana National Guard** deployed or on assignment outside Indiana; or
4) **a spouse or dependent** of any of the above who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, is absent from the place of residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote.

An absent military voter might also be an overseas voter but could also be stationed stateside (within the United States) but outside of Indiana. (See Indiana Code 3-5-2-1.5 for definition of "absent uniformed services voter" and IC 3-5-2-49.3 for definition of "uniformed services.")

An "overseas voter" is defined as any of the following:

1) an absent uniformed services voter who, by reason of active duty or service, is absent from the United States on the date of the election;
2) a person who resides outside the United States and is qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States; or
3) a person who resides outside the United States and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

There are two types of non-military overseas voters: (1) those living overseas who intend to return to the US; and (2) those living overseas whose return to the US in uncertain. Those overseas voters who register using a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to as Standard Form 76, are asked to check one of the boxes in item #1 (see Appendix) The significance of this distinction is covered later in this *Guide*.

Extended Registration Deadlines for Military & Overseas Voters

All overseas and absent uniformed services persons can submit an application to register to vote using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA) so long as the application is received on or before the eighth day before the election. Some recently discharged or relocated military persons and their family can register to vote up until noon (prevailing local time), Election Day. Please refer to the current version of the *Indiana Election Administrator's Calendar* or the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* for more details.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county voter registration office shall process an FPCA registration application received from an overseas voter or absent uniform services voter during the period beginning on the twenty-ninth day before the election and ending on the **eighth (8th) day before the election**. (IC 3-7-36-10)

An absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) who has returned to Indiana may also apply to register to vote using the VRG-7 ,VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application form, or FPCA beginning on the seventh day (7th) before Election Day and until noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day if the voter:

1) is otherwise entitled to vote in Indiana;
2) was absent from Indiana during the previous registration period;
3) returns to Indiana no earlier than the seventh day before Election Day but before noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day;
4) shows the county registration office a discharge dated on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period or a government movement order with a reporting date on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period;
5) completes a registration application (VRG-7, VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application form, or FPCA); and
6) signs an affidavit (ABS-13) that the voter has not voted at any other precinct in the election. (IC 3-7-36-14)

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) registers under these conditions then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election **at the office of the circuit court clerk** any time after the voter registers **but before noon (prevailing local time), Election Day**. Many county courthouses are closed on Election Day itself, and so the county election board may designate another location by resolution for these voters who vote after noon on the day before election and before noon on Election Day. (IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-10-26)

If the person votes in the upcoming election at the office of the circuit court clerk the voter will cast an absentee ballot and the circuit court clerk will certify that the voter registered under this statute and the circuit court clerk will attach the certification to the voter's absentee ballot envelope. (ABS-11)

The county election board delivers these certificates by courier to the precinct election boards at the polls on Election Day. The inspector attaches the certificates to the poll list in the presence of the poll clerks and the poll clerks sign a statement indicating that the inspector did so. If the person does **not** vote in the upcoming election, then the circuit court clerk delivers the voter's registration application to the board of registration (if applicable). The voter is then registered effective the first day of the next registration period. (IC 3-5-2-1.5; IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

In general, a voter may not submit a registration form by fax or by electronic mail. (IC 3-5-4-1.7; IC 3-7-32-4) However, an absent uniform services voter or an overseas voter may submit a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to Standard Form 76, by fax or electronic mail. (IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-11-4-4)

Overseas Voters

Although an overseas voter (as defined above) may not have a physical residence in a precinct, that voter is still entitled to vote in a precinct in Indiana if the person has, at some point in their life, resided in Indiana. For example, a person who is the child of a parent who formerly resided in Indiana, but the child was born outside of Indiana, and has never resided in this state, that person is not qualified to register to vote in Indiana. (Article 2, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An overseas voter who resides outside of the U.S. but intends to return to the U.S is entitled to vote absentee by mail, fax, or email. When completing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), the applicant must provide "the complete street address of your voting residence where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot" as this determines the precinct where the person votes. For overseas citizens this is usually the U.S. address where they last lived. An overseas voter does NOT need to have any current physical ties to this address; however, applicants cannot use a post office box as an Indiana residence address.

If a person is an overseas voter whose return is uncertain and is residing in another country and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided in Indiana before leaving the U.S., then this overseas voter is a U.S. citizen who is still entitled to vote absentee by mail, fax, or email by virtue of his or her U.S. citizenship. In Indiana, this type of overseas voter is entitled to a **federal only ballot**, and is considered for election purposes to be a registered voter of the Indiana precinct where the county voter registration office is located. (IC 3-11-4-8; IC 3-5-2-24)

An overseas voter who states that the voter's return to the U.S. is uncertain may provide the Indiana address where the person lived previously, if known. However, the county voter registration office should designate the residence address of the voter as the address of the county voter registration office when entering the voter's record into SVRS.

NOTE: The FPCA also provides a box where an overseas voter may mark the individual is a U.S. citizen who has never lived in the United States. This is the fifth box under item #1 on the FPCA. Individuals marking this box are ineligible to vote in Indiana.

A reminder that a military or overseas voter using the FPCA may vote absentee by fax or email. However, a voter must waive their right to secret ballot to use this option as a bi-partisan team must remake the ballot on official ballot card stock to be read by the voting system. The county election official must transmit the ABS-9 form along with the person's emailed or faxed ballot. The voter must also complete the ABS-9 and return it with their completed ballot. The deadline to submit an FPCA to request a faxed or emailed ballot is noon (prevailing local time), the day before Election Day. A faxed or emailed ballot must be received by the county election board no later than noon (prevailing local time), Election Day.

A military or overseas voter might also request to vote-by-mail using the FPCA, and the county election official must mail the ballot anywhere in the world to the voter and provide for return postage for the completed ballot. The application deadline to vote-by-mail using the FPCA is the same as the "civilian" voter's deadline to submit an ABS-Mail application, which is 11:59PM, twelve (12) days before the election. (IC 3-11-4-3) An overseas voter's absentee-by-mail ballot postmarked on or before Election Day may be received by the county election board not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the election and still be counted. (IC 3-12-1-17)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***The 2020 Military and Overseas Voters' Guide***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 51.1 Handling Ongoing Absentee Applications in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS

The following is a list of frequently asked questions concerning voter registration applications.

Question 1: *Is the county voter registration office or the agency that sent in the application (for example, the "BMV") responsible for attempting to obtain the missing information on the application?*

Answer 1: If a county voter registration office receives an incomplete voter registration form from the BMV that does not contain information required to be supplied by the BMV, the county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the BMV to obtain the information. If the information is not obtained from the BMV not later than seven (7) days after the county voter registration office contacts the BMV, the county office must notify the Indiana Election Division. The Indiana Election Division shall contact the BMV to request that the information be provided to the county voter registration office or that the BMV file a statement with the county voter registration office indicating why the information is not available. (IC 3-7-34-5) If the county voter registration office obtains the information required to complete the form from the BMV, the county voter registration office shall process the form as a completed registration application. (IC 3-7-34-6) If the county voter registration office cannot obtain the information from the BMV, and the form is otherwise complete, the county voter registration office shall process the form as an incomplete registration application. (IC 3-7-34-6)

The county voter registration office shall certify to the Indiana Election Division on an "expedited basis" (meaning, within forty-eight (48) hours, as defined by IC 3-5-2-23.2) a list of the registration forms from "full-service" voter agencies that have been processed but do not contain information required to be supplied by the agencies. The Indiana Election Division shall notify the agency that the agency is required to supply the omitted information on an expedited basis to the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-34-7)

With regard to hand-delivered or mailed applications, a county voter registration office is responsible for obtaining information from incomplete registration applications using the procedures described in "Incomplete Registration" section page #.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 20.1 Date Received for Incomplete VR Application***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 9.2 BMV Hopper***

Question 2: *Which information is essential to be provided on a voter registration application and must be completed prior to processing?*

Answer 2: An application is considered "incomplete" if any of the following information has not been provided by the applicant:

- the name of the applicant;
- residence address (other than the ZIP code);
- date of birth;
- the statement that the applicant is a U.S. citizen;
- the statement that the applicant will be at least 18 years of age on or before the general, municipal, or special Election Day;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- an attached map/or written description if the voter has no residence address with a street number or name;
- the voter identification number or a statement that the applicant has no voter identification number;
- the signature of the applicant on the statement swearing or affirming the applicant's qualifications to vote and to the truth of the statements on the application.

Checking a box on the application (indicating that the applicant has no voter identification number, or that one meets the age and citizenship requirements) meets the legal standards for "making a statement."

An application is NOT considered "incomplete" if any of the following information has not been provided by the applicant:

- the applicant fails to state whether the application is a new registration, address change, or name change;
- the Indiana county where the applicant lives;
- gender;
- zip code;
- a previous registration address;
- a telephone number;
- an email address;
- information regarding a change of name; or the date the applicant signed the application.

If an applicant leaves box #5 (Mailing Address) blank and doesn't write the word "Same" indicating the mailing address is the same as the registration address, the county should nevertheless process the application if the registration address provided is one to which the United States Postal Service can deliver mail. These applications should be processed by the county voter registration office and either accepted or rejected, notwithstanding any of this information not being provided by the applicant.

Question 3: *What if a registration is submitted on the most recent registration application approved by the Division but the applicant leaves Box #12 of the state VRG-7 or VRG-11 application (which requests a voter identification number or a statement indicating that the applicant has no voter identification number) blank? What if the applicant indicates that the applicant has a voter identification number, but the number is missing from Box #12? (Note: the equivalent voter identification number box on the federal voter registration form is Box #6.)*

Answer 3: The application is incomplete and must be processed in accordance with the guidance provided in SOP VRG 8.1, which includes contacting the voter to supply the missing information. (IC 3-7-34)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 18.2 Invalid SS or DLN Numbers***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Question 4: *What if a registration is submitted on the most recent registration application approved by the Division but the age or citizenship questions have not been answered?*

Answer 4: If the age and citizenship questions were not answered on the original registration application, then the application is incomplete and the county voter registration office shall contact the voter to supply the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the registration application only if the applicant submits a written statement answering the age or citizenship question that was not answered on the original application not later than the twenty-ninth day before the date of the next general election.

Question 5: *Can any information that is deemed essential but missing on a voter registration application be filled in by the applicant over the phone?*

Answer 5: Yes, some missing information can be provided by the applicant over the phone. If a voter registration official is able to obtain the following information from an applicant over the phone, it can be filled in, initialed by the official, and then processed: first or last name of applicant, residence address of applicant, mailing address of applicant if USPS cannot deliver mail to the residence address, date of birth, or voter identification number or indication that voter has no voter identification number. However, a voter may not register to vote over the phone, as the county voter registration official needs the information first to be submitted in writing to comply with state law, whether that is through the paper voter registration forms, online registration, or electronic submission via the BMV credential transaction.

Question 6: *Does a voter who registers at a full-service site like a license branch have to provide additional proof of the voter's residence in Indiana (sometimes called "HAVA additional documentation")?*

Answer 6: No, this requirement for additional documentation to prove residence in Indiana only applies to certain individuals who registered by mail, not individuals who registered with a full service voter registration agency even if the full service voter registration agency later delivers the original voter registration application to the county voter registration office by mail. Specifically, the additional residence documentation requirement only applies to those individuals who registered to vote by U.S. mail for the first time **in Indiana** on or after January 1, 2006.

Question 7: *Does this proof of Indiana residence (HAVA additional documentation) requirement apply to a voter who fills out a registration application as part of a registration drive performed by a party or organization when the party or organization representative hand-delivers the registration applications to the county voter registration office?*

Answer 7: **No.** The additional documentation applies only to voter registration applications received in the mail. The Election Division uses a stamp reading "Application Received in person by the Indiana Election Division. Copies of ID DOCUMENTS NOT REQUIRED." to indicate when a registration application has been hand-delivered to the Election Division for mailing to a county voter registration office. A county voter registration office may want to use a similar stamp to identify these applications, particularly when the application has been hand-delivered to the incorrect county, and must be mailed to another county.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Question 8: *What if a voter registration application is received by the county voter registration office by mail and then, before the close of registration, the voter either registers in person at the county voter registration office or at some full service registration site like the license branch?*

Answer 8: In that case, the voter has registered in person prior to the close of registration. Therefore, the HAVA additional documentation requirement would no longer apply to the voter.

Question 9: *Do county voter registration officials have to keep a copy of the identification documents provided to the voter registration office?*

Answer 9: Yes, if the voter provides a copy of the documentation to the voter registration office. The county voter registration office would keep copies of identification documents provided by voters for twenty-four (24) months. If documents are presented by a voter at the poll site or at the county voter registration office, for example, the poll workers or voter registration officials would document the type of document presented using the statewide system coding method discussed above. This information would then be recorded on the voter's registration record.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disfranchisement of Persons Imprisoned Following Conviction

While this law varies from state-to-state, in Indiana, a person who is ***imprisoned following conviction*** of a crime is ineligible to vote while imprisoned and must be removed from the registration rolls. (IC 3-7-46-2; 3-7-13-4) To be disfranchised, the person must satisfy both conditions: 1) the person must be convicted of a crime; and 2) the person must be currently imprisoned following the conviction.

A person who is in prison awaiting trial is not disfranchised because the person is imprisoned *before* conviction not *following* conviction.

In addition, while a person may be subject to an order issued by a court, some orders are not considered "imprisonment" for purposes of this statute. More specifically, a person who is:

1) on probation;
2) on parole;
3) subject to home detention under IC 35-38-2.5; or
4) placed in a community corrections program under IC 35-38-2.6;

is eligible to register and to vote in Indiana. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-13-6)

Some types of community corrections programs include: work release, electronic monitoring, substance abuse programs, and day reporting. Applicants in these programs are eligible to apply to register to vote.

If a person has been removed from the registration rolls because of their imprisonment following conviction, the person may once again register as soon as the person is released from prison provided that it is during an open registration period. (IC 3-7-13-5)

NVRA requires that the office of each U.S. Attorney provide the Indiana Election Division with information about Indiana residents imprisoned following conviction of a federal crime. The Election Division must forward this information to the appropriate county. (IC 3-7-46-3)

State law requires that SVRS permit the state Department of Correction to provide the Indiana Election Division with an electronic list of Indiana residents who have been convicted of a crime, and placed in a Department of Correction facility during the previous month. The list is made available through SVRS to county voter registration offices to permit the county offices to cancel the registration records of disfranchised individuals on an expedited basis. (IC 3-7-46-4.1)

In addition, each county sheriff is required to provide the county voter registration office with quarterly lists of Indiana residents who have been convicted of a crime and placed in the county jail during the previous quarter. (IC 3-7-46-6) These lists are to be provided no later than January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 of each year and must contain a list of each Indiana resident who was imprisoned after conviction at any time during the previous quarter. Additionally, the county sheriff must use the VRG-1 summary sheet when providing this list. The county voter registration office shall provide any voter registration office in another county of the name and last known addresses of each person on the list from the sheriff whose last known address is in another county. (IC 3-7-46-7)

It is vitally important for county voter registration officials to confirm whether or not the individual convicted of a crime is currently in prison. To satisfy state law, only those individuals that are convicted of a crime and are currently in prison after conviction are to be disfranchised. Should the county receive information after the convicted individual has already been released from prison or jail, then the voter should not be disfranchised.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In 2017, the Indiana General Assembly tasked the Indiana Election Division with creating a uniform form for county sheriffs to use when providing their reports to county voter registration officials. State Form VRG-1 County Sheriff Quarterly Report to County Voter Registration Office (IC 3-7-46-6)

The county voter registration office shall prepare a notice to be mailed to the last known address of each person within the county who has been disfranchised. (IC 3-7-46-8) The county voter registration office shall mail the notice to the disfranchised person not later than the day following the day that the voter's registration has been canceled. (Notice of Disfranchisement available through SVRS; IC 3-7-46-9)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 12.1 DOC Matches***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 56.2 Notice to Disenfranchised Voters***

Death

A county voter registration office may cancel a voter's registration due to death when notified in one of the following ways:

1) through the Indiana Department of Health (DOH) hopper in SVRS (populated by information provided by DOH);
2) by receiving a copy of a death certificate;
3) by receiving a copy of a notice of estate administration or other notice of death (such as an obituary) published in a newspaper that meets the qualifications to publish legal notices under state law;
4) by receiving notice from the Indiana Election Division (IED) of death notices from the Social Security Administration;
5) by receiving notice from the IED of out of state deaths through the State and Territorial Exchange of Vital Events (STEVE); and
6) by receiving notice from the local health department via reports filed with the county auditor on January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year.

A county voter registration office may request additional written information before cancelling a voter under (2) or (3) above if the information contained in the initial notification is not sufficient to identify the person whose registration is to be cancelled. If additional information is not given or is still insufficient to identify the person whose registration is to be cancelled, the county is not required to cancel the person's registration.

State law requires that the State Department of Health provide the Indiana Election Division with an electronic list of deceased individuals through SVRS so that a county voter registration office can cancel the voter registration records of deceased individuals on an expedited basis. (IC 3-7-45-2.1) The State Department of Health is also required to obtain information regarding death of Indiana residents occurring outside of the state and transmit those records to the county no less than on a monthly basis. (IC 3-7-45-5) Each county voter registration office shall cancel the registration of each deceased person listed in these reports. (IC 3-7-45-3)

On a monthly basis, the Indiana Election Division is required to obtain information regarding Indiana residents who have been identified as deceased by the federal Social Security Administration and to provide this information to a county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-45-6.1) These records are provided through the SVRS hopper.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 3.1 Processing Deaths***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Cancellation by Voter

A voter may choose to cancel the voter's registration, but this request must be in writing and signed by the voter. A voter who requests cancellation should be provided with an "Authorization to Cancel Registration" available through SVRS or by using the VRG-14 form. When this authorization is signed and returned by the voter to the appropriate county voter registration office, the registration must be cancelled.

There is an exception to this requirement. The county voter registration office may rely on written information provided either directly by a voter registration office in another state or forwarded from the Election Division from the office in the other state. If this information is provided directly from the other state to the Indiana county voter registration official, then the out-of-state voter registration official must provide a copy of the voter's signed voter registration application, which indicates the person authorizes cancellation of their previous registration. If the Election Division forwards written notice from another state to an Indiana county voter registration official, then the county should consider this confirmation that the individual is registered in another jurisdiction and has requested cancellation of their Indiana registration. A copy of the actual voter signature is not required to be provided to the county for the voter's status to be moved to be canceled, if the written notice is forwarded by the Election Division. (IC 3-7-43-3) County voter registration officials are advised to review the date the person registered out-of-state and registered in Indiana to confirm which registration is more recent when performing their analysis under this statute.

The Indiana Election Division shall forward voter registration cancellation requests received by the Division to the appropriate county voter registration office on an "expedited basis" after the Election Division receives the cancellation. The Election Division may send an optically scanned image of the cancellation to the county and forward the original copy of the cancellation to the county at a later date. (IC 3-7-34-10)

A county voter registration office that receives authorization from a voter to cancel a voter's registration in another county is not required to forward a paper copy of the authorization to another county if the authorization of cancellation has been transmitted to the county listed on the voter's registration record via SVRS. The county voter registration that received the original authorization to cancel shall retain the paper copy of the authorization until all of the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2). (IC 3-7-43-6; IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Use of Declinations for Voter List Maintenance

A county voter registration office may use a "declination" from a VRG-6 voter registration form forwarded to the county voter registration office by a full-service registration agency (WIC, for example), to send an address confirmation notice - Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation (SAMC, aka former NCOA mailer) notice generated using SVRS - to a voter if the declination indicates that the registered voter who declined to register resides at an address different than the one currently on the registration record. (IC 3-7-38.2-2)

Voter Registration Maintenance Programs

The NVRA and Indiana law requires that any program for the maintenance of an accurate voter registration roll… "shall be uniform, nondiscriminatory, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965." (52 USC § 20507, IC 3-7-38.2-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Most voter registration maintenance programs will be conducted using the statewide voter registration system established under IC 3-7-26.3. A county voter registration officer shall perform voter list maintenance on a regular basis (IC 3-7-26.3-11), and must document that required voter list maintenance activities have been performed in accordance with the law. An Affidavit of County Voter Registration Officer Concerning Voter List Maintenance (State Form VRG-21) must be filed with the Indiana Election Division no later than seventy-seven (77) days before each primary, general, or municipal election. (IC 3-7-12-27)

The required voter list maintenance activity includes cancellation of an individual's record from the list for any of the following reasons:

1) the death of the individual;
2) the individual's confirmation that the individual resides outside of the county in which the individual is currently registered; or
3) an inactive voter fails to respond to a notice or otherwise act in accordance with law (52 USC § 20507) within the period prescribed by NVRA, unless the a county voter registration office changed the voter's registration status from inactive to active during that period as a result of the voter's response or other action.

Statewide Voter List Maintenance Mailer

The Indiana Election Division is required to conduct a state-funded residency address confirmation and outreach during each odd-numbered year. (IC 3-7-38.2-16.1) As part of this program, the state sends a non-forwardable mailing to each active voter in Indiana at their mailing address, which is then followed up by a second forwardable mailing sent to those whose first mailing was returned as undeliverable as defined in IC 3-5-2-49.7.

The registration record of those who do not respond to the second mailing or for whom the second mailing was also returned as USPS undeliverable as defined in IC 3-5-2-49.7 will be marked as "inactive" at that address. An "inactive" voter remains eligible to vote at their registration address, assuming the individual continues to reside at the address or otherwise qualify to do so under a "fail safe provision." However, if an "inactive" voter fails to vote in any one election during the period in which the next two federal general elections are conducted (November election in even-numbered years) or does not otherwise update their Indiana voter registration, then the individual's registration status is moved to "cancelled" and the person must re-register to vote.

For example, Vickie Voter's registration status at Address A was moved to "inactive" in July 2019. Vickie may vote in any of the November 2019, May 2020, November 2020, May 2021, November 2021, May 2022, or November 2022 elections from Address A and have her registration status moved back to "active," assuming she continues to reside at her registration address and is otherwise qualified. If Vickie did not vote in any of those elections, then her registration status would be moved to "cancelled" after the November, 2022 general election.

Later in this *Guide* are fail-safe provisions that may apply to cancelled voters.

Multi-State Voter Registration Data Sharing Program

At least once each year, the Indiana Election Division is also required to obtain information from a number of other states who participate in Interstate Crosscheck Program (also known as "the Kansas program") to determine if voters on the out-of- state lists are also registered in Indiana, and pass that information along to the counties. Pending final resolution of a court case, Indiana is not currently permitted to participate in the Interstate Crosscheck Program.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Co-Directors of the Election Division shall provide information concerning an Indiana voter who may also be registered in another state participating in the Interstate Crosscheck Program (the Kansas program) to the county voter registration office. However, not all data returned by the Crosscheck program is provided to county voter registration officials. Instead, each data match is scored and must reach a confidence factor of at least 75 points, based on a data scoring model found in Indiana Code 3-7-32.8-5.

No later than December 31 of each year, the Co-Directors shall request that the chief state election official responsible for the administration of the National Voter Registration Act in Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio provide a list of registered voters in that state if the state is not participating in the Kansas program. The Co-Directors are also required to request a list of voters from any other state where the Co-Directors believe that there is a reasonable possibility that a significant number of individuals who have registered to vote in Indiana may also be registered to vote in that state (IC 3-7-38.2-5(c); IC 3-7-38.2-5(d)).

After the scored data is shared through SVRS, the county voter registration official is then required to determine whether the individual: (1) identified in the report provided by the Indiana Election Division is the same individual who is a registered voter of the county; and (2) registered to vote in another state on a date following the date that voter registered in Indiana.

If the county voter registration office determines that a voter is described in items 1 and 2 above, the county voter registration office shall cancel the voter registration of that voter. (IC 3-7-38.2-5(d)) The county voter registration may also flag scored data found in their Crosscheck "hopper" as rejected, more research needed, or accepted. If marked "rejected," the voter's original registration record within SVRS remains unchanged by the Crosscheck program. If marked "more research needed," no action is required until the research is completed. Crosscheck records flagged as "more research needed" leave the voter's record unchanged until the county voter registration official marks the record as "rejected" or "accepted." If marked "accepted" the statute requires that the county voter registration office cancel the voter's registration record. However, a court order currently prohibits the county voter registration office from cancelling a voter registration record under this statute.

The Election Division may provide Indiana voter registration data for an individual to states and local governments participating in Interstate Crosscheck, and, upon written request, to law enforcement officials conducting an investigation.

Additionally, the Election Division may provide Indiana voter registration information to another state implementing a voter list maintenance program to help another state to identify duplicate registration records for the same individual in more than one state. A county voter registration office in Indiana may use voter registration information obtained by the Election Division from another state to send Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation notice (SAMC aka former NCOA mailer) to provide the voter an opportunity to update their registration, cancel their registration, or, if the voter fails to respond, designate the voter registration status as inactive. (IC 3-7-38.2-2; IC 3-7-38.2-5)

USPS National Change of Address Service

The Indiana Election Division is required to submit the names of all registered voters in Indiana to the USPS National Change of Address Service and to notify the county voter registration offices at least once each month regarding any address changes reported by the NCOA program. (IC 3-7-38.2-5; IC 3-7-38.2-8)

County Voter List Maintenance Mailer

A county voter registration office is also authorized by state law (IC 3-7-38.2-2(b)) to conduct a voter list maintenance program administered solely at the county level. A county voter list maintenance program conducted under this state law is optional, not required, but must comply with both federal and state laws.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In general, the first step in a county administered voter list maintenance program is for the county to determine that a voter's residence address, as listed in the voter registration record, is not current. To make this determination, the county can use only the following information: (1) returned notices sent to all "active" voters in the county; (2) returned jury notices; (3) information from the National Change of Address (NCOA) program; or (4) information from the BMV that a voter has turned in the voter's driver's license in another state to obtain a driver's license there.

Other sources concerning voter addresses **cannot** be used in a county voter list maintenance program conducted under this law. These sources include returned mail from other government offices; returned mail received by political parties or candidates as a result of campaign activity, or information provided by a precinct committeeman or poll workers.

To conduct a county voter list maintenance program, the county must send the voter a mailing that complies with the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). The precise format of this mailing (usually a postcard), and how the mailing is used in the overall voter list maintenance program, depends on the type of information used to determine that a voter's registration address is not current, and whether or not the voter responds to the mailing.

For further information regarding how to conduct a county voter list maintenance program, and to receive assistance in preparing the content and format of this mailing, please contact the Election Division.

Another simple method to conduct voter registration maintenance permitted under NVRA and state law is to include a request to cancel a registration as part of a jury questionnaire. An example of such a jury questionnaire is included in the attached appendix.

Federal District Court Jury Notice Mailings

No later than January 31 of each even-numbered year, the state requests information from the clerks of the Northern and Southern federal district courts regarding federal jury notices returned as undeliverable and passes along that information to the appropriate county. The Election Division shall provide this information not later than 28-days following the primary election. The county shall send an address confirmation notice (NCOA notice) to the voter identified in the report not later than forty-two (42) days after the primary election. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

Military/Overseas Voters with Army Post Office Addresses or Fleet Post Office Addresses

If in conducting voter list maintenance a county voter registration office is advised that a military/overseas voter's residence may have changed, and if the voter's address in the county voter registration record does not include an "APO" (Army Post Office Address) or "FPO" (Fleet Post Office) designation, then the voter registration office may disregard the notification of change of residence and is not required to act further to take the steps necessary to designate the voter's registration as "inactive."

Social Security Administration Death Records

A county voter registration office may cancel the record of a voter who is shown by Social Security Administration records (Death Master File) as deceased, unless the county determines that additional documentation is necessary before cancelling a voter record. These records are provided by Social Security Administration to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles pursuant to an agreement between the two agencies. Death records are also provided directly to the Indiana Election Division through monthly Death Master File reports.

Please be careful when cancelling a voter registration because of a voter's death reported by the Social Security Administration. The cancellation of the registration record of a living voter mistakenly identified as deceased can result in serious difficulties for the voter. However, a voter mistakenly identified as deceased can still vote a regular ballot if the county determines that a certificate of error should be issued. Alternatively, the voter may cast a provisional ballot if willing, which would allow the county election board to review the information on the challenge affidavit to determine if the individual was an eligible voter of the precinct.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTING HISTORY & REDISTRICTING

Posting the Vote

Each day after absentee voting concludes at the circuit court clerk's office, a satellite office, or a vote center, the county election board shall direct that absentee vote history be uploaded from each electronic poll list into the SVRS. (IC 3-11-10-29.5) Counties that do not use electronic poll books must keep a record of absentee voting activity in the SVRS. (IC 3-11-4-17)

A county voter registration official is also required by law to update a voter's vote history in SVRS not later than sixty (60) days following each election, unless the county is subject to a post-election recount or contest. If a county experiences a post-election recount or contest, the county shall update SVRS not later than sixty (60) days following the conclusion of the recount or contest and the issuance of the order. (IC 3-10-1-31.2)

In a primary election within an election district in which more than one (1) political party chooses the party's nominees or in which a nonpartisan ballot is available for a voter to vote for an office or on a public question, a voter whose political party is not recorded on the poll list shall be shown on the voter's registration record as having cast an unknown ballot in that primary.

However, if a primary election within an election district in which only one (1) political party chooses its nominees and a nonpartisan ballot is not available, then a voter:

1) whose political party recorded on the poll list is not the political party conducting a primary within the election district;
2) who is indicated on the poll list as having requested a nonpartisan ballot; or
3) whose political party is not recorded on the poll list;

shall be shown on the voter's registration record as having cast a ballot for the political party choosing that political party's nominees in that primary election. (IC 3-10-1-31.3)

Updating SVRS when Precincts or Election Districts Change

Every voter record is assigned to a precinct, and from there, assigned to the appropriate election districts. Over time, the precinct and election district boundaries will change, and voter records will need to be updated in SVRS.

County commissioners, as the county executive, can alter precinct boundaries pursuant to IC 3-11-1.5. While a county executive may propose precinct boundary changes at any time, the order may not go into effect:

1) In even numbered years - from the first day to file a declaration of candidacy in a primary election until the day after a general election.
2) In a year when a municipality holds an election to elect municipal officials – January 31 until the day after the municipal election. This only applies to a precinct located wholly or partially in the municipality.

It may be possible for a precinct to be identified as containing a "split," in other words, the precinct boundaries remain the same but part of the precinct is included in another election district.

For example, three county properties in precinct 1 are annexed by Small City. Prior to this annexation, Small City was wholly contained in precinct 2. Rather than draw new precinct boundaries to transfer the three annexed county properties from precinct 1 to precinct 2, the county may choose to create a split "B" in precinct 1 to identify those three properties as within the city, but the remaining part of precinct 1 is now in split "A." In this example, this split tells poll

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

workers that those living in precinct 1, split A do not vote in the city election but the voters in precinct 1, split B are entitled to vote in the city election.

The Indiana General Assembly is required to reapportion the Congressional Districts and redraw the legislative districts every ten (10) years, in the first year following the decennial census. The next decennial census will be conducted in 2020; therefore, Congressional and state legislative district lines will be redrawn in 2021.

With the exception of Marion, Lake, and St. Joseph counties, the county executive is required to reapportion the four (4) single member county council districts and three (3) county commissioner districts, or certify that the current districts comply with state statute, every ten (10) years in the first year following the decennial census and file a copy of the ordinance adopting or recertifying the districts with the circuit court clerk. (IC 36-2-2-4; IC 36-2-3-4)

With the exception of Marion County, city and town councils are required to reapportion city or town council districts, or certify current districts comply with state statute, every ten (10) years in the second year following a decennial census.

All Indiana school corporations are required to divide or recertify the school board districts every ten (10) years in the first year following a decennial census if the school has districts where only voters who reside in the district may vote for a district representative.

City and town ordinances establishing council districts or certifying existing districts are required to be filed with the circuit court clerk of the county containing the greatest population of the city or town (IC 36-1-6-10; IC 36-4-6-3; IC 36-4-6-4; IC 36-4-6-5; IC 36-5-2-4.1) In the case of a precinct order, the county must follow the process established by IC 3-11-1.5 and work closely with the Election Division on those proposed precinct boundary changes. To create a "precinct split," the circuit court clerk may file a request with the state HAVA administrator to request Election Division co-director approval to authorize the voter records to be designated in a new split precinct.

The county voter registration official is required to update a voter's record in SVRS to reflect any change to precinct or election district assignment.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure EM 10.2 Posting the Vote in SVRS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 53.2 Handling VR Updates on Poll Book without a VRG 4/12 Form in SVRS.***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 58.2 Voter List Maintenance***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FAIL SAFE PROCEDURES

Fail safe provisions of federal and state law permit a person to vote in specific circumstances even though the person's name does not appear on the poll list or the person's name or address is different than the name or address that appears on the poll list. These specific circumstances are described below.

Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Does Not Appear on the Poll List

Mistake by County

A voter whose name does not appear on the poll list because of an error made by the county may nonetheless vote after the county "issues" a certificate of error. The voter is not required to wait until the certificate of error arrives at the polling place. In a county using an electronic poll list, the county voter registration official can transmit the certificate of error to a precinct through the electronic poll list. In a county using traditional paper poll lists, the county voter registration official can confirm the issuance of the certificate of error by phone or electronic communication with a poll worker. (IC 3-7-48-1; 3-7-48-2; 3-7-48-3; 3-7-48-4) (Certificate of Error available through SVRS)

A county voter registration office may issue a certificate of error at any time after the poll list for the precinct has been printed or data has been downloaded into an electronic poll book for use on Election Day. The certificate must be executed by the county voter registration officer (the circuit court clerk, or by both members of the board of registration in a county where a separate board exists). The certificate of error must be numbered in the method prescribed by the state for entry in the statewide voter registration system.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 35.2 Certificates of Error***

Cancelled Voter

The voter's name is not on the poll list but the county has a record of the voter at the address the voter claims to now live but the record shows the registration has been cancelled.

This voter must be allowed to vote in the precinct if the voter is willing to sign a written statement on the poll book in the presence of the inspector or one of the judges that the voter continues to reside at the address in the precinct that was formerly shown on the county's voter registration record. **This is so even if the registration records show that the voter's registration at the address was cancelled at the voter's request!**

The voter is also allowed to make an oral affirmation instead of signing a written statement. If this occurs, the poll clerks must write down the information on the poll book for the voter and initial the statement. (IC 3-7-48-5) In a county using electronic poll books, the written affirmation by the voter is made on the VRG 4/12 and an oral affirmation by the voter may be documented by the poll clerks on the VRG 4/12. If the electronic poll book can accommodate the addition of a voter's information, the VRG 4/12 is not necessary and the poll workers can add the voter's information, and the voter will sign the electronic poll book.

If this procedure is used, the precinct election board should contact the County Election Board so that the County Election Board can contact any other precinct where the voter's name may be incorrectly included on the poll list. (IC 3-7-48-6)

Receipt Showing Timely Registration at BMV or Full Service Agency

The voter's name is not on the poll list but the voter appears at a polling place with a receipt from the BMV or other "full service" registration agency (VRG-6) indicating that the voter submitted a registration application at the agency before registration closed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the person is not on the poll list but produces a receipt of registration from an agency (like the BMV, FSSA, law enforcement agency, or DWD office) they have a right to vote a regular ballot (unless otherwise challenged) if: 1) The date on the receipt indicates the voter applied to register before registration closed (29 days before the election); **AND** 2) the county registration office either has no record of the registration application or shows that the application was received and approved. (IC 3-7-48-7)

The voter may not vote a regular official ballot if the county's records show that the registration was received and rejected unless the county voter registration office determines that the rejection was a mistake. If the county voter registration office determines that the registration application was properly rejected, the voter must be offered the opportunity to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-7-48-7.5)

If the county records show that the registration application **was approved,** but the voter is not on the poll book, the county voter registration office must issue a certificate of error. If the voter produces a timely receipt of registration and the county voter registration office has no record of the registration application being received, the inspector and judge must write the name and address of the voter in the poll book and require the voter to sign the poll list. The inspector and judges MUST add a note on the poll list to the effect:

> "Permitted to vote after producing receipt per IC 3-7-48-7. Receipt stated date of application as *INSERT MONTH/DAY/YEAR*, which was within the registration period. Receipt stated registration office address or ID # as *INSERT LOCATION*, and agency employee as *INSERT EMPLOYEE NAME*."

Before the voter casts a ballot using this procedure, the voter must complete a registration application form (State Form VRG-7 or VRG-11, for example), and provide the completed voter registration form to the precinct election board. Each precinct election board is required to be furnished with blank voter registration applications for this purpose. The completed voter registration application is then attached to the poll list for processing later by the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-48-7)

If the voter is allowed to vote under this procedure because the county registration office has no record concerning the person's registration application, the county voter registration office is required to notify the Indiana Election Division within seven (7) days after the election so that the election division can investigate to try to determine why the voter has a receipt but the county received no registration application. (IC 3-7-48-9)

Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Appears on the Poll List but the Voter's Name or Address Has Changed

Voter is on poll list but has moved within the same precinct or the voter's name has changed.

The voter should sign the poll book with the new address located within the same precinct or new name (for example, a new married name). The voter's registration record must be updated to include the new address or new name after the election. In counties using electronic poll books, the voter shall uses a VRG 4/12 to update the voter's name or indicate a change of address within the same precinct. (IC 3-7-39-7; IC 3-7-41-2; IC 3-10-1-31.1(e))

In general, a voter who moves from one address within a precinct to another address within the same precinct may vote under a fail-safe provision by indicating their new address in the same precinct in the poll book (or on a VRG 4/12 in counties using electronic poll books). However, if a precinct is partly in a municipality and partly outside of a municipality, and a person moves within the precinct from the part of the precinct within the municipality to the part of the precinct outside the municipality, then the person may not vote a regular ballot in a municipal election under this fail-safe provision. However, the voter could request to vote a provisional ballot.
(IC 3-7-39-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 41.1 Transfer Within Precinct on Absentee Ballot Application***

Moves Occurring Less than 30-days Before Election

If the voter moved outside of the precinct shown on their registration record to any other precinct in Indiana less than 30-days before the election, the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, an *Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Registration* (VRG-4/12 form) and then the voter may proceed to vote a regular ballot in the precinct of their former residence, unless otherwise challenged. (IC 3-10-11-6)

However, in a municipal election year (for example, 2023), a person who moves from outside a municipality to a location inside a municipality or from within a municipality to outside the municipality may not vote in the precinct of the person's former residence in an election held entirely within the municipality. (IC 3-10-11-4) Further clarification on voters moving in or out of a municipality in a split precinct is covered in the section above. (IC 3-7-39-7)

If the voter completes a VRG 4/12 under this fail safe provision, the inspector shall provide the voter with a voter registration application (state VRG-7 or VRG-11, for example) and request that the voter complete and sign the application. If the voter completes the voter registration application, the inspector shall return the application to the county voter registration office.

NOTE 1: If the voter indicates that the voter's current residence is located within another county in Indiana, the voter is considered to have directed the county voter registration office of the county where the precinct is located to cancel the voter registration record within the county. The precinct election board shall provide the voter with a voter registration application for the voter to complete and file with the county voter registration office of the county where the voter's current residence address is located. (IC 3-11-8-25.1)

NOTE 2: The county that administered the election must mail the transfer affidavit (VRG-4/12) used for this purpose for a person who has moved to a precinct in another county, together with the original affidavit of registration (and any new registration application if submitted), to the county in Indiana where the person now resides within thirty (30) days after registration opens after the election. (IC 3-7-43-4) A transfer affidavit (VRG 4/12) used to transfer registration within the county must be processed after the election. (IC 3-7-39-5; IC 3-10-1-31.1(e); IC 3-11-8-25.1)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 37.1 Handling VRG 4/12 of Affirmation***

Moves Within the Same County and Same Congressional District

(Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Voter Registration form VRG 4/12 process)

In general election (or even-numbered) years, if the voter moved outside of the precinct to another precinct that is still in the same county and congressional district, the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, an *Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Registration* (VRG-4/12 form), and then the voter may proceed to vote a regular ballot in the precinct of their former residence, unless otherwise challenged. Federal law also allows the voter to make an "oral affirmation" of this information in the presence of the precinct election board. If this happens, the poll clerks shall reduce the substance of the affirmation to writing at an appropriate location on the poll list and initial the affirmation. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(e))

In a county using an electronic poll book, the voter may complete the VRG 4/12 or make an oral affirmation that the poll clerks document the oral affirmation on the VRG 4/12 and initial the VRG 4/12. If the electronic poll book has the ability to do so, the oral affirmation may also be captured on the electronic poll book instead of on the VRG 4/12.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the voter completes a VRG 4/12 under this fail safe provision, the inspector shall provide the voter with a voter registration application (VRG 7 or 11, for example) and request that the voter complete and sign the application. If the voter completes the voter registration application the inspector shall return the application to the county voter registration office.

NOTE: A voter who moved outside of a city or town may not return to the precinct where the voter formerly resided to vote in a municipal election. The next municipal election year is 2023. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(c)) Likewise, a voter who moved from a location outside of a city or town to a location within a city or town before a municipal election may not vote in the precinct of the person's former residence. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(d)) There would be no precinct election board to administer an election in municipal election years in a location outside of a city or town.

This fail-safe provision may also apply for certain types of public questions if the voter continues to reside within the jurisdiction in which the public question applies.

See *Appendix* for "flow" chart outlining the scenarios above. Contact the County Election Board or Indiana Election Division for more information.

Presidential Only Ballot (VRG-15 form)

If the voter moved from an Indiana precinct to a new residence outside of Indiana and moved less than thirty (30) days before the general Election Day in presidential election years (for example, 2020), the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, or submit with an absentee ballot application, *an Affidavit for Presidential Voting Only* (VRG-15). Only then may the voter proceed to vote on a ballot in their precinct of their former residence. However, the voter may only be given a ballot to vote for electors for president and vice-president. (IC 3-10-10) This ballot is known as a "presidential-only" ballot, and should only be given to a voter in this specific example.

NOTE: If the person is allowed to vote with a VRG-15, then this affidavit constitutes authorization to cancel the person's registration. (IC 3-7-43-5) When a voter indicates at the polls that the voter's current residence is located outside Indiana, the voter is considered to have directed the county voter registration office of the county where the precinct is located to cancel the voter registration record within the county. (IC 3-11-8-25.1(m))

Accessing Voter Registration Documents and Poll Lists after an Election

Although, in general, election records are to be maintained under seal until the time for the filing of a recount or contest has expired, or if a recount or contest is filed until the recount or contest is completed, the county voter registration office may unseal the envelopes containing the poll lists and transfer affidavits to update the registration records of the county beginning immediately after the election. The county voter registration office should also use the poll lists to update the registration record to include the voter's voter identification number if the voter's voter identification number is not already included in the registration record.

The poll lists must be resealed after updating the registration records as described above. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) See the "Retention of Election Records" tab of the current version of the *Election Administrator's Manual* for additional discussion of public access to election records.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC RECORDS

Public Records Requests

In general, voter registration records are public records and are subject to examination and copying by the public pursuant to IC 5-14-3. Documents that are confidential and not subject to examination and/or copying by the public include:

1) records concerning declinations to register;
2) records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered; and
3) voter registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons. (IC 3-7-27-6)

Further, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize the statewide voter registration system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of the statewide voter registration system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4)

In addition, though voter registration applications do not request a full social security number, to the extent a voter registration application or record contains a full social security number the number must be redacted except for the last four digits. (IC 5-14-3-4(a)(12))

A county voter registration office shall, with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county in SVRS, act in accordance with the non-discriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board regarding providing duplicate copies of a computer disc or other similar record that contains voter registration information. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a duplicate copy in electronic form or not. If the policy does allow duplicate electronic copies then it must do so according to the non-discriminatory uniform policy. (IC 3-7-27-6(c); IC 5-14-3-3(g)) **The policy should be in written form in the minutes of the county election board.**

A person requesting any information out of SVRS from a county voter registration office must submit the request on State Form VRG-24. This form requires the requesting person to agree that the information will not be used to solicit merchandise, goods, services or subscriptions. The person must also agree not to sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fund-raising activities. In addition, if there is a cost for providing copies for records, the charge must be uniform to all purchasers. (IC 5-14-3-8(d))

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list, report, or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the county voter registration office to create the list, report, or record. However, if a list, report, or record has been created, whether required by statute or not, it is a public record and must be provided unless it is subject to some exception under the Public Records Act. (IC 5-14-3-4)

The statewide voter registration system laws (IC 3-7-26.3; IC 3-7-26.4) contain several provisions regarding requests made to the county or to the state for records or reports from the system. Certain persons (state major political party committees, for example), may purchase an annual subscription for the unrestricted voter registration file from the Indiana Election Division for all the information contained in the statewide voter registration system. All other persons may obtain a restricted copy of the list, after certain information such as date of birth and gender, have been redacted by the Division. All persons (except the Chief Justice of Indiana and the clerks of the Northern and Southern District Courts, who are entitled to purchase the list without charge for jury management) are required to pay a fee of $5,000 to the Indiana Election Division for the annual subscription to the unrestricted voter registration file.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Indiana Election Division is permitted to provide parts and reports from the voter registration information maintained on the statewide voter registration system to an individual to confirm that voter's registration status, and for certain purposes listed in IC 3-7-26.3-29.

However, these reports may not include the date of birth, gender, telephone number, voting history, or registration date of individual voters, except when the part or report is to be provided to a person who has already paid for an annual subscription for this data. The Election Division can also provide reports which include this restricted information, but do not permit the identification of any individual voter as the result of providing the compilation. (IC 3-7-26.4-4; IC 3-7-26.4-8)

Finally, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize the statewide voter registration system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of the statewide voter registration system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure GEN 1.1***

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot. (ABS-Attorney General) The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot. The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) To a law enforcement agency, upon written request and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers

Under Indiana law, certain law enforcement officers and public officials may apply to have their home address restricted from disclosure on a "public property database website" maintained by a county, municipality, or township government. (IC 36-1-8.5-7) A "public property database website" refers to an internet website that is:

1) available to general public over the Internet;
2) does not require registration, subscription, or the creation of a user name and password to search the web site; and
3) connects the law enforcement officer or public official's home address to their name, so that a search of the web site for the person's name discloses the covered person's home address. (IC 36-1-8.5-5)

In a primary election, the county election board is required to publish a public notice of election, which includes the name, address, and office sought of each candidate seeking nomination. If a candidate on the primary election ballot has their home address restricted from a "public property database website," then their home address would not be not included in the notice of primary election created under IC 3-8-2-19.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, this would not entitle the person to have their address restricted or made confidential in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). This is because under Indiana law, the SVRS database is owned and maintained by the State of Indiana through the Indiana Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division and does not come within the law's definition of a "public property database website." (IC 3-7-26.3-3)

Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen

The county voter registration shall provide the following voter registration information to certain county chairmen and candidates as provided by state law:

1) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the beginning of the registration period and ending sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election is to be forwarded not later than sixty (60) days before the election, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-2)

2) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the period beginning sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election and ending twenty-nine (29) days before the election is to be forwarded daily and within forty-eight (48) hours of the data on which the report was created, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-3)

3) One (1) copy of the registered voter list prepared for the inspector of each precinct under IC 3-7-29-1 shall be furnished to the Democratic and Republican county chairmen, after the county election board receives a written request from the chairman. The copy shall be furnished to the county chairman as soon as the lists are prepared. (IC 3-7-28-4)
    - As soon as the registered voter list is prepared, a copy shall be furnished upon written request to the county chairman of any political party that has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the next election; the committee of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot in the next election; and the county chairman of any other bona fide political party. (IC 3-7-28-5)
        - To qualify as a bona fide political party under IC 3-7-28-5, a political party must file a certification with the clerk of the circuit court of the county that the political party is a bona fide political party together with verifiable factual representations to support the certification. (IC 3-7-28-6)
    - **NOTE:** Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-3(f), additional copies of the registration lists for the inspectors of each precinct shall be kept open to the public for inspection and copying in the same manner as other public records under IC 5-14-3 at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration as soon as the registration lists are completed. (IC 3-7-28-7)

4) A list of voters who are mailed voter list maintenance notices under IC 3-7 is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or 3) an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-8)

5) Following the mailing of voter list maintenance notices and the cancellation of a voter's registration under IC 3-7, a master list of precincts showing all persons whose registrations have been cancelled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-9; IC 3-7-28-10) The master list of copies shall be prepared and furnished not later than fifteen (15) days after a voter's registration has been canceled under the voter list maintenance program. (IC 3-7-28-11)

6) A list of deceased persons whose registrations have been canceled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-12)

7) A list of disfranchised voters (that is, individuals who were cancelled following imprisonment after conviction of a crime) whose registrations have been canceled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-13)

8) A list of the names and addresses of all voters whose registrations have been canceled under IC 3-7 is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee participating in a primary, general, or municipal election. Upon request, the county voter registration office shall report cancellations daily and within forty-eight (48) hours after the day the cancellations were made, until Election Day. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-14)

Public Records Retention

A county voter registration office receives many documents in the performance of its duties. These records must be retained for a period of time specified by the NVRA and Indiana statute. Also, a county commission on public records may have adopted a retention schedule pursuant to IC 5-15-6 that may apply to the retention and destruction of public records. However, this retention schedule could not provide for the destruction of records earlier than dates specified by federal or state statute applicable to the records in question.

Retention of Paper Voter Registration Records

The county voter registration office shall retain a voter's paper registration records associated with the address at which the voter is registered to vote until all of the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2).

For example, if a voter's registration is cancelled July 1, 2020, the voter's paper registration records associated with the voter's registration at that address may be disposed of as provided in state law and the county's retention schedule after November 8, 2022. Alternatively, if the voter's registration was cancelled on September 30, 2019, then the cancelled registration can be disposed of after November 8, 2022. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

It is critically important to always keep both the original voter registration application and any later documentation related to that registration, such as a VRG 4/12 for any voter who is "active" or "inactive" until the registration is cancelled. Once cancelled for any reason (death, request for cancellation, voter list maintenance programs, and imprisonment following conviction), most of the documents concerning the cancelled registration (including but not limited to VRG 4/12; VRG-7; VRG-11; VRG-14; federal voter registration form; statewide address confirmation notice [SAMC; formerly known as the NCOA mailer]; a voter completed voter response card [VRC under the statewide voter list maintenance program in IC 3-7-38.2-17] must be kept by the county voter registration official until the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2).(IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Retention of Poll Lists & Other Voter Registration Documents

Other documents that must be kept for two (2) years from the date the document was created or received are:

1) rejected registration applications;
2) declinations to register to vote using the VRG-6 form from full-service agencies;
3) reports regarding persons who have been imprisoned following conviction from the county sheriff, Department of Correction or any court;
4) reports regarding the death of any person used to cancel that person's registration received from the State Department of Health or any local health official;
5) any postcard, list or other information received or created during the course of a voter list maintenance program (other than a completed voter response card (VRC from a statewide voter list maintenance program or SAMC card);
6) any document that identifies the full service voter registration agency where an applicant completed a voter registration application;
7) certificates of error; and
8) any report from the Indiana Election Division or other source from out of state regarding the cancellation of a registration due to a voter moving out of state. (IC 3-7-27-6)

County voter registration offices must keep the **poll lists** after Election Day once they are used to update voter registrations based upon activities occurring on Election Day. Poll lists must be retained at least twenty-two (22) months after the election before they are destroyed. However, for convenience sake, these records may be batched with the records that may be destroyed after twenty-four (24) months. Further, a county may decide it is easier to batch records for destruction according to the year to which they pertain. For example, a policy might state all documents that pertain to the 2020 election may be destroyed on January 1, 2023, which is longer than the minimum 22-month requirement for primary or general election materials such as ballots, poll lists, and tabulator print-outs.

Though not a voter registration document or form, **minutes from the county election board meetings** and certified election results may never be destroyed. Original records must remain on file with the county election official in perpetuity.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Scanning Voter Registration Records

A county voter registration office shall scan a paper document and attach the scanned image of the document to the voter's file in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) if the paper document creates, amends, or cancels the voter's registration record. In addition, the county voter registration office shall scan a voter registration application that is subsequently rejected and associate it with the rejected record in the SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 27.1 Maintaining Voter History***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 48.1 Storage and Retainage of VR Records***
- ***Current Version of Election Administrator's Manual* on "Retention of Election Records"**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING CANDIDATE PETITIONS

Major party candidates, like candidates running in a primary as a candidate for nomination as President of the United States, U.S. Senator, or Governor, all minor party candidates (other than Libertarian Party candidates), all independent candidates, and all candidates for school board, gain access to the ballot by gathering signatures of registered voters on petition forms. These candidates are required to submit the petitions to the county voter registration office during specified filing periods. Counties are required to certify the number of valid signatures on the petition. In doing so, counties apply the standards for certifying signatures set forth in IC 3-5-6.

Candidates must always use the most current version of the form for filing. (IC 3-5-4-8) The "2020 Forms List" shared on the SVRS county portal contains the forms used in each election and includes the current version number, which is found in the upper corner of the form near the seal of Indiana.

Please note: The content of a petition of nomination will vary slightly depending on the office sought, but the forms are substantially similar with the exception of the CAN-34 used by school board candidates. The images in the examples found in this chapter come from the 2018 CAN-4 petition of nomination for primary ballot placement as a candidate for U.S. Senator. No significant changes have been made for the 2020 versions of the petitions forms with the exception of creating a new petition form for independent candidates running for local office (CAN-21) to separate it from independent candidates running for federal, state legislative, or statewide office (CAN-19). General updates to the forms include revised deadline dates and revision numbers.

The Indiana Election Division publishes an *Indiana Candidate Guide*, which details the filing requirements for the offices on the ballot in the election cycle that year. Generally speaking, a candidate who is nominated by petition must file certified petitions of nomination, a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form, and in most cases, a statement of economic interests no later than the final date and time set by state law for filing. Filings received after this deadline must be rejected. (IC 3-5-4-1.9)

Candidate filings must be original. No copies or faxed or scanned documents may be accepted for filing, with the exception of the "receipts" provided by certain state agencies, the clerk of the Indiana House or Representatives, and the secretary of the Indiana Senate. (IC 3-5-4-1.7)

Please refer to the *Candidate Guide* to learn more about the filing requirements for each office type.

Effective July 1, 2019, it is a Level 6 felony to pay or offer to pay an individual any property based on the number of petition signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question on a ballot. An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not "directly or indirectly" based on the number of signatures or applications obtained. (IC 3-14-2-1)

Required Number of Petition Signatures

Major Party Candidates for U.S. President, U.S. Senate & Indiana Governor

Democratic or Republican candidates seeking nomination in a primary election for U.S. President, U.S. Senate or Indiana governor must collect at least 500 signatures of registered voters in each of Indiana's nine Congressional district for a minimum amount totaling at least 4,500 statewide. (IC 3-8-3-2; IC 3-8-2-8) The office of U.S. Senate is not on the ballot in 2020. The petition form used by Democratic and Republican presidential primary candidates is CAN-8; the CAN-25 is used for Democratic and Republican primary candidates for governor.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Minor Party or Independent Candidates

A minor party (other than the Libertarian Party), or independent candidate in Indiana is nominated for placement on the general election ballot by petition of nomination. The candidate must collect signatures of registered voters in the election district that total at least 2% of the total votes cast in the 2018 Secretary of State's race in the election district the candidate wishes to represent to have their name printed on the ballot. (IC 3-8-6-3)

Minor party and independent candidates for local office should request from the county election board the number of certified signatures to qualify for the ballot; candidates for judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, and state legislative, statewide, or federal office should contact the Indiana Election Division for this information.

The Indiana Election Division computes the number of signatures an independent or minor party candidate would need to collect when running for a countywide local office, and publishes the totals in the "Indiana Candidate Guide." However, it is important to note that county election officials should refer to the precinct-level results from the 2018 Secretary of State's race for those local offices that are not comprised of the entire county.

A minor party or independent candidate for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office in 2020 will use the CAN-19 petition form; the CAN-21 will be used by minor party or independent candidates for local office other than candidates for judge or prosecuting attorney. Candidates belonging to the same minor party may include multiple names on the petition of nomination as long as all candidates on the petition are running statewide, in the same congressional or state legislative district, or in the same political subdivision. Independent candidates may only collect signatures on the petition of nomination forms for one independent candidate, as an independent candidate does not affiliate with a political party. (IC 3-8-6-4)

Finally, a petition of nomination is used by a minor party or independent candidate when the candidate wants their name printed on the ballot. Independent or minor party candidates may run as a write-in candidate. That process does not require a petition of nomination (CAN-3). **A write-in candidate's name is never printed on the ballot.**

Petitions of Nomination for Federal, State & Local Office

Petition of nominations for federal, state, and local office are filed with the county voter registration official for certification, unless the county has a separate bi-partisan board of registration. In those counties, the petition of nomination would be filed with the board of voter registration and a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form would be filed with the county election board or Indiana Election Division, whichever agency is responsible for receiving the filing. Except for federal candidates, candidates for statewide, state legislative, local, school board, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, must also file a statement of economic interests with the appropriate office in order for the filing to be perfected. (The *Indiana Candidate Guide* offers those details.)

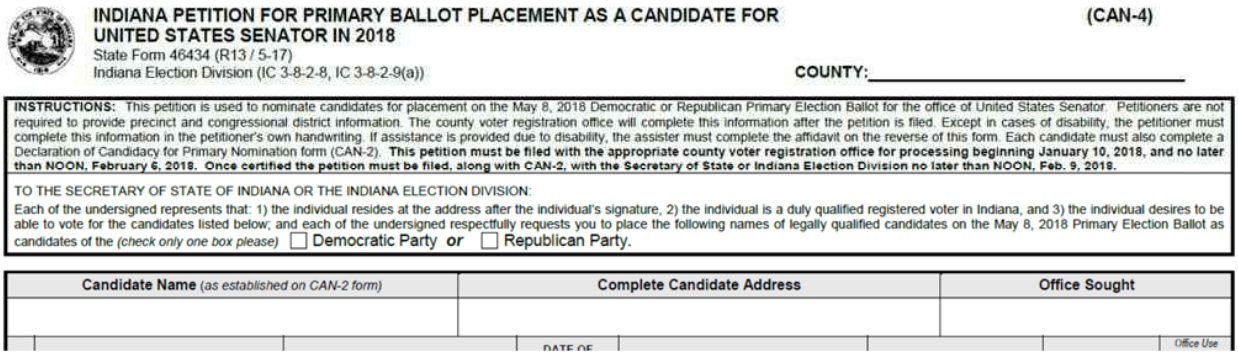
When a county receives a petition of nomination, a "master petition" must be set-up within SVRS to assist counties with tracking the number of certified signatures. County users are able to set-up a master petition for local candidates within the SVRS module. If a county office is the first county to receive a petition of nomination for a candidate running for judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and state legislative, statewide, or federal offices, then the county should notify the state HAVA administrator so that a master petition can be set up statewide for all counties to use.

Figure A below shows the top third of the CAN-4 petition of nomination, which is substantially similar to other petitions of nomination with the exception of school board (CAN-34). In the space provided, the candidate should provide their name, address and office sought. The name and address of the candidate on the petition of nomination does not necessarily need to reflect the candidate's ballot name or voter registration address, though it is preferred because it is helpful to county election administrators when setting up the "master petition" in SVRS.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Remember, a candidate will file a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form with their certified petitions, and the candidate's declaration will have their name as they want it to appear on the ballot ("ballot name") along with their residence address to perfect their filing.

Figure A



INDIANA PETITION FOR PRIMARY BALLOT PLACEMENT AS A CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN 2018 (CAN-4)

State Form 46434 (R13 / 5-17)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-2-8, IC 3-8-2-9(a))

COUNTY:_____

INSTRUCTIONS: This petition is used to nominate candidates for placement on the May 8, 2018 Democratic or Republican Primary Election Ballot for the office of United States Senator. Petitioners are not required to provide precinct and congressional district information. The county voter registration office will complete this information after the petition is filed. Except in cases of disability, the petitioner must complete this information in the petitioner's own handwriting. If assistance is provided due to disability, the assister must complete the affidavit on the reverse of this form. Each candidate must also complete a Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination form (CAN-2). **This petition must be filed with the appropriate county voter registration office for processing beginning January 10, 2018, and no later than NOON, February 6, 2018. Once certified the petition must be filed, along with CAN-2, with the Secretary of State or Indiana Election Division no later than NOON, Feb. 9, 2018.**

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF INDIANA OR THE INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION:

Each of the undersigned represents that: 1) the individual resides at the address after the individual's signature, 2) the individual is a duly qualified registered voter in Indiana, and 3) the individual desires to be able to vote for the candidates listed below; and each of the undersigned respectfully requests you to place the following names of legally qualified candidates on the May 8, 2018 Primary Election Ballot as candidates of the *(check only one box please)* ☐ Democratic Party ***or*** ☐ Republican Party.

Candidate Name *(as established on CAN-2 form)*	**Complete Candidate Address**	**Office Sought**

In the upper corner of the form is a blank space for the county's name. It is not a requirement for candidates to collect petition signatures from voters in the same county on the same form, or for the candidate to include a county's name on the petition. However, candidates are encouraged to keep voters of the same county on one form, as it is in their best interest.

The voter registration official in the county where each petitioner resides may certify or reject the signature. For example, if the petition contained signatures of voters living in Perry and Warrick counties, the Perry County clerk may only certify signatures of those registered voters in Perry County. The candidate or candidate's representative would then collect the petition and submit the remaining signatures for Warrick County's review. Transferring petitions to multiple counties could delay in processing or result in a petition not being received by the deadline for review. (See "Filing Petitions" section below) (IC 3-8-2-9; IC 3-8-6-8)

Please note: there is an exception to the signature review of school board petitions (CAN-34) if a school corporation is located within more than one county. In this case, the CAN-34 is submitted with the county voter registration official having the greatest percentage of population of the school corporation. This person is then required to certify the signatures of all voters on the petition, even those not residing in the county of the voter registration official using the statewide search in SVRS. After certifying the petition, the clerk shall promptly certify the names of each of the candidates on the petition to the county election board of each other county in which the school corporation is located. (IC 3-8-2.5-5(b); IC 3-8-2.5-5(d))

Petition of Nomination & Candidate's Consent for School Board Office

The CAN-34 Petition of Nomination and Consent for School Board Office is used for candidates who want to qualify for school board office. These candidates must collect at least ten (10) signatures of registered voters within the election district.

In a metropolitan school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing **in the same board member district** as the nominee. (IC 20-23-7-8.1) In a community school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing within the boundaries of the school corporation. (IC 20-23-4-29.1) Additional petition requirements may apply in some school corporations. School board member candidates should consult a personal attorney if necessary.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

At the top of the form the candidate should include their name as the candidate would like for it to appear on the ballot, the candidate's residence address, and the office sought. These are important elements for county election officials and provide necessary guidance for building a ballot. The lower portion of the front page is substantially similar to other petition of nomination for registered voters of the election district to sign.

Unlike the petitions used for major party candidates running for some statewide offices and petition forms used by minor party or independent candidates, the CAN-34 also serves as the candidate's consent to run for office should she procure the required number of certified petition signatures. The back of the form requires the candidate to answer a few questions and include their notarized signature. It is not necessary for the candidate to complete the consent on each petition submitted, if the candidate intends to submit multiple petition pages. Instead, only one consent must be completed.

Finally, a school board candidate must also submit the CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests:

- at the time of filing the CAN-34 petition for review in counties where the circuit court clerk is the county voter registration office; or
- at the time of filing the CAN-34 petition with the circuit court clerk after the petition has been reviewed by the county board of voter registration (IC 3-8-9-5)

Processing Petitions of Nomination

Candidates must file petitions of nomination during specific periods of time in the election calendar**. A county voter registration official may not accept a petition before filing opens or after filing closes.** (IC 3-5-4-1.9; IC 3-8-2-10; IC 3-8-2.5-4; IC 3-8-3-1; IC 3-8-6-10). Please consult the current version of the *Indiana Election Calendar: Election Administrator's Edition* for those specific dates and times in 2020.

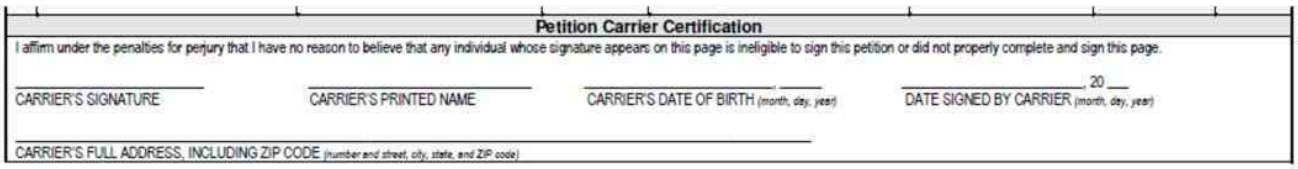
Petition Carriers

Before processing a candidate's petition, a county voter registration official should first look to the bottom of the petition and confirm the petition carrier information is complete (**Figure B**). Each petition submitted to a county voter registration official must have this section completed or the petition may not be processed until it is perfected. (IC 3-6-12, generally)

The petition carrier MUST including the following (IC 3-6-12-7):

- Signature
- Date signed
- Printed name
- Date of birth
- Full address, including the ZIP code

Figure B



If the petition carrier does NOT comply with these requirements, voter registration officials must accept the filing but do NOT determine the validity of the signatures (IC 3-6-12-8) and give the petition carrier the best possible notice the certification is incomplete (IC 3-6-12-9). The petition carrier has until the petition filing deadline date and hour to correct the error (IC 3-6-12-9(b)). If deadline date passes AND the petition carrier's error has NOT been corrected, then the signatures will not count pursuant to IC 3-6-12-8.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

To prevent issues with the petition carrier certification, the Division's advice for counties is to review each signature page before the petition carrier leaves or inform the petition carrier to double check their work before filing to prevent bigger hurdles later in the process.

NOTE: A candidate circulating a petition for the candidate's placement on the ballot is considered a petition carrier for purposes of the state law requiring a petition carrier to include the carrier's information on the petition. (IC 3-6-12-2)

Review of petitioner's information & signature

County voter registration officials should consult IC 3-5-6, generally, for guidance on reviewing and certifying petition signatures. State law (IC 3-8-3-2; IC 3-8-2-8) requires a petitioner to include each of the following:

- Petitioner's signature
- Printed name of petitioner
- Residence address of petitioner, as noted in the statewide voter registration system

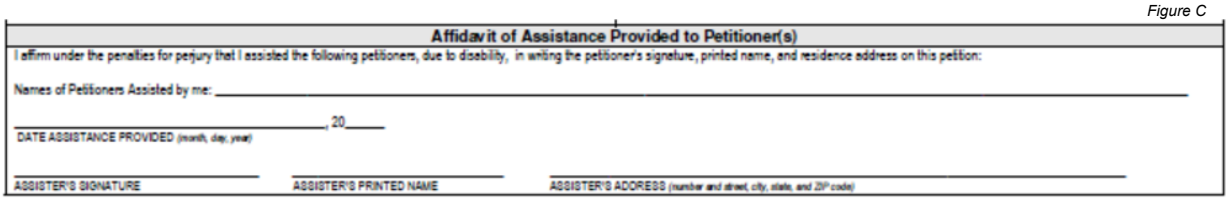
The petition forms include a field for date of birth, but it is not a required field for the voter to complete. It is an additional data point provided to assist county voter registration officials in searching for the voter in SVRS, but a missing or inaccurate date of birth is not, by itself, a legal reason to reject a signature.

Sometimes a voter's name on the petition does not match the voter's registration record. It is the Division's advice that state law requires the name on the petition ***reasonably conform*** to the name on the registration record; in other words, the names need not exactly match. (IC 3-5-6-6)

Address variations are left to the county voter registration officials to determine whether or not to accept the voter's signature. State law provides guidance on **whether to approve a voter's signature on a petition if the voter writes a** minor or substantial variation from the voter's address on the voter registration record. One example would be how to handle a situation where a voter left off "North" on their address. (IC 3-5-6-4; IC 3-5-6-5) The county voter registration office must use their judgment based upon the specific facts in each case.

Registration officials should give consideration to the possibility that a signature may not be a perfect match with the signature on file. (IC 3-5-6-6) People get older, become ill or infirm or have a disability, which may impact their ability to write legibly. Additionally, any person can provide assistance to a petitioner who is unable to sign or make their mark (no Power of Attorney (POA) is required), including writing in their signature. In this case, check the back of the petition to see if the individual in question was provided assistance and this assistance was properly documented on the petition form (see **Figure C**).

Figure C



Affidavit of Assistance Provided to Petitioner(s)

I affirm under the penalties for perjury that I assisted the following petitioners, due to disability, in writing the petitioner's signature, printed name, and residence address on this petition:

Names of Petitioners Assisted by me: _____

_____, 20____

DATE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED (month, day, year)

_____ _____ _____

ASSISTER'S SIGNATURE | ASSISTER'S PRINTED NAME | ASSISTER'S ADDRESS (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code)

Figure D is an example of the signature lines from a petition prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. County voter registration officials are encouraged to use the shaded area to the right of the petitioner's signature and information to aid with certification (the content in the shaded boxes will vary depending on the type of petition of nomination).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Many county officials will also place a checkmark or an "x" on the line number (found on the far left) to aid with their county. **Please avoid marking through the entire line containing the petitioner's signature and residence information!** Should a challenge be filed, it is important that all lines on the petition remain legible for county election board or Indiana Election Commission scrutiny.

Figure D

	SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME First Last	DATE OF BIRTH MM/DD/YYYY	RESIDENCE ADDRESS (No P.O. Boxes) Number Street Apartment	CITY or TOWN & ZIP CODE	Office Use Only Precinct/Ward	Office Use Only Congress District
1							
2							
3							

When processing a petition of nomination for a major party candidate for U.S. President, U.S. Senate, or Indiana Governor seeking the party's nomination in the May primary election, the county voter registration official must include the Congressional District of each voter as provided for on the form. These candidates must collect 500 signatures in each Congressional District, and this notation is critical when determining if the candidate met this threshold.

While SVRS is designed to "attach" a voter record to a petition within the SVRS petition module, the reporting functions contained within SVRS are a guide and not the final certification made by the county voter registration official. Instead, each type of petition issued by the Indiana Election Division contains an area where the county voter registration official certifies the number of valid signatures contained on each petition, which is the official count for purposes of qualifying for a ballot. **Figure E** below is an example of such an affidavit found on one type of petition of nomination prescribed by the Indiana Election Division.

Figure E

County Voter Registration Office Certification			
County:		Number of Valid Signatures:	
I certify that, in accordance with IC 3-8-2-9, I have reviewed the registration records of the petitioners on this petition and certify the above number to be registered voters of this County.			
I also certify the following Congressional District breakdown of petitioners on this petition who are registered voters:		Number of Voters	Congressional District
Witness my/our hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 2018, at _____, Indiana.		COUNTY SEAL HERE	
Signature 1		☐ Clerk of the Circuit Court or ☐ Member of the Board of Registration	
Signature 2		☐ Member of the Board of Registration	
County Voter Registration Office Certification			

Note the designation of the "clerk of the circuit court" or "member of the board of registration." Only a few counties in Indiana have a separate, bi-partisan Board of Registration. In those counties, the co-directors of the board of registration are to sign the certification. For all other counties, the county clerk should sign the certification.

After certifying a petition of nomination, the county voter registration office may, upon the request of the candidate named on the petition, return the original petition to the candidate for filing with the appropriate office. (IC 3-8-2-10(b); IC 3-8-3-4(b); IC 3-8-6-11(e)) Candidates should make arrangements and leave contact information with the county voter registration office, if the candidate would like the original petitions returned to them so that they may prepare for filing with the county election board or Indiana Election Division, whichever office receives their filing under law.

If a candidate for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, does not provide direction to the county voter registration official on whether or not the petition is to be returned to the candidate or her representative, then the county voter registration official may mail certified petitions to the Indiana Election Division.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, the petitions must be received by the Election Division no later than the final date and time set for filing a declaration of candidacy.

Alternatively, a county voter registration may certify and file a petition of nomination for independent or minor party candidates with the public official authorized to place names on the ballot and the town clerk-treasurer, if the petition of nomination is for a town office, not later than the final date and time set for filing a declaration of candidacy. (IC 3-8-6-10(c))

A candidate must file the original certified petitions of nomination with at least the minimum number of certified signatures required by law for the office, and an original declaration of candidacy not later than the final date and time for filing set in state law. **(Faxed, scanned, emailed, or photocopied petitions or declaration of candidacy must be rejected for filing pursuant to state law.)**

Only in a primary election held in even-numbered years will the Indiana Election Division receive certified petitions and declaration of candidacies for U.S. President, U.S. Senator, or Indiana Governor, depending on the election cycle. The Indiana Election Division will notify the candidate if they have qualified for placement on the primary election ballot statewide.

Independent and minor party candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, will file with the Indiana Election Division the petitions certified by the county voter registration official, a declaration of candidacy, and a receipt showing the statement of economic interests has been timely filed with the appropriate agency. The Co-Directors of the Election Division will certify to the Secretary of State the required number of signatures to achieve ballot access and the number of certified signatures filed with the Division. The Secretary of State will then certify or deny the candidate's placement on the ballot.

A petition candidate for school board or other local office (other than judge or prosecuting attorney) in a county with a separate board of registration must file the candidate's statement of economic interests (CAN-12) with the circuit court clerk after the signatures on the petitions have been certified by the board of registration. In a county that does not have a separate board of registration, the candidate's statement of economic interests (CAN-12) must be filed with the circuit court clerk at the time the candidate's petitions are filed for review and certification. (IC 3-8-9-5)

Independent and minor party candidates running for local office will file certified petitions and a declaration of candidacy with the county election board. The county clerk must make the determination whether or not the candidate received sufficient number of signatures, and certify or deny the candidate's filing. If the circuit court clerk denies the candidate's certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately by certified mail. (IC 3-8-6-12(d); IC 3-8-6-12(h))

For school board candidates, the county clerk of the county in which the petitions were filed will certify or deny the certification. If the clerk with whom the petition was filed denies certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately 1) in person, if the candidate files the petition in person; or 2) by certified mail.

Disputing a Certified or Rejected Petition of Nomination

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official's failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); IC 3-8-2.5-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Master Petition Step by Step in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Investigations and Enforcement

A county election board may investigate and rule on questions concerning reported voter registration law violations. If the county election board has substantial reason to believe that a violation of the voter registration laws has or will occur, the board may conduct an evidentiary hearing to resolve the issue. The county election board has the power to subpoena witnesses, and question those witnesses under oath. If, after affording due notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the county election board believes that an act constitutes or will constitute a violation, the board may take whatever action it deems proper under the circumstances. This includes referring the matter to the attorney general for civil action, such as an injunction, or to the county prosecuting attorney for criminal prosecution. (IC 3-6-5-31; IC 3-14-5-3)

With one exception, Indiana law requires that a county election board forward all challenge affidavits returned by precinct election officers following the close of the polls to the prosecuting attorney who will forward the affidavits to the foreman of the grand jury when the jury is next in session. Those challenge affidavits issued due to a voter needing to provide additional HAVA documentation for certain first time voters need not be transmitted to the grand jury. The grand jury is required to inquire into the truth or falsity of the affidavits, and to file a report of the results of its inquiry with the court. **Indiana law requires that a county election board also mail a copy of these affidavits to the Secretary of State of Indiana. (IC 3-14-5-2(b)(2))**

The prosecuting attorney shall preserve the affidavits and envelopes and return the affidavits and envelopes to the circuit court clerk after the completion of any proceeding resulting from the investigation of the affidavits or envelopes. (IC 3-14-5-2(f))

Penalties

1) Indiana election law provides that the following offenses are Level 6 felonies, which subjects a person to up to two and one half years of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction. The laws cited below should be studied carefully, since they may contain requirements or exemptions that are not set forth in detail here:

2) Conspiring with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to submit a false application for registration. (IC 3-14-2-1)

3) Paying or offering to pay an individual for doing any of the following: (A) applying for an absentee ballot; (B) casting an absentee ballot; (C) registering to vote; or (D) voting. (IC 3-14-2-1)

4) Accepting payment of property for doing any of the following: (A) applying for an absentee ballot; (B) casting an absentee ballot; (C) registering to vote; or (D) voting. (IC 3-14-2-1)

5) Knowing that an individual is ineligible to register to vote or to vote, does either of the following: (A) solicits the individual to complete an absentee ballot application; or (B) solicits the individual to submit an absentee ballot application to a county election board. (IC 3-14-2-2.5)

6) Knowingly voting or offering to vote at an election when the person is not registered or authorized to vote. (IC 3-14-2-9)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7) Except when permitted under certain “fail safe procedures”, knowingly voting or offering to vote in a precinct except the one in which the person is registered and resides or knowingly making a false statement to a pollworker or when signing a poll list concerning the voter’s name, residence address or voter identification number. (IC 3-14-2-11)

8) Knowingly voting or applying to vote in a name other than the person’s own. (IC 3-14-2-12)

9) Having voted once at an election, knowingly applying to vote at the same election in the person’s own name, or any other name. (IC 3-14-2-12)

10) Knowingly hiring or soliciting another person to go from one precinct to another for the purpose of voting at an election when the person hired or solicited is not a voter in the precinct. (IC 3-14-2-13)

11) Allowing a person to vote who is not entitled to vote, or by use of an unauthorized procedure, if a precinct election officer or public official. (IC 3-14-2-14)

12) Knowingly omitting to perform a duty imposed by the election code, if a precinct election officer or public official. (IC 3-14-4-3)

13) Paying an individual any property based on the number of petition signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question on a ballot. (An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not “directly or indirectly” based on the number of signatures obtained.) (IC 3-14-2-1)

14) Paying or offering to pay an individual any property based on the number of voter registration applications obtained by the individual. (An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not “directly or indirectly” based on the number of applications obtained.) (IC 3-14-2-1)

Indiana election law provides that the following offense is a Class A misdemeanor, which subjects a person to up to one year of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction: Refusing to receive and record a petition of nomination when presented in accordance with the election laws, or suppressing such a document that has been duly filed. (IC 3-14-1-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPENDIX

Resources:

Sample Notice to Certain Voters Required to Provide Additional Documentation

Sample Jury Questionnaire with Voter Registration Questions

Fail Safe Decision Diagrams for Voters Moving Within or Out of State

Public Access Counselor Opinion regarding VRG-24

Forms:

Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Voter Registration (VRG-4/12)

Indiana Voter Registration by Mail Application (VRG-7)

Indiana Voter Registration by Mail Application – Spanish (VRG-7 Spanish)

Indiana Voter Registration Material Receipt (VRG-8)

Indiana Voter Registration Material Transmittal (VRG-9)

Authorization to Cancel Registration (VRG-14)

Affidavit of Voter List Maintenance (VRG-21)

Application for County Voter Registration Data (VRG-24)

Uniformed Service Voter Registration Certificate (ABS-11)

Affidavit for Late Voter Registration by Absent Uniformed Services Voter (ABS-13)

Federal Registration Form

Federal Registration and Absentee Ballot Request (for military and overseas voters) (FPCA; Standard Form 76)

NOTE: The Voter Registration Acknowledgment Notices (VRG-10 and VRG-13a); the Authorization to Cancel Registration (VRG-14); the Notice of Disfranchisement (VRG-17); and the Certificate of Error (VRG-22) are available in an electronic format within SVRS.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IMPORTANT NOTICE
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND RESPOND PROMPTLY

Tuesday, November 12, 2019

JOHN DOE
1234 County Road 900 E
Plainfield, IN 46168-6782

Dear JOHN DOE:
Thank you for registering to vote by mail. Under a new federal law, if you submitted your application to register to vote through the mail after January 1, 2003, you must present the HENDRICKS County registration office with a copy of a personal identification document before your ballot can be counted in the next election.

If you believe you have received this notice in error, please check one of the following exemptions, sign this notice, and return the notice to the HENDRICKS County Voter Registration Office.

☐ I previously voted in a general election in HENDRICKS County in the following year (check one)

☐ 2018 ☐ 2016 ☐ 2014 ☐ 2012 ☐ Other _____

☐ If I was registered to vote under a different name at that election, my name was:

_____

☐ I am a military voter, the spouse of a military voter, or a dependent of a military voter, who is currently outside of Hendricks County

☐ I am an overseas voter who is currently outside of the United States

☐ I did not register to vote by mailing a voter registration application to your office.

Signature of Voter	Printed Name of Voter	Date Signed (MM/DD/YY)

If you do not qualify for one of the exemptions mentioned above, please come into the county voter registration office to present one of the documents listed below OR return this notice by mail (HENDRICKS COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION, 355 S WASHINGTON ST STE 218 DANVILLE, IN 46122-1798) or FAX (317-745-9452) with a photocopy of one of the following documents:

Do NOT mail this office an original copy of any document.

The document must have your name and current residence address PRINTED on the document:

- Current and valid photo identification, such as your Indiana driver's license
- Current utility bill
- Current bank statement
- Current government check
- Current paycheck
- Other government document that shows your name and address

PLEASE NOTE:

If you are required to present this documentation to the Hendricks County Voter Registration Office, we encourage you to do so now, if possible, and at least 30 days BEFORE election day.

If you do not do so, you will be asked by the poll workers at your precinct to present this documentation.

If you do not present the poll worker with this documentation, you will still be allowed to vote. If you present your documentation to the county voter registration offfice before the polls close at 6 pm local time, your ballot will be counted. If you do not present this document before the close of the polls, your ballot will NOT be counted since you have not complied with the requirements under the new federal law.

If you have further questions, please contact:

HENDRICKS COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION
355 S WASHINGTON ST STE 218
DANVILLE, IN 46122-1798
317-745-9249

Thank you for your assistance!

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Jury Questionnaire

Name_____

Address_____

Zip Code_____ Telephone_____

Qualifications:

ARE YOU A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU A RESIDENT OF _____ COUNTY?	YES ☐	NO ☐
DO YOU READ, WRITE, SPEAK AND UNDERSTAND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
DO YOU HAVE A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH OR PREVENT JURY SERVICE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU UNDER A SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR AN OFFENSE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE OUR VOTING RIGHTS REVOKED?	YES ☐	NO ☐
HAVE YOU SERVED AS A JUROR IN _____ COUNTY IN THE PAS YEAR? IF SO, LIST THE MONTH_____	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU UNDER A GUARDIANSHIP DUE TO A MENTAL INCAPACITY?	YES ☐	NO ☐

Statutory Exemptions: CHECK BOX TO CLAIM EXEMPTION.

☐ AGE 65 OR OLDER

Deferral:

☐ DUE TO PERSONAL HARDSHIP I AM UNAVAILABLE FOR JURY SERVICE AT THIS TIME, BUT WOULD BE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE NEXT TWELVE (12) MONTHS.

I WOULD BE AVAILBLE THE MONTH OF _____

THE JUDGE WILL ADDRESS ANY OTHER REASON YOU SHOULD BE EXCUSED IN COURT ON THE DAY YOU APPEAR FOR JURY SERVICE.

IF YOU ARE NOT A RESIDENT OF _____ COUNTY, DO YOU WANT TO CANCEL YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION?

YES ☐ NO ☐

I AFFIRM UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY THAT THE ANSWERS TO ALL QEUSTIONS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

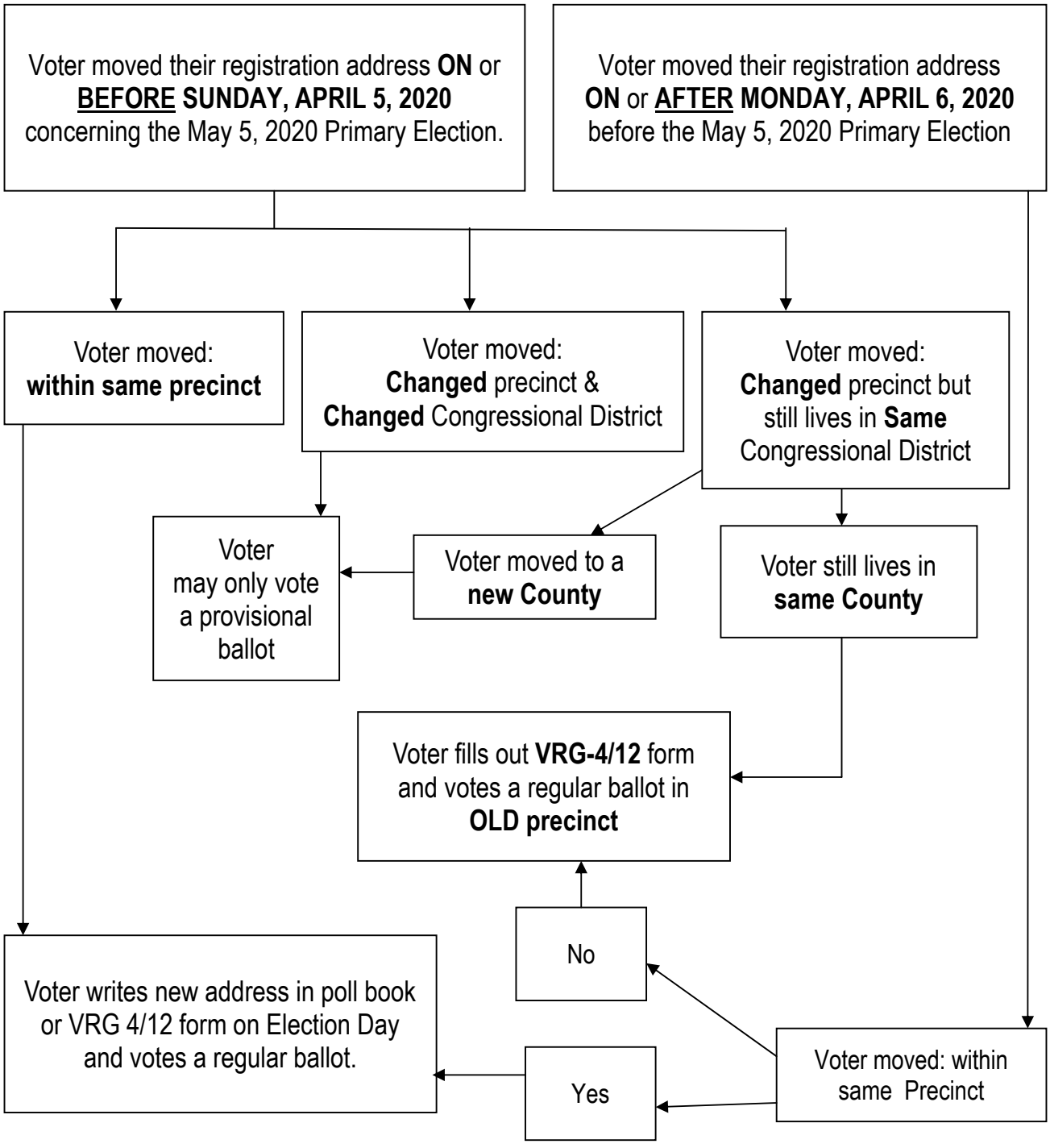
Date_____

Signature_____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

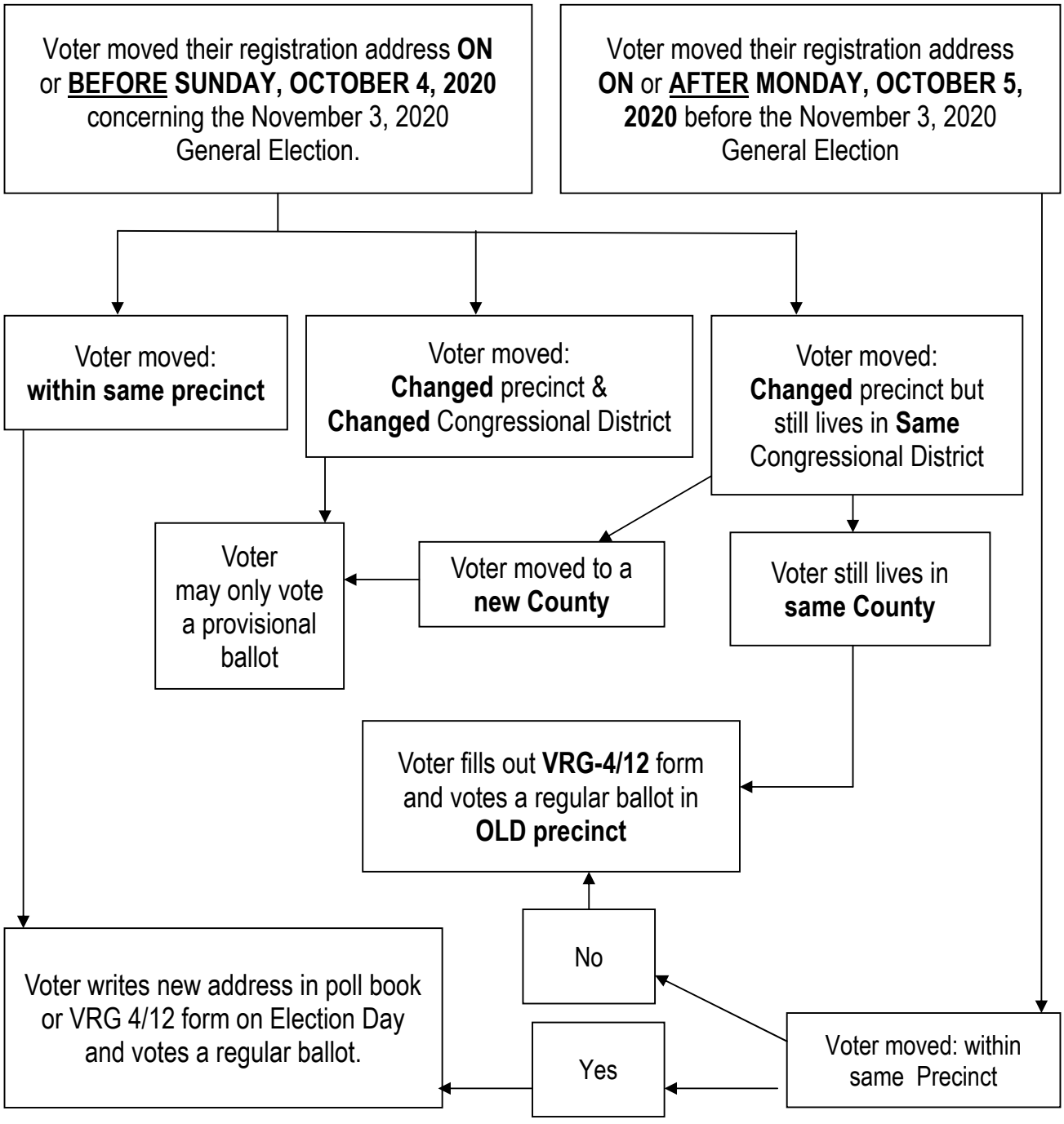
PRIMARY ELECTION FLOW CHART:
Voter Moved WITHIN the State of Indiana



DISCLAIMER: In some circumstances a voter who moves may not be able to cast a vote for all candidates or on all public questions in their precinct of former residences. Please contact your county election board for additional guidance. If a voter moves out of state, he or she is NOT eligible to go back to their old Indiana polling place one last time to vote in the primary election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

GENERAL ELECTION FLOW CHART:
Voter Moved WITHIN the State of Indiana



DISCLAIMER: In some circumstances a voter who moves may not be able to cast a vote for all candidates or on all public questions in their precinct of former residences. Please contact your county election board for additional guidance. If a voter moves out of state on or after October 5, 2020, he or she is eligible to go back to their old Indiana polling place one last time to vote on a **PRESIDENTIAL ONLY** ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC ACCESS TO ELECTION RECORDS

General rules

Generally, the Access to Public Records Act ("APRA") *(Ind. Code § 5-14-3)* provides that all records maintained by a public agency are public records, but some may be confidential or disclosable at the discretion of the agency. All public records that do not fall into the statutory exceptions must be made available for public inspection and copying. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3)*

The APRA is a general statute; any specific statutes regarding access to specific records supersede the APRA. Title 3 contains provisions related specifically to election materials and voter registration records.

An agency cannot declare records confidential absent statutory authority or rule-making authority specifically allowing the agency to classify records confidential. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-4(a)(2))*

The agency may not deny access because the person refuses to state the purpose of the request. The agency may ask the purpose of the request but may not demand to know unless the agency can deny access on the basis of a statutory limitation on to whom or for what purpose the record may be disclosed. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3(a))*

If a public record is partially disclosable, the public agency must separate or redact the nondisclosable material and disclose the rest of the record. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-6(a))*

An agency may not disclose a social security number contained in the records of a public agency. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-4(a)(12))* The last four digits do not constitute a social security number.

Election materials (*applies to elections held after December 31, 2003)

The general rule for retention of election materials is that they must be retained for 22 months from the date of the election. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))* Any record concerning an issue in litigation must be retained until the controversy is resolved, subject to court orders.

The general rule for election materials is that they are available for public inspection and copying after the period for filing and recount and contest has expired. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))* This includes poll lists, applications for absentee ballots, ballot envelopes, tally sheets, and the computer programs used to tabulate votes.

Exceptions to public inspection and copying:

- Unused ballots may be disposed of after the time for filing a petition for recount or contest has expired. One ballot and one provisional ballot must be preserved. *(See I.C. § 3-11-3-31)*
- Affidavits challenging a voter as an illegal voter must be opened and copied. The copy must be sent to the secretary of state. The original must be resealed and delivered to the foreman of the grand jury. *(See I.C. § 3-14-5-2)* This includes provisional ballot affidavits. *(See I.C. § 3-14-5-2)*
- Provisional ballot materials indicating whether a voter's ballot was counted and if not, the reason why not, must be maintained as confidential. *(See I.C. § 3-11.7-6-3*)
- If an order is issued under *I.C. § 3-12-6-19, I.C. § 3-12-11-16*, or *42 U.S.C. 1973*, continued preservation of the confidentiality of the records is required.
- If a petition for a recount or contest is filed, the election material remains confidential until completion of the recount or contest. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(d))*

Ballots remain confidential even after the period for filing a petition for recount or contest has expired. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a county voter registration office determines that the inspection and copying of precinct election material would reveal the political parties, candidates, and public questions for which an individual cast an absentee ballot, the county voter registration office shall keep confidential only the part of the election material necessary to protect the secrecy of the voter's ballot. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(f))*

Upon delivery of the poll lists, the voter registration office may unseal the envelopes containing the poll lists for the purposes of cancellation, transfer, name change, or addition of a registration. Upon completion of inspection, the poll list shall be preserved with the ballots and other election materials. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(e))*

Voter registration records

Generally, voter registration affidavits or forms must be available at reasonable times for public inspection, transcription, and copying. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-12)*

If a county conducts a voter list maintenance program, the county must retain the related records for two years. The records must be available for inspection and copying. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-6)*

Exceptions to public inspection and copying of voter registration records:

- Records concerning declinations to register to vote
- Records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered
- Registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons

A county voter registration office shall act in accordance with a nondiscriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county maintained on a computerized system. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a copy of the electronic voter registration information or not permit a person to obtain a copy of the information. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-6(c))*

A person who requests computerized voter information under this subsection must provide a written statement the person will not use the information to solicit merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions or sell, loan, give away, or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fundraising activities. State Form VRG-24 must be used.

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the agency to create the list or record. But if a list has been created, even if not required by statute, it is a public record and access to it must be provided unless it is excepted from disclosure under the APRA. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3)*

If section 3 of the APRA (the right to inspect and copy records) conflicts with Ind. Code 3-7 (voter registration laws), I.C. 3-7 applies. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3(h))*

Original voter registration records (e.g. paper applications) must be retained as long as that voter is a registered voter, whether active or inactive. Upon cancellation of the registration, the 22-month retention begins.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AFFIDAVIT OF REQUEST TO UPDATE VOTER REGISTRATION AT THE TIME OF REQUESTING A BALLOT (VRG 4/12)

State Form 28186 (R14 / 9-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-39-7; 3-7-48-5; 3-10-1-24; 3-10-11-6; 3-10-12-3.4)

INSTRUCTIONS

Questions regarding when to use this form should be directed to the County Election Board at _____ *(Insert telephone number.)*

A description of the voters eligible to vote using this form is on the reverse side.

A voter must complete and sign this form in front of a notary or other person authorized to administer oaths. In the alternative, if Box 2, 3, 4 or 5 apply, the voter is permitted to make an oral affirmation to the poll workers, who will then record the voter's affirmation and initial below in the box designated for the voter to sign.

VOTER AFFIRMATION

To be eligible to vote using this form, a voter must make one of the affirmations below.

To the Precinct Election Board of _____ Precinct _____ County: I, the undersigned, affirm that the information on this affidavit is true and complete, to the best of my knowledge. I am eligible to vote in this precinct as indicated above: **(you must check either Box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5)**

☐ BOX 1: I changed my residence from one (1) precinct to another within Indiana less than 30 days before the primary/general/special election held on the _____ day of _____, 20_____; OR

☐ BOX 2: I changed my residence from one (1) precinct to another within the same county and within the same congressional district before the primary/general/special election held on the _____ day of _____, 20_____.

☐ BOX 3: In a county using an electronic poll book, I changed my residence from one (1) address to another address within the same precinct.

☐ BOX 4: In a county using an electronic poll book, I changed my name and desire to update my voter registration record.

☐ BOX 5: In a county using an electronic poll book, I still reside at the address indicated on my cancelled voter registration record despite the county indicating that I moved from my residence.

VOTER'S NAME, DATE OF BIRTH, VOTER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name

Date of Birth *(mm/dd/yy)*	Voter Identification Number *(Indiana issued driver's license number, OR state identification number; OR if voter does not possess driver's license, provide last 4 digits of social security number, OR state NONE if voter does not possess any of these documents)*	Telephone Number *(optional)*
_____/_____/_____		( )

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Will you be at least eighteen (18) years of age on or before election day? ☐ Yes ☐ No

VOTER'S PREVIOUS NAME *(If voter's name has changed, complete this section with the voter's name before the voter changed it.)*

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name

VOTER'S PREVIOUS RESIDENCE ADDRESS *(If voter checked BOX 1, 2, or 3 above)*

Street Address	City / Town	State	ZIP Code	County
		IN		

VOTER'S CURRENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS *(If voter checked BOX 1, 2, or 3 above)*

Address Instructions: If residing in a city or town, write the street address and any apartment or room number. If not residing in a city or town, write the mailing address and the nearest streets or roads if not included. *Example: "100 Maple Street, Apt. 12, Anytown, IN" or "R.R. 5, Box 12 (Hardscrabble Road and County Road 100 North), Anytown, IN."*

Street Address	City / Town	State	ZIP Code	County
		IN		

VOTER'S CURRENT MAILING ADDRESS *(If Different From Residence Address)*

Street Address	City / Town	State	ZIP Code	County
		IN		

By filing this affidavit, I am requesting that my registration be updated to my new name or the residence address where I now reside as indicated above (if I changed residence to another precinct in the same county) as soon as the update is permitted. If I have changed residence from one county to another county in Indiana, I request that my registration in the county where I formerly resided be cancelled under IC 3-7-43-4. **I understand that making a false statement on this affidavit is punishable under the penalties of perjury.**

NOTE: This must be subscribed and sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths within Indiana, such as a notary public, judge, clerk of the circuit court, member of a board of voter registration, or precinct election board member.

Signature of Voter *(or initials of poll clerks witnessing oral affirmation if Box 2, 3, 4 or 5 applies)*	Printed Name

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

My commission expires *(mm/dd/yyyy)*: _____ County of Residence: _____ *(Not required if precinct election board member)*

Signature of Person Administering Oath	Title

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The following provides guidance about when the VRG 4/12 form should be used. Questions on when and how to use this form should be directed to the County Election Board at _____.

1. This form is used only for a voter who fits one of the following categories:
   A. was a registered voter of Indiana who changed the voter's residence from one (1) precinct to another within Indiana less than thirty (30) days before the primary/general/special election and has returned to the voter's precinct of former residence to vote, or requested an absentee ballot for the precinct of former residence;
   B. was a registered voter of Indiana who changed the voter's residence from one (1) precinct to another within the same county and within the same congressional district before the primary/general/special election and did not update the voter registration record and has returned to the voter's precinct of former residence to vote, or requested an absentee ballot for the precinct of former residence;
   C. in a county using an electronic poll book, is a registered voter of Indiana who moved within the same precinct;
   D. in a county using an electronic poll book, is a registered voter of Indiana who desires to update the voter's name;
   E. in a county using an electronic poll book, is a voter whom the county voter registration records show formerly resided in a precinct and no longer resides in that precinct, but the voter indicates that the voter continues to reside in the precinct.
2. The voter must complete this affidavit and sign it in the presence of a person authorized to administer oaths. In the alternative, if Box 2, 3, 4, or 5 applies, the voter may make an oral affirmation that will be transcribed and initialed by the poll clerks.
3. If this form is executed in the County Voter Registration Office no later than 4 pm Monday before the election, the registration official must provide a copy of this form to the voter. On election day, the voter must submit this copy to the precinct election board before the voter will be permitted to vote.
4. This form may also be executed when an application for an absentee ballot is filed with the county election board of the county where the voter formerly resided.
5. This form may also be executed before the inspector of the precinct if the application and statement are executed on the day of the election. The inspector shall then provide the person with a voter registration application and request that the person complete and sign the application. The inspector then returns this form and any completed voter registration application to the county voter registration office.
6. This form may not be used in an election held only within a city or town when the voter has moved: (A) outside the city or town; (B) into the city or town from a precinct outside the city or town; or (C) within the same precinct, but outside of the city or town in a municipal election year.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION

State Form 50504 (R18/3-19)
Indiana Election Division

(VRG-7)

For election info, see: **www.indianavoters.com**

You can use this application to: Apply to register to vote in Indiana or change your name and address on your record or transfer your registration if you move out of your precinct.

To register you must: Be a citizen of the United States; be at least 18 years old on the day of the next general or municipal election; have lived in your precinct for at least 30 days before the next election; and not currently be imprisoned after being convicted of a crime.

If you are registering to vote in Indiana for the first time, and send this application by mail, you must provide additional residence documentation before voting. If the county is able to match your driver's license number or social security number with an existing Indiana identification record bearing the same number, name and date of birth you provide on the application, you have met the requirement. You can also meet this requirement by submitting proof of residence with this application or anytime up until election day. Proof of residence can be met by submitting either: (1) a COPY of your current and valid photo identification or (2) a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows your name and address at the address you provided on this application. Please do not send originals. Cover any account information with a permanent marker.

FILL IN ALL APPLICABLE BOXES IN BLUE OR BLACK INK. DO NOT FAX OR EMAIL FORM AFTER COMPLETING IT.

Mail or hand deliver the completed application to your county registration office (addresses on reverse side) or the Indiana Election Division.

Box 4: Residence Address Print the address where you live. If your address is a rural route, include the box number. If your residence has no address or street number, write a short description of its location in Box 4 or attach a map.

Boxes 10 or 11: If you check "no" in response to either question in Boxes 10 or 11, do not complete this application.

Box 12: Voter Identification Number: You are required to provide your Indiana driver's license number as issued by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles. *If you do not have an Indiana driver's license,* provide the last four digits of your social security number. If you do not have an Indiana driver's license number, or a social security number, you must indicate "None".

Box 14: *This application cannot be processed without the voter's original signature in this section.*

Registration Deadline: This application must be postmarked or hand delivered to your county voter registration office no later than 29 days before the next election. If you miss this deadline, your application will be processed when registration reopens.

Box 15: If you or the Indiana Election Division do not file this application with the county voter registration office, the person who accepts custody of the application (with the exception of a member of the same household) must complete this certification before filing the application with the county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division by noon 10 days after receipt or the registration deadline, whichever occurs first.

Acknowledgment Notice: You will be sent a notice from your county voter registration office acknowledging receipt of your application. The notice informs you whether your application was approved by the county voter registration office. If your application is incomplete, you will be asked to provide additional information. *If you do not receive a notice within 30 days of filing this application, contact your county voter registration office.*

Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street, Room E204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
Telephone: (317) 232-3939
Toll-free (Indiana only): (800) 622-4941
www.in.gov/sos/elections

APPLICANT'S RECEIPT FROM INDIVIDUAL ACCEPTING CUSTODY OF A COMPLETED VOTER REGISTRATION FORM (not a receipt from the county for voter registration purposes)

NOTE: *If you accept a completed form from another person, in order to submit his or her registration for consideration, you must submit the completed form to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division by noon 10 days after receipt or the registration deadline, whichever occurs first.*

I accepted custody of this completed application on ___/____/20___.

_____
Printed Name

_____
Residence Address

Please detach and give the receipt above to the applicant if you are accepting custody of a completed application.

1	Check boxes that apply: ☐ New registration ☐ Address change ***(See Box 6)*** ☐ Name change ***(See Box 13)***	2	Indiana county where you live:	**COUNTY USE ONLY**	**Date processed**	**Township / precinct**	**County tracking number**

3	Gender ☐ Female ☐ Male	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name or Initial	Suffix **Jr. Sr. II III IV**

4	Residence Address (No Post Office Boxes) ***if no address, write short description or attach map.***	Apartment Number	City / Town	State **IN**	ZIP Code
5	Mailing Address, if different from Box 4, ***if same, print "SAME"***	Apartment Number	City / Town	State	ZIP Code
6	Previous Voter Registration Address / County	Apartment Number	City / Town	State	ZIP Code

7	Date of Birth *(mm/dd/yy)*	8	Telephone number *(Optional)*	9	E-mail *(Optional)*

10	Are you a citizen of the United States of America? ☐ Yes ☐ No	11	Will you be at least 18 years of age on or before election day? ☐ Yes ☐ No	12	Establish a Voter Identification Number—Applicant must provide a number or indicate "None". Provide your 10-digit Indiana issued driver's license number. If you do not possess an Indiana driver's license, then provide the last 4 digits of your social security number here. If you have none of these, check "None". ☐ Indiana Driver's License Number or Bureau of Motor Vehicles ID Card Number ☐ Last 4 Digits of Social Security Number ☐ None

13	If you changed your name, what was your name before you changed it? ***If you have not changed your name, skip this question.***	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name or Initial	Suffix **Jr. Sr. II III IV**

14	***I authorize my voter registration at any other address to be cancelled. I swear or affirm that:*** • ***I am a citizen of the United States.*** • ***I will be at least 18 years of age at the next general or municipal election.*** • ***I will have lived in my precinct for at least 30 days before the next election.*** • ***I am not currently in prison after being convicted of a crime.*** • ***All the above information and all other statements on this form are true.*** ***I understand that if I sign this statement knowing that it is not true I am committing perjury and can be fined up to $10,000, jailed for up to three years or both.***	Signature of Applicant	Date *(mm/dd/yy)*
	If applicant is unable to sign the application due to a disability, the person who wrote the applicant's name on the line above at the applicant's request, must provide his/her name and address below.		
	Name	Address	Telephone number *(Optional)*

15	**CERTIFIED STATEMENT OF ACCEPTANCE** **To be completed by a person who accepts custody of the completed application before filing with a county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division. Does not apply to a person accepting a form from member of household.** I affirm under the penalties for perjury that I accepted custody of this completed application from the applicant on *(insert date):* ____/_____/20___. _____ Printed Name _____ Residence Address _____ Signature

If you accept a completed form from another person, you must submit it to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division by noon 10 days after receipt or the registration deadline, whichever occurs first. 50504

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana County Voter Registration Offices

Sign and Mail this Completed Voter Registration Application to the county where you live or to the Indiana Election Division.

ADAMS
Adams County Circuit Court Clerk
112 S 2nd St Rm A
Decatur, IN 46733-1618
(260) 724-5300 ext. 2104

ALLEN
Allen Co. Voter Registration
Rousseau Centre
1 East Main Street, Suite 176
Ft. Wayne, IN 46802
(260) 449-7154

BARTHOLOMEW
Bartholomew County Clerk
P.O. Box 924
Columbus, IN 47202
(812) 379-1604

BENTON
Benton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
706 E. 5th Street, Suite 37
Fowler, IN 47944-1556
(765) 884-0930

BLACKFORD
Blackford Co. Circuit Court Clerk
110 West Washington Street
Hartford City, IN 47348-2298
(765) 348-7217

BOONE
Boone County Voter Registration Office
212 Courthouse Square
Lebanon, IN 46052-2126
(765) 483-5251

BROWN
Brown County Voter Registration
20 East Main Street
P.O. Box 85
Nashville, IN 47448
(812) 988-5511

CARROLL
Carroll County Voter Registration
101 W. Main Street, Ste. 206
Delphi, IN 46923
(765) 564-6795

CASS
Cass Co. Circuit Court Clerk
200 Court Park, Room 103
Logansport, IN 46947- 3192
(574) 753-7870

CLARK
Clark Co. Circuit Court Clerk
501 E. Court Avenue, Room 139
Jeffersonville, IN 47130-4090
(812) 285-6329

CLAY
Clay Co. Circuit Court Clerk
609 E. National Ave., Room 211
Brazil, IN 47834-0033
(812) 448-9023

CLINTON
Clinton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
265 Courthouse Square
Frankfort, IN 46041-1993
(765) 659-6337

CRAWFORD
Crawford Co. Circuit Court Clerk
715 Judicial Plaza Drive
P.O. Box 375
English, IN 47118
(812) 338-2565

DAVIESS
Daviess County Voter Registration Office
200 East Walnut, P.O. Box 739
Washington, IN 47501-0739
(812) 254-8679

DEARBORN
Dearborn County Election Clerk
165 Mary Street
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025
(812) 537-8867

DECATUR
Decatur Co. Circuit Court Clerk
150 Courthouse Square, Suite 244
Greensburg, IN 47240-2080
(812) 663-8223

DEKALB
DeKalb Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 S. Main Street
P.O. Box 230
Auburn, IN 46706-0230
(260) 925-9787

DELAWARE
Delaware Co. Board of Voter Registration
100 West Main Street, Room 104
Muncie, IN 47305-2836
(765) 747-7812

DUBOIS
Dubois Co. Circuit Court Clerk
One Courthouse Square
Jasper, IN 47546-3058
(812) 481-7035

ELKHART
Elkhart Co. Voter Registration Office
117 North 2nd Street, Lower Level
Goshen, IN 46526
(574) 535-6775

FAYETTE
Fayette Co. Circuit Court Clerk
401 Central Avenue
Connersville, IN 47331
(765) 825-1813

FLOYD
Floyd Co. Circuit Court Clerk
311 Hauss Square, Rm. 235
New Albany, IN 47150
(812) 948-5419

FOUNTAIN
Fountain Co. Circuit Court Clerk
301 4th Street, P.O. Box 183
Covington, IN 47932
(765) 793-2192

FRANKLIN
Franklin County Voter Registration
459 Main Street
Brookville, IN 47012-1486
(765) 647-5111 ext. 3

FULTON
Fulton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
815 Main Street
Rochester, IN 46975-0524
(574) 223-4824

GIBSON
Gibson Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 N. Main St., P.O. Box 630
Princeton, IN 47670-0630
(812) 385-2541

GRANT
Grant Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse Suite B-9
101 E. 4th Street
Marion, IN 46952-4055
(765) 664-9880

GREENE
Greene County Voter Registration
1 East Main St
Bloomfield, IN 47424
(812) 384-2015

HAMILTON
Hamilton County Voter Registration Office
1 Hamilton County Square, Suite 13
Noblesville, IN 46060-2219
(317) 776-9632

HANCOCK
Hancock County Voter Registration
9 East Main Street, Room 213
Greenfield, IN 46140-2320
(317) 477-1171

HARRISON
Harrison Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse, Room 203
300 North Capitol Avenue
Corydon, IN 47112-1155
(812) 738-8790

HENDRICKS
Hendricks Co. Voter Registration Office
Election Supervisor
355 S. Washington St. #120
Danville, IN 46122
(317) 745-9249

HENRY
Henry County Voter Registration Office
1215 Race St, Suite 130
New Castle, IN 47362
(765) 529-9310

HOWARD
Howard County Voter Registration
104 N Buckeye Street Room 104B
Kokomo, IN 46901
(765) 456-2219

HUNTINGTON
Huntington Co. Circuit Court Clerk
201 North Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 228
Huntington, IN 46750
(260) 358-4820

JACKSON
Jackson Co. Voter Registration
109 S Sugar St, Suite 130
Brownstown, IN 47220
(812) 358-6120

JASPER
Jasper Co. Circuit Court Clerk
115 W. Washington
Rensselaer, IN 47978
(219) 866-4929

JAY
Jay Co. Circuit Court Clerk
120 North Court Street, Ste. 209
Portland, IN 47371
(260) 726-4951

JEFFERSON
Jefferson County Voter Registration
Courthouse, Room 203
300 E. Main Street
Madison, IN 47250-3594
(812) 265-8926

JENNINGS
Jennings County Election Office
24 Pike St., P.O. Box 385
Vernon, IN 47282-0385
(812) 352-3080

JOHNSON
Johnson Co. Voter Registration
P.O. Box 451
Franklin, IN 46131-0451
(317) 346-4467

KNOX
Knox County Voter Registration
111 N. 7th Street, Suite 27
Vincennes, IN 47591-2022
(812) 895-4927

KOSCIUSKO
Kosciusko Co. Circuit Court Clerk
121 N. Lake Street, D162
Warsaw, IN 46580-2788
(574) 372-2332

LAGRANGE
LaGrange County Voter Registration
105 North Detroit Street
LaGrange, IN 46761-1801
(260) 499-6392

LAKE
Lake Co. Board of Elections and Registration
2293 N. Main Street, A-205
Crown Point, IN 46307
(219) 755-3795

LAPORTE
LaPorte Co. Board of Voter Registration
813 Lincolnway, Suite 103
LaPorte, IN 46350-3401
(219) 326-6808 EXT 2250

LAWRENCE
Lawrence Co. Circuit Court Clerk
916 15th Street, Room 11
Bedford, IN 47421-3800
(812) 277-2036

MADISON
Madison Co. Board of Voter Registration
16 East 9th Street, Suite 208
Anderson, IN 46016-1588
(765) 641-9657

MARION
Marion Co. Board of Voter Registration
200 East Washington, W131
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 327-5040

MARSHALL
Marshall Co. Circuit Court Clerk
211 West Madison Street
Plymouth, IN 46563-1762
(574) 935-8713

MARTIN
Martin Co. Circuit Court Clerk
129 Main Street
P.O. Box 120
Shoals, IN 47581
(812) 247-3651

MIAMI
Miami County Voter Registration
25 N. Broadway, Room 108
Peru, IN 46970-0184
(765) 472-3995

MONROE
Monroe Co. Voter Registration
401 W. 7th Street, Suite 100
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 349-2690

MONTGOMERY
Montgomery Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 East Main Street, Room 203
P.O. Box 768
Crawfordsville, IN 47933-0768
(765) 364-6437

MORGAN
Morgan County Election Division
180 S. Main St., Suite 1
Martinsville, IN 46151-1556
(765) 342-1029

NEWTON
Newton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 49
Kentland, IN 47951-0049
(219) 474-6081

NOBLE
Noble Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 North Orange Street
Albion, IN 46701-1092
(260) 636-2736 ext. 1806

OHIO
Ohio Co. Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 185
Rising Sun, IN 47040-0185
(812) 438-2610

ORANGE
Orange Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Orange County Courthouse
1 Court Street
Paoli, IN 47454-9632
(812) 723-2649

OWEN
Owen Co. Circuit Court Clerk
60 S. Main St.
Spencer, IN 47460- 0146
(812) 829-5028

PARKE
Parke Co. Circuit Court Clerk
116 West High St., Room 204
Rockville, IN 47872-1781
(765) 569-5132

PERRY
Perry Co. Circuit Court Clerk
2219 Payne Street
Tell City, IN 47586-2832
(812) 547-3741

PIKE
Pike Co. Circuit Court Clerk
801 Main St., 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 125
Petersburg, IN 47567-1298
(812) 354-6025

PORTER
Porter Co. Board of Voter Registration
Administration Center
155 Indiana Avenue, Ste. 105
Valparaiso, IN 46383-5555
(219) 465-3484 / (219) 465-3486

POSEY
Posey Co. Circuit Court Clerk
300 Main Street, Rm 115
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
(812) 838-1339

PULASKI
Pulaski Co. Circuit Court Clerk
112 E. Main Street, Room 230
Winamac, IN 46996-1394
(574) 946-4401

PUTNAM
Putnam County Voter Registration
1 W. Washington St., Room 21, P.O. Box 546
Greencastle, IN 46135-0546
(765) 655-1538

RANDOLPH
Randolph Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 S. Main St., P.O. Box 230
Winchester, IN 47394
(765) 584-4717

RIPLEY
Ripley Co. Circuit Court Clerk
115 N. Main Street
P.O. Box 177
Versailles, IN 47042
(812) 689-4783

RUSH
Rush Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 East 2nd Street, Rm 209
Rushville, IN 46173-0429
(765) 932-2086

SCOTT
Scott County Voter Registration
1 East McClain Avenue, Suite 120
Scottsburg, IN 47170
(812) 752-8420

SHELBY
Shelby Co. Circuit Court Clerk
407 S. Harrison Street
P.O. Box 198
Shelbyville, IN 46176-0198
(317) 392-6324

SPENCER
Spencer County Voter Registration
200 Main Street, Ste. 5
P.O. Box 523
Rockport, IN 47635
(812) 649-6017

ST. JOSEPH
St. Joseph Co. Board of Voter Registration
City-County Building, 4th Floor
227 West Jefferson Blvd.
South Bend, IN 46601-1871
(574) 235-9520

STARKE
Starke County Election
53 East Washington Street, P.O. Box 395
Knox, IN 46534-1197
(574) 772-9160

STEUBEN
Steuben Co. Circuit Court Clerk
55 South Public Square
Angola, IN 46703-1945
(260) 668-1000 EXT 2220

SULLIVAN
Sullivan Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse, Room 370
100 Courthouse Square
Sullivan, IN 47882-0370
(812) 268-4657

SWITZERLAND
Switzerland Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse
212 West Main Street
Vevay, IN 47043-1180
(812) 427-4415

TIPPECANOE
Tippecanoe Co. Board of Elections & Registration
20 N. 3rd Street
P.O. Box 619
Lafayette, IN 47902
(765) 423-9316

TIPTON
Tipton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 East Jefferson Street
Tipton, IN 46072-1901
(765) 675-2795

UNION
Union Co. Circuit Court Clerk
26 West Union Street
Liberty, IN 47353-1396
(765) 458-6121

VANDERBURGH
Vanderburgh Co. Voter Registration
Civic Center Complex, Room 214
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708-1828
(812) 435-5222

VERMILLION
Vermillion Co. Circuit Court Clerk
255 S. Main Street, Room 304
P.O. Box 10
Newport, IN 47966
(765) 492-5350

VIGO
Vigo Co. Board of Voter Registration
Courthouse, Room 3
33 South 3rd Street
Terre Haute, IN 47808-3472
(812) 462-3393

WABASH
Wabash County Voter Registration
69 West Hill Street
Wabash, IN 46992-3151
(260) 563-0661 EXT 1238

WARREN
Warren County Voter Registration
125 N. Monroe Street, Suite 11
Williamsport, IN 47993-1198
(765) 762-2834

WARRICK
Warrick Co. Election Office
1 County Square, Suite 220
Boonville, IN 47601-1594
(812) 897-6161

WASHINGTON
Washington County Justice Center
801 S Jackson St
Salem, IN 47167-2098
(812) 883-5748

WAYNE
Wayne Co. Circuit Court Clerk
301 East Main Street
Richmond, IN 47374
(765) 973-9304

WELLS
Wells Co. Clerk
102 W. Market St., Suite 201
Bluffton, IN 46714-2091
(260) 824-6479

WHITE
White Co. Circuit Court Clerk
110 Main Street
P.O. Box 350
Monticello, IN 47960-0350
(574) 583-1531

WHITLEY
Whitley Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 W. Van Buren Street
Columbia City, IN 46725-2087
(260) 248-3164

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SOLICITUD DE REGISTRO PARA EL VOTANTE DE INDIANA

(VRG-7)

Formulario del Estado 54509 (R11 / 3-19)

División Electoral de Indiana

Para información sobre las elecciones ver: **www.indianavoters.com**

Usted puede usar esta solicitud para: Efectuar la solicitud para el registro del votante en Indiana o cambiar su nombre y dirección en su registro o transferir su registro si se muda de su distrito electoral.

Para registrarse usted debe: Ser un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América, tener 18 años de edad, como mínimo, el día de la próxima elección general o municipal; haber vivido en su distrito electoral durante 30 días, como mínimo, antes de las próximas elecciones y no estar encarcelado actualmente después de haber sido encontrado culpable por un delito.

Si usted está registrándose para votar en Indiana por primera vez y envía esta solicitud por correo tendrá que suministrar documentos adicionales sobre la residencia antes de votar. Si el condado puede igualar su número de tarjeta de conductor o seguro social con un registro identificatorio existente de Indiana que posea el mismo número, nombre y fecha de nacimiento que usted suministre en la solicitud entonces ha cumplido con el requisito. Usted también puede cumplir con este requisito suministrando una prueba de residencia con esta solicitud o en cualquier momento hasta el día de las elecciones. La prueba de residencia puede cumplirse presentando: (1) una a COPIA de su identificación fotográfica válida y actualizada o (2) una boleta de servicios públicos actual, estado bancario, cheque del gobierno, cheque de sueldo o documento del gobierno mostrando su nombre y dirección a la dirección que usted suministró en esta solicitud. Por favor no envíe los originales. Cubra cualquier información relacionada con la cuenta con un marcador permanente.

COMPLETAR TODOS LOS CASILLEROS CORRESPONDIENTES CON TINTA AZUL O NEGRA. NO ENVIAR EL FORMULARIO POR FAX O EMAIL DESPUÉS DE COMPLETARLO.

Enviar por correo o entregar personalmente la solicitud completada a su oficina de registro del condado (las direcciones se encuentran al reverso de este formulario) o al Indiana Election Division (División electoral de Indiana).

Casillero 4: Dirección de la residencia: Escribir en letra de imprenta (molde) la dirección donde usted vive. Si su dirección es una ruta rural, incluir el número de buzón (caja postal). Si su residencia no tiene una dirección o número de calle, escriba una descripción breve de su ubicación en el Casillero 4 o anexe un mapa.

Casilleros 10 u 11: Si usted marca "no" respondiendo a cualquiera de las preguntas en los Casilleros 10 u 11, no complete esta solicitud.

Casillero 12: Número de identificación del votante: Se requiere que usted suministre su número de licencia de conductor de Indiana como fue emitida por el Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles. S*i usted no tiene una licencia de conductor de Indiana,* suministre los últimos cuatro dígitos de su número de seguro social. Si usted no tiene un número de licencia de conductor de Indiana ni un número de seguro social deberá indicar 'Ninguno".

Casillero 14: *Esta solicitud no puede procesarse sin la firma original del votante en esta sección.*

Vencimiento de la solicitud: Esta solicitud deberá estar matasellada o entregada personalmente a la oficina del registro para el votante de su condado antes de los 29 días precedentes a la próxima elección. Si usted no cumple con esta fecha de vencimiento su solicitud será procesada cuando se reabra el registro.

Casillero 15: Si usted o Indiana Election Division no presentan esta solicitud a la oficina de registro para el votante de su condado, la persona que acepte la custodia de la solicitud (con excepción de un miembro del mismo grupo familiar) deberá completar esta certificación antes de presentar la solicitud a la oficina de registro para el votante del condado o el Indiana Election Division antes del mediodía 10 días después del recibo o la fecha de vencimiento de la solicitud, cualesquiera ocurra primero.

Aviso de reconocimiento: Se le enviará un aviso de parte de la oficina para el registro del votante de su condado reconociendo el recibo de su solicitud. El aviso le informará si su solicitud ha sido aprobada por la oficina para el registro del votante del condado. Si su solicitud está incompleta se le pedirá información adicional. *Si usted no recibe un aviso dentro de los 30 días de la presentación de esta solicitud, comuníquese con la oficina para el registro del votante de su condado.*

Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street, Room E204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
Teléfono: (317) 232-3939
Número gratuito (Indiana únicamente): (800) 622-4941
www.in.gov/sos/elections

RECIBO DEL SOLICITANTE DE LA PERSONA QUE ACEPTA LA CUSTODIA DE UN FORMULARIO COMPLETADO PARA EL REGISTRO DEL VOTANTE
(no un recibo del condado con el propósito del registro del votante)

NOTA: *Si usted acepta un formulario completado de otra persona, para*

Por favor separar y entregar el recibo de arriba al solicitante si usted está aceptando custodia de una solicitud completada..

1	Marcar los casilleros que correspondan: ☐ Nuevo registro ☐ Cambio de dirección ***(Ver Casillero 6)*** ☐ Cambio de nombre ***(Ver Casillero 13)***	2	Condado de Indiana donde usted vive:	**PARA USO DEL CONDADO ÚNICAMENTE**	**Fecha de procesamiento**	**Municipio/ Distrito electoral**	**Número de rastreo del condado**

3	Sexo ☐ Femenino ☐ Masculino	Apellido	Primer nombre	Segundo nombre o inicial	Sufijo **Jr. Sr. II III IV**

4	Dirección de la residencia (No número de casilla postal) ***si no hay dirección escriba una breve descripción o anexe un mapa.***	Número de apartamento	Ciudad / Pueblo	Estado **IN**	Código postal
5	Dirección postal, si es distinta a la del Casillero 4, ***si es la misma, escriba 'MISMA"***	Número de apartamento	Ciudad / Pueblo	Estado	Código postal
6	Dirección anterior del registro del votante	Condado / Número de apartamento	Ciudad / Pueblo	Estado	Código postal

7	Fecha de nacimiento *(mm/dd/aa)*	8	Número de teléfono *(Optativo)*	9	E-mail *(Optativa)*

10	¿Usted es un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América? ☐ Sí ☐ No	11	¿Tendrá 18 años de edad como mínimo el día o antes del día de la elección? ☐ Sí ☐ No	12	Establecer un Número de identificación del votante- El solicitante debe suministrar un número o indicar "Ninguno". Suministrar sus 10-dígitos del número emitido de licencia de conductor de Indiana. Si usted no tiene una licencia de conductor de Indiana entonces suministre los últimos 4 dígitos de su número de seguro social aquí. Si usted no tiene ninguno de ellos, marque "Ninguno". ☐ Número de licencia de conductor de Indiana o Número de tarjeta identificatoria del Bureau of Motor Vehicles ☐ Últimos 4 dígitos del número de Seguro Social ☐ Ninguno

13	Si usted cambió su nombre ¿cuál era su nombre antes del cambio? ***Si usted no cambió su nombre no responda a esta pregunta.***	Apellido	Primero nombre	Segundo nombre o inicial	Sufijo **Jr. Sr. II III IV**

14

Autorizo mi registro de votante en cualquier otra dirección a ser cancelado. Juro o afirmo que:

- ***Soy un ciudado de los Estados Unidos de América.***
- ***Tendré 18 años de edad, como mínimo, en las próximas elecciones generales o municipales.***
- ***Habré vivido en mi distrito electoral durante 30 días, como mínimo, antes de la próxima elección.***
- ***No estoy actualmente en prisión después de haber sido condenado por un delito.***
- ***Toda la información arriba señalada y todas las otras declaraciones en este formulario son verdaderas.***

Entiendo que si firmo esta declaración sabiendo que no es verdadera estoy cometiendo perjurio y puedo ser multado hasta $10,000, encarcelado hasta tres años o ambos.

Firma del solicitante | Fecha *(mm/dd/aa)*

Si el solicitante no puede firmar la solicitud debido a una discapacidad, la persona que escriba el nombre del solicitante en el renglón de arriba a pedido del solicitante deberá suministrar su nombre y dirección a continuación.

Nombre | Dirección | Número de teléfono *(Optativo)*

15

DECLARACIÓN DE ACEPTACIÓN CERTIFICADA

A ser completada por una persona que acepte la custodia de la solicitud completada antes de presentarla a la oficina para el registro del votante del condado o al Indiana Election Division. No corresponde a una persona que acepte un formulario del miembro del grupo familiar.

Afirmo bajo multa por perjurio que he aceptado la custodia de esta solicitud completada del solicitante el *(insertar fecha):* ____/_____/20___.

Nombre en letra de molde

Dirección de la residencia

Firma

Si usted acepta un formulario completado de otra persona deberá suministrarlo a la oficina para el registro del votante del condado o a Indiana Election Division antes del mediodía 10 días después del recibo o vencimiento del registro, cualesquiera ocurra primero.

54509

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Oficinas para el Registro del Votante de los Condados de Indiana

Firmar y enviar por correo esta Solicitud de registro del votante completada al condado donde usted vive o al Indiana Election Division.

ADAMS
Adams County Circuit Court Clerk
112 S 2nd St Rm A
Decatur, IN 46733-1618
(260) 724-5300 ext. 2104

ALLEN
Allen Co. Voter Registration
Rosseau Centre
1 East Main Street, Suite 176
Ft. Wayne, IN 46802-1815
(260) 449-7154

BARTHOLOMEW
Bartholomew County Clerk
P.O. Box 924
Columbus, IN 47202
(812) 379-1604

BENTON
Benton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
706 E. 5th Street, Suite 37
Fowler, IN 47944-1556
(765) 884-0930

BLACKFORD
Blackford Co. Circuit Court Clerk
110 West Washington Street
Hartford City, IN 47348-2298
(765) 348-7217

BOONE
Boone County Voter Registration Office
212 Courthouse Square
Lebanon, IN 46052-2126
(765) 348-7217

BROWN
Brown County Voter Registration
20 East Main Street
P.O. Box 85
Nashville, IN 47448
(812) 988-5511

CARROLL
Carroll County Voter Registration
101 W. Main Street, Ste. 206
Delphi, IN 46923
(765) 564-6795

CASS
Cass Co. Circuit Court Clerk
200 Court Park, Room 103
Logansport, IN 46947- 3192
(574) 753-7870

CLARK
Clark Co. Circuit Court Clerk
501 E. Court Avenue Room 139
Jeffersonville, IN 47130-4090
(812) 285-6329

CLAY
Clay Co. Circuit Court Clerk
609 E. National Ave., Room 211
Brazil, IN 47834-0033
(812) 448-9023

CLINTON
Clinton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
265 Courthouse Square
Frankfort, IN 46041-1993
(765) 659-6337

CRAWFORD
Crawford Co. Circuit Court Clerk
715 Judicial Plaza Drive
P.O. Box 375
English, IN 47118
(812) 338-2565

DAVIESS
Daviess County Voter Registration Office
200 East Walnut, P.O. Box 739
Washington, IN 47501-0739
(812) 254-8679

DEARBORN
Dearborn County Election Clerk
165 Mary Street
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025
(812) 537-8867

DECATUR
Decatur Co. Circuit Court Clerk
150 Courthouse Square, Suite 244
Greensburg, IN 47240-2080
(812) 663-8223

DEKALB
DeKalb Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 S. Main Street
P.O. Box 230
Auburn, IN 46706-0230
(260) 925-9787

DELAWARE
Delaware Co. Board of Voter Registration
100 West Main Street, Room 104
Muncie, IN 47305-2836
(765) 747-7812

DUBOIS
Dubois Co. Circuit Court Clerk
One Courthouse Square
Jasper, IN 47546-3058
(812) 481-6915

ELKHART
Elkhart Co. Voter Registration Office
117 North 2nd Street, Lower Level
Goshen, IN 46526
(574) 535-6775

FAYETTE
Fayette Co. Circuit Court Clerk
401 Central Avenue
Connersville, IN 47331
(765) 825-1813

FLOYD
Floyd Co. Circuit Court Clerk
311 Hauss Square, Rm. 235
New Albany, IN 47150
(812) 948-5419

FOUNTAIN
Fountain Co. Circuit Court Clerk
301 4th St., P.O. Box 183
Covington, IN 47932
(765) 793-2192

FRANKLIN
Franklin County Voter Registration
459 Main Street
Brookville, IN 47012-1486
(765) 647-5111 ext. 3

FULTON
Fulton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
815 Main Street
Rochester, IN 46975-0524
(574) 223-4824

GIBSON
Gibson Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 N. Main St., P.O. Box 630
Princeton, IN 47670-0630
(812) 385-2541

GRANT
Grant Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse Suite B-9
101 E. 4th Street
Marion, IN 46952-4055
(765) 664-9880

GREENE
Greene County Voter Registration
1 East Main St
Bloomfield, IN 47424
(812) 384-2015

HAMILTON
Hamilton County Voter Registration Office
1 Hamilton County Square, Suite 13
Noblesville, IN 46060-2219
(317) 776-9632

HANCOCK
Hancock County Voter Registration
9 East Main Street, Room 213
Greenfield, IN 46140-2320
(317) 477-1171

HARRISON
Harrison Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse, Room 203
300 North Capitol Avenue
Corydon, IN 47112-1155
(812) 738-8790

HENDRICKS
Hendricks Co. Voter Registration Office
Election Supervisor
355 S. Washington St. #120
Danville, IN 46122
(317) 745-9249

HENRY
Henry County Voter Registration Office
1215 Race St, Suite 130
New Castle, IN 47362
(765) 529-9310

HOWARD
Howard County Voter Registration
104 N Buckeye Street Room 104B
Kokomo, IN 46901
(765) 456-2219

HUNTINGTON
Huntington Co. Circuit Court Clerk
201 North Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 228
Huntington, IN 46750
(260) 358-4820

JACKSON
Jackson Co. Voter Registration
109 Sugar Creek St, Suite 130
Brownstown, IN 47220
(812) 358-6120

JASPER
Jasper Co. Circuit Court Clerk
115 W. Washington
Rensselaer, IN 47978
(219) 866-4929

JAY
Jay Co. Circuit Court Clerk
120 North Court Street, Ste. 209
Portland, IN 47371
(260)726-4951

JEFFERSON
Jefferson County Voter Registration
Courthouse, Room 203
300 E. Main Street
Madison, IN 47250-3594
(812) 265-8926

JENNINGS
Jennings County Election Office
24 Pike St., P.O. Box 385
Vernon, IN 47282-0385
(812) 352-3080

JOHNSON
Johnson Co. Voter Registration
P.O. Box 451
Franklin, IN 46131-0451
(317) 346-4467

KNOX
Knox County Voter Registration
111 N. 7th Street, Suite 27
Vincennes, IN 47591-2022
(812) 895-4927

KOSCIUSKO
Kosciusko Co. Circuit Court Clerk
121 N. Lake Street, D162
Warsaw, IN 46580-2788
(574) 372-2332

LAGRANGE
LaGrange County Voter Registration
105 North Detroit Street
LaGrange, IN 46761-1801
(260) 499-6392

LAKE
Lake Co. Board of Elections and Registration
2293 N. Main Street, A-205
Crown Point, IN 46307
(219) 755-3795

LAPORTE
LaPorte Co. Board of Voter Registration
813 Lincolnway, Suite 103
LaPorte, IN 46350-3401
(219) 326-6808 EXT 2250

LAWRENCE
Lawrence Co. Circuit Court Clerk
916 15th Street, Room 11
Bedford, IN 47421-3800
(812) 277-2036

MADISON
Madison Co. Board of Voter Registration
16 East 9th Street, Suite 208
Anderson, IN 46016-1588
(765) 641-9657

MARION
Marion Co. Board of Voter Registration
200 East Washington, W131
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 327-5040

MARSHALL
Marshall Co. Circuit Court Clerk
211 West Madison Street
Plymouth, IN 46563-1762
(574) 935-8713

MARTIN
Martin Co. Circuit Court Clerk
129 Main Street
P.O. Box 120
Shoals, IN 47581
(812) 247-3651

MIAMI
Miami County Voter Registration
25 N. Broadway, Room 108
Peru, IN 46970-0184
(765) 472-3995

MONROE
Monroe Co. Voter Registration
401 W. 7th Street, Suite 100
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 349-2690

MONTGOMERY
Montgomery Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 East Main Street, Room 203
P.O. Box 768
Crawfordsville, IN 47933-0768
(765) 364-6437

MORGAN
Morgan County Election Division
180 S. Main St., Suite 1
Martinsville, IN 46151-1556
(765) 342-1029

NEWTON
Newton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 49
Kentland, IN 47951-0049
(219) 474-6081

NOBLE
Noble Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 North Orange Street
Albion, IN 46701-1092
(260) 636-2736 ext. 1806

OHIO
Ohio Co. Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 185
Rising Sun, IN 47040-0185
(812) 438-2610

ORANGE
Orange Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Orange County Courthouse
1 Court Street
Paoli, IN 47454-9632
(812) 723-2649

OWEN
Owen Co. Circuit Court Clerk
60 S. Main St.
Spencer, IN 47460- 0146
(812) 829-5028

PARKE
Parke Co. Circuit Court Clerk
116 West High St., Room 204
Rockville, IN 47872-1781
(765) 569-5132

PERRY
Perry Co. Circuit Court Clerk
2219 Payne Street
Tell City, IN 47586-2832
(812) 547-3741

PIKE
Pike Co. Circuit Court Clerk
801 Main St., 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 125
Petersburg, IN 47567-1298
(812) 354-6025

PORTER
Porter Co. Board of Voter Registration
Administration Center
155 Indiana Avenue, Ste. 105
Valparaiso, IN 46383-5555
(219) 465-3484 / (219) 465-3486

POSEY
Posey Co. Circuit Court Clerk
300 Main Street, Rm 115
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
(812) 838-1339

PULASKI
Pulaski Co. Circuit Court Clerk
112 E. Main Street, Room 230
Winamac, IN 46996-1394
(574) 946-4401

PUTNAM
Putnam County Voter Registration
1 W. Washington St., Room 21, P.O. Box 546
Greencastle, IN 46135-0546
(765) 655-1538

RANDOLPH
Randolph Co. Circuit Court Clerk
100 S. Main St., P.O. Box 230
Winchester, IN 47394
(765) 584-4717

RIPLEY
Ripley Co. Circuit Court Clerk
115 N. Main Street
P.O. Box 177
Versailles, IN 47042
(812) 689-4783

RUSH
Rush Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 East 2nd Street, Rm 209
Rushville, IN 46173-0429
(765) 932-2086

SCOTT
Scott County Voter Registration
1 East McClain Avenue, Suite 120
Scottsburg, IN 47170
(812) 752-8420

SHELBY
Shelby Co. Circuit Court Clerk
407 S. Harrison Street
P.O. Box 198
Shelbyville, IN 46176-0198
(317) 392-6324

SPENCER
Spencer County Voter Registration
200 Main Street, Ste. 5
P.O. Box 523
Rockport, IN 47635
(812) 649-6017

ST. JOSEPH
St. Joseph Co. Board of Voter Registration
City-County Building, 4th Floor
227 West Jefferson Blvd.
South Bend, IN 46601-1871
(574) 235-9520

STARKE
Starke County Election
53 East Washington Street, P.O. Box 395
Knox, IN 46534-1197
(574) 772-9160

STEUBEN
Steuben Co. Circuit Court Clerk
55 South Public Square
Angola, IN 46703-1945
(260) 668-1000 EXT 2220

SULLIVAN
Sullivan Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse, Room 370
100 Courthouse Square
Sullivan, IN 47882-0370
(812) 268-4657

SWITZERLAND
Switzerland Co. Circuit Court Clerk
Courthouse
212 West Main Street
Vevay, IN 47043-1180
(812) 427-4415

TIPPECANOE
Tippecanoe Co. Board of Elections & Registration
20 N. 3rd Street
P.O. Box 619
Lafayette, IN 47902
(765) 423-9316

TIPTON
Tipton Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 East Jefferson Street
Tipton, IN 46072-1901
(765) 675-2795

UNION
Union Co. Circuit Court Clerk
26 West Union Street
Liberty, IN 47353-1396
(765) 458-6121

VANDERBURGH
Vanderburgh Co. Voter Registration
Civic Center Complex, Room 214
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708-1828
(812) 435-5222

VERMILLION
Vermillion Co. Circuit Court Clerk
255 S. Main Street, Room 304
P.O. Box 10
Newport, IN 47966
(765) 492-5350

VIGO
Vigo Co. Board of Voter Registration
Courthouse, Room 3
33 South 3rd Street
Terre Haute, IN 47808-3472
(812) 462-3393

WABASH
Wabash County Voter Registration
69 West Hill Street
Wabash, IN 46992-3151
(260) 563-0661 EXT 1238

WARREN
Warren County Voter Registration
125 N. Monroe Street, Suite 11
Williamsport, IN 47993-1198
(765) 762-2834

WARRICK
Warrick Co. Election Office
1 County Square, Suite 220
Boonville, IN 47601-1594
(812) 897-6161

WASHINGTON
Washington Co. Circuit Court Clerk
801 S. Jackson St.
Salem, IN 47167
(812) 883-5748

WAYNE
Wayne Co. Circuit Court Clerk
301 East Main Street
Richmond, IN 47374
(765) 973-9304

WELLS
Wells Co. Clerk
102 W. Market St., Suite 201
Bluffton, IN 46714-2091
(260) 824-6479

WHITE
White Co. Circuit Court Clerk
110 Main Street
P.O. Box 350
Monticello, IN 47960-0350
(574) 583-1531

WHITLEY
Whitley Co. Circuit Court Clerk
101 W. Van Buren Street
Columbia City, IN 46725-2087
(260) 248-3164

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTER REGISTRATION MATERIAL RECEIPT **(VRG-8)**

State Form 46927 (R9 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division

INSTRUCTIONS

The county voter registration office provides this receipt to an employee *(or other designated representative)* of a public assistance agency, an agency serving disabled persons, a county registration substation, law enforcement, or other "full service" voter registration agency who transmits voter registration applications or declinations **in person** to the county voter registration office.

NOTE: As an alternative to in-person delivery, state law authorizes:

(1) An office of the Department of Employment Training Services that provides assistance or services regarding unemployment compensation;

(2) a Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) office providing Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Medicaid program services;

(3) an agency providing Food Stamp services;

(4) an agency providing state funded programs primarily engaged in serving persons with disabilities;

(5) an agency designated as an additional "full service" voter registration office under IC 3-7-18;

(6) a law enforcement agency serving an applicant for a license to carry a handgun; or

(7) an Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) office providing Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program services,

to transmit voter registration applications by using FIRST CLASS MAIL DELIVERY by the United States Postal Service or by hand delivery.

As the Voter Registration Officer of _____ County, Indiana, *(or an employee of this office)* I acknowledge receipt of the following voter registration material:

_____ Number of Registration Applications

_____ Number of Registration Declinations

Received, this date and time: _____, 20___; _____a.m./p.m.

Agency Employee or Representative: _____

Agency Name and/or Identification Number: _____

_____
County Voter Registration Officer of

_____ County, Indiana

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

INDIANA VOTER REGISTRATION MATERIAL TRANSMITTAL **(VRG-9)**

State Form 46928 (R9 / 5-19)
Indiana Election Division

TRANSMITTAL OF VOTER REGISTRATION MATERIALS

INSTRUCTIONS:

This form must be used by an individual transmitting voter registration applications or declinations from a public assistance agency, an agency serving disabled persons, a county registration substation, a law enforcement agency, or other "full service" voter registration agency to a county voter registration office.

An individual sending voter registration applications from a Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) office providing Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Medicaid program services; an agency providing state funded programs primarily engaged in serving persons with disabilities; an agency designated as an additional "full service voter registration" agency under IC 3-7-18; or an Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) office providing Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program services or a law enforcement agency must send these documents BY FIRST CLASS MAIL DELIVERY using the United States Postal Service OR BY HAND DELIVERY and must include this transmittal with the paper copy of the registration documents**.**

TO: The Voter Registration Officer of _____ County, Indiana

FROM: _____

_____

DATE: _____, 20____

In accordance with state law**, this agency or office transmits to you by *(circle one)*:**

(1) first class U.S. mail; OR

(2) hand delivery

the following voter registration material:

_____ Number of Registration Applications

_____ Number of Registration Declinations

Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

Agency Employee or Representative: _____

Agency Name and/or Identification Number: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000923

AUTHORIZATION TO CANCEL REGISTRATION (VRG-14)

State Form 47363 (R3/12-01)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-7-43-1)

I authorize the appropriate voter registration officer to CANCEL my voter registration at the following address:

Street or P.O. Box	
City or Town	
County or Parish	
State, ZIP Code	

This is my CURRENT ADDRESS:

Street or P.O. Box	
City or Town	
County or Parish	
State, ZIP Code	

SIGNED, THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____:

Signature	Is the name you signed above the **SAME** name listed on the voter registration that you are canceling? If the names are different, please print your former name here:
Printed Name	Former Name
Date of Birth *(MM/DD/YY)* _____/_____/_____	[redacted]

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000924

_____

_____

_____

_____

POSTMASTER: RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

_____

_____

_____

_____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AFFIDAVIT OF COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICER CONCERNING VOTER LIST MAINTENANCE

(VRG-21)

State Form 47858 (R9 / 9-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-12-27)

INSTRUCTIONS: This form must be completed by the county voter registration officer (in a county with no board of registration, the circuit court clerk; in a county with a board of registration, the two board members; in Lake County or Porter County, the election director of the board of elections and registration; in Tippecanoe County, the board of elections and registration). The form must be filed with the **election division not later than noon seventy-seven (77) days before each primary, general, or municipal election,** and after the voter list maintenance programs required by state law, are completed. These programs must be completed no later than ninety (90) days before each election.

STATE OF INDIANA)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

The undersigned individual(s), who serve as the county voter registration officer(s) of this county, being duly sworn on the individual(s) oath(s) do swear or affirm the following:

1. I (We) serve as the county voter registration officer(s) for _____ County.

2. The voter list maintenance programs required under Indiana Code 3-7 have been conducted in accordance with state and federal law.

3. The registrations of voters required to be canceled under the voter list maintenance program have been canceled.

Signature	Printed Name	Title
Signature	Printed Name	Title

I certify that this oath was subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me, this the _____day of _____, 20_____:

_____
(Signature)

(If the person administering the oath is not the Circuit Court Clerk, add the date the person's commission expires and the county in which the person resides.)

STATE OF _____)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20____.

SEAL

_____
Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath according to IC 33-42-9

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____

County of Residence: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPLICATION FOR COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION COMPUTERIZED DATA **(VRG-24)**

State Form 48648 (R4 / 10-13)
Approved by State Board of Accounts for Miscellaneous Counties, 2013
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-7-27-6; 3-14-6-2)

INSTRUCTIONS: Mail / Bring this completed form and payment to the county voter registration office.

I request a copy of the county computerized voter registration information in accordance with Indiana Code 3-7-27-6. The entity purchasing this information is *(check one)*:

- ☐ A central committee of a major political party.
- ☐ An organization of a bona fide political party that is not a major political party. This party has at least two (2) candidates on the ballot at the next election.
- ☐ A committee of an independent candidate for federal or state office. This candidate is on the ballot at the next election.
- ☐ News media and will use this data for news broadcasting or publishing or otherwise in compliance with IC 3-7-27-6(d).
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* _____

I understand that the county cannot warrant the accuracy or completeness of the data. I agree that:

(1) I will not use this data to solicit merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions for a purpose other than political activities or political fundraising activities.

(2) I will not sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver to any other person *(as defined by IC 5-14-3-2)* for a purpose other than political activities or political fundraising activities.

Indiana Code 3-14-6-2 provides: (a) This…does not apply to: (1) political activities; or (2) political fundraising activities. (b) A person who uses voter registration information… to solicit the sale of merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions commits a Class B infraction…(d) A person who: (1) has previously received a judgment for committing an infraction under this section; and (2) knowingly or intentionally uses voter registration information in violation of this section; commits a Class A misdemeanor.

Signature of Applicant	Printed Name of Applicant
Address of Applicant *(City, State, ZIP Code)*	Telephone Number

I enclose a check for $ _____ payable to _____.
(insert required amount)

☐ Approved ☐ Denied _____ COUNTY DATE _____/_____/_____
voter registration office

Signature of Voter Registration Official	Signature of Voter Registration Official
Printed name of Voter Registration Official	Printed name of Voter Registration Official

OFFICE USE ONLY:

☐ County-Wide ☐ Township ☐ Precinct ☐ Vote History/Voter Registration/Walking List
(circle applicable items)

☐ Received by Applicant DATE _____/_____/_____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE **(ABS-11)**

State Form 51261(R3 / 8-14)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-7-36-14)

INSTRUCTIONS: An absent uniformed services voter may register after registration closes and after seven (7) days before election day if the voter meets the qualifications and provides the documents set forth in IC 3-7-36-14 (ABS-13). The voter may then vote in this election by absentee ballot in the office of the circuit court clerk. The circuit court clerk then issues this certificate certifying that the voter registered under this procedure and attaches this certificate to the voter's absentee ballot envelope. The ballot envelope with attached certificate shall be forwarded to the precinct where the voter is registered. The inspector shall remove this certificate when processing this absentee ballot and shall attach this certificate to the poll list in the presence of the poll clerks and the poll clerks shall sign a statement indicating that the inspector did so.

STATE OF INDIANA)
) **SS:**
COUNTY OF _____)

TOWNSHIP OR WARD_____)
) **SS:**
PRECINCT _____)

ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER CERTIFICATE

To the inspector of this precinct: This certifies that

Name of Voter	Voter's Date of Birth *(mm/dd/yy)* _____/_____/_____	Voter Identification Number
Voter's Registration Address *(number and street)*	City	ZIP Code

registered to vote under IC 3-7-36-14 in the precinct where the person resides and for which you serve as inspector. Under IC 3-7-36-14, this voter is entitled to vote in this election by absentee ballot in the office of the circuit court clerk. This certificate is attached to the absentee ballot of a voter who registered to vote, and voted, pursuant to IC 3-7-36-14.

SO CERTIFIED THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20_____.

Circuit Court Clerk Signature

THE POLL CLERKS ACKNOWLEDGE BY THEIR SIGNATURE BELOW THAT THE INSPECTOR ATTACHED THIS CERTIFICATE TO THE POLL LIST IN THE PRESENCE OF THE POLL CLERKS.

Poll Clerk Signature	Poll Clerk Signature

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AFFIDAVIT FOR LATE VOTER REGISTRATION BY ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER IN 2020 **(ABS-13)**

State Form 51263 (R16 / 9-19)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-36-14)

INSTRUCTIONS: This affidavit is used **only for an absent uniformed services voter** ***(or the voter's spouse or dependent)*** who is otherwise entitled to vote in Indiana if the voter was absent from Indiana during the previous registration period. **This voter may apply to register to vote** after the close of registration and beginning on the seventh day before election day and **until noon election day** if the voter: (1) returned to Indiana beginning on the seventh day before election day, and before noon election day; (2) shows the county registration office a discharge dated on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period or a government movement order with a reporting date on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period; (3) completes a registration application; and (4) signs an affidavit that the voter has not voted at any other precinct in the election. A voter who registers under this procedure is entitled to vote in the upcoming election **by absentee ballot at the office of the circuit court clerk** any time after the voter registers and until noon election day.

STATE OF INDIANA

COUNTY OF _____

I affirm each of the following:

1. I am either: (a) A member of a uniformed service on active duty who, by reason of active duty, was absent from the place of my residence where I am otherwise qualified to vote; (b) A member of the merchant marine who, by reason of service in the merchant marine, was absent from the place of residence where I am otherwise qualified to vote; (c) A member of the Indiana national guard deployed or on assignment outside Indiana; or (d) A spouse or dependent of a member referred to in (a), (b) or (c) above who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, is absent from the place of residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote.

2. I have been absent from Indiana by reason of my service *(or I am the spouse or dependent of a member described in paragraph 1(a), (b) or (c) and have been absent from Indiana by reason of that member's service)* as indicated in paragraph 1 since December 2, 2020 through April 27, 2020 for the primary election OR since May 19, 2020 through October 26, 2020 for the general election.

3. I returned to Indiana after April 27, 2020, and before noon election day, May 5, 2020 for the primary election OR I returned to Indiana after October 26, 2020 but before noon election day, November 3, 2020 for the general election.

4. I *(or my spouse or dependent)* have shown the county registration official a discharge dated on or after December 2, 2020 or a government movement order with a reporting date on or after December 2, 2020 for the primary election OR dated on or after May 19, 2020 for the general election.

5. I have completed a registration application.

6. I have completed an absentee ballot application.

7. I have not voted at any other precinct in this election.

Name of Voter	Printed Name of Voter

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Registration Application

Before completing this form, review the General, Application, and State specific instructions.

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? ☐ Yes ☐ No Will you be 18 years old on or before election day? ☐ Yes ☐ No **If you checked "No" in response to either of these questions, do not complete form.** (Please see state-specific instructions for rules regarding eligibility to register prior to age 18.)					This space for office use only.
1	☐ Mr. ☐ Miss ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name(s)	☐ Jr ☐ II ☐ Sr ☐ III ☐ IV
2	Home Address	Apt. or Lot #	City/Town	State	Zip Code
3	Address Where You Get Your Mail If Different From Above		City/Town	State	Zip Code
4	Date of Birth Month Day Year	**5** Telephone Number (optional)		**6** ID Number - (See item 6 in the instructions for your state)	
7	Choice of Party (see item 7 in the instructions for your State)	**8** Race or Ethnic Group (see item 8 in the instructions for your State)			
9	I have reviewed my state's instructions and I swear/affirm that: ■ I am a United States citizen ■ I meet the eligibility requirements of my state and subscribe to any oath required. ■ The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, I may be fined, imprisoned, or (if not a U.S. citizen) deported from or refused entry to the United States.			Please sign full name (or put mark) ▲ Date: ___/___/___ Month Day Year	

If you are registering to vote for the first time: please refer to the application instructions for information on submitting copies of valid identification documents with this form.

Please fill out the sections below if they apply to you.

If this application is for a **change of name**, what was your name before you changed it?

A	☐ Mr. ☐ Miss ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name(s)	☐ Jr ☐ II ☐ Sr ☐ III ☐ IV

If you were **registered before but this is the first time you are registering from the address in Box 2**, what was your address where you were registered before?

B	Street (or route and box number)	Apt. or Lot #	City/Town/County	State	Zip Code

If you live in a rural area but do not have a street number, or if you have no address, please show on the map where you live.

C

- Write in the names of the crossroads (or streets) nearest to where you live.
- Draw an X to show where you live.
- Use a dot to show any schools, churches, stores, or other landmarks near where you live, and write the name of the landmark.

Example

● Grocery Store

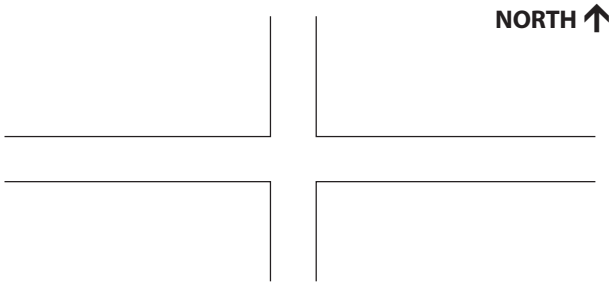
Route #2

Woodchuck Road

Public School ●

X

NORTH ↑



If the applicant is unable to sign, who helped the applicant fill out this application? Give name, address and phone number (phone number optional).

D

Mail this application to the address provided for your State.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FIRST CLASS STAMP NECESSARY FOR MAILING

OFFICIAL ELECTION MAIL
Authorized by the U.S. Postal Service ®

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Registration and Absentee Ballot Request

Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)

Print clearly in blue or black ink.

This form is for absent Uniformed Service members, their families, and citizens residing outside the United States. It is used to register to vote, request an absentee ballot, and update your contact information. See your State's instructions at FVAP.gov.

1. Who are you? Pick one.

I request an absentee ballot for all elections in which I am eligible to vote AND:

- ☐ I am on active duty in the Uniformed Services or Merchant Marine -OR- ☐ I am an eligible spouse or dependent.
- ☐ I am an activated National Guard member on State orders.
- ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and I intend to return.
- ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and my return is uncertain.
- ☐ I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and I have never lived in the United States.

Last name		Suffix (Jr., II)	Sex ☐ Female ☐ Male
First name		Previous names (if applicable)	
Middle name		Birth date (MM/DD/YYYY)	/ /
Social Security Number	___ ___ ___ - ___ ___ - ___ ___ ___ ___	Driver's license or State ID #	

2. What is your address in the U.S. State or territory where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot?

Your voting materials will not be sent to this address. See instructions on other side of form.

Street address		Apt #	
City, town, village		State	
County		ZIP	

3. Where are you now? You must give your CURRENT address to receive your voting materials.

Your mailing address. (Different from above)	Your mail forwarding address. (If applicable)

4. What is your contact information? This is so election officials can reach you about your request.

Provide the country code and area code with your phone and fax number. Do not use a Defense Switched Network (DSN) number.

Email:		Phone:	
Alternate email:		Fax:	

5. What is your voting preference? Select One.

How do you want to receive voting materials from your election office?

- ☐ Mail
- ☐ Email or online
- ☐ Fax

What is your political party for primary elections?

6. What additional information must you provide?

The following need more information: Alaska, Arizona, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Virginia. (Ex. Proof of residency, employer, etc.)
You may also use this space to clarify your voter information. See the *Voting Assistance Guide* at FVAP.gov.

7. You must read and sign this statement.

I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that:

- The information on this form is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that a material misstatement of fact in completion of this document may constitute grounds for conviction of perjury.
- I am a U.S. citizen, at least 18 years of age (or will be by the day of the election), eligible to vote in the requested jurisdiction, and
- I am not disqualified to vote due to having been convicted of a felony or other disqualifying offense, nor have I been adjudicated mentally incompetent; or if so, my voting rights have been reinstated; and
- I am not registering, requesting a ballot, or voting in any other jurisdiction in the United States, except the jurisdiction cited in this voting form.

Sign here X

Today's date (MM/DD/YYYY) / /

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

You can vote wherever you are.

1. Fill out your form completely and accurately.

- Your U.S. address is used to determine where you are eligible to vote absentee. For military voters, it is usually your last address in your State of legal residence. For overseas citizens, it is usually the last place you lived before moving overseas. You do not need to have any current ties with this address. DO NOT write a PO Box # in section 2.
- Most States allow you to provide a Driver's License number or the last 4 digits of your SSN. Some States require a full SSN. See your State's guidelines at FVAP.gov.
- Most States require you to specify a political party to vote in primary elections. This information may be used to register you with a party.
- We recommend that you complete this form every year while you are an absentee voter.

2. Remember to sign this form!

3. Remove the adhesive liner from the top and sides. Fold and seal tightly.

- You can find the address for your election office at FVAP.gov.
- All States accept this form by mail, but they vary on email and fax. See your State's rules in the *Voting Assistance Guide* at FVAP.gov.

Questions? Email vote@fvap.gov

Agency Disclosure Statement

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden to: Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Executive Services Directorate, Information Management Division, 4800 Mark Center Dr., East Tower, Suite 03F09, Alexandria, VA 22350-3100. [OMB Control #0704-0503]. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE.

Privacy Act Statement

Authority: The authority to collect your personal information on this form comes from 52 U.S.C. § 20301, "Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)."

Principal purpose: This form serves as an application for registration and/or request for an absentee ballot for all persons covered by UOCAVA.

Routine use(s): There is no retention of this information by the Federal government. Completed forms are sent by you to an appropriate State election official.

Disclosure: Your disclosure of personal information is voluntary. However, failure to provide the requested personal information may keep the pertinent jurisdiction from processing this request and may prevent you from voting absentee.

To
(Fill in the address of your election office.
The address can be found online at FVAP.gov.)

NO POSTAGE NECESSARY IN THE U.S. MAIL – DMM 703.8.0

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOTING MATERIAL – FIRST CLASS MAIL

OFFICIAL ELECTION MAIL
Authorized by the U.S. Postal Service

International airmail postage is required if not mailed using the U.S. Postal Service, APO/FPO/DPO system, or diplomatic pouch.

From
(Your name and mailing address)

PAR AVION

U.S. Postage Paid
39 USC 3406

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2022
Indiana
Election Administrator's Manual

Published by the
Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street
Indiana Government Center South, Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
(317) 232-3939 * (800) 622-4941 in Indiana
FAX: (317) 233-6793
www.in.gov/sos/elections

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Table of Contents

KEY PLAYERS **1**
- Federal Offices with Election Duties 2
  - The U.S. Election Assistance Commission 2
  - The Federal Election Commission 2
  - United States Department of Justice 2
  - Federal Communications Commission 3
  - United States Department of Defense 3
  - Office of the Special Counsel 4
  - United States Department of Homeland Security 4
- State Offices with Election Duties 4
  - The Secretary of State of Indiana 4
  - Indiana Election Commission 5
  - The Indiana Election Division 5
- Local Offices with Election Duties 6
  - County Executive 6
  - Clerk of the Circuit Court 7
  - Board of Registration 7
  - County Election Board 7

CANDIDATE & OFFICE HOLDER INFORMATION **23**
- Candidate Qualifications, Generally 23
- Prohibition on Government Employment for Some Officeholders 24
- Holding More Than One Lucrative "Office" 25
- "Sore Loser" Law 25
- Statement of Economic Interests 26
- Candidate Names and Nicknames 27
- Major Party Candidates 27
- Libertarian Candidates 28
- Minor Party and Independent Candidates 29
- Write-In Candidates 32
- School Board Office 33
- Entry of Candidate Information into SVRS 34
- All Candidates Receive Filing Confirmation Notice 34
- Where and When to File a Declaration of Candidacy to Run for Office 35
- Withdrawal of Nominee 36
- Qualifications for Assuming Office & Term of Office 37
- Candidate Challenges 37
- Holdovers 38

BALLOT (CANDIDATE) AND ELECTED OFFICE VACANCIES **39**
- Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 39
  - Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies 39

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Caucus Procedures for an Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancy....41
Direct Appointment of Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies....42
Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies....43
Elected Office Vacancies....43
Elected Officeholder Resignation....43
Death of an Officeholder....45
Disqualification as a Candidate or Officeholder....46
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Democratic or Republican Officeholder....47
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Libertarian, Independent, or Minor Party Candidate....48
Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a School Board Member....48
Acting Officeholder During Elected Office Vacancy....49
Oaths of Office....49

PUBLIC QUESTIONS & SPECIAL ELECTIONS....51
Public Questions (Referenda)....51
Local Public Questions....51
Constitutional or Statewide Public Questions....56
Judicial Retention Questions....56
Recall and Impeachment....57
Special Elections for U.S. House Vacancies....58

CAMPAIGN FINANCE ISSUES....59
Committee Types....59
Candidate's Committee....59
Candidate Committees: Where to File Campaign Finance Documents....61
Regular Party Committees....61
Political Action Committees....62
Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee....62
Campaign Finance Administration....63
Campaign Finance Enforcement....64
Civil & Criminal Penalties....64
Delinquent & Defective Campaign Finance Filings....66
Disclaimers....67
Campaign Finance Hearings....68
Electronic Filing of Local Campaign Finance Reports with County Election Board....68

VOTER REGISTRATION....69
Registering To Vote....69
Age Requirement....70
Residency Requirements....70
Voter Fail Safes....72
Disfranchisement Due to Imprisonment....73
Voter Identification Number....73
Address Confidentiality Program....74
Voters with Print Disabilities....74
How to Register To Vote in Indiana....75

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Registering to Vote with Mail-In (Paper) Form....75
Special Procedures for Paper Forms When Conducting Voter Registration Drives or Similar Efforts .76
Registering to Vote at the BMV....77
Registering to Vote at other Full Service Agencies....77
Registering to Vote Online....77
Voter Registration Deadlines....78
County Voter Registration Officials....79
Statewide Voter Registration System....80

VOTING SYSTEMS & ePOLLBOOKS....81
Voting Systems....81
Voting System Certification Process and Standards....81
Additional Features of Optical Scan Systems....83
Additional Features of DRE Systems....85
Straight Ticket Voting Instructions....86
Using Multiple Ballot Types in an Election....87
Voting Systems for Voters with Disabilities....87
Voting Systems & Internet Connectivity....87
County Election Board Responsible for Care and Custody of Voting Systems....87
Voting System Battery Information in Certification Application....87
Use of USB Drives with Anti-Malware to Transfer Results from the Voting System's EMS to Upload into SVRS....88
Vendor Restriction on Selling Voting Systems....88
Using Legacy or "Grandfathered" Voting Systems....88
Public Test of Voting Equipment....88
Public Test of Direct Record Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems....90
Public Test of Optical Scan (Ballot Card) Automatic Tabulators....91
ePollbooks....92
ePollbook Certification....92
CEB to Authorize Use of ePollbooks....92
Acceptance Testing....93
Marketing Uncertified ePollbook....93
County Election Board Responsible for Care and Custody of Electronic Poll Books....94
Software Restrictions on Electronic Poll Books....94
ePollbook Server....94
ePollbook Electronic Record Retention....94
Deadline to Deliver ePollbooks to County before Election....94
Electronic Poll Book Battery Information....95
Delivery of Voting Equipment to the Polls....95
Electronic Poll Books....95
Voting Systems....96
"Hashtag" Validation....97
Voting Equipment Inventory....97
County Voting Equipment Access Policies....98
Reporting of Improper Access to Voting Equipment & ePollbooks....99
County Disposal of Voting Systems and Electronic Poll Books....100
Voting Equipment Purchase County Cumulative Fund....100

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT INFORMATION 103
Ballot Layout 103
Specific Ballot Requirements 103
Cautionary Statement & Instructions 104
Public Questions & Straight Party Devices 105
Ballot Office Order 106
Box or Line for Poll Clerks' Initials 110
Precinct Designation on Ballots 110
Uncontested Races 110
Omitting Straight Party Device & Symbol 111
Write-In Voting 111
Hand Counted Paper Ballots 112
"Special" Ballots 113
Ballot Printing, Generally 114
May Primary Election Ballot Printing Needs 115
November General or Municipal Election Ballot Printing Needs 116
Absentee Ballots 118
Ballot Printing Errors 119

ABSENTEE VOTING 123
Absentee Voting By Mail 123
Photo Identification Requirements to Vote by Mail 125
Absentee by Mail (ABS-MAIL) Application Deadline 125
Returning Absentee Ballots Received By Mail 126
Requesting a Replacement Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot before Election Day 127
Drop Boxes for Absentee Ballots By Mail 128
Election Day Remedies for Certain Absentee Voters 128
Absentee Voting by Traveling Board 129
Photo Identification Requirements for Traveling Board 129
Traveling Board Application (ABS-TRAVELING BOARD) Deadline 129
ePollbooks & Voting Equipment Use with Traveling Board 130
Traveling Board Ballot Deadline 131
Absentee Voting In-Person at the Clerk's Office ("Early Voting") 131
Accessibility Requirements for Early Voting Locations 133
Photo Identification Requirements 133
In-Person Early Voting Application (ABS-IN PERSON) Deadline 134
In-Person Early Voting Ballot Deadline 134
Completing a Voter's Abandoned In-Person Absentee Ballot 135
Assistance to Voters Casting In-Person Absentee Ballots 135
Political Party Watchers at Satellite In-Person Absentee Voting Offices 136
Electioneering During Early Voting 136
Voting Before an Absentee Voter Board During Early Voting 137
Surrendering an ABS-Mail Ballot to Vote Early at an In-Person Absentee Voting Site 137
Absentee Applications 137
Pre-Completed Absentee Applications 138
Assistance to Voters Completing an Absentee Application 139
Taking Custody of Another Voter's Completed Absentee Ballot Application 139

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse 140
Absentee Application Deadlines 140
Absentee Application Processing 142
Notice of Denial of Absentee Ballot Application 143
Absentee Ballots 144
Absentee Ballot Printing & Mailing Deadline 144
Absentee Ballot Receipt Deadlines 146
First Signature Review 147
Absentee Ballot Security 148
Central Count of Absentee Ballots 149
Absentee Couriers & Counters 149
Procedures Before Absentee Counting May Begin 150
Election Day Absentee Counting Procedures 152
Challenged Absentee Ballots 158
Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature Absentee Procedures 159
Absentee Signature Cure Procedures 159
Military and Overseas Voters 160
Special Exceptions for Military & Overseas Voters 161
Processing Absentee Ballots of Military & Overseas Voters 165
Voters With Print Disabilities 165
Using the Combined Form to Request an Absentee Ballot 166
Returning an Absentee Ballot by Voters with Print Disabilities Using the Combined Form 167
Secrecy Waiver for Emailed or Faxed Ballots Used by Voters with Print Disabilities 168
Storing & Remaking an Emailed or Faxed Ballot Used by Voters with Print Disabilities 168
Electronic Signatures 168
Electioneering & Absentee Ballots 169
Power Of Attorney & Assistance to Voters with Disabilities 169
Death of an Absentee Voter 170
Absentee Voter Boards 170
Electronic Signatures on ABS Applications 171
Online Absentee Ballot Status & Application Tool 171

ELECTION DAY 173
Legal Notice of Election 173
Election Day Polling Locations & Vote Centers 173
Selecting Polling Locations 174
Accessibility Standards for Polling Locations 176
Legal Notice of Polling Locations 176
Compensation for Using Site as Election Day Polling Place or Vote Center 177
Voting System Delivery 177
Polling Location Set-Up 177
Voter's Bill of Rights 178
Sample Ballots 178
Chute 178
Election Materials 179
Paper Poll Book & ePollbooks 179
Forms & Envelopes 180

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Affidavits of Voter Assistance (PRE-3) 182
Election Day Ballots....182
Precinct Election Officers (Poll Workers) 183
Precinct Election Officer Duties 184
Requirements to Serve as Precinct Election Officer 185
College Students and High School/Home Schooled Students as Poll Workers....187
Precinct Election Official Training....187
Election Material Pick-Up & Post-Election Return 188
Compensation and Meals....189
Additional Persons Permitted Inside Polling Places....189
Challengers and Pollbook Holders 189
Political Party Watchers....191
Candidate Watchers....192
Media Watchers 193
Unauthorized Persons Inside Polling Places 194
Voting Equipment Security Measures....194
Voter's Time in a Voting Booth 195
Spoiled Ballots....195
DRE Voting System with VVPAT....195
DRE without a VVPAT....195
Optical Scan Ballot Card 196
Voter Fails to Properly Finish Voting Process....196
Traditional Hand-Counted Paper Ballots 196
Optical Scan Ballot Card 196
Direct Record Electronic Voting System (DRE)....196
Photo ID Law 196
Electioneering....197
"Scratch Lists"....198
Documentation of Voters Waiting in Line at the Polls on Election Day 198
Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day 198
Voting System Ballot Tabulation....199
Primary Election Ballot 199
General Election Ballot....200
Closing Procedures, Generally 201

PROVISIONAL BALLOT VOTING 205
Provisional Ballots & Materials....205
Provisional Ballots 205
Provisional Ballot Forms & Envelopes....206
Confidentiality of Provisional Ballot Information....206
Issuing a Provisional Ballot on Election Day 207
1) Confirm Certain Fail-Safes Do Not Apply to the Voter Before Issuing a Provisional Ballot....207
2) Complete the PRE-4 Challenger Affidavit 208
3) Finish the Provisional Ballot Process 210
Provisional Ballot Hearing....211
Provisional Ballot Counters 211
Rules for Counting Provisional Ballots....211

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballots Treated as Provisional Ballots 213
Provisional Ballot Voter Notices....214
Processing, Securing and Counting Provisional Ballots 215
Miscellaneous Provisional Ballot Procedures 216

POST-ELECTION PROCEDURES 219
Election Results 219
When Ballot Tabulation May Occur 219
Tabulation, generally 219
Reporting Unofficial Election Results....220
Certifying Election Results....221
Additional Election Reporting Procedures Following a Primary Election 221
Additional Reporting Requirements after a General or Municipal (November) Election....223
Certifying Results of a Public Question 224
Death of a Candidate before Primary, General, or Municipal Election is Held....225
Canvassing & Audit Procedures 226
Canvassing....226
Suggested Canvassing Procedures For All Voting Systems 227
Additional Voter Count Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Direct Record Electronic Voting Systems 227
Certain Challenge Affidavits Forwarded to the County Prosecutor....229
Risk Limiting and Procedure Election Audits 229
Risk Limiting Audits 229
Procedure Election Audits 230
Recount & Contest Actions....230
Election Recount Procedures 230
Election Contest Procedures 232
State Recount Commission 234
Paper Audit Trail for VVPAT Used During a Recount or Contest 234
Resolving Tie Votes....234
Oaths of Office Following An Election....235

RECORD RETENTION & PUBLIC ACCESS 237
Record Retention....237
Election Materials 237
Voter Registration Record Retention....238
Campaign Finance Record Retention....239
Retention of Oaths of Office 239
Access to Public Records Act....240
Election Materials As Public Records....241
Voting Systems & ePollbook Access 245

APPENDIX....247

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-000946

KEY PLAYERS

On the national level, the *United States Election Assistance Commission* and the *Federal Election Commission* are the primary agencies responsible for administering election law. *The United States Department of Justice* also acts to enforce voting rights and election crime laws. *The United States Department of Defense* assists military and overseas voters. *The Federal Communications Commission* enforces certain campaign advertising rules for television and radio stations. The *Office of the Special Counsel* of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board administers the Hatch Act and the little Hatch Act, which governs political activity by Federal and certain state and local government employees. The *United States Department of Homeland Security* and its partners play a vital role in assist states with managing risks to election infrastructure. These federal agencies can serve as valuable resources for those individuals needing answers to questions. See the next page for relevant contact information.

On the state level, *The Secretary of State* is the chief election official of Indiana and has several responsibilities related to the implementation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002. *The Election Division of the Indiana Secretary of State* is responsible for the administration of various routine election functions and is a bipartisan agency. The Election Division performs many election related tasks to assist the Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Commission, including campaign finance, candidate filings and certification of election results.

When you read an Indiana Election Division publication such as this *2022 Election Administrator's Manual*, it is the product of bipartisan drafting and editing of language that reflects a clear consensus of the agency. On occasion, the Co-Directors of the Election Division encounter a disagreement between themselves regarding the law applicable to a particular situation, or the procedures to be followed. When this occurs, the disagreement may be noted in these publications.

The *Indiana Election Commission* is a four member bipartisan body appointed by the governor, responsible for establishing election policies and enforcing certain parts of the state election laws, such as determining whether a challenged candidate should appear on a ballot, and whether a civil penalty should be assessed for a campaign finance violation. The Commission also approves, through a bipartisan process, all certified voting equipment for sale and use in Indiana elections.

On the county level, the bipartisan *county election board*, *circuit court clerk* and, in some counties, a bipartisan *board of voter registration* is responsible for administering different areas of election law. In some smaller towns, a town election board may be responsible for conducting town elections. The county commissioners are responsible for performing certain functions such as selecting the polling locations in the county and changing precinct boundary lines, subject to approval by the Election Division (or by the Commission if the precinct boundary change is contested).

NOTE: In non-vote center counties, the county executive is responsible for selecting Election Day voting locations. Alternatively, a county can adopt a vote center model. In this case, the county election board, by unanimous agreement, adopts and amends the plan, which includes election day and in-person absentee voting locations.

On Election Day, thousands of precinct inspectors, judges, clerks, assistant clerks, and poll sheriffs (or officials with different titles that perform these roles in vote center counties) are responsible for administering elections in Indiana's polling locations. On this special day, these crucial workers make the election a reality for Hoosier voters. The *2022 Indiana Election Day Handbook* is a key resource for helping them in their duty.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Political parties and partisan committees are active at all levels of government and are responsible in Indiana for filling vacancies on the ballot and in certain elected offices. The political parties are also called upon to muster an army of dedicated individuals who volunteer their services for staffing precinct election boards and performing other Election Day tasks. Without these volunteers, a successful election would not be possible. Indiana's officials have chosen a system in which election administration has bipartisan support to carry out its functions and safeguard the integrity of the ballot box.

Federal Offices with Election Duties

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), a bipartisan body, was established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 and is primarily responsible for administering programs created by that statute at the federal level, including developing Voluntary Voting System Guidelines. The EAC can be reached at:

633 3rd Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20001
Telephone(s): 301-563-3919 or Toll-Free (866) 747-1471
FAX: 301-734-3108
Website: www.eac.gov

The Federal Election Commission

The Federal Election Commission (FEC), a bipartisan body, administers federal campaign finance laws, maintains the campaign finance reports filed by candidates to federal offices, and administers disclaimer requirements concerning web sites and email distribution lists. The Federal Election Commission also compiles official voting results from all of the states for federal offices.

Campaign finance reports filed with the FEC are accessible on the FEC's website at www.fec.gov. A public terminal permitting access to this website is available in the offices of the Election Division.

1050 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20463
Telephone(s): 202-694-1100 or Toll-Free (800) 424-9530
Website: www.fec.gov

United States Department of Justice

On occasion, a voter or a candidate may believe that a person has **violated a federal election law** and wishes to contact a federal law enforcement officer. These persons can be referred to:

Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Public Integrity Section
Corey Amundson, Chief
1301 New York Ave, 10th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
Website: www.justice.gov/criminal/pin/
Telephone: (202) 514-1412
FAX: (202) 514-3003

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Department of Justice, Voting Section, Civil Rights Division
Voting Section
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
4CON 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20530
Website: www.justice.gov/crt/voting-section
Telephone(s): (202) 307-2767 or Toll Free (800) 253-3931
Email: voting.section@usdoj.gov

Federal Communications Commission

The Federal Communications Commission administers the federal regulations regarding political advertisements on radio, television and cable. Questions and concerns regarding broadcast political advertisements can be referred to the Federal Communications Commission at:

Federal Communications Commission
Maria Mullarkey, Policy Division Chief
45 L Street NE
Washington, DC 20554
Website: www.fcc.gov/media/policy/policy-division
Telephone(s): (202) 418-2120 or (202) 418-1440
E-mail Address: campaignlaw@fcc.gov

United States Department of Defense

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) assists military voters and civilian overseas voters by: (1) providing information about state election procedures and deadlines; and (2) furnishing federal absentee registration forms and federal write-in absentee ballots to these voters. For information or assistance, contact:

Mr. David Beirne, Director
Federal Voting Assistance Program
Department of Defense
4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 05E22
Arlington, VA 22350-5000
Telephone: (800) 438-8683 (VOTE)
Internet Address: www.fvap.gov
E-Mail: vote@fvap.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Office of the Special Counsel

The Office of the Special Counsel of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board can provide information about the application of the "Hatch Act," which restricts political activity by federal employees and about the "Little Hatch Act," which restricts political activity by certain state or local employees whose agencies are federally funded. For information, contact:

Hatch Act Unit, U.S. Office of Special Counsel
1730 M Street NW, Suite # 218
Washington, DC 20036-4505
Telephone(s): (202) 804-7002 or Toll Free (800) 85HATCH; (800) 854-2824
FAX: (202) 254-3700
Internet Address: www.osc.gov
E-Mail: hatchact@osc.gov

United States Department of Homeland Security

Through its Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the Department of Homeland Security provides an array of services that state and local election officials can utilize to reduce both cyber and physical risk to their election systems and facilities. CISA's services are available upon request and are strictly voluntary when requested by state and local election officials. The critical infrastructure designation also brings the structure and support of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) to bear on behalf of the election infrastructure community.

Internet Address: www.dhs.gov/topic/election-security

State Offices with Election Duties

The Secretary of State of Indiana

The Secretary of State is the chief election official of Indiana, except for the coordination of Indiana's responsibilities under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which is a duty for the bipartisan co-directors of the Indiana Election Division. The Secretary of State is a statewide elected official, who is chosen by the voters of Indiana to serve a four-year term.

The Secretary of State has several election-related responsibilities under the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law, including the following:

(1) Encouraging students at colleges and universities to serve as poll workers or assistants.
(2) Encouraging high school and home-schooled students to serve as poll workers or assistants.
(3) Developing and implementing the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Indiana State Plan, including the statewide voter registration system, in cooperation with the Co-Directors of the Division.
(4) Performing the duties of the chief state election official under HAVA.

The Secretary of State works with the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division in maintaining a statewide voter registration system.

The Secretary of State approves applications for certification of electronic poll book models for use in Indiana elections. The Secretary may certify an electronic poll book following an examination of the poll book and receipt of a report prepared by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), which is currently administered by the Bowen Center at Ball State University.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana Election Commission

The Indiana Election Commission (IEC) is a bipartisan four-member commission responsible for administering and interpreting certain Indiana election laws. The four members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor upon recommendation by the state chair of each of the two major political parties. The Commission enforces certain campaign finance laws; determines whether the names of challenged candidates may appear on the ballot; and conducts hearings regarding complaints under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). The Commission also certifies voting systems that are marketed or used in Indiana following review of the application for system certification and recommendation concerning the application from VSTOP. Before a voting system can be marketed, sold, leased, installed, implemented or used in an election, or modified after sale to a county, the vendor must demonstrate that the system will meet minimum standards set by state law.

The Indiana Election Division

The Election Division of the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State assists the Indiana Election Commission and the Secretary of State in the administration of Indiana election laws, including the following:

1) Overseeing and implementing the National Voter Registration Act ("Motor Voter") for Indiana.
2) Implementing the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) in Indiana.
3) Maintaining maps and legal descriptions of all precincts in Indiana.
4) Approving proposed precinct boundary changes for conformity with state law, subject to any challenge being filed with the IEC.
5) Maintaining campaign finance reports filed by candidates for state legislative and statewide offices and by political action committees and regular party committees that contribute to candidates for these offices.
6) Managing statutorily required statewide voter list maintenance project in odd-numbered years;
7) Approving uniform election and registration forms.
8) Advising and instructing local election officials on election administration.
9) Publishing brochures and manuals to assist candidates, political parties, the media, and the general public in understanding election administration issues.
10) Accepting candidate filings for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorneys.
11) Publishing election returns on the Division's web site.
12) Providing information regarding voter registration and absentee ballot procedures to military and overseas voters.

State law requires that the Election Division staff consist of an equal number of employees from the Democratic and Republican parties (Indiana's two major political parties). The staff is divided into legal, voter registration and precinct mapping, and campaign finance departments. The Division is headed by two co-directors of opposite political affiliation, appointed by the Governor, following nomination by the major political party state chairs.

If a local election administrator, candidate, party official, or member of the public is unclear concerning the application of Indiana campaign finance requirements or general election law provisions, the Election Division can be used as an interpretive resource.

The Election Division requests that any person who wishes to obtain information in writing from the Election Division concerning election law submit a written request to the Division for that information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Indiana Election Division may issue **advisory opinions regarding election administration issues.** However, where important legal rights are concerned, individuals must consult with their own attorney to be fully and properly advised. The Election Division does not serve as a judge or jury to determine the **facts** in a dispute. Inquirers are sometimes advised that they must decide if they should go to court as the proper forum to establish or protect their legal rights.

Local Offices with Election Duties

County Executive

In non-vote center counties, the county commissioners (or in Marion County, the Mayor of Indianapolis as "county executive" or in the Board of Elections and Registration in Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe counties) must designate precinct polling places **not less than twenty-nine (29) days** before Election Day. (IC 3-11-8-3; IC 3-11-8-3.1). The county executive shall locate the polls for each precinct in an accessible and secure facility. In locating the polls for a precinct, a county shall consider the relevant factors to ensure the security of the location set forth in guidance provided by the secretary of state. (IC 3-11-8-6)

Precinct polling places are permanent and remain unchanged until the board of county commissioners, county executive orders or, in the case of Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties, the Board of Elections and Registration, note otherwise. As a result, county commissioners (or the county executive or, in Lake and Porter counties, the Board of Elections and Registration) are only ***required*** to designate polling places if there is a ***change.*** (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

More than one-half of Indiana's counties are designated vote center counties, which means a voter can cast their ballot on Election Day at any polling place. However, before a county election board may finalize its initial Election Day vote center plan, the county commissioners and county council must adopt a resolution approving the designation of the county as a vote center county. (IC 3-11-18.1-3) Once this designation is made, the county's vote center plan may be adopted by unanimous vote of the county election board and filed with the Indiana Election Division. Subsequent amendments to the vote center plan, including changes in vote center locations, only require the unanimous consent of the county election board and become effective when the amendment is filed with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

County commissioners no longer publish legal notice of the polling locations at least ten (10) days before each election. Instead, the county election board is required to publish notice of polling locations at least twenty-one (21) days before the election. (IC 3-11-8-3.2) For vote center counties, IC 3-11-18.1-9 notes the county executive is to publish the location of each vote center location in accordance with IC 3-11-8-3.2. Because IC 3-11-8-3.2 now requires the county election board to publish notice, it is our view the county election board would also be responsible for publishing notice of the vote center locations as well.

The county executive sets the pay rate for precinct election officials (IC 3-6-6-25) and is required to provide the space necessary for the county election board and, if applicable, the board of registration, to meet and conduct their affairs. (IC 3-6-5-10; IC 3-7-12-26)

County commissioners may unanimously agree to establish or abolish a board of voter registration, except in Marion, Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties where state law has expressly created a board of registration or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-7-12, generally)

County commissioners must provide the county election board with office space in (or conveniently located near) the county courthouse. (IC 3-6-5-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Lastly, the county executive is responsible for maintaining the precinct boundaries within their county. However, this work is often coordinated with the county clerk as precinct boundary line or name changes directly impact election administration and voter registration record keeping. (IC 3-11-1.5, generally)

Clerk of the Circuit Court

In most Indiana counties, the elected Clerk of the Circuit Court is the chief voter registration and chief election official of the county. Some counties (as of this writing Allen, LaPorte Madison, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, and Vigo counties) have established a separate bi-partisan Board of Registration, which serves as the chief voter registration official. All county clerks serve as Secretary, *ex officio*, on the county election board or board of elections and registration in Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe counties. (IC 3-6-5-8) More information about the County Election Board is found later in this *Manual*.

Board of Registration

Several counties in Indiana have a bi-partisan Board of Registration, which manages voter registration activities in their county. The current version of the *Voter Registration Guidebook* contains more information about the office's responsibilities.

County Election Board

Most counties have a three-member bipartisan county election board comprised of the county clerk and two appointed members, one each from the two major political parties (Democratic and Republican). In Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe Counties, separate state statutes govern the organization of the county board of elections and registration. For example, Lake and Porter counties have a five-member County Board of Elections and Registration, while Tippecanoe has a three-member County Board of Elections and Registration. Reference those specific citations for Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe Counties rather than referring to the information provided in this manual. See IC 3-6-5.2 (Lake County), IC 3-6-5.6 (Porter County), and IC 3-6-5.4 (Tippecanoe County).

CEB Membership

The circuit court clerk is automatically a member and serves as secretary of the county election board by virtue of serving as the elected clerk of the circuit court. Except for Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties, the county chairperson of each major political party nominates, in writing, an individual to serve on the county election board. The circuit court clerk **is required** to appoint whomever the county chairperson nominates. (IC 3-6-5-5) In Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe Counties, the county chairperson of each major political party appoints, in writing, individuals to serve on the county election board. (IC 3-6-5.2-4; IC 3-6-5.4-4; IC 3-6-5.6-4) The distinction of who appoints the two major party members of the election board is important, as a person who has the authority to appoint a member of the county election board may not appoint an individual who is a relative. (IC.3-6-5.9)

The members of a county election board shall select one (1) of the appointed members to serve as chairman. As noted, the clerk serves as the secretary of the board. State law does not stipulate the length of time an appointed member of the board may serve as chairman and does not stipulate when or how often the selection of a board chairman may take place. (IC 3-6-5-8) But if the appointed member of the board who is serving as chair resigns or is removed from the board, the county election board will need to select a new chairman.

The term of county election board member is not specified by state law. The county chairperson may remove the board member affiliated with the chair's political party at any time. Before a county election board member assumes the duties of this office, the individual must take and file an oath of office (Form CEB-6). (IC 3-6-5-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a vacancy occurs on a county election board for a reason **other than removal by a county chairperson,** the circuit court clerk **must** notify the county chairman or chairperson within five (5) days of the vacancy. The county chairperson then has five (5) days in which to nominate a successor. The circuit court clerk **must** appoint whomever the county chairman or chairperson nominates.

If the county chairman or chairperson fails to make the appropriate nomination by the deadline, then the circuit court clerk may proceed to select a person of the clerk's own choosing to serve on the county election board. The person the clerk selects, however, must be of the same major political party in which the vacancy occurred. The circuit court clerk has an additional five (5) days to make an appointment to the county election board if the county chairman or chairperson fails to nominate a successor to fill a vacancy.

A county election board member may appoint a proxy to serve in the member's place on the county election board unless otherwise specified in the proxy, the CEB proxy has the same authority to act and vote on all matters as the member. As an election draws near, situations arise that may require members to meet on short notice. A county election board member unable to attend a meeting may appoint both a proxy of record and an alternate proxy by filing a written statement with the circuit court clerk naming the proxy. (IC 3-6-5-4.5) There is no specific state form to use as the written proxy statement, though examples are available in the appendix of this *Manual*. The CEB proxy has the same authority to act and vote on all matters, as does the CEB member.

The county election board member may revoke the authority of the proxy at any time. The proxy's authority may be either general or limited with regard to duration or subject matter. The member making the appointment must define the authority of the proxy in the written statement.

Certain individuals are prohibited from serving on the county election board. **A candidate for elected office, an elected official, or a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee may not serve as an appointed member of the board, a proxy for an appointed member of the board, or be employed by a county election board.** (IC 3-6-5-3; IC 3-6-5.2-4.5; IC 3-6-5.4-4.5; IC 3-6-5.6-5) "Elected office" does not include political party offices, including county chairman, state convention delegate, or precinct committeeman.

These state laws do not define which individuals are considered a "member" of a committee. However, the Indiana Court of Appeals has ruled that the individual serving as chairman and the individual serving as treasurer are automatically considered campaign finance committee members and may be held personally liable for unpaid committee debts.

If an appointed member or an employee of a county election board becomes a candidate for elected office, an elected official, or a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee, the person must immediately resign from the board. It is expected that a county election board may engage in other political activity other than the specific activities disallowed above.

NOTE: In most counties, deputy clerks are tasked with election duties. If this person is an employee of the county clerk, not the county election board, then IC 3-6-5-24 (prohibition on running for elected office and being employed by the county election board) does not apply. Only a few counties in Indiana have a county election board that exists as a stand-alone agency and those persons employed by the county election board are subject to IC 3-6-5-24.

The circuit court clerk may not serve as a member of a candidate's campaign finance committee other than the clerk's own candidate's campaign finance committee. (IC 3-6-5-3(d)) Additionally, a county clerk has a statutory responsibility

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

to manage elections in his or her jurisdiction, even if clerk is running for an elected office and appears on the ballot. In the event the clerk is also a candidate, state law requires the county to use on its absentee ballots a generic seal prescribed by the Indiana Election Division and does not permit the clerk's signature to be printed on the ballot. (IC 3-5-4-9) County clerks may choose to limit their election activities when their name is on the ballot, though only the two limitations related to the absentee ballot exist in state law.

Finally, an appointed member of a county election board or board of elections and registration may not be a relative of any individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board. (IC 3-6-5.9) In all counties except for Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County, the individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board is the circuit court clerk (see IC 3-6-5, generally). In Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County, the individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board is the Democratic and Republican party county chairs. "Relative" refers to any of the following:

1) The individual's spouse.
2) A parent of the individual or a parent of the individual's spouse.
3) A child of the individual or a child of the individual's spouse.
4) A sibling of the individual or a sibling of the individual's spouse.
5) An aunt or an uncle of the individual or an aunt or an uncle of the individual's spouse.
6) A niece or nephew of the individual or a niece or nephew of the individual's spouse.
7) A grandparent of the individual or a grandparent of the individual's spouse.
8) A grandchild of the individual or a grandchild of the individual's spouse.

Compensation of Members

Each member of the county election board is entitled to receive compensation for serving on the board. The amount of the compensation is established by the county fiscal body, which is the county council or, in Marion County, the city-county council. Since state statute does not prescribe a specific amount of compensation for the county election board members, the county council may pay county election board members whatever amount they determine to be appropriate in their county.

Indiana Code 3-6-5-9 states: Each county fiscal body shall determine, in the manner provided by law, the compensation of 1) The appointed members of the county election board; and 2) The clerk for the clerk's services as secretary of the county election board.

General Duties

The primary job of the county election board is to administer the election process within the county. The county election board supervises and oversees the conduct of the General Election year primaries, the General Election in November, city primaries and elections, and in some cases, town primaries and elections. The county election board may also be called upon to conduct a special election in accordance with state law.

In conducting an election, the county election board is responsible for preparing and distributing ballots, preparing the polling locations for election day, and maintaining the county's voting systems and, if applicable, electronic pollbooks. The circuit court clerk may exercise these powers and duties with assistance of the appointed members of the county election board. Some statutes specifically require the circuit court clerk to perform some election duties (such as affixing the clerk's seal to absentee ballots). In Lake and Porter counties, the director of the board of elections and registration performs the election related duties of the circuit court clerk.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board may also, **by unanimous resolution** (including the approval of the circuit court clerk), authorize an employee of the county election board to perform the election duties of the circuit court clerk. The resolution must specify the duties and responsibilities and expires sixty (60) days after the clerk leaves office. (IC 3-6-5-14.5) **The county election board may hire clerks and other employees** necessary for the execution of its powers. The county election board may determine the duties, rank, and salaries of its employees. (IC 3-6-5-23)

A circuit court clerk, with the approval of the county election board, shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the board whenever the facilities of the clerk's office make it more reasonable and efficient for the clerk to do so. (IC 3-6-5-19)

Each county election board shall prepare annually a budget estimate itemizing its expenditures for the previous year and its estimates of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the next year. The board shall submit the budget estimate at the time and in the manner and form other county budget estimates are required to be filed. (IC 3-6-5-16)

County commissioners must provide the county election board with office space in (or conveniently located near) the county courthouse.

CEB Meetings, Investigations, Complaints & Challenges

The chairman of the county election board must call meetings whenever the chairman considers it necessary for the performance of the board's duties. (IC 3-6-5-11) If the chairman fails to call meetings, then the other two members may meet and perform the powers and duties of the county election board. (IC 3-6-5-12)

Unless specifically authorized to conduct an "executive session" under the Indiana Open Door Law, **all meetings of the county election board are open to the public to observe, although the board is not required to provide the opportunity for public comment. This consists of all official action that a county election board may take under Indiana election code including candidate challenge hearings, campaign finance enforcement or disposition of complaints regarding election code violations.**

In most cases, forty-eight (48) hours' notice must be given (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) by **posting a written agenda (if any) and notice of the meeting at the principal office of the board and by mailing or delivering a notice to all news media requesting such notice. In general, the county election board is not required to publish a legal notice of the meeting in a newspaper unless it wishes to do so. (IC 5-14-1.5-5)**

As secretary, the circuit court clerk must prepare minutes of all meetings, including the "yes" and "no" votes of each member on all questions. (IC 3-6-5-13) The minutes should also indicate which members are present and if the board provides a sign-in sheet, which members of the public were present or gave comments or testimony before the board. Particularly in meetings on controversial matters, which could lead to later legal action, it may be useful to record the board's proceedings as a transcript may be later called upon. **The circuit court clerk is required to permanently maintain the minutes of all meetings of the county election board and to include a copy of one (1) regular ballot from each township of the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as a part of the minutes.** (IC 3-6-5-13)

A county election board may also investigate and rule on questions concerning reported election law violations. If the county election board has substantial reason to believe that an election violation has or will occur, the board may conduct a hearing to resolve the issue. The county election board has the power to subpoena

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

witnesses, and question those witnesses under oath. If, after affording due notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the county election board believes that an act constitutes or will constitute an election violation, the board may take whatever action it deems proper under the circumstances. This includes referring the matter to the attorney general for civil action or the county prosecuting attorney for criminal prosecution. (IC 3-6-5-31; 3-14-5-3)

Indiana election law provides that the following offenses are Level 6 felonies, which subject a person to up to two and one-half years of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction. The laws cited below should be studied carefully, since they may contain requirements or exemptions that are not set forth in detail in this summary.

1) Paying a person to apply for an absentee ballot, to cast an absentee ballot, to register to vote, and to vote. It is also unlawful to pay or offer to pay an individual any property based on the number of signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question or the ballot or based on the number of voter registration or absentee applications. However, payment for gathering signatures, voter registration forms, or absentee applications can be made as long as payment is not based on payment per individual item. (IC 3-14-2-1)
2) Soliciting a person known to be ineligible to register to vote or to vote to complete or submit an absentee ballot applications (IC 3-14-2-2.5)
3) Signing the name of another person to an absentee ballot application or voter registration application, knowing that the application contains a false statement or subscribing the name of another person to an absentee ballot application or voter registration application without writing the person's own name and address as an attesting witness. (IC 3-14-2-3)
4) Knowingly making a false statement concerning the name, address, or voter identification number of a person by signing a person's signature on a poll list to affirm false information concerning a voter printed on the poll list or making a written or oral affirmation to the poll clerks providing false information in addition to the information concerning the voter printed on the poll list. (IC 3-14-2-11).
5) Allowing a person to vote who is not entitled to vote or by use of an unauthorized procedure by a precinct election officer or a public official with election duties under Title 3. (IC 3-14-2-14)
6) Unauthorized delivery of ballots by a member of a county election board. (IC 3-14-2-15)
7) Applying for or receiving a ballot in a precinct other than the precinct in which a person may vote. (IC 3-14-2-16)
8) Showing a marked ballot to another person in a way to reveal the contents of the ballot, except when a voter is receiving assistance in marking the ballot in a manner authorized by law. (IC 3-14-2-16)
9) Examining a ballot that a voter has prepared for marking or soliciting the voter to show the ballot, except when a voter is receiving assistance in marking the ballot in a manner authorized by law. (IC 3-14-2-16)
10) Receiving from a voter a ballot prepared for voting, except by an inspector, county election board member, absentee voter board member, or a member of the voter's household, an individual designated as the attorney in fact for the voter, the U.S. mail, or a bonded courier company when delivering an envelope containing an absentee ballot. (IC 3-14-2-16)
11) Delivering an absentee ballot to an election official that is not the ballot cast by the voter. (IC 3-14-2-16)
12) Making a distinguishing mark on the ballot to indicate to another person how the voter voted or doing anything to enable another person to see how a person has cast a ballot on a voting system. (IC 3-14-2-17; IC 3-14-2-18)
13) Destroying or defacing a ballot or delivering a package of ballots to an unauthorized person if the person has been entrusted with custody of the ballots. (IC 3-14-2-23; IC 3-14-2-24; IC 3-14-2-25; IC 3-14-3-14)
14) Tampering with or destroying a ballot box, poll list, tally sheet, voting system, or voting supplies. (IC 3-14-2-26; IC 3-14-2-28; IC 3-14-3-5; IC 3-14-3-6; IC 3-14-3-8; IC 3-14-3-10; IC 3-14-3-11)
15) Fraudulently causing a vote total to be taken down incorrectly or making a false statement or return of the votes. (IC 3-14-2-27)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

16) Procuring or submitting a voter registration application or casting and tabulating a ballot known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent. (IC 3-14-3-1.1)
17) Interfering with a watcher. (IC 3-14-3-3)
18) Obstructing or interfering with an election officer or a voter within the chute. (IC 3-14-3-4)
19) Knowingly injuring an election officer or voter. (IC 3-14-3-4)
20) Failing to receive the vote of a legal voter. (IC 3-14-3-9)
21) Interfering with the secrecy of voting. (IC 3-14-3-11)
22) Inducing or persuading a voter to vote for a candidate, while acting as a precinct election officer or absentee voter board member. (IC 3-14-3-17)
23) Inducing or procuring a person to apply for or cast an absentee ballot, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against a candidate or public question at an election, a caucus, an appointment of a candidate by a political party chairman or central committee officers, or a political convention, by giving, offering, or promising money or other property. (IC 3-14-3-19)
24) Receiving, accepting, or soliciting money or other property to apply for or cast an absentee ballot, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against a candidate or public question at an election or political convention. (IC 3-14-3-20)
25) Conspiring to obtain property an individual would be entitled to receive as compensation for serving as an elected official by securing false or fraudulent absentee ballot applications or voter registration applications and to transport fraudulent voter registration applications or absentee ballot applications by private or commercial carrier operating entirely within Indiana (IC 3-14-3-20.5)
26) Including a threat, argument, or political motto in employee pay envelopes to influence the political opinions or actions of the employees or exhibiting in the workplace a threat to influence the political actions of employees. (IC 3-14-3-21)
27) Intimidating, threatening, or coercing an individual for voting or attempting to vote or urging another person to vote. (IC 3-14-3-21.5)
28) Serving as an inspector or judge in violation of state law. (IC 3-14-4-1)
29) Omitting to perform a duty required under election laws by a precinct election officer or public official with duties imposed by Title 3. (IC 3-14-4-3)
30) Disclosing how a voter voted by an inspector, judge, or other election officer. (IC 3-14-4-7)
31) Disclosing absentee vote totals before the closing of the polls. (IC 3-14-4-10)

The following offenses are Class A misdemeanors, which subject a person up to one year of imprisonment, a fine of not more than $5,000, or both:

1) Filing a declaration of candidacy or other similar document to place or remove a candidate from the ballot, knowing that any part of the document is falsely made. (IC 3-14-1-1)
2) Refusing to receive and record a declaration of candidacy or other similar document when presented in accordance with the election laws or suppressing such a document that has been duly filed. (IC 3-14-1-1)
3) Registering or offering to register to vote more than once (3-14-2-4)
4) Recklessly destroying or failing to deliver a completed absentee ballot application or completed voter registration form (IC 3-14-2-5)
5) Improperly releasing or removing registration materials from the statewide voter registration system (IC 3-14-2-6)
6) Recklessly voting at an election unless the person is a registered voter (IC 3-14-2-10)
7) Failing to cast or return an official ballot in the prescribed manner (IC 3-14-3-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

8) "Electioneering" as defined in IC 3-14-3-16:
    a. In the presence of a person known to possess an absentee ballot, unless the electioneering is by the person's spouse, member of their household, or guardian of an incapacitated person;
    b. In the area where in-person absentee ("early") voting occurs, including the entirety of the clerk's office or other established satellite (or additional) early voting location, and within 50 feet to the entrance of the early where in person absentee voting occurs; or
    c. In the chute or area where voting occurs on election day.

    NOTE: "Electioneering" does not include material mailed to a voter, or a telephone or an electronic communication to a voter expressing support or opposition to a candidate or a political party or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question. (IC 3-14-3-16)

The following offense is a Class A misdemeanor, but becomes a Class Level 6 felony if a government employee has a prior unrelated offense under this statute:

> Knowingly or intentionally using the money, equipment, goods, and materials (including mail and messaging systems) of the employee's government employer to solicit a contribution or advocate the election or defeat of a candidate or public question or knowingly or intentionally distributing campaign materials advocating the election or defeat of a public question on real property belonging to the person's employer during normal business hours. (IC 3-14-1-17)

The following offenses are Class C infractions, which subject a person to a judgment of up to $500:

1) A person who, knowing that the person is not a voter and will not be a voter at the next election, applies for registration or procures registration as a voter. (IC 3-14-2-2)
2) A person who during an election knowingly removes a ballot from the polls (IC 3-14-3-13)
3) A person who recklessly enters or remains in the polls or the chute without authorization. (IC 3-14-3-15)

See the current edition of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual,* published by the Indiana Election Division, for information regarding criminal violations of the campaign finance laws, and the county election board's authority to impose civil penalties for campaign finance related violations. See the current edition of the *Voter Registration Guidebook*, published by the Indiana Election Division, for information regarding criminal violations of the voter registration law.

Under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), as implemented by Indiana law (IC 3-6-5.1), a voter may choose to file a complaint with the county election board that the requirements of HAVA have not been met. These complaints could include the lack of voting systems at a polling place to permit a blind or visually impaired voter to cast a ballot privately and independently. If a voter files a complaint under this procedure, the clerk and county election board must conduct an investigation and issue a written report containing their findings. (IC 3-6-5.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Candidate Challenge Hearings

A county election board may also investigate and rule on questions concerning the validity of a declaration of candidacy or other petitions or certifications to place the name of a candidate on the ballot. A filing that is made **after the deadline set by state law** "may not be received for filing" by a county or state election office after the applicable deadline. This would apply to a declaration of candidacy, a recount petition and a candidate vacancy filing after the primary, and to all other election document filings, except when state law explicitly permits late filings. (IC 3-5-4-1.9; IC 3-13-1-21)

PLEASE NOTE: This law requiring a filing to be rejected if presented after the deadline does not apply to campaign finance reports or voter registration applications. Campaign finance reports are to be accepted after the reporting deadline but are subject to fines. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* for more information. Federal and state voter registration forms may be received after the statewide voter registration deadlines, but depending on the postmark on the envelope, may be processed for the current election. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Generally, a circuit court clerk may not refuse to accept a declaration of candidacy filed on the proper form and is NOT responsible for bringing a question or dispute regarding a declaration of candidacy to the attention of the county election board when the declaration is filed with the clerk. (IC 3-5-4-8(c); IC 3-14-1-1(4))

Instead, under Indiana's "Put Up or Shut Up Law," before the board can act concerning a declaration of candidacy, **a voter of the election district or a major political party chair of a county in which any part of the election district is located must file a sworn statement** (CAN-1) with the board questioning the eligibility of the candidate and setting forth the facts known to the voter. (IC 3-8-1-2)

There are seven (7) exceptions to this requirement:

1) **A circuit court clerk must determine whether a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained to meet the requirements to nominate a minor party or independent candidate, or a school board candidate, by petition.** If the clerk determines, based on the certification of the signatures by the county voter registration office, that the petition does not have enough signatures to nominate the candidate(s) on the petition, the clerk must deny certification to the petitioner(s). A challenge to this denial can then be brought before the county election board by a registered voter in the election district by filing a CAN-1 form. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-6-12; IC 3-8-2.5-6)

2) **A county voter registration office must determine whether petition carrier laws have been complied with before certifying petitions.** A law that applies to all candidate petitions, as well as petitions to place a public question on the ballot, requires that the petition carrier must also complete a signed affirmation, under penalties of perjury, that the individual has no reason to believe that any signer on the page is ineligible to sign the petition; and below the affirmation include printed information that identifies the petition carrier (name, address, and date of birth). (IC 3-8-2-7) This requirement applies to the candidate whenever the candidate personally circulates petitions. A signature page that does not comply with these requirements must be received for filing and retained as other election materials are retained and the county voter registration office shall not make a determination regarding the validity of the signatures on the signature page.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county voter registration office shall also notify the petition carrier and allow the petition carrier to make certain additions and corrections to the information to be provided by the petition carrier on the signature page. If the final date and hour for filing a petition with the county voter registration office has not passed, a petition carrier may sign the affirmation or add identification information required to be provided by the petition carrier. However, if the final date and hour for filing a petition with the county voter registration office has passed, a petition carrier may not sign the affirmation or add identification information required to be provided by the petition carrier or add or correct information supplied by or requested from a person who signs the petition as a petitioner. Please see the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Candidate or public question petitions that do not comply with the petition carrier affirmation and information requirements, may be challenged after the final date and hour for filing the petition with the county voter registration office. A challenge may be filed with the county election board or the Indiana election division as otherwise provided by law.

3) **A clerk must reject a candidate filing that is required to be filed with the Secretary of State or Election Division to be effective (such as a CAN-2 declaration of candidacy for circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge or prosecuting attorney).**

4) **A clerk must reject candidate documents offered after the filing deadline.**

5) **A clerk must reject a declaration of candidacy, petition of nomination, declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate, or certificate of candidate selection that <u>does not</u> also include a statement of economic interests (CAN-12).**

6) **Filings tendered on a candidate form not currently approved for use by the Indiana Election Division must be rejected.**

7) **The clerk may not receive a Certificate of Candidate Selection (CAN-29) to fill a local office <u>ballot</u> vacancy if the related Call of Caucus or Meeting (CAN-30) or Declaration of Candidacy to fill a Local Office Ballot Vacancy (CAN-31) was not filed at all, or not timely filed, with the clerk.**

A question regarding a declaration of candidacy or petition of nomination must be filed with the county election board <u>not later than noon</u> (prevailing local time):

1) Eighty-one (81) days before the primary and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty-eight (68) days before the primary (for candidates to be nominated by a major party at a primary election) (IC 3-8-2-14(a)(b));
2) Seventy-four (74) days before the general or municipal election and resolved by noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the date on which the general or municipal election will be held for candidates nominated by petition (independent and third party candidates) (IC 3-8-6-14);
3) Seventy-four (74) days before the general or municipal election and resolved by noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the election for candidates selected to fill a vacancy (frequently due to no candidate running on the primary ballot) (IC 3-13-1-16.5);
4) Sixty-seven (67) days before the general election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), fifty-four (54) days before the general election (for school board candidates) (IC 3-8-2.5-7);

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5) Fourteen (14) days before the general or municipal election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), seven (7) days before Election Day for candidates selected to fill a vacancy occurring less than thirty (30) days before Election Day (IC 3-13-2-11); and
6) Eighty-eight (88) days before the general or municipal election and resolved no later than noon (prevailing local time), eighty-one (81) days before Election Day for write-in candidates (IC 3-8-2-14(c)).

To resolve the challenge, the bipartisan county election board must conduct a public meeting. The Board must give notice under the Open Door Law. The Board should also provide a copy of the challenge to the challenged candidate, along with written notice of the meeting. Although it is preferable to send these documents to the candidate by certified mail, return receipt requested, or via FedEx or USPS services with tracking, it may be necessary to contact the candidate by telephone, email, by regular mail or any combination of these methods due to the short period of time during which the Board must conduct this meeting. The important point is to give as much notice to the challenged candidate as possible regarding the content of the complaint and the time and location of the Board's meeting. If either the challenger or candidate will be represented by an attorney, the Board may request that the attorney enter an appearance with the Clerk before the meeting so that communications from the Board will be sent directly to the attorney.

At the meeting itself, the chairman of the Board may wish to begin by setting some rules of procedure and explaining the rules to those present as the first item of business. It may be a good idea, although optional, to limit the amount of time for each side to present information. For example, the Board may provide that the person filing the challenge has 15 minutes to present information, that the challenged candidate has 15 minutes to respond, and that the challenger and the candidate each have an additional 5 minutes to rebut what the other side has presented. It may also be useful to remind audience members that all remarks or questions should be addressed to the chair, and that discussions (or arguments!) between audience members will not be allowed. If you think that emotions will be heated at the meeting, and that it will be difficult to keep order, you may wish to contact the Sheriff's office to request that a uniformed deputy be present. Usually this is enough to prevent any serious breach of order.

The Board may then ask each person who plans to testify for one side or the other to stand and take an oath that they will testify truthfully before the Board. The Board can then recognize the challenger. The challenger, or individuals called by the challenger, should be asked to begin by stating their name and address for the minutes. The Chairman of the Board should be recognized if any Board member wishes to question an individual who is testifying. As a courtesy, the time taken by Board member questions should not be deducted from the time that is to be made available to the challenger or the candidate.

After both sides have presented their evidence, Board members must consider this information and reach a decision. **This discussion must take place in public**. A private (or "executive") session for this purpose is not allowed under the Open Door Law. When the Board members have finished their discussion, any member of the Board (including the Chairman) can make a motion to uphold or deny the challenge. If the motion is seconded, then the Chairman should call for a vote. The minutes of the meeting must show how each Board member voted on each motion.

After the meeting, the Clerk should send a short letter to both the candidate and the challenger given written notice of the Board's decision. This letter can be very straightforward and state that at the Board's meeting on a specific date, the Board voted to uphold (or deny) the challenge, and that as a result, the candidate will (or will not) appear on the ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A person who files a declaration of candidacy or other document to place a candidate on the ballot, knowing that any part of the document is falsely made, or a person who refuses to receive and record the document when presented in accordance with the election laws, commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-14-1-1)

Election Reporting Requirements, Generally

Not later than noon (local prevailing time), thirteen (13) days *after* a primary, general, municipal, or special election, the county election board must submit their canvassed and final election results. These reports, such as the CEB-10, CEB-11, CEB-12, CEB-13, CEB-23, CEB-24, CEB-25, CEB-26A, CEB-26B, CEB-26C, CEB-36, or CEB-37, are required to be filed in SVRS by this deadline.

No later than noon (local prevailing time) fourteen (14) days *after* a primary, general, municipal or special election, the county election board must submit a CEB-9 report to the Election Division. The report must describe the county election board's activities in administering the election and include a statement of election expenses for administering elections and a copy of the canvass sheets for the election. The Election Division may require additional information in this report as well. Additionally, counties are to attach and upload precinct level and summary level election results in the CEB-9 module. (Counties who opt to use the precinct mapping module in SVRS to submit results only need to attach their summary level results to the CEB-9 module.)

A county no longer will file any *paper* version of the CEB-9, CEB-10, CEB-11, CEB-12, CEB-13, CEB-23, CEB-24, CEB-25, CEB-26A, CEB-26B, CEB-26C, CEB-36, or CEB-37 forms or CEB-9 election report form, including precinct level results, to certify general, municipal, primary, or public question election results to the Election Division**. The former requirement that these reports be signed and sealed by the circuit court clerk has been repealed and the county must use the SVRS to provide these reports to the State.** Counties may choose to print the reports from the SVRS for their board members to sign and maintain for the county's records but should not file those paper documents with the Indiana Election Division.

Indiana law also requires that a county election board forward challenge affidavits returned by precinct election officers following the close of the polls to the foreman of the grand jury when the jury is next in session. The grand jury is required to inquire into the truth or falsity of the affidavits and file a report of the results of its inquiry with the court. (IC 3-14-5-2) This procedure does not apply when the only reason that an affidavit was executed was that an individual was required to provide "additional documentation" as a first time voter who registered by mail and has now complied with that requirement. (IC 3-14-5-1) The prosecuting attorney is to return the affidavits to the county election board when any grand jury investigation or proceeding is finished. State law also requires that the county election board open sealed bags and envelopes returned by the precinct inspector and judge and forward a copy of each challenge affidavit to the Secretary of State of Indiana. (IC 3-14-5-2)

NOTE: The county election board is responsible for the care and custody of all ballot card voting systems, electronic voting systems, and electronic poll books when not in use. For more detail, see the text behind "*Voting Systems & e-Poll Books"* in this *Manual*.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Physical & Cyber Security of Voting Systems and Election Materials

In the last several years, state and federal law has evolved to mitigate risks associated with the physical and cyber security of voting systems, electronic pollbooks, and statewide voter registration systems. The county election board plays a critical role in this process. Below are some high-level policy efforts related to this issue, though most are discussed in greater detail in this *Manual*, specifically the "Voter Registration," "Voting Systems & ePollbooks," and "Election Day" sections.

- Each county voter registration office shall file a statement with the Election Division setting forth the name and contact information for at least one individual for the state to communicate with regarding cybersecurity issues. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)
- To access the statewide voter registration system, an individual must use "two-factor authentication," such as a token or other method approved by the Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)
- The Secretary of State established "proficiency standards" for county users of the statewide voter registration system to permit the user to access the voter registration system. County users must demonstrate to the Secretary of State and the Election Division that the user has been sufficiently trained and can properly access the system and comply with the laws governing the operation of the system. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)
- A county voter registration office may revoke an individual's authorization to access the system for good cause and shall file a report of the revocation with the Secretary of State and the Election Division not later than seven (7) days after the revocation is effective. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)
- The county election board is responsible for establishing access protocols for voting systems and electronic poll books, including specifying when variations from access policies are permitted. (IC 3-11-15-46) A county election board must also file a report with the secretary of state not later than forty-eight (48) hours after receiving notice of the following from a federal, state, or local government agency:
    1) a voting system or electronic poll book has been improperly obtained or altered in a manner that violates Indiana law; or
    2) the data concerning the county maintained in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) has been accessed or altered by a person in violation of Indiana law. (IC 3-11-17-7)
- Delivery methods of electronic pollbooks and voting systems have specific handling requirements to prevent tampering of voting systems after leaving the custody of the county election board. (IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-8-7.5)
- Return methods of voting systems have specific handling requirements to prevent tampering of voting systems after the polls close on the election day and the voting system is being returned to the custody of the county election board. (IC 3-12-3-2.2; IC 3-12-3.5-4.5)
- Election systems vendors must perform background checks so that an employee or contractor of the vendor with a felony conviction may not have access to the vendor's voting system and must disclose to the Indiana Election Division any information regarding the nature and extend of any foreign national's ownership or control of the vendor. (IC 3-5-2-2.7; IC 3-11-15-45; IC 3-11-17-2; IC 3-11-17-7.2; IC 3-11-17-8)

Further, not later than July 1, 2020, each county shall enter into an agreement with the Indiana Secretary of State to use a threat intelligence and enterprise security company designated by the Secretary of State to provide hardware, software, and services which investigates cybersecurity attacks and protects against malicious software; and analyzes information technology security risks.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The agreement to provide services to a county has no effect on any threat intelligence and enterprise security service provided to the county by any other agreement with the provider or by any county employee or contractor and must be designed to complement any existing service agreement or service used by the county when the county enters into the agreement. (IC 3-5-4-12) This requirement expires January 1, 2023.

Election Costs & Budgeting

Each county election board shall prepare annually a budget estimate itemizing its expenditures for the previous year and its estimates of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the next year. The board shall submit the budget estimate at the time and in the manner and form other county budget estimates are required to be filed. (IC 3-6-5-16)

GENERAL ELECTION YEAR

All general elections are conducted by the county election board. The county auditor shall pay the expenses of voter registration and for all election supplies, equipment, and expenses out of the county treasury in the manner provided by law. The county fiscal body (county council) must make appropriations necessary to cover these costs. (IC 3-5-3-1) However it is prohibited for a political subdivision that conducts or administers an election from receiving or expending funds received from a person for preparing, administering, or conducting an election, including registering voters. This does not prohibit a political subdivision from receiving or expending funds from the state or from the federal government to prepare for, administer, or conduct an election. (IC 3-5-3-1)

The legislative body of a county may also establish a county election and registration fund for the purpose of paying for county election and voter registration expenses. (IC 3-5-3-2) The legislative body may annually levy a tax on all taxable property in the county, in the manner that other taxes are levied, sufficient to meet the average annual expenses incurred by the county and deposit the tax revenue into the fund. After a county election and registration fund has been established, the county shall budget and pay for all the election expenses from the fund. (IC 3-5-3-3)

After a county election and registration fund has been established, the county executive shall monitor the fund to determine if it contains sufficient money to meet the obligations of the fund. Whenever the executive finds that there is not sufficient money in the fund, the executive may request that the county fiscal body adopt an ordinance authorizing a transfer between funds. If the ordinance is adopted, the executive shall order the county auditor to transfer the amount specified in the ordinance from the general fund of the county to the election and registration fund. (IC 3-5-3-4)

In a county that does not have an election and registration fund established under this chapter, the county shall budget and pay for all the election expenses from the general fund of the county. (IC 3-5-3-5)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION YEAR

Generally, municipal elections held in odd-numbered years are conducted by the county election board. (IC 3-10-6-8; IC 3-10-7-2) When a municipal election is held in an odd numbered year, the costs incurred by the county election board must be reimbursed by the municipality where the election of officers took place. (IC 3-5-3-7) A town can enter into an agreement with the county election board to pay set cost for the county conducting the election. (IC 3-10-7-4)

Different formulas are used to determine the election costs paid by cities or towns, depending upon whether the county is a vote center county or a precinct-based county. In a precinct-based county, tor municipalities that do not enter into such an agreement, all costs that can be directly apportioned to a specific municipality, such as the cost of printing ballots for that municipality's election, are fully charged back to the municipality and must be reimbursed not

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

later than December 31 in the year the election takes place. (IC 3-5-3-7)

Any costs that were incurred ninety (90) days before the primary election until the day after the municipal election and that cannot be apportioned directly to a specific municipality must be divided. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the indirect costs must be absorbed by the county election board with the remaining 75% be apportioned among each municipality that held an election and did not already enter into an agreement with the county election board to pay a set cost for conducting the election. (IC 3-5-3-8) The remaining 75% must be divided among each municipality that held an election based on the same ratio of total ballots casts among all municipal elections. (IC 3-5-3-9)

Example: The county election board conducts the municipal election in the Boone City, the town of Davis, and the town of Edwardsville. The total ballots cast in all three municipal election was 1,000. 550 ballots were cast in Boone City, 300 in Davis, and 150 in Edwardsville. Based on this ratio, Boone City would be charge with paying the county election board 55% of the indirect costs apportioned among the municipalities. Davis would be responsible for 30% of the costs, with Edwardsville paying the remaining 10%.

However, election costs are determined using a different formula in a county which has adopted a vote center plan. All election expenses incurred administering a municipal primary or municipal election shall be apportioned among the cities and towns in the same ratio that the number of ballots who cast a ballot in the city or town bears to the total number of voters who cast a ballot in all of the cities and towns in the county at that municipal primary or municipal election.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS IN "OFF-YEARS"

A public question may be certified to a county election board in an "off-year" between the presidential federal election year and a non-presidential election year (for example, 2025 will be an "off-year"). The "2022 Referendum Brochure" published by the Indiana Election Division lists the only types of special elections that may be called in Indiana.

There are very specific procedures and deadlines that must be met in order for a jurisdiction to call for a special election. The "Public Questions" section of this *Manual* will provide some insight, but it is recommended the entity requesting a special election consult with their own attorney to be fully and properly advised of the process. However, a special election held for a public question must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May or November; it may not be called on any other day throughout the year. The entity requesting a special election in an "off-year" is responsible for all costs.

If a question is properly certified to a county election board, a special election is largely conducted in the same manner as a regular election. There are exceptions to reduce the number of in-person absentee voting in the clerk's office (though all absentee ballots, including military and overseas voters using an FPCA, must be mailed not later than 45-days before the election). (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-10-26.5)

Vote center counties may need to amend their plan to change or limit the number of vote centers available during the special election. Indiana law permits a county to reduce the number of vote centers ONLY in the event of an "off-year" special election to one (1) vote center on Election Day, unless the number of active voters in the jurisdiction requesting the special election exceeds 10,000. (IC 3-11-18.1-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other Duties

The list of duties of the county election board found in this *Manual* is not exhaustive, and many sections provide greater detail on the procedures to be followed by the county election board. For example, the "Campaign Finance" chapter covers how to generally conduct campaign finance hearing. Further, the Indiana Election Division publishes other manuals and guides to assist local election administrators implement procedures found in Indiana election law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CANDIDATE & OFFICE HOLDER INFORMATION

Candidate Qualifications, Generally

All candidates, regardless of party affiliation (major party, minor party, independent, write-in), must meet the same qualifications before the candidate may run for a particular office or fill an elected office vacancy. Qualifications by office are detailed in the *Indiana Candidate Guide*, published by the Indiana Election Division. Specific references to candidate qualifications can be found in Indiana Code 3-8-1 and the Indiana State Constitution. Election administrators may find it helpful to distribute relevant parts of the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* to interested office seekers.

Registered Voter Requirement

Except for certain city and town judges, a person is **not** qualified to run for a state office; a state legislative office; a local office; or a school board office unless the person is **a registered voter IN THE ELECTION DISTRICT the person seeks to represent** not later than the deadline set by statute for filing a declaration of candidacy, petition of nomination or certificate of nomination. (IC 3-8-1-1) This includes candidates seeking a pro tempore appointment to fill an office vacancy, which is covered later in this chapter. A candidate for U.S. Senate or U.S. Representative is not required to be a registered voter in the state of Indiana; rather, they must be an inhabitant of the state when elected. (Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2 and Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States; IC 3-8-1-7; IC 3-8-1-8)

If a voter registration application form is received by county voter registration officials and the person is registering to vote for the first time or needs to update a residence address, the application is considered "pending" for a period of seven (7) days once entered into the SVRS and an acknowledgement card is generated. In other words, a voter whose application is in "pending" status is not considered a registered voter at the new residence address for at least seven days after the county processes the form. A person considering a run for office who needs to update their registration or register to vote for the first time should take care to submit documents in a timely fashion to avoid issues relating to "pending" status.

Residency Requirements

Indiana law requires many candidates, but not all, seeking state and local office to have resided in their election district for a specific time period, such as one (1) year or six (6) months prior to the general election. See the current version of the ***Indiana Candidate Guide***, published by the Indiana Election Division, for more specific information for each office. Candidates seeking federal office are not required to reside in their election district; rather, Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution requires the persons elected to serve a U.S. Representative or U.S. Senate to be an inhabitant of Indiana when elected.

One of the most common candidate disputes that county election boards deal with concerns whether (or for how long) a candidate has resided in the election district. Until recently, candidates and election boards had only a few, and sometimes contradictory, state laws to guide them on this issue. A long-time favorite was IC 3-7-1-9, which stated: "The residence of an unmarried man (changed to "person" in 1987 and repealed in 1995), is where the man usually sleeps." This language is now found in IC 3-5-5 (along with other state laws for determining residence).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Under IC 3-5-2-42.5, **"residence" means the place where a person has the person's true, fixed, permanent home and principal establishment, and to which place the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning.** Under IC 3-5-5-2, a person's residence may be established by...origin or birth [or] intent and conduct taken to implement the intent.

Although Indiana residency laws still include presumptions that a candidate must overcome to establish a different residence, **a county election board will have to determine the facts of each particular situation** to resolve questions regarding any candidate's residence.

The county election board will need to determine the actual facts in each residency dispute and decide what, if anything, the candidate did to establish the candidate's residency, if it is called into question. The same process is utilized when a county voter registration office must determine if a ***voter*** resides at the location stated in a voter registration application.

Felony Convictions

Please review IC 3-8-1-5 for state law regarding the impact of a felony conviction on the ability to run for office in Indiana. However, this state law does not apply to candidates for federal office. Please consult the current version of the *Candidate Guide* for more information. Note: changes in the Indiana Criminal Code (IC 35) to make "expungement" of certain past felony convictions possible may have an impact on some candidates.

Rule 4.6 of the Indiana Code of Judicial Conduct

A person is disqualified from assuming or being a candidate for an elected office if the person is a nonjudicial court employee who would violate Rule 4.6 of the Indiana Code of Judicial Conduct by being the candidate of a political party for nomination or election to an elected office or political party office. (IC 3-8-1-5)

Prohibition on Government Employment for Some Officeholders

A government employee of the same unit of **local** government cannot hold an elected office. (IC 3-5-9) This does not prevent the individual from being a candidate; rather, should the government employee be elected to serve in an office of the same unit of government, the individual automatically resigns from government employment when taking elected office. (IC 3-5-9-5)

> **Example 1**: Sally works for the county's highway department, runs for county council, and is elected by the voters to serve on the council. Since she is a county employee, Sally resigns from her position on the county highway department when she assumes her elected position on the council.
>
> **Example 2**: Joe works for the township trustee, runs for county council, and is elected to serve on the council. Township government is not the same unit of government as the county council. Joe may continue to work for the township trustee after he assumes his elected position on the council.

While this law does not add qualifications to run for office, it does limit the employment options of locally elected officials. If an employee of a local unit of government takes office within the same unit, the employee's employment is terminated. A full-time paid firefighter may not assume or hold a position at any level of government that receives fire protection services from the department in which the firefighter serves. Some exemptions may apply. (IC 3-5-9-4; IC 3-5-9-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Further, an individual who is employed as a teacher or as a noncertificated employee (as defined in IC 20-29-2-11) of the school corporation may not be a member of the governing body of the school corporation. (IC 20-26-4-11)

Holding More Than One Lucrative "Office"

The Indiana State Constitution (Article 2, Section 9) provides that **no person is eligible to hold more than one lucrative office at the same time.** This restriction applies to **any office, whether appointed or elected, but does not apply to a person who is merely an "employee" and not an "officer."**

The Attorney General's office has opined that elected or appointed **offices** are "created by law instead of contract." Duties of someone holding an office, ***as opposed to employment***, include performance of some sovereign power for the public's benefit.

The Supreme Court has defined **"lucrative office" as any office to which there is attached compensation, regardless of whether or not the compensation is paid directly to the individual.** The definition of "lucrative office" does not depend upon the ***amount*** of compensation affixed to it or whether the office holder ***accepts*** any compensation. (Refer to Attorney General Opinion #91-14.)

Not all persons who work for a government are considered officeholders. Instead, they may be considered employees. For example, a county commissioner is an officeholder. The receptionist at the county highway garage office is an employee. Sometimes, whether an individual is an officeholder or an employee is not as clear cut.

State statutes and Attorney General Opinions can shed light on this question in some cases. Indiana Code 5-4-1-1(c) and IC 5-6-4-3 provide that the position of an appointed deputy of an officer of a political subdivision or of a judicial circuit (a deputy county auditor, a deputy mayor, or a deputy circuit court clerk, for example) is not considered to be a "lucrative office." Likewise, a county attorney is not considered a lucrative officeholder. (IC 36-2-2-30 and 36-2-3-10) In addition, a precinct election officer is not considered a lucrative officeholder (IC 3-6-6-37(c)). The General Assembly has also provided that a notary public is **not** a "lucrative office". (IC 33-42-2-7)

***A person who assumes a second lucrative office is considered to have resigned from the first office automatically when the person begins serving in the second office. ***

As of the date of publication of this manual, the Indiana Attorney General posted the "Dual Office Holding Guide" online: https://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/about-the-office/advisory-and-opinions/dual-office-holding/ The resources found on this site may be helpful to candidates and local election administrators.

"Sore Loser" Law

A person who is defeated at a primary election, state convention or town convention **is not** eligible to become a candidate **for the same office** in the next general or municipal election. **This *"sore loser"* provision does not apply to a person who is selected to fill a ballot or office vacancy by the political party that the person affiliated with by voting in the most recent primary election held by that party (or who did not vote in that primary but is certified as a member of the party by the county chair of the party in which the person resides)**.

The "sore loser law" also applies to a defeated candidate who wants to be a write-in candidate for that office. (IC 3-8-1-5.5; 3-13-1-19)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Statement of Economic Interests

Candidates for statewide office, state legislative office, judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and local office are required to complete and file a statement of economic interests with the appropriate agency before filing a declaration of candidacy. A file-stamped copy of the statement of economic interests or a receipt or photocopy of the receipt must be attached to the declaration at the time of filing. The Indiana Election Division and the county clerk may not accept a declaration of candidacy without attached proof the statement of economic interests has been filed. (IC 3-8-1-33; 3-8-2-11)

The chart below identifies where a candidate may obtain the appropriate statement of economic interests form for the office sought by the candidate. The Indiana Election Division does not prescribe the form for statewide, state legislative, and judicial candidates; rather, the identified offices in the right-hand column create and make available the required forms.

For statewide candidates, the Office of Inspector General requires submission of these statements through the office's website and provides an email receipt. An email from the inspector general for candidates seeking nomination for statewide office at a Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican Party state convention, is sufficient documentation that the required economic interest statement has been filed by the candidate. (IC 3-8-7-8)

For judges and prosecuting attorneys, the Commission on Judicial Qualifications requires its statement of economic interests to be filed online through the Indiana Courts Portal and provides an email receipt. An email from the judicial qualifications commission for Libertarian Party candidates seeking nomination for judicial office at a state convention is sufficient documentation that the required economic interest statement has been filed by the candidate. (IC 3-8-7-8)

For Indiana House and Senate candidates, the Indiana General Assembly posts the blank version of its economic interests form online at www.iga.in.gov, though those forms must be printed and filed with the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate, who then provides a receipt to the individual showing the form has been filed.

The CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests form is used by candidates seeking local office or serving on a school board, and is available through the county election board or on the Election Division's website. State law requires the candidate to complete a CAN-12 with information from the preceding year (for example, 2021 information on a CAN-12 filed to run for an office on the 2022 ballot). (IC 3-8-9-8)

Type of Candidate	**Where to File Statement of Economic Interests**
Statewide	Office of Inspector General of Indiana
Indiana House of Representatives	Principal Clerk of the House
Indiana State Senate	Secretary of the Senate
Judicial Officers, including Prosecuting Attorney	Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualifications
Local (county, city, town, township, school board)	County Clerk

Please note: candidates for federal office (U.S. House, U.S. Senate) have separate rules for filing a statement of economic interests with the Principal Clerk of the U.S. House or the Secretary of the U.S. Senate. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is the best resource for questions by these candidates.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Filing a statement of economic interests applies to a candidate seeking to fill a ballot vacancy and may apply to a candidate seeking a pro tempore appointment to fill an elected office vacancy. Please consult the "Elected Office Vacancies" section for more details.

Candidate Names and Nicknames

An individual filing as a primary election, convention, minor or independent, or write-in candidate must list the individual's name on the candidate filing **in the same form as the individual wants the name to appear on the ballot and the candidate's name is permitted to appear on the ballot under IC 3-5-7.** (IC 3-8-2-2.5; IC 3-8-2-7; IC 3-8-5-10.5; IC 3-8-6-5; IC 3-8-7-10; IC 3-10-2-15)

A candidate is only permitted to use certain "designations" for the form in which the candidate's legal name appears on the ballot. To implement this requirement, a candidate's "designation" is defined as referring to the name, nickname, initial, abbreviation, or number used to identify the individual. However, a designation may not be a title or degree, or imply a title or degree. A candidate's "name" refers to any of the following: (1) the candidate's given name; (2) the candidate's surname; and (3) the candidate's middle name. A nickname must be a name by which the candidate is commonly known and may not exceed twenty (20) characters. (IC 3-5-7)

A candidate's nickname is to be placed on the ballot within parenthesis regardless of whether the candidate's nickname was placed in parenthesis, quotation marks, or some other method of indicating the candidate's nickname, on the candidate's declaration or other candidate filing. (IC 3-5-7-5)

More information about these requirements can be found in the current version of the *Candidate Guide*.

Major Party Candidates

A political party obtaining the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for its candidate for Indiana secretary of state at the last election held for the secretary of state's office is considered a "major party." (IC 3-5-2-30) Thus, the Democratic Party and Republican Party are considered "major parties" based on the results of the 2018 election for Indiana Secretary of State.

The two major political parties conduct a primary election to nominate most of their candidates for November's general election and elect individuals to political party office (for example, precinct committeeman and state convention delegate). For this reason, Indiana voters are permitted to only vote in one party's primary election and are asked their ballot preference: Democratic or Republican.

Further, candidates seeking to run as a Democratic or Republican Party candidate must have either 1) selected the ballot of the political party they claim affiliation with in the last two (2) Indiana primary elections the candidate voted in; or 2) be certified as a member of that party by the county chair of the county where the candidate resides. (IC 3-8-2-7) This certification takes the form of a written certified statement attached to the declaration of candidacy. There is no state prescribed form for the county chair's certification of a candidate, though the Election Division has a sample document that may be requested from the office.

Most Democratic and Republican party candidates seeking their party's nomination in the May primary election are required to file a declaration of candidacy and statement of economic interests for their name to appear on the ballot. In 2022, Democratic and Republican candidates for U.S. Senate must also collect at least 500 signatures of

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

registered voters in each of Indiana's nine (9) Congressional districts, for a minimum total of 4,500 signatures to gain access to the primary election ballot. (Please consult the current versions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.)

In the May 2022 primary election, the Democratic Party will elect precinct committeemen and state convention delegates, while the Republican Party will elect only state convention delegates. (Elections for Republican precinct committeemen will be held in 2024.) Candidates seeking to run for these political party offices must file a CAN-37 declaration of candidacy for each party office sought. In other words, a person would file one CAN-37 to run for Democratic Party precinct committeeman and one CAN-37 to run for the Democratic Party state convention delegate.

Democratic and Republican candidates who are certified winners of their party's primary election qualify for November's general election ballot. Additionally, some statewide offices are nominated at the party's state convention and others will be nominated to fill a ballot vacancy, and these Democratic and Republican party candidates are placed on November's ballot.

NOTE: Local candidates **must** attach the CAN-12 statement of economic interests to the CAN-2 declaration of candidacy form. The clerk must reject a CAN-2 declaration of candidacy filing where the statement of economic interests is missing. (IC 3-8-1-33) The CAN-12 requirement does not apply to party offices (for example, precinct committeemen and state convention delegate). Candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including candidates for prosecuting attorney, use statement of economic interest forms specific to their office. See "Statement of Economic Interests" section of this *Manual* for details.

Please consult the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

Libertarian Candidates

A person is considered a minor party candidate if the person is affiliated with an organized party that did not obtain the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for Indiana secretary of state at the last election held for the secretary of state's office. (IC 3-5-2-30)

If a minor party received at least two percent (2%), but less than ten percent (10%) of the vote cast for Indiana's Secretary of State at the last election held for that office, the party may nominate candidates for the general election by conducting a state, county or municipal convention. (IC 3-8-4-10; IC 3-8-5-17; IC 3-10-2-15; and IC 3-10-6-12) The **Libertarian Party** falls into this category of "minor party" based on the results of 2018 Secretary of State election.

Except for U.S. President and small town offices where no primary was conducted, the Libertarian Party nominates their candidates for federal, state, and judicial office at a state convention. (IC 3-8-4-10) Libertarian Party candidates are **not** required to file declarations of candidacy with the Election Division or county election board, depending on which agency accepts the filing. Instead, the Libertarian Party state chair and secretary must certify the Party's nominees for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, to the Election Division not later than **noon (Indianapolis time), July 15, 2022. For local offices, the deadline to certify the Party's nominees is noon (local prevailing time), July 15, 2022.**

The Libertarian Party may fill ballot vacancies where no candidate was nominated at their state convention. Please see the "Candidate Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more information. Please consult the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Minor Party and Independent Candidates

A person is considered a minor party candidate if the person is affiliated with an organized party that did not obtain the highest or second-highest number of votes cast for Indiana Secretary of State at the last election held for the secretary of state's office. (IC 3-5-2-30) As noted above, however, the Libertarian Party has separate ballot access rules because since their candidate for Secretary of State in 2018 race achieved at least 2% but less than 10% of the votes cast, and the paragraphs below do not apply to members of the Libertarian Party running for office.

A person is considered an independent candidate if the candidate is a person who is not affiliated with **any** political party. (IC 3-5-2-26.6) Although other minor parties and independents may hold conventions to nominate candidates, these nominations are not recognized in Indiana for purposes of winning a place on the general election ballot. A minor party (other than the Libertarian Party), or independent candidate in Indiana is nominated for placement on the general election ballot by **petition of nomination. The petition process noted below is required if the minor party or independent candidate desires to have their name printed on the ballot.** See "Write-In Candidates" below for more information about how an independent or minor party candidate can file for office but not have their name printed on the ballot.

To be nominated by this method, the candidate circulates a petition of nomination, acquiring a number of signatures that is equal to two percent **(2%) of the total vote cast in the last election for secretary of state in the election district that candidate seeks to represent.** (IC 3-8-6-3) The appendix of the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* contains calculations from the 2018 Secretary of State's race by county to establish the number of signatures an independent or minor party candidate would need to gather in a countywide or statewide contest. Most election districts are not county-wide; therefore, an independent or minor party candidate exploring a run for U.S. House or state legislative office should consult with the Indiana Election Division to determine the minimum number of certified signatures needed to qualify for the ballot. If exploring a run for local office, a candidate should consult with the county election board.

For local election districts that are not countywide, local election officials must first identify which precincts are contained within the election district the independent or minor party candidate desires to run. Next, cross-reference the identified precincts in the election district against the 2018 precinct level results for the county, specifically the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Secretary of State in the precincts that are part of the election district. (Please note: state law requires the 2% calculation be made against **all** votes cast for **all** SOS candidates, not just the two major party candidates or the winner, but for all major party, libertarian, minor party/independent, and declared write-in candidates who filed to run and qualified for the November 2018 election in the office of Secretary of State.)

The total number of votes cast for all SOS candidates within the election district is then multiplied by 2% to reach the minimum number of certified signatures required for an independent or minor party to qualify for the general or municipal election ballot. Should the total number of required signatures end in a decimal (for example, 101.5), then local election administrators should always round down (for example, 101). (IC 3-8-6-3(b))

The Indiana Election Division prescribes two separate forms to be used by minor party or independent candidates who wish to petition for placement on the ballot. The CAN-19 form will serve as the petition for candidates for state level offices in the November general election (federal offices, statewide offices, state legislative offices, and judicial offices (including prosecuting attorney)), which file with the Indiana Election Division after signatures are processed by county voter registration offices. A new form, the CAN-21, will be used as the petition for minor party or independent candidates for all other local offices.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A CAN-19 or CAN-21 petition may only include the name of one independent candidate, as an independent candidate or candidates are not affiliated with a bona fide political party. A CAN-19 or CAN-21 petition may include multiple names of minor party candidates, assuming those candidates are affiliated with the same political party and running for statewide offices or running for office in the same political subdivision (county, city, town, or township). (IC 3-8-6-4) The most recent approved version of this form must be used by these candidates. (IC 3-5-4-8)

For example, the Whig Party is a minor party in Indiana and are soliciting signatures for one candidate for city dogcatcher and two candidates for city council at-large. These three candidates can place their name at the top of the petition of nomination form since they are all 1) affiliated with the same political party (Whig) and 2) running for office in the same political subdivision (city). The petitions signatures collected for the citywide candidates would be reviewed and any certified signatures would "count" toward the totals needed for each of the three candidates listed on the petitions.

However, the Whig Party also wants to run a candidate for county clerk. The candidate for county clerk may not be on the same petition form as the candidates for town office because these offices are in different political subdivisions (county vs. town).

A candidate's name cannot be placed on the ballot if the petition does not meet the following statutory requirements under IC 3-8-6-5. The petition of nomination (forms CAN-19, CAN-21) must include the following:

1) The name of the candidate (as permitted by IC 3-5-7), and address, including the mailing address if different from the residence address of the candidate.
2) The office the candidate is seeking.
3) The information required under IC 3-10-4-5, if the petition nominates candidates for presidential electors.
4) The statement that the people signing the petition are registered voters, qualified to vote for the candidate.

The CAN-19 or CAN-21 form may also designate a brief name, symbol, or principle that the candidate represents.

The candidate then files the petition of nomination with the county voter registration office (usually the clerk or board of voter registration), along with a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests. However, if the board of voter registration office is separate from the office of the circuit court clerk, then the CAN-12 form need not be filed with the board of registration, but instead must be included with the certified petitions filed with the clerk. (IC 3-8-9-5(1)(B))

The clerk or board of voter registration then certifies how many individuals who have signed the petition are registered voters of the election district. An individual who signs a petition of nomination **must** be a registered voter and able to vote for the candidate submitting the petition *when the petition is processed by the county voter registration office*. (See the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for processing details.)

The petition must be filed with the appropriate county voter registration office for verification of petition signatures during the applicable filing period**.** (IC 3-8-6-10) Please consult the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* or Election Calendar published by the Indiana Election Division for the specific deadlines.
After verification by the county voter registration office, a certified petition of nomination is filed with the same office in which a declaration of candidacy is filed under IC 3-8-2. The petition of nomination must be accompanied by the candidate's written consent to become a candidate (CAN-20), which includes the following on the form:

1) A separately initialed statement that the candidate has attached a copy, receipt, or photocopy of a statement of economic interests. (CAN-12)
2) A separately initialed statement that the candidate understands that if the candidate is elected to office, the candidate may be required to obtain and file an individual surety bond.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) A separately initialed statement that the candidate understands that if the candidate is elected to office, the candidate may be required to successfully complete training or have attained certification required to serve in the office.
4) A separately initialed statement that the candidate is aware of the provisions regarding IC 3-9 and the reporting of contributions and expenditures and agrees to comply with IC 3-9.
5) A statement that the candidate, if subject to Indiana's campaign finance filing requirements, has filed a statement of organization (CFA-1) as required by law (or is aware of the requirement to do so not more than noon, seven (7) days after the petition filing deadline).

The deadline to file certified petitions of nomination along with the candidate's consent and statement of economic interests in **noon (local prevailing time), July 15, 2022**.

A candidate may withdraw a petition of nomination not later than **noon (prevailing local time), July 15, 2022,** before the General Election. (IC 3-8-6-13.5) Candidate petitions may also be challenged for failure of petition carriers to follow IC 3-6-12.

Independent and minor party candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, will file with the Indiana Election Division the petitions certified by the county voter registration official, a declaration of candidacy, and a receipt showing the statement of economic interests has been timely filed with the appropriate agency. The Co-Directors of the Election Division will certify to the Secretary of State the required number of signatures to achieve ballot access and the number of certified signatures filed with the Division. The Secretary of State will then certify or deny the candidate's placement on the ballot.

Independent and minor party candidates running for local office will file certified petitions and a declaration of candidacy with the county election board. The county clerk must make the determination whether the candidate received sufficient number of signatures and certify or deny the candidate's filing. If the circuit court clerk certifies the candidate's filing, then the clerk must send a CAN-5 form to the candidate. (IC 3-5-4-1.3) If the circuit court clerk denies the candidate's certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately by certified mail. (IC 3-8-6-12(d)(h))

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); IC 3-8-2.5-6)

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Write-In Candidates

A person may run as a write-in candidate. A write-in candidate for any elected office may not, on the candidate's declaration to be a write-in candidate, claim affiliation with a political party in the state whose nominee for Secretary of State received at least 2% of the total votes cast in the most recent election for the office of Secretary of State (currently the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican parties). (IC 3-8-2-2.5)

Votes for write-in candidates are only counted if the write-in candidate filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate before the election no later than the deadline to do so set by state law. The declaration must be filed with the same person authorized to place names on the ballot [Form CAN-3 or other specialized CAN form for the particular office] along with a CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests, available in the office of the circuit court clerk. The declaration and statement of economic interests is filed with the secretary of state or circuit court clerk. A declaration of intent must be filed during the applicable filing period**. (**IC 3-8-2-4(b)) Please see the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* or Election Calendar published by the Indiana Election Division for more details.

A write-in candidate must meet the same qualifications as any other candidate and must follow Indiana campaign finance laws.

A person <u>may not</u> be a write-in candidate during a primary or for a political office, such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate. (IC 3-8-2-2.5) A write-in candidate may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15. (IC 3-8-2-2.7(a))

The Election Division certifies the names of declared write-in candidates (and political party affiliation, if any) to the circuit court clerks for those candidates that file with the Election Division. Except in counties where optical scan ballot cards are tabulated at a central location, the circuit court clerk must provide each inspector with a list of declared write-in candidates for state and local offices so that the precinct election officials (boards) will know which persons are **officially declared** write-in candidates. (IC 3-8-7-30(b))

<u>The write-in candidate's name is NEVER printed on the election ballot!!!</u>

In tabulating write-in votes, the county election board may encounter numerous variations in how the name of a candidate is written in by voters. While certain legal requirements must be met, the intent of the voter must be the primary factor in determining the validity of any write-in vote. In addition to voter intent, the following guidelines must be applied when counting write-in votes (IC 3-12-1-1.7):

1) Only votes cast for declared write-in candidates may be counted and certified. **EXCEPTION: If a write-in vote is cast for a candidate who IS on the ballot FOR THE SAME OFFICE, then the write-in vote is counted. For example, if a write-in vote for Secretary of State cast for one of the parties' candidates for Secretary of State already on the ballot in 2022 must be counted for the candidate the voter indicated as a write in**.

2) A write-in vote cast in the appropriate place on the ballot is not a distinguishing mark that invalidates the ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) A write-in vote may be printed in ink OR lead pencil. The use of stickers, labels, or rubber stamps, etc., is not permitted.

4) Abbreviations, misspellings or other minor variations do not invalidate a write-in vote, ***if the intent of the voter can be ascertained.***

5) **For military and overseas Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWAB),** if a person writes in the name of a political party in a general election, the vote is counted for a declared write-in candidate of that party.

   EXAMPLE: The declared write-in candidate list shows "John Doe, Garden Party candidate for Mayor." A military or overseas voter writes in "GARDEN PARTY" under the office of Mayor. The ballot is counted as a vote for John Doe, even though the voter did not write in John Doe's name on the ballot.

It is also not necessary for the voter to write-in the title of the candidate's office for the voter's write-in vote to count on an optical scan system if the voter writes-in the candidate's name and the ballot already contains the title of the office. (IC 3-11-13-18)

Please consult the current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details, including filing deadlines.

School Board Office

School board offices are on the November ballot in even-numbered general election years. The procedures for selecting school board members are usually set forth in the "school corporation organization plan" adopted by the school corporation during the school consolidation process of the 1950s and 1960s, and as subsequently amended. (IC 20-23, IC 20-23-6 and IC 20-23-9)

In certain school corporations, all or some of the school board members are appointed rather than elected by the voters. (IC 20-23-4-28) All school corporations that elect school board members elect those members at the same time as the general election (November 8, 2022). Some school board members are elected "at large" for the entire school corporation, while others are elected to represent specific **districts** that are only part of the school corporation territory.

IN ALL CASES, CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL BOARD APPEAR ON THE BALLOT WITHOUT A PARTY DESIGNATION. (IC 20-23-4-29.1)

A candidate for a school board office must file a statement of economic interests (CAN-12) and petition of nomination (CAN-34). (IC 3-8-2.5-2) The county is required to reject a declaration of candidacy that does not include a statement of economic interest. (IC 3-8-9-6) The statement of economic interest (CAN-12) and petition (CAN-34) are available from the Election Division, the Division's website, and each circuit court clerk's office.

In a metropolitan school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing **in the same board member district** as the nominee. (IC 20-23-7-8.1) In a community school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing within the boundaries of the school corporation. (IC 20-23-4-29.1) Additional petition requirements may apply in some school corporations.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School board candidates may file the CAN-34 petition and CAN-12 during the applicable filing period (see current version of *Indiana Candidate Guide* or Election Calendar published by the Indiana Election Division for details.) The county voter registration official will determine whether the individuals who signed the petition are registered voters within the election district at the time the CAN-34 petition is processed. A candidate may file more than one CAN-34 petition to ensure the certified signature requirements are met, though any form presented after the deadline must be rejected.

For school board candidates, the county clerk of the county in which the petitions were filed will certify or deny the certification. If the clerk with whom the petition was filed certifies the request, then the CAN-5 form is to be mailed to the candidate. (IC 3-5-4-1.3) If the clerk denies certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately 1) in person, if the candidate files the petition in person; or 2) by certified mail. (IC 3-8-2.5-6)

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); 3-8-2.5-6)

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

Please consult the applicable editions of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* and the *Indiana Election Calendar* for specific details.

Entry of Candidate Information into SVRS

The circuit court clerk must enter information into the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) regarding each candidate who files for an elected office or a political party office with the circuit court clerk, and to enter information regarding each local public question to be placed on a ballot after certification to a county election board. Remember, public questions no longer use quotation marks (“”) at the beginning and end of the sentences and should not be entered into SVRS. (IC 3-5-4-1.3)

County users should take care in entering candidate information and setting up their elections and tying offices to the election within SVRS. The office and candidate names are used for several reports generated by SVRS and are used on the state’s election results website found at indianavoters.com/electionresults. Further, the candidate’s name in SVRS is used in the primary election to create the CAN-9 legal notice of the election and to create the candidate filing confirmation notice as described below.

All Candidates Receive Filing Confirmation Notice

The same type of filing confirmation notice currently required to be given to an individual who files a declaration to be a candidate in a primary election (CAN-5 or CAN-11) is to be sent by the Election Division or the circuit court clerk to a candidate not later than the close of one (1) business day after the filing of a declaration of candidacy, a request for placement on a presidential primary ballot, a certificate of nomination by convention, a certificate of nomination by

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

petition, a certificate of candidate selection to fill a ballot vacancy, or a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. In other words, all candidates, regardless of ballot access method, must receive a CAN-5 (local offices) from the county or CAN-11 (federal, state, judicial offices, prosecuting attorney) from the Election Division when filing to run for office.

The certificate shall be hand delivered, sent by first class mail, or by electronic mail if an email address has been provided in the document filed with the Election Division or circuit court clerk. (IC 3-5-4-1.3)

NOTE: The certification or denial of certification requirements for school board and for an independent candidate or any minor party candidate using the petition nomination process have not changed. See IC 3-8-2.5-6 and IC 3-8-6-12 for more information.

Where and When to File a Declaration of Candidacy to Run for Office

The following outline summarizes where major political party candidates (Democratic and Republican) file their declarations of candidacy. (Form CAN-2 for candidates to be nominated in a primary, or CAN-42 in a city or town primary in a municipal election year) Current law requires that all candidates affiliated with one of the two major political parties file a declaration of candidacy with the appropriate authority between **one hundred eighteen (118) days and noon (prevailing local time), eighty-eight (88) days** before the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-4; IC 3-8-2-5; and IC 3-8-2-6) Different deadlines apply in certain small towns, (IC 3-8-5-10.5; IC 3-8-5-13).

OFFICE	WHERE TO FILE DECLARATION
Federal, state or legislative office (U.S. Senate or U.S. Representative), state offices, state senator, and state representative	Indiana Election Division
Judge of a circuit, superior, probate, or small claims court; prosecuting attorneys	Indiana Election Division
All other county offices	county election board
All township offices	county election board
All city offices (including city judges)	county election board
Town offices (including town judges) in towns over 3,500 population, in Marion County, or which have an agreement with the county election board under IC 3-10-7-4	county election board
Town officers (including town judges) in towns under 3,500 population (without an agreement under IC 3-10-7-4)	county election board
School board offices	county election board
Party offices (precinct committeemen and state convention delegates only)	county election board

Note: The deadline to withdraw a declaration of candidacy is noon (prevailing local time) eighty-one (81) days before the primary election. (IC 3-8-2-20) Once nominated, the deadline to withdraw as a candidate is noon (prevailing local time), July 15). (IC 3-8-7-28) The deadline for a candidate nominated by petition or for a write-in candidate to withdraw is also noon, July 15. (IC 3-8-2-2.7; 3-8-6-13.5) There are procedures for a disqualified candidate to be removed from the ballot after July 15 (IC 3-8-1-5; 3-8-7-29; IC 3-8-8) A primary candidate who dies before the primary election may be removed from the ballot, depending on whether the ballots have been printed or programmed with the death occurs. (IC 3-11-3-29.4) Please refer to the "Candidate (Ballot) Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Nearly all candidates for elected office are responsible for the establishment of a principal candidate's committee and periodic financial disclosure reports throughout an election year. Indiana Code 3-9 pertains to the administration of the campaign finance laws, and IC 3-9-1-1 states that the campaign finance laws apply to all candidates' committees, regular party committees, political action committees and legislative caucus committees. Please refer to the "Campaign Finance Issues" section for more detail. The current version of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* is another good resource, particularly for candidates or members of a campaign finance committee.

Withdrawal of Nominee

A candidate nominated at the primary (May) election may withdraw from the general election (November) ballot. The nominee must file a notice of withdrawal (CAN-24), and file it with the same person with whom a declaration of candidacy is filed. The nominee's notice of withdrawal must be filed not later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general or municipal election; or forty-five (45) days before a special election. (IC 3-8-7-28)

A candidate nominated by petition may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general election. (IC 3-8-6-13.5) A write-in candidate may withdraw no later than noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a general election. (IC 3-8-2-2.7)

NOTE: A person is disqualified from assuming or being a candidate for an elected office if the person is a nonjudicial court employee who would violate Rule 4.6 of the Indiana Code of Judicial Conduct by being the candidate of a political party for nomination or election to an elected office or political party office. (IC 3-8-1-5) A candidate who is determined to be disqualified under this statute may withdraw at any time.

Special procedures and restrictions apply to a candidate for legislative office or statewide office (other than a justice or judge) who attempts to withdraw after noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the general election. (IC 3-8-8)

A notice of withdrawal (CAN-24) must be filed by a candidate who has been disqualified by operation of law (IC 3-8-1-5), or who moves from the election district (IC 3-8-7-28). The withdrawal deadlines do not apply to a candidate who has been automatically disqualified or who has moved from the election district. (IC 3-8-7-28)

If a candidate does not file a notice of withdrawal but has been disqualified, or has moved and is no longer an active candidate, it is still possible to remove the candidate from the ballot. To do so, the county chairman of the political party with a candidate on the ballot in the election district or another candidate for the same office may file an action in a court of the county. The action must: (1) state that this provision applies to the candidate; and (2) name the affected candidate and public official responsible for placing names on the ballot as defendants.

After a complaint is filed, the court must conduct a hearing within ten (10) days. A candidate vacancy occurs if the court finds in favor of the plaintiff. (IC 3-8-7-29) The resulting vacancy is filled in the same manner as any other early or late ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-1; IC 3-13-2)

Please see the "Ballot (Candidate) & Elected Office Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for details on how the ballot (candidate) vacancies may be filled.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Qualifications for Assuming Office & Term of Office

In addition to qualifications found in the Indiana Election Code (Title 3) that candidates for a particular elected office must meet, there may be other qualifications a candidate must meet should a candidate be elected to an office. For instance, Title 36 of the Indiana Election Code concerns local government and provides additional instruction to candidates and office holders.

There are also requirements effecting running for, assuming, and holding office found in the Indiana Constitution including:

1) A prohibition against dual office holding (Article 2, Section 9, Indiana State Constitution).
2) Terms of office for certain statewide, state legislative, judicial and county officer holders (Article 4, Section 3; Article 5, Section 1; Article 6, Section 1 and 2; Article 7, Section 7, 15, and 16, Indiana State Constitution).
3) Term limits for certain statewide and county office holders (Article 5, Section 1; Article 6, Section 1 and 2, Indiana State Constitution).
4) An oath of office requirement (Article 15, Section 4, Indiana State Constitution).

State Constitutional office holders cannot serve more than eight years during any period of twelve years. (Article 6, Section 1, Indiana Constitution) At the local level, clerk of the circuit court, county sheriff, county treasurer, county auditor, county recorder, county coroner, and county surveyor are constitutional office holders. However, a county surveyor is not subject to the eight year term limit. At the state level, the constitutional office holders are governor and lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state. Time spent filling a vacancy does not count against the Constitutional time limit. (Article 2, Section 11, Indiana State Constitution)

U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, members of the Indiana House and Senate, and other local elected offices not articulated above are not subject to any term limits. However, the U.S. Constitution does limit the U.S. president from serving more than two terms in office, with certain time spent filling a vacancy in that office not counting against the constitutional time limit.

Candidate Challenges

The placement of any individual on the primary or general election ballot may be challenged if the individual has not complied with the requirements set forth for candidates under Indiana law. Candidate challenges concerning individuals who file as candidates for local offices come before the appropriate county election board for resolution; candidate challenges concerning individuals who file as candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office come before the Indiana Election Commission.

Before a county election board or the Election Commission may consider a challenge to a candidate, a registered voter of the election district that the candidate seeks to represent or a county chairman of a major political party of a county in which any part of the election district is located must file a sworn statement with the county election board. The sworn statement must question the eligibility of the candidate to seek the office and set forth the facts known to the voter concerning this question. (IC 3-8-1-2) The CAN-1 form may be used for a candidate challenge.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

There is one exception to the requirement that a registered voter or a county chairman of a major political party in the election district must file a candidate challenge. A circuit court clerk must determine whether a sufficient number of valid signatures have been obtained to meet the requirements to nominate a candidate by petition. If the clerk determines, based on the certification of the signatures by the county voter registration office, that the petition does not have enough valid signatures to nominate the candidate(s) on the petition, the secretary of state or the clerk must deny the certification to the petitioners. An appeal of this denial can then be brought before the county election board by the candidate by filing the CAN-1. (IC 3-8-1-2; IC 3-8-6-12)

The county election board or Election Commission must determine the validity of the candidate's filing. State law specifies the various deadlines before the primary election or municipal election by which a challenger must file a challenge with the board, and the deadlines by which the board must make this determination. See IC 3-8-2-14 (primary candidates); IC 3-8-6-14 (independent and minor party candidates); IC 3-13-1-16.5 (candidates who fill "early ballot" vacancies); and IC 3-13-2-11 (candidates who fill "late ballot" vacancies); IC 3-8-2-14 (write-in candidates).

Holdovers

Occasionally, there may be no candidates to file to run for an elected local office. If this happens the person holding the office at the time the term of office ends will "holdover." The Constitution of the State of Indiana specifies that an officeholder remains in office until a qualified successor is elected. (Article 15, § 3)

When there are no nominees for an office where only one candidate may be elected (town clerk-treasurer, for example), the person currently serving in the position remains in office automatically for another term. Additionally, where more than one candidate may be elected to the office (at-large, three-person town council, for example), the town council shall determine, not later than December 31 following the election, the incumbent council member or members who remain in office. (IC 3-13-9-5.6)

Effective July 1, 2021, when not enough candidates file to run for election to positions on a school board, the members of the school board determine, not later than December 31 following the general election, which of the incumbent members will continue to serve as holdovers under the Indiana Constitution. (IC 20-23-4-30; IC 20-26-4-4)

Incumbents who do not wish to "holdover" must file their resignation with the appropriate entity, as described in IC 5-8-3.5. This will create an elected office vacancy to be filled pursuant to state law. Please see the "Elected Office Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more information.

If an elected official "holds over" for another term in office, the official is not required to file a new oath of office. (IC 5-4-1-1.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT (CANDIDATE) AND ELECTED OFFICE VACANCIES

Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

Please note: This section does not apply to an elected office vacancy, where a currently elected official submits a resignation, passes away, or otherwise removed from office. Please refer to the "Elected Office Vacancies" section of this *Manual* for more details. The current version of the *Indiana Candidate Guide* is also a helpful reference.

If a major party did not field a candidate for an office in the May primary election or a candidate has withdrawn from the general, municipal, or special election ballot, there are procedures in state law that permit the party to replace the candidate. The rules governing how a ballot vacancy is filled depend on the timing and the reason for the ballot vacancy:

1) **Primary ballot vacancy.** This occurs when no candidate filed to run for an office on the ballot in the Democratic or Republican party primary election. A caucus must be held or, if authorized by the county party, a county chair or central committee may make an appointment to fill a local candidate vacancy not later than noon (prevailing local time), July 3 before a municipal, special, or general election. (IC 3-13-1-7) The meeting of the county committee officers (chair, vice chair, treasurer, and secretary) for purposes of filling a ballot vacancy is not considered a "caucus" for purposes of sending a call of caucus to county committee officers or filing a copy of the call of caucus with the circuit court clerk prior to filling the ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-1-6; IC 3-13-1-9)
2) **Early ballot vacancy up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15.** A candidate nominated in the primary election or at a party's convention may withdraw for any reason up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before a municipal, special, or general election. (IC 3-13-1) A caucus must be held or, if authorized by the county party, a county chair or central committee may make an appointment to fill a local candidacy vacancy not later than thirty (30) days after the occurrence of the vacancy.
3) **Early ballot vacancy after noon (prevailing local time), July 15** (**but before the thirtieth day before a municipal, special, or general election.** A candidate may withdraw, but only for specific reasons outlined in statute, specifically IC 3-13-1-7(b). A caucus must be held not later than thirty (30) days after the occurrence of the vacancy to fill the ballot vacancy. (For local offices, it is possible for the county party chairperson or central committee to make a direct appointment if authorized by the county party organization.)
4) **Late ballot vacancy.** For specific reasons outlined below, a late ballot vacancy occurs after the thirty-first day before a municipal, general, or special election. In most cases, the county chairperson may make an appointment to fill. The county election board may or may not be required by state law to make changes to the ballot.

Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

Generally, an early candidate vacancy occurs before the thirtieth day before a general, special, or municipal election. (IC 3-13-1-1) State law dictates how these early ballot vacancies are to be filled:

- U.S. Senate early candidate vacancies are filled by the state central committee (IC 3-13-1-3)
- U.S. Representative early candidate vacancies are filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons (IC 3-13-1-4)
- Statewide early candidate vacancies are filled by the state central committee (IC 3-13-1-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- State Legislative early candidate vacancies are filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons (IC 3-13-1-5)

Early ballot vacancies for local office (county, city, township, and town) and circuit court judge, superior court judge, probate court judge (St. Joseph County only), small claims court judge (Marion County only), or prosecuting attorney candidate representing only a circuit contained entirely in one county may be filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons or may be filled by direct appointment by the county chair or county central committee if authorized by the county party membership. (IC 3-13-1-6) Early ballot vacancies for circuit court judge and prosecuting attorney in a circuit containing more than one county (Dearborn County and Ohio County only) must be filled by a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons. (IC 3-13-1-6(c))

As noted above, timing is an important consideration as to how a candidate vacancy may be filled. Should no major party candidate run for an office in a primary election, then the vacancy must be filled not later than noon (prevailing local time), July 3, before a municipal, special, or general election. If a major party candidate nominated at the primary election or a major party or Libertarian candidate nominated at convention no longer wishes to run in the November election, then noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before the election is a critical date.

A candidate nominated at the primary election or at the noted convention may withdraw for any reason up to noon (prevailing local time), July 15. The early ballot vacancy must then be filled not later than thirty days after the vacancy occurred. After noon (prevailing local time), July 15, and up to the thirty-first day before the special, municipal, or general election, a candidate nominated at the primary election or at convention may withdraw for only these reasons (IC 3-8-7-28):

1) Death of the candidate
2) Candidate moves out of the election district
3) Disqualification of a candidate under IC 3-8-1-5 (covered in a section below)
4) Court order issued under IC 3-8-7-29(d)

To withdraw, a candidate must complete the general election candidate withdrawal form (CAN-24). Candidates for local office except some judicial candidates, including prosecuting attorneys, file the document with the county clerk; federal, statewide, state legislative candidates and certain judicial candidates, including prosecuting attorneys, file with the Indiana Election Division. It is recommended that the county clerk or election division notify the county or state party chair about the candidate withdrawal.

Please note: if a candidate dies, there is no requirement for the county clerk to notify the state or county party chair of the ballot vacancy. (This is different from the written notice requirement to fill an elected office vacancy.)

Additionally, IC 3-13-1-7 permits an early candidate vacancy that exists before the thirtieth day before a general, municipal, or special election to be filled not later than 30-days after the occurrence of the vacancy if it is due to any of the following:

1) The death of a candidate.
2) The withdrawal of a candidate.
3) The disqualification of a candidate under IC 3-8-1-5.
4) A court order issued under IC 3-8-7-29(d).
5) The successful challenge of a candidate nominated by a state, county, or town convention of a political party.
6) The successful challenge of candidate under IC 3-8-8.
7) The successful challenge of a candidate under IC 3-13-1-16.5 and IC 3-13-1-20.5

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Late ballot vacancies are covered later in this *Manual*. The Libertarian Party and other minor parties can also fill candidate vacancies. (IC 3-8-6-17; IC 3-13-1-20; IC 3-13-2-12) The Libertarian Party must inform the appropriate entity about its intent to fill ballot vacancies where no candidate was nominated at its state or county convention. For federal, state, state legislative, judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, the written notice of intent to fill candidate vacancies must be filed with the Indiana Election Division and include the offices that the Libertarian Party intends to fill. For local offices, the Libertarian Party must file written notice with the appropriate county clerk and include the offices the party intends to fill. The state committee of the Libertarian Party may then fill their ballot vacancies not later than noon, July 3, and file the CAN-22 form with the appropriate entity not later than noon, July 3 (NOTE: the CAN-22 filing deadline is moved to July 5, 2022, due to observance of a state holiday). (IC 3-13-1-20)

Caucus Procedures for an Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancy

Different caucus procedures are used to fill an early ballot vacancy *versus* a late ballot vacancy *versus* an elected office vacancy. Please take time to review this *Manual* and Indiana law to understand those differences. Late ballot vacancies and elected office vacancies are covered later in this *Manual*.

Notice of Caucus:

For caucuses conducted to fill an early ballot vacancy, the chair of the caucus has a responsibility to send written notice (CAN-30) by first-class mail to eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons at least ten (10) days before the date of the caucus. When filling an early ballot vacancy for local offices (except for circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge and prosecuting attorneys), a copy of the caucus notice (CAN-30) must also be filed with the clerk by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days before the date of the caucus. For state legislative candidates, circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judicial candidates, and prosecuting attorney candidates, the notice is to be filed by noon (Indianapolis time), ten (10) days before the date of the caucus with the Indiana Election Division.

Candidate Filing Requirements for Caucus:

For caucuses to fill a local candidate ballot vacancy, the candidate has a responsibility to file with the chair of the caucus AND the county clerk a declaration of candidacy (CAN-31) not later than 72-hours before the date of the caucus. If the individual is selected to fill the local candidate ballot vacancy, the statement of economic interest (CAN-12) must be filed with the certificate of candidate selection (CAN-29). (IC 3-8-9-5(1)(F))

For state legislative candidates, circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judicial candidates, and prosecuting attorney candidates, a receipt showing that a statement of economic interests was filed with the appropriate agency and the declaration of candidacy (CAN-31) must be filed with the Indiana Election Division not later than 72-hours before the caucus. The paperwork must be filed in both places for the individual to be a qualified candidate for the caucus to consider.

Caucus Procedures:

The chair of the caucus will determine if a precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus based on the standards outlined in state law. Essentially, if a precinct committeeman or committeeperson was elected and the precinct they represent is part of the election district, then the elected precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus. If the precinct committeeman or committeeperson was appointed, then the appointed precinct committeeman or committeeperson is eligible to vote in the caucus if the precinct they represent is in the election district and the individual was appointed at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Generally, a vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson is **not** eligible to vote in a caucus to fill an early ballot vacancy, late ballot vacancy, or elected office vacancy. However, a vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson may serve as the proxy for the precinct committeeman if certain conditions are met. It's important to note that the vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson serving with an elected precinct committeeman or committeeperson must have been appointed to the position at least five (5) days before the caucus. The vice precinct committeeman or committeeperson of an appointed precinct committeeman or committeeperson must have been appointed to the position at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred.

State law does specify members of the caucus must establish caucus rules, and with few exceptions, caucus rules are not governed by state law. Exceptions include:

- Chair may break tie; and
- Secret ballot is required unless there is only one candidate.

After the caucus, the chair must file the selected candidate's declaration of candidacy, statement of economic interests, and the certificate of the selection (CAN-28 for state legislative office; CAN-29 for local office) not later than noon (prevailing local time), July 3, (NOTE: this deadline is moved to July 5, 2022, due to observance of a state holiday) for early ballot vacancies because no candidate ran in the primary, or noon (prevailing local time), three (3) days (excluding Saturday and Sunday) after the caucus is held or appointment is made for other early ballot vacancies. (IC 3-13-1-15) Paperwork to fill early local candidate vacancies are filed with the county clerk; paperwork to fill state legislative candidates and circuit, superior, probate, and small claims court judge or prosecuting attorney ballot vacancies are filed with the Indiana Election Division.

Direct Appointment of Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

This section only applies to early ballot vacancies for local offices; it does not apply to state legislative early ballot vacancies, even if the legislative district is entirely within one county. The county chairman or county party central committee may be authorized to appoint a person to fill a local candidate ballot vacancy (that is, countywide, city, town, or township local offices). (IC 3-13-1-6) To fill a ballot vacancy by direct appointment, the county committee (meaning a majority of the precinct committeemen or committeepersons and vice-committeemen or committeepersons of the county) must pass a resolution to give the county chair or central committee this authority.

If direct appointment authority is given, then a declaration of candidacy or statement of economic interests does not need to be filed with the county clerk or party chair before the appointment is made. The chair also does not need to notify eligible precinct committeemen or committeepersons or file notice of the caucus with the county clerk. However, the appointment must be made on or before the deadline date for the type of vacancy.

After making the appointment, the chair must file with the county clerk the candidate's declaration of candidacy (CAN-31), statement of economic interests (CAN-12), notice of selection (CAN-29), and a copy of the party's meeting minutes noting the direct appointment authority or resolution passed by the county party.

Vacancies in state legislative and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, in a judicial circuit that contains more than one county must be filled through a caucus; state law does not authorize a county party or state party chair to fill the vacancies for these offices by direct appointment.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies

A late ballot vacancy (IC 3-13-2-1) occurs after the thirty-first before a general, municipal, or special election for a candidate vacancy that exists due to the:

- Death of the political party's candidate; or
- Withdrawal of a candidate who has moved from the election district; or
- Disqualification of a candidate under IC 3-8-1-5 (that is, a state or local candidate convicted of a felony); or
- Issuance of a court order under IC 3-8-7-29(d).

For local office candidate vacancies and most judicial officer and prosecuting attorney vacancies, the county chair shall appoint a person to fill a late ballot vacancy. (IC 3-13-2-5) Statewide, state legislative, and federal offices follow slightly different procedures. (IC 3-13-2-2; IC 3-13-2-3; IC 3-13-2-4)

After the vacancy is filled, a declaration of candidacy (CAN-31), a certification of selection (CAN-35), and statement of economic interest must be immediately filed with the county clerk, if person is filling a local office vacancy, or election division, if filling a federal, state, state legislative, or judicial office vacancy. (IC 3-13-2-8)

A candidate filling a late ballot vacancy may not always have their name printed on the ballot. Please refer to the "Ballot Information" of this *Manual*.

Elected Office Vacancies

This section does not apply to a vacancy created when no major party candidate filed to run for office in a primary election or when a candidate withdrew their name from the ballot before a special, general, or municipal election. Please see "Early Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies" or "Late Ballot (Candidate) Vacancies" for more information.

Should an elected officeholder resign, die, or be disqualified, state law allows a vacancy in an elected office to be filled. An "elected office" is a federal office, state office, legislative office, school board office, or local office, but not a political party office (such as precinct committeeman and state convention delegate). (IC 3-5-2-17) State political parties are responsible for adopting rules to address vacancies in political party offices and those questions are best directed to their offices.

Please note: elected office vacancies in federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, may be handled differently than elected office vacancies for local office. See IC 3-13-3 (vacancies in federal office); IC 3-13-4 (vacancies in state offices); IC 3-13-5 (vacancies in state legislative offices); and IC 3-13-6 (vacancies in county judicial and circuit offices, including prosecuting attorney and county clerk) for more detail.

Elected Officeholder Resignation

An office holder may resign from office by filing a written letter of resignation with the appropriate officer listed below. (IC 5-8-3.5-1) **In some cases, it may be necessary for a person to file a copy of the resignation with MORE THAN ONE OFFICE OR PERSON.** Political party chairmen or chairpersons should also be notified in writing by the resigning official as courtesy.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

OFFICE	WHERE TO FILE RESIGNATION
Governor, Lieutenant Governor	Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Principal Secretary of the Senate
State Senate	President Pro Tempore of the Senate
State Representative	Speaker of the House of Representatives
All officers commissioned by the governor (state officers, judges, prosecuting attorneys, circuit court clerk, county auditor, county coroner, county recorder, county sheriff, county surveyor, county treasurer)	Governor
All other officers of a political subdivision (This includes all county, city, town, township, school board members, other local elected officials)	Circuit Court Clerk of the county in which the largest percentage of population of the political subdivision resides

A person or an entity that receives notice of a resignation and does not have the power to fill the vacancy must, within 72 hours after receiving the resignation, give notice of the vacancy to the person or entity that has the power to fill the vacancy or call a caucus. See "Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy" below.

Unless the resignation specifies a different time or date, the resignation takes effect when filed with the first office or person required to receive the resignation. (IC 5-8-4-4; IC 5-8-4-5; IC 5-8-4-6) A person submitting a letter of resignation may not withdraw, rescind, annul, or amend the resignation without the consent of the officer or person(s) having the power to fill a vacancy for the office being resigned, such as a precinct committeeman caucus. (IC 5-8-4-1)

If a resignation has been filed with the appropriate person or office by a person elected or selected as a major party candidate, the political party can begin the process of filling the vacant office EVEN IF THE RESIGNATION HAS NOT TAKEN EFFECT YET. (IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-11-3) If the party fills the vacancy before the resignation takes effect, the individual selected fills the office without a "gap" following the effective date of the resignation.

Further, the state political party chair for state legislative office vacancies, or the county chair for local office vacancies, may give notice of a caucus to fill a vacancy prior to the date a vacancy occurs if the vacancy is the result of an officeholder taking a leave of absence for military duty and the officeholder taking the leave has filed the notice required by state law. (IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-11-3)

If the person or entity (circuit court clerk, for example) that receives the notice of a resignation fails to provide timely notice of the resignation to the person or entity with the power to take action to fill the vacancy (county chair, for example), then the person or entity with the power to fill the vacancy or call that caucus may fill the vacancy or call the caucus without receipt of the notice.

However, if the circuit court clerk provides notice of the resignation to the person or entity with the power to take action to fill the vacancy more than three (3) days after the circuit court clerk receives the notice of resignation, then the person or entity may fill the vacancy or call the caucus not later than thirty (30) days after receiving the notice from the circuit court clerk. This would permit a county party chair to fill a local office vacancy if the clerk received a resignation and failed to provide notice of the vacancy to the county chair or provides the notice of the vacancy later than required under Indiana law. (IC 3-13-11-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Death of an Officeholder

State law (IC 5-8-6) sets forth specific procedures requiring written notice of the death of an officeholder to be given to the authority that has the power to fill the resulting vacancy. The person who certifies the death of an officeholder shall state the information that causes the person to believe the officeholder has died; and certify, under the penalties for perjury, that to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, the information stated is true. (IC 5-8-6-3)

The certification must be filed with the following:

- The governor in the case of the death of a person who holds state office or a person who is a judge of a circuit, superior, probate, or city court and the governor shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, fill the vacancy as provided by law.
- The secretary of state in case of the death of a person who holds a legislative office and the secretary of state shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, give notice of the death to the state chairman of the political party that elected or selected the deceased individual within 72 hours after the secretary of state determines that he or she is reasonably satisfied that the information is true.
- The circuit court clerk of the county in which the officeholder resided in the case of the person who holds a county, city, town, township, or school corporation office. The circuit court clerk shall, if reasonably satisfied that the information is true, give the notice to either:
    - the person who must give notice of any meeting or caucus required to fill the vacancy caused by the death; or
    - the person or entity who has the power to fill the vacancy if no political party caucus is required.

The circuit court clerk must give the required notice within seventy-two (72) hours after the clerk is reasonably satisfied that the information is true. For officeholders elected or selected as major party candidates, notice is sent to the county chairman. For officeholders elected or selected as independent or minor party candidates, notice is sent to the body required to fill the vacancy. (See IC 3-13-3 through IC 3-13-10, generally) For example, in the case of an independent officeholder, it the entity with the power to fill the vacancy is the county commissioners or county council, then the circuit court clerk shall forward the notice to the county auditor.

An elected office vacancy resulting from death of the office holder may not be filled until the notice is filed with the person who has the power to fill the vacancy or the person who must give notice of the caucus to fill the vacancy. The period in which to fill a vacancy by caucus does not begin until the person who must give notice of the caucus or notice of the meeting receives the notice of death.

If an officeholder is removed by operation of law for conviction of a felony, a procedure to document that removal and to begin the vacancy filling process is established. The court hearing the case must file a certified copy of the sentencing order with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions. If the person's conviction is reversed, vacated or set aside, and the officer's term has not expired, the court must file a certified copy of the order reversing, vacating or setting aside the conviction with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the court's order must also give notice to the person who was selected to fill the vacancy before the court order was issued.

A court may include in a sentencing order for the conviction of certain misdemeanors described in IC 35-44.1-1 (bribery, conflict of interest and official misconduct) that the convicted person is incapable of holding a public office of trust or profit (IC 35-50-5-1.1). If the court includes such a provision in a sentencing order and it results in a vacancy

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

in office, the court must file a certified copy of the sentencing order with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions.

Whenever a court enters a judgment removing an individual from public office the court must file a certified copy of its judgment with the person who would be entitled to receive a notice of death as described above. The person receiving a copy of the sentencing order must give notice of the vacancy in the same manner as if the person had received a notice of death, and this notice will trigger the vacancy filling provisions. (Citations: IC 3-13-4-3; IC 3-13-5-1; IC 3-13-5-2; IC 3-13-6-1; IC 3-13-7-2; IC 3-13-7-3; IC 3-13-8-3; IC 3-13-8-4; IC 3-13-8-5; IC 3-13-8-6; IC 3-13-8-7; IC 3-13-8-8; IC 3-13-8-9; IC 3-13-8-10; IC 3-13-9-2; IC 3-13-9-3; IC 3-13-9-4; IC 3-13-10-2; IC 3-13-10-3; IC 3-13-10-4; IC 3-13-10-5; IC 3-13-11-3; IC 3-13-11-3.5; IC 5-8-1-37; IC 5-8-5-1; IC 5-8-5-3; IC 5-8-5-4; IC 5-8-6; IC 20-3-11-3.1; IC 20-5-3-3.5; IC 20-25-3-4; IC 20-26-4-4.5; IC 34-17-3-2; IC 35-50-5-1.1)

Disqualification as a Candidate or Officeholder

An individual can be disqualified as a candidate or removed from office if the individual becomes **ineligible to become a candidate or hold an office because of failing to comply with a specific requirement under state law.** For example, IC 3-8-1-5 disqualifies a person from assuming or being a candidate for elected office (other than a federal office) if the person:

1) gave or offered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure the person's election;
2) entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony;
3) was convicted of a felony under IC 35-50-2-1;
4) has been removed as a judge or prosecuting attorney by the Indiana Supreme Court and seeks to be a candidate for the same office;
5) is a member of the United States armed forces on active duty and prohibited by the United States Department of Defense from being a candidate;
6) is subject to the Hatch Act or Little Hatch Act and would violate these federal statutes by being a candidate for federal office; or
7) is a nonjudicial court employee who would violate Rule 4.6 of the Indiana Code of Judicial Conduct by being the candidate of a political party for nomination or election to an elected office or a political party office.

If a person is a voter of the election district a candidate seeks to represent, or a county chair of a major political party where the election district is located, and believes that a candidate is not eligible to be on the ballot, then the voter may file a sworn statement (CAN-1), with the Indiana Election Division (for federal, statewide, state legislative, judicial candidates and candidates for prosecuting attorney) or with the county election board (for all other candidates for local and school board office). The sworn statement must set forth the facts known to the voter as to why the candidate is ineligible. The Indiana Election Commission or the county election board must then conduct a hearing to determine if the candidate is ineligible.

With regard to officeholders, IC 5-8-3-1 prohibits anyone from serving as a public officer in Indiana (not a federal office) who has been ***convicted*** of:

1) evading the Selective Service Act of the United States;
2) engaging in any conspiracy or attempt to defraud the United States government;
3) any seditious utterances in violation of any of the laws of the United States; and
4) any other crime against the laws of the United States where the sentence imposed exceeds six (6) months.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other statutes disqualify a person from holding office if the individual has been convicted of a felony (IC 5-8-1-38), is habitually intoxicated (IC 5-8-2-1), or fails to reside in the election district that the person represents. (IC 36-2-3-5, for example)

A public officer convicted of a felony while in office is removed from office by operation of law when the conviction of the person for the felony is publicly announced by a jury or the court. (IC 5-8-1-38) In other cases, if an elected official does not meet these requirements**, then an interested person can file a lawsuit in court to have the official removed. The court must decide whether the complaints made by the interested person are true, and whether or not the official should be removed from office.**

A county council, city council and town council can also remove a county commissioner or city or town council member from office in certain cases. (IC 5-8-5; IC 36-2-2-5; IC 36-4-6-6)

A court may expunge records concerning minor Level 6 (formerly Class D) felony convictions, and some more serious felony convictions, under certain circumstances. If an expungement petition is granted, the civil rights of a person whose conviction has been expunged are restored, including the right to hold public office.

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Democratic or Republican Officeholder

To determine which statutes apply to filling a vacated office, the first determination to be made is whether the elected officeholder vacating the office was elected or selected as a Democrat or Republican. If a local elected office holder was elected as a member of either the Democratic or Republican Party or was selected by the Democratic or Republican Party to fill an earlier vacancy in the office, then Indiana Code 3-13-11 applies. IC 3-13-11 outlines the procedures for calling a caucus of precinct committeemen to fill a vacant elected office.

The chair of the caucus must send a notice to all eligible people who can participate in the caucus at least ten (10) days before the caucus. There is no state-prescribed form for the notice of caucus to fill an elected office vacancy. However, the written notice must be sent via first class mail and state the name of the chair of the caucus, the purpose of the meeting, and the date, time, and location of the caucus. (IC 3-13-11-4)

An *elected* precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in the caucus regardless of when the vacancy occurred. An *appointed* precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in a caucus to fill an elected office if the appointed precinct committeeman had served as a committeeman thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred. (IC 3-13-11-5)

Generally, a vice-committeeman is **not** eligible to vote in a caucus unless serving as proxy for their committeeperson. In order to qualify to be a proxy for an appointed precinct committeeperson, a vice committeeman must be appointed to the position at least thirty (30) days before the vacancy occurred. A vice committeeman of an elected committeeman is eligible to serve as proxy if vice committeeman was appointed at least five (5) days before the caucus. (IC 3-13-11-9)

Candidates must submit a declaration of candidacy (CEB-5) not later than 72 hours before the caucus is to be held. At the caucus, members must adopt rules of the caucus. State law does not provide much direction for these rules other than the following:

1) The chair of the caucus may break all ties;
2) A majority vote of those voting for a candidate is required to select a candidate; and
3) Voting for a candidate shall be done by secret ballot if there is more than one candidate.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After the caucus has filled the vacancy for a local office (that is, county, city, town, or township office), the chair must file with the county clerk a "certificate of appointment to fill a local elected office by precinct committeeman caucus" (CEB-4) not later than noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days after the caucus is held. While a statement of economic interests (CAN-12) does not need to be filed with the CEB-4 certificate, new office holders should be reminded the CAN-12 document must be filed no later than 60-days after assuming office.

Caucus Exception: If only one (1) precinct committeeman is eligible to participate in the caucus to fill a local office vacancy (IC 3-13-11-5(c)) or if the members attending a caucus do not constitute a quorum (IC 3-13-11-8(b)), a chairman may make a direct appointment to fill an elected office vacancy. The chair must file a "certificate of appointment to fill a local elected office by a county chairman of a major political party" (CEB-3) not later than noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days after the appointment is made for the elected office vacancy.

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a Libertarian, Independent, or Minor Party Candidate

If the elected officeholder was **not** elected as a member of the Democratic or Republican parties, refer to the appropriate chapter in IC 3-13; specifically:

- IC 3-13-7 pertains to county office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican;
- IC 3-13-8 applies to city office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican;
- IC 3-13-9 applies to town office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican;
- IC 3-13-10 applies to township office vacancies where the vacating officeholder was **not** elected as either a Democrat or Republican.

These chapters also apply if the vacating officer was not "selected" to fill an earlier vacancy by a party caucus.

Procedures to Fill an Elected Office Vacancy of a School Board Member

In Indiana, state law defines several kinds of school corporations including metropolitan school district or community school corporation. A community school corporation is the more common configuration, though it's best to confirm as the way a vacancy is filled differs. Should an elected or appointed school board member resign or die, the resignation or notice of death should be sent to the county clerk, who will then notify the school board of the vacancy. (IC 5-8-3.5-1; IC 5-8-6)

School Board Vacancy in a Metropolitan School District: If a vacancy on a school board occurs for any reason, including an insufficient number of petitions for candidates being filed, and regardless of whether the vacating member was elected or appointed, the remaining members of the board, whether a majority of the board, shall by a majority vote fill the vacancy by:

1) Appointing a person from the board member district from which the person who vacated the board was elected; or
2) If the person was appointed, appointing a person from the board member district from which the last elected predecessor of the person was elected.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a majority of the remaining members of the board are unable to agree or the board fails to act within thirty (30) days after a vacancy occurs, the judge of the circuit court in the county where the majority of registered voters of the metropolitan school district reside shall make the appointment. (IC 20-23-7-8.1(h))

Further, at a general election held on the earlier of:

1) More than sixty (60) days after an elected board member vacates membership on the board; or
2) Immediately before the end of the term for which the vacating member was elected;

a successor to a board member appointed under IC 20-23-7-8.1(h) shall be elected. Unless the successor takes office at the end of the term of the vacating member, the member shall serve only for the balance of the vacating member's term.

In an election for a successor board member to fill a vacancy for a two (2) year balance of a term, candidates for board membership need not file for or with reference to the vacancy. However, as required by IC 3-11-2, candidates for at-large seats must be distinguished on the ballot from candidates for district seats. If there is more than one (1) at-large seat on the ballot due to this vacancy, the elected candidate who receives the fewest votes at the election at which the successor is elected shall serve for a two (2) year term. (IC 20-23-7-8.1(i))

School Board Vacancy in a Community School Corporation: A vacancy on the governing body shall be filled by the governing body as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs. A member chosen by the governing body to fill a vacancy holds office for the remainder of the term. (IC 20-23-4-35(d))

Acting Officeholder During Elected Office Vacancy

State law specifies who serves as the acting officeholder until the vacancy is filled using these procedures. If a circuit, county, city, town, or township office (other than judge or township board member) has a chief deputy employee, that employee temporarily assumes the duties of the office after taking the required oath. (IC 3-13-11-12; IC 5-4-1-1) If there is no chief deputy employee in a local government office (or that person declines or is ineligible to serve), then the office is temporarily filled by another officer designated by state law, or individual appointed to fill that office on a temporary basis. See IC 3-13-11-13 through 3-13-11-17 for details depending on the type of office vacancy involved.

Oaths of Office

The Indiana Constitution provides that every person elected or appointed to an office under the Constitution must take an oath before assuming his or her duties. A written oath of office is to be filed with the appropriate agency (IC 5-4-1-2), and certain offices must file the oath not later than thirty (30) days after assuming office. (IC 5-4-1-1.2)

Oaths for local office are to be filed with the county election board; oaths for judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and statewide office holders file with the Indiana Election Division. Members of the Indiana General Assembly are sworn-in on Organization Day (usually two weeks following each general election), and the oath is recorded in the journals of the respective Houses for that day's session. Federal officeholders take an oath of office as established by federal law.

IC 33-42-9-7 states that any of the following officials can administer an oath:

> The Secretary of State of Indiana, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, Official Court Reporters, Justices and Judges of an Indiana court, Judges of United States District Courts and their commissioners (in the court's jurisdiction), County Auditors, County Recorders, Mayors, City Clerks, City or Town Clerk-Treasurers, township trustees, Circuit Court Clerks and Master Commissioners, (in their respective counties,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

cities, towns and townships), State Senators and State Representatives (anywhere within Indiana), and the adjutant general of the Indiana National Guard, specific active duty members, reserve duty members, or civilian employees of the Indiana National Guard, for any purpose related to the service of an active or reserve duty member of the Indiana National Guard.

A member of the Indiana Election Commission, a co-director of the election division, or an employee of the election division may also administer oaths. (IC 33-42-9-7(11). A precinct election officer or absentee voter board member may administer oaths for any purposes authorized under IC 3 (the election code). (IC 33-42-9-7(10)) Prosecuting attorneys and their deputies can also administer oaths. (IC 33-39-2-1)

Except for school board members, there is no specific form for the oath set forth in state statute though the Indiana Election Division has forms available. However, the following form should be sufficient in most situations:

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the State of Indiana and the Constitution of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of *(name of the office),* according to law.

_____
Signature of Officeholder

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on this _____day of _____, 20_____:

_____ _____
Signature of Person Administering Oath | Printed Name of Person Administering Oath

NOTES: The person administering the oath must give the person taking the oath a copy of the oath. (IC 5-4-1-2) A notary public or an official authorized to administer oaths may also be required to add documentation indicating their county of residence and when their term of office or commission expires.

The special form of the oath for school board members can be found at IC 20-26-4-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC QUESTIONS & SPECIAL ELECTIONS

Public Questions (Referenda)

A referendum, or public question a constitutional amendment, proposition, or other issue submitted to the electorate at an election. (IC 3-5-2-41) This type of election allows the voters to say "yes" or "no" to a public question on the ballot. **In Indiana, a referendum can only be put on the ballot if authorized by a state law**. As a result, a county or town election board cannot print any referendum on the ballot unless the state legislature has already passed a law to permit the referendum to be on the ballot. (IC 3-10-9-5 & IC 36-1-3-8(a)(12))

Local Public Questions

Each referendum law is slightly different and should be studied carefully, but there are some general rules that apply in most cases. Many referenda must be certified to a county or town election board. If the referendum is not certified by noon (prevailing local time) seventy-four (74) days before a primary election for a controlled project referenda, a school tax levy, or for a school safety tax levy; or sixty (60) days before a special election in May during a year a primary election is not held in the jurisdiction for a school tax levy or school safety tax levy referendum; or by August 1 before a general or municipal election, it is too late for the referendum to appear on the ballot at the election. (IC 3-10-9-3) The exact language to be printed on the ballot is usually set forth in the state law allowing the referendum.

Some state laws permit a "one-time only" referendum vote at a specific election or in a specific locality. A list of the referenda authorized by state law to be placed on the ballot at any election, if other requirements are met, is included in the *Referendum, Recall, Impeachment, and Initiative in Indiana* brochure published by the Indiana Election Division. This *Manual* will focus on the more common public questions county election administrators will encounter - capital improvement projects, tax levy, and school safety referenda.

The Indiana Department of Local Government Finance plays a critical role in managing the process by which most public questions are certified to county election administrators. Their website – www.in.gov/DLGF - includes helpful information to guide interested parties in certifying their question to the county election board. Occasionally, the Indiana General Assembly will pass legislation certifying a statewide public question, such as a Constitutional Amendment. When this occurs, the Indiana Election Division will certify the question to county election officials before ballots are printed.

The petition forms used in a remonstrance are not prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. If a petition is requested, the county voter registration official can request the form from the Indiana Department of Local Government Finance.

School Tax Levy Referendum

A school corporation may impose an operating referendum tax levy for the school corporation's fund in the amount allowed under IC 20-46-1-7 or IC 20-46-1-8 through IC 20-46-1-19 or both, if approved by a majority of the voters voting on the referendum. A resolution to extend a referendum levy must be adopted before December 31 of the final calendar year in which the school corporation's previously approved referendum levy was imposed.

To place the referendum on the ballot, a school corporation must certify the resolution to place the referendum on the ballot and the proposed language for the referendum to the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). The DLGF shall review the referendum language proposed and either approve or reject the language. The DLGF shall

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

send its decision to the governing body of the school corporation not more than ten (10) days after the resolution is submitted to the DLGF. (IC 20-46-1-8)

The governing body of a school corporation may include in a resolution adopted to place a school tax levy referendum public question on the ballot that a portion of the referendum proceeds will be shared with a charter school, excluding a virtual charter school. The resolution must indicate whether the proceeds in the school corporation's education fund collected from a school tax levy created by a voter approved referendum will be sued to provide a distribution to a charter school or charter schools, excluding a virtual charter school, located within the attendance area of the school corporation and the amount that will be distributed to the particular charter school or charter schools. A school corporation may request from the designated charter school or charter schools any financial documentation necessary to demonstrate the financial need of the charter school or charter schools. (IC 20-46-1-8, IC 20-46-1-18, IC 20-46-9-6)

If the language is approved by the DLGF, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify a copy of the resolution, including the language for the question and the department's approval to the county fiscal body of each county in which the school corporation is located (for informational purposes) and the circuit court clerk of each county in which the school corporation is located. (IC 3-10-9-3; IC 20-46-1-14)

The referendum shall be held in the next primary election, general election, or municipal election in which all the registered voters who are residents of the school corporation are entitled to vote after certification of the question. However, if a primary election, general election, or municipal election will not be held during the first year in which the public question is eligible to be placed on the ballot, and if the school corporation requests the public question to be placed on the ballot at a special election, the public question shall be placed on the ballot at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November of the year. The school corporation shall pay all costs for holding the special election referendum. (IC 20-46-1-46)

If the referendum is to be held at a primary or municipal primary, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the primary or municipal primary. If the referendum is to be held at a general or municipal election, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the general or municipal election ballot. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in May, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the special election in May. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in November, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the special election in November.

A circuit court clerk who receives a referendum question certified by the governing body of a school corporation shall call a meeting of the county election board to make arrangements for the referendum. The individuals entitled to vote in the referendum are all of the registered voters residing in the school corporation. (IC 20-46-1-13)

Immediately after the votes cast in the referendum have been counted, the circuit court clerk of each county holding the referendum shall certify the results of the referendum to the DLGF. (IC 20-46-1-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

During the period beginning with the adoption of a resolution by the governing body of a school corporation to place a referendum under this chapter on the ballot and continuing through the day on which the referendum is submitted to the voters, the school corporation may not promote a position on the referendum by doing any of the following:

1) Using facilities or equipment, including mail and messaging systems, owned by the school corporation to promote a position on the referendum, unless equal access to the facilities or equipment is given to persons with a position opposite to that of the school corporation.
2) Making an expenditure of money from a fund controlled by the school corporation to promote a position on the referendum.
3) Using an employee to promote a position on the referendum during the employee's normal working hours or paid overtime, or otherwise compelling an employee to promote a position on the referendum at any time. However, if a person described IC 20-46-1-20(d) is advocating for or against a position on the referendum or discussing the referendum as authorized, an employee of the school corporation may assist the person in presenting information on the referendum, if requested to do so.
4) Promoting a position on the referendum by:
    a. using students to transport written materials to their residences or in any way involving students in a school organized promotion of a position;
    b. including a statement within another communication sent to the students' residences; or
    c. initiating discussion of the referendum at a meeting between a teacher and parents of a student regarding the student's performance or behavior at school. However, if the parents initiate a discussion of the referendum at the meeting, the teacher may acknowledge the issue and direct the parents to a source of factual information on the referendum.

However, an official or employee of the school corporation is not prohibit from carrying out duties with respect to a referendum that are part of the normal and regular conduct of the official's or employee's office or agency, including the furnishing of factual information regarding the referendum in response to inquiries from any person.

The staff and employees of a school corporation may not personally identify a student as the child of a parent or guardian who supports or opposes the referendum.

These advocacy prohibitions do not apply to a personal expenditure to promote a position on a local public question by an employee of a school corporation whose employment is governed by a collective bargaining contract or an employment contract; or an expenditure to promote a position on a local public question by a person or an organization that has a contract or an arrangement (whether formal or informal) with the school corporation solely for the use of the school corporation's facilities.

A person or an organization that has a contract or arrangement (whether formal or informal) with a school corporation to provide goods or services to the school corporation may not spend any money to promote a position on the petition or remonstrance. A person or an organization that violates this subsection commits a Class A infraction.

An elected or appointed school board member or a school corporation superintendent, school corporation assistant superintendent, or chief school business official of a school corporation may, at any time, personally advocate for or against a position on a referendum or discuss the referendum with any individual, group, or organization or personally advocate for or against a position on a referendum before any individual, group, or organization so long as it is not done by using public funds. Advocacy or discussion allowed under IC 20-46-1-20 is not considered a use of public funds. However, the law does not authorize or apply to advocacy or discussion by a school board member,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

superintendent, assistant superintendent, or school business official to or with students that occurs during the regular school day.

A student may use school equipment or facilities to report or editorialize about a local public question as part of the news coverage of the referendum by a student newspaper or broadcast. (IC 20-46-1-20)
If a school safety referendum is passed by the voters of a school corporation, then the school corporation may not adopt a resolution or otherwise place a school tax levy referendum on the ballot for the next three (3) years after the passage of the school safety referendum. (IC 20-46-1-8)

Controlled Project Petition/Remonstrance and Referendum

A controlled project is a local capital project approved by a political subdivision and financed by bonds or a lease and paid for from property taxes that are not subject to the property tax caps set forth in state law. Some smaller controlled projects may be approved by a political subdivision and do not involve either the petition and remonstrance process or placing a public question (referendum) on the ballot. Other larger controlled projects may involve either the petition and remonstrance process or a referendum.

State law has set financial thresholds which, when met, trigger either the petition and remonstrance process or a referendum. Under current law, a petition requesting the application of a petition and remonstrance process requires the lesser of the following: 1) Five hundred (500) persons who are either owners of property or registered voters in the political subdivision (former law required one hundred (100) persons); or 2) Five percent (5%) of the registered voters residing within the political subdivision. The county voter registration office must certify whether or not the persons signing the petition are registered voters of the political subdivision. However, once the county voter registration office has determined that at least five hundred twenty-five (525) persons who signed a petition requesting the application of a petition and remonstrance process are registered voters within the political subdivision, the county voter registration office is no longer required to verify whether the remaining persons who signed the petition are registered voters.

If the county voter registration office determines that fewer than five hundred twenty-five (525) persons who signed the petition are registered voters within the political subdivision, the county voter registration office shall forward the petition to the county auditor and make the final determination of the number of petitioners that are registered voters in the political subdivision and the number of petitioners that own property within the political subdivision (based on the auditor's statement) once the auditor returns the petitions to the county voter registration office.

If a referendum for a controlled project or for a school tax levy referendum is defeated, another referendum may not be held earlier than 700 days after the date of the first referendum. However, a 350 day limit applies if a sufficient petition requesting that limit is submitted to the county auditor and signed by the lesser of the following: 1) Five hundred (500) persons who are either owners of property or registered voters in the political subdivision (former law required one hundred (100) persons); or 2) Five percent (5%) of the registered voters residing within the political subdivision. (IC 6-1.1-20-1.1; IC 6-1.1- 20-3.1; IC 6-1.1-20-3.2; IC 6-1.1-20-3.5; IC 6-1.1-20-3.6; IC 20-46-1-11)

A political subdivision that has assessed value within the same taxing district as a political subdivision that has adopted an ordinance or resolution making a preliminary determination to issue bonds or enter into a lease to fund a controlled project is prohibited from promoting a position on the petition or remonstrance process or promoting the local public question in a manner provided in IC 6-1.1-20-10 and IC 6-1.1-20-10.1. Nothing in this law can be construed to prevent a political subdivision that has assessed value with the same taxing districts as the political subdivision that has adopted an ordinance or resolution from making a preliminary determination to issue bonds or

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

enter into a lease to fund a controlled project from adopting a resolution or taking a position on the local public question. (IC 6-1.1-20-10(g), IC 6-1.1-20-10.1(h))

School Safety Referendum

A school corporation may adopt a resolution to place a referendum on the ballot to impose a school safety referendum tax levy, or extend a previous school referendum tax levy, to improve school safety (to pay capital expenses to improve the safety of a school building, for example). A school corporation may impose a school safety referendum tax levy, or extend an existing levy, if approved by a majority of the voters voting on the referendum. A resolution to extend a referendum levy must be adopted before December 31 of the final calendar year in which the school corporation's previously approved referendum levy was imposed.

To place the referendum on the ballot, a school corporation must certify the resolution to place the referendum on the ballot and the proposed language for the referendum to the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). The DLGF shall review the referendum language proposed and either approve or reject the language. The DLGF shall send its decision to the governing body of the school corporation not more than ten (10) days after the resolution is submitted to the DLGF.

If the language is approved by the DLGF, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify a copy of the resolution, including the language for the question and the department's approval to the county fiscal body of each county in which the school corporation is located (for informational purposes) and the circuit court clerk of each county in which the school corporation is located.

The referendum shall be held in the next primary election, general election, or municipal election in which all the registered voters who are residents of the school corporation are entitled to vote after certification of the question. However, if a primary election, general election, or municipal election will not be held during the first year in which the public question is eligible to be placed on the ballot, and if the school corporation requests the public question to be placed on the ballot at a special election, the public question shall be placed on the ballot at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May or November of the year. The school corporation shall pay all costs for holding the special election referendum.

If the referendum is to be held at a primary or municipal primary, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the primary or municipal primary. If the referendum is to be held at a general or municipal election, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the general or municipal election ballot. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in May, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum question to the circuit court clerk not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days before the special election in May. If the referendum is to be held at a special election in November, the governing body of the school corporation shall certify the referendum by noon (prevailing local time), August 1 before the special election in November.

A circuit court clerk who receives a referendum question certified by the governing body of a school corporation shall call a meeting of the county election board to make arrangements for the referendum. The individuals entitled to vote in the referendum are all of the registered voters residing in the school corporation.

Immediately after the votes cast in the referendum have been counted, the circuit court clerk of each county holding the referendum shall certify the results of the referendum to the DLGF.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

During the period beginning with the adoption of a resolution by a school corporation to place a school safety referendum tax levy question on the ballot and continuing through the day on which the referendum is submitted to the voters, the school corporation may not promote a position on the referendum by taking certain actions. However, a school board member, school corporation superintendent, school corporation assistant superintendent, or chief school business official of a school corporation may discuss and personally advocate a position on a referendum for a school safety referendum tax levy outside a regular school day as long as public funds are not used. A student may use school equipment or facilities to report or editorialize about a local public question as part of the news coverage of the referendum by a student newspaper or broadcast.

If a school safety referendum is passed by the voters of a school corporation, then the school corporation may not adopt a resolution or otherwise place a school tax levy referendum on the ballot for the next three (3) years after the passage of the school safety referendum. (IC 20-46-1-8; IC 20-46-9)

Constitutional or Statewide Public Questions

The Indiana General Assembly may adopt a joint resolution putting forward a proposed amendment to the state constitution or a statewide public question before the electorate. According to Article 16, Section 1 of the state constitution, a proposed amendment to the state constitution must be agreed to by a majority of the members of the General Assembly (both the House and the Senate) and approved again by a majority of the members of the General Assembly after a general election occurs. If the second General Assembly approves of the proposed constitutional amendment, then the amendment is submitted to the voters for ratification at the next general election.

When a proposed state constitutional amendment or other statewide public question is submitted by the General Assembly to the voters to be ratified by popular vote, the election division is required to certified that public question to each county election board. (IC 3-10-3-1) The certification of the public question is done at the same time the election division will certify candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including judicial retention questions, to each county election board for the November general election under IC 3-8-7-16.

How a state constitutional amendment or statewide public question is to appear on the ballot can be determined by the General Assembly. If the General Assembly does not prescribe how the state constitutional amendment or statewide public question is to appear on the general election ballot then the Indiana Election Commission is required to prepare a brief statement of the public question in words sufficient to clearly designate the public question and have the statement printed in the form prescribed by IC 3-11-2-15, which is the standard form have how public questions are printed on the ballot in Indiana. (IC 3-10-3-2)

Judicial Retention Questions

There are various state constitutional sections and state laws regarding how various types of judges are elected or selected to office and reelected or retained in office.

Justices of the Indiana Supreme Court and Indiana Court of Appeals judges are appointed by the Governor from a list of three nominees prepared by the Judicial Nominating Commission. (State Constitution Article 7, Section 10) Once a Justice or appeals court judge is appointed to office the Justice or judge is required to stand for judicial retention to continue in office at the next general election following two (2) years after they appointed to office by the Governor. (State Constitution Article 7, Section 11) If a majority of the voters voting on the judicial retention

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

question approve of retaining the Justice of judge, then the Justice or judge continues in office of another ten (10) years until they are required to stand for retention again.

If a Justice of appeals court judge wants to stand for retention at the next general election before their term is to expire, they must first file a statement with the Indiana Secretary of State, not later than noon, July 15 before the general election indicating that the Justice or judge wishes to have their judicial retention question placed on the ballot. This statement must include the Justice's or judge's name as they want it to appear on the judicial retention question and that is permitted to be printed on the ballot under IC 3-5-7. (IC 33-24-2-2; IC 33-25-2-2)

When a Justice or appeals court judge files a statement to stand for retention, the election division is required to certify to each county election board where the judicial retention question is to appear on the ballot, the judicial retention question in the form required by IC 33-24-2-5 for Indiana Supreme Court Justices, and IC 33-25-2-5 for Indiana Court of Appeals judges.

Similarly, the Indiana General Assembly requires the judges for the superior court in Lake, Marion, and St. Joseph County are also selected and retained in a similar manner as Indiana Supreme Court Justices and Indiana Court of Appeals judges. (IC 33-33-45-34; IC 33-33-49-13.3; IC 33-33-71-36)

If a judge of the Lake or St. Joseph superior court wants to stand for retention at the next general election before their term is to expire, the judge must file a statement with the Indiana Secretary of State, not later than noon, July 15 before the general election indicating that the judge wishes to have their judicial retention question placed on the ballot in their county. This statement must include the judge's name as they want it to appear on the judicial retention question and that is permitted to be printed on the ballot under IC 3-5-7. (IC 33-33-45-42; IC 33-33-71-43)

If a judge of the Marion superior court wants to stand for retention at the next general election before their term is to expire, the judge must file a statement with the Indiana Secretary of State and the Marion County circuit court clerk, not later than the deadline for a candidate to file a declaration of candidacy for the primary election under IC 3-8-2-4 in the year the judge's term is to expire, indicating that the judge wishes to have their judicial retention question placed on the ballot in their county. This statement must include the judge's name as they want it to appear on the judicial retention question and that is permitted to be printed on the ballot under IC 3-5-7. If the judge is affiliated with a political party, the judge may indicate the name of the political party in their statement. (IC 33-33-49-13.3)

When a judge of the Lake, Marion, or St. Joseph superior court files a statement to stand for retention, the election division is required to certify to the county election board in the county where the judicial retention question is to appear on the ballot, the judicial retention question in the form required by IC 33-33-45-42 for Lake County superior court judges, IC 33-33-49-13.3 for Marion County superior court judges, and IC 33-33-71-43 for St. Joseph County superior court judges.

Recall and Impeachment

A **"recall"** refers to a special election held to decide if an elected official should be removed from office before the date that the official's term is scheduled to end**. Indiana does not allow for recall elections.** Although some other states do permit recall elections, the Indiana General Assembly has not enacted legislation to permit recall elections.

"Impeachment" is the removal of a person from office by the state legislature or a circuit court for committing a crime. (IC 5-8-1) An official cannot be impeached for making an unpopular or an unwise decision according to popular opinion. Please review the appropriate statutes to review this process.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Special Elections for U.S. House Vacancies

If a member of the U.S. House resigns or dies while serving elected office, then a special election is called by the Indiana Governor.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CAMPAIGN FINANCE ISSUES

Nearly all candidates for elected office are responsible for the establishment of a principal candidate's committee and periodic financial disclosure reports throughout an election year. Indiana Code 3-9 pertains to the administration of the campaign finance laws, and IC 3-9-1-1 states that the campaign finance laws apply to all candidates' committees, regular party committees, political action committees and legislative caucus committees.

There are a few entities that ARE NOT required to organize a campaign finance committee and file reports with either the Indiana Election Division or individual county election boards. Those exceptions are:

- Candidates for local offices for which the annual compensation is less than $5,000, and who do not receive more than $500 in contributions or spend more than $500 campaigning for the office;
- Candidates for school board offices, unless the candidate receives more than $500 in contributions or spends more than $500 campaigning for the office;
- Candidates for election for precinct committeeman or delegate to a state convention;
- Auxiliary party organizations as defined by IC 3-5-2-2.5; and
- Candidates for federal office (U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives), who are subject to federal law and file with the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

This *Manual* broadly covers campaign finance issues. For more detailed analysis, please review the current version of the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* or the Indiana Campaign Finance Act (IC 3-9).

Committee Types

In Indiana, there are three types of campaign finance committees: candidate, regular party, and political action. A candidate's committee files the (CFA-1) statement of organization; a regular party committee files the (CFA-3) statement of organization; and a political action committee (PAC) file the (CFA-2) statement of organization to establish their campaign finance committee. The location – county clerk's office or election division – where the forms and campaign finance reports are to be filed are noted below.

Candidate's Committee

Announcements that a person is running for a specific state or local office do not automatically make the individual a candidate for the purposes of the Indiana Campaign Finance Act! Rather, an individual becomes a "candidate" for that purpose when the individual, the candidate's committee, or a person acting with the consent of the individual raises or spends money toward campaigning for the office or, in most cases, files a declaration of candidacy for their name to appear on the ballot. The salary for the elected office also is a factor in determining when a candidate's committee must be established.

In a year where the office is **not** on the ballot, a candidate running for an office paying more than $5,000 is required to file a (CFA-1) and open their campaign committee when the committee receives more than $100 in contributions or makes more than $100 in expenditures.

In a year where the office is **on** the ballot, the candidate running for an office paying more than $5,000 must file a (CFA-1) by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the committee receives more than $100 in contributions or makes more than $100 in expenditures, or noon (prevailing local time), seven (7) days after the candidate filing deadline, whichever occurs first. This requirement applies even if the candidate does not intend to raise or spend

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

$100 toward running for office! Should a candidate running for an office paying at least a $5,000 salary fail to open a campaign finance committee, the county election board must administratively open a candidate committee naming the candidate the chair and treasurer of the committee. A candidate's committee opened by administrative action is still subject to the campaign finance deadlines and any enforcement action taken by the county election board for delinquent or defective reports.

A candidate running for an office paying less than $5,000 or school board must open a candidate's committee when the committee receives more than $500 in contributions or makes more than $500 in expenditures. These two categories of candidates are not required to open a committee after filing a declaration of candidacy; rather, the $500 threshold amount serves as the trigger to open a committee whether the office is on the ballot or not.

Please do not confuse opening a campaign finance committee with filing a declaration of candidacy! Opening a candidate's committee means an individual is planning to raise or spend money toward running for an office or has already met the threshold dollar amount to open a committee. Filing a statement of organization (CFA-1) does not place a person's name on the ballot; instead, a declaration of candidacy must be filed when candidate filing opens. See "Candidates & Office Holders" section of this *Manual* for more information.

As noted above, a candidate who raises or spends more than the threshold amount is required to open a campaign finance committee. This is true even if the office the person desires to be a candidate is not on the ballot during that calendar year. For example, Sally raises $150 toward running for city dogcatcher in 2022, but the office isn't on the ballot until 2023. Sally must file a (CFA-1) with the county election board to open her campaign finance committee by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving the contribution. She'll need to follow the (CFA-4) schedule and file a 2022 Annual Report in January 2023, and also file her (CAN-42) declaration of candidacy so that her name is printed on the ballot should she be eligible.

Sometimes a candidate who has not decided whether to become a candidate for a specific office may "explore" a run for office and decide to raise or spend money toward the effort. When completing the (CFA-1) the candidate would mark "exploratory" and provide an explanation in the appropriate field on the form. Once the candidate files a declaration of candidacy, the (CFA-1) must be amended from "exploratory" to "principal" committee.

After a primary or general election, a defeated candidate may choose to disband a committee, but the candidate is not required to do so. However, if a candidate keeps a committee open then the committee is required to continue filing reports (at least on an annual basis every January). A candidate should carefully weigh the decision of keeping a committee open and continuing with reporting requirements or closing the committee.

Candidates on the ballot will file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* outlines those deadlines in great detail and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely and must be considered delinquent. (See the "Enforcement" section later in this *Manual*.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Candidate Committees: Where to File Campaign Finance Documents

Federal Office	Federal Election Commission
Statewide, state legislative	Indiana Election Division
Judicial office, including prosecuting attorney	County Election Board
Local Office (county, city, town, township) & School Board	County Election Board

Note: Candidates for judicial office file a declaration of candidacy, (CAN-2, generally), with the Indiana Election Division or Secretary of State. Circuit, Superior, or Probate court judges and prosecuting attorneys file their campaign finance documents (CFA-1, CFA-4, CFA-11) with the county election board. In the one judicial circuit where more than one county is included, a candidate for circuit court judge or prosecuting attorney files with both of the counties that make up the circuit.

Note: candidate committees for statewide office AND state legislative office must file all campaign finance reports (CFA-1, CFA-4, CFA-11) electronically at campaignfinance.in.gov. (IC 3-9-4-4) However, a signed copy of any CFA-1 statement of organization must also be filed by hand-delivery, mail, email, or fax. Local candidates do not file any reports with the Indiana Election Division or online at campaignfinance.in.gov.

These rules generally apply to all candidate committees: statewide, state legislative, judicial, including prosecuting attorney and local offices and school board. Precinct committeeman and state convention delegates are political party offices, and not subject to the Indiana Campaign Finance Act (IC 3-9). Statewide candidates follow slightly different rules and are advised to review the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* or contact the Indiana Election Division.

Candidates for judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, may be subject to additional rules as outlined in the Code of Judicial of Conduct. Please contact the Indiana Office of Judicial Qualifications at (317) 232-4706 or visit their website: https://www.in.gov/courts/jqc/. Campaign finance rules for federal candidates are administered by the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

Regular Party Committees

Political parties may be required to open a campaign finance committee if they raise or spend $200 to advocate for the support or defeat of a candidate or public question. Regular party committees use the (CFA-3) statement of organization, and files with the county election board or election division. A county party committee that intends to support a state legislative or statewide candidate is required to open a committee with the election division. If the county party only wants to focus on local races, then the committee should file with the county election board. County party committees that want to support federal candidates should reach out to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to understand their rules or regulations.

Political parties may have district committees, and if so, district committees would file campaign finance documents with the election division. State party committees file with the election division.

Regular party committees will file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The Indiana Campaign Finance Manual outlines those deadlines in great detail and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely and must be considered delinquent. (See the “Enforcement” section later

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

in this *Manual*.)

Political Action Committees

Political action committees may be required to open a campaign finance committee if they raise or spend $100 to advocate for the support or defeat of a candidate or public question. PACs use the (CFA-2) statement of organization, and it is filed with the county election board or election division. A PAC that intends to support a state legislative or statewide candidate or statewide public question is required to open a committee with the election division. If the PAC only wants to focus on local races, then the committee must file with the county election board. Political action committees that want to support federal candidates should reach out to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to understand their rules or regulations.

PACs file (CFA-4) report of receipts and expenditures at certain times throughout the year. The *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* outlines those deadlines in great detail and should be referenced for more information. Candidate committees must file their campaign finance documents with the appropriate office, as noted below. Deadlines are always at noon (prevailing local time), and the office must physically be in possession of the document for filing. In other words, a postmark noting a campaign finance report was mailed on or before the deadline and received after is not considered timely and must be considered delinquent. (See the "Enforcement" section later in this *Manual*.)

Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee

A campaign finance committee must take certain steps to close a committee, namely a zero cash-on-hand balance and have no outstanding debts or loans. A committee may disband (close) by submitting a final report of receipts and expenditures (CFA-4) with the election division or county election board. **It is imperative the "Final/Disbands" box be checked on the summary page of the report.** If the box is not marked, then the committee remains open, even if the committee filed a report with a zero cash on-hand balance. An open committee will be required to file (CFA-4) reports, as required by the type of committee that was opened, until the committee is officially disbanded.

A special "final" report isn't always warranted. Committees may mark the "Final/Disbands" box on the CFA-4 summary sheet and also mark "Annual Report," for example. By marking both boxes, the committee is communicating to election officials that it is filing its annual report, which also serves as the final report.

If there are surplus funds, the committee may transfer the funds before disbanding to one or any combination of the following:

1) one or more regular party committees;
2) one or more candidate's committees;
3) the Election Division;
4) an organization exempt from Federal income taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code; and/or
5) contributors to the committee (on a pro rata basis). (IC 3-9-1-12)

The funds may also be used to:

- defray any expense reasonably related to the candidate or committee's campaign for office;
- continuing political activity, or activity related to service in an elected office; and/or
- to make an expenditure to any political party committee or another candidate's committee. (IC 3-9-3-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A dissolution and transfer of funds does not relieve the committee or its members from civil or criminal liability. (IC 3-9-1-12(g)). **On occasion, a candidate's committee or political action committee will cease to exist without filing the required final report. If this occurs, the county election board can act to administratively disband the committee (rather than continue to send delinquency notices and assess fines without any hope of collecting them).**

Under IC 3-9-1-12, no later than the last Friday in January of each year, the county election board is to review the list of open committees that file campaign finance reports with that office. If the board notes that a committee has not filed reports during the previous three years and that the committee had less than $1,000 of cash on hand, according to the last report filed, the board can begin a proceeding to formally dissolve this committee.

The board must send a notice by certified mail to the chairman and treasurer of the committee at their last known addresses. The notice must state that the board will conduct a hearing on a specific date to dissolve the committee. If the board conducts the hearing, and finds that the committee should be dissolved, then the board issues an order disbanding the committee. The board then arranges for the publication of a legal notice stating the name of the committee and the date that the committee was disbanded. The entire text of the order is not required to be published in the legal notice.

Campaign Finance Administration

Each county election board or board of elections and registration must compile and maintain a listing of all campaign finance statements and reports pertaining to each candidate, committee, and local public question. These statements and reports must be available to the public for inspection and copying no later than the end of the second business day following the day during which the county election officials received the filings. (IC 3-9-4-5)

The election division or county election board is required to conduct audits and field investigations from time to time with respect to reports and statements filed under the Campaign Finance Act, and with respect to an alleged failure to file a report or statement. (IC 3-6-4.2-10; IC 3-9-4-13)

County election boards are required to send notice to campaign finance committees that are delinquent (late) in filing required reports and assess the fine required by state law. A hearing is to be conducted to allow the delinquent filer to provide facts and evidence to the election board to dispute the assessment of the fines. If it is alleged a campaign finance committee has filed a defective report, then the county election board must send notice to the committee and allow a 5-day period for an amended report to be filed. Please see the "Enforcement" section later in this guide or the Indiana Campaign Finance Manual for more details.

County election boards are often asked how a Report of Receipts and Expenditures (CFA-4) is to be completed by the committee. Please refer to the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual*, which provides information for completing the report in detail for each type of committee (candidate, regular party, PAC). Instructions for each schedule of the CFA-4 report are found on the back of each form, too.

Campaign finance reports may be delivered by hand, mail, or email. However, to receive reports via email, the appropriate office must have the capacity to do the following: receive email; electronically record the data and time that electronic mail is received by the office; and print out a hard copy of the report after the receipt of the email by the office. (IC 3-9-5-7) The Indiana Election Commission and each county election board must have adopted a policy to accept and receive campaign finance reports and statements by fax. (IC 3-9-5-7(d))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Campaign Finance Enforcement

Particular attention should be directed to IC 3-8-1-1.6 and IC 3-9-4-14, which details the specific duties the county election board must perform to enforce the campaign finance laws.

Civil & Criminal Penalties

The Election Commission or a county election board is required to impose a civil penalty for certain violations of the Campaign Finance Act, including delinquent reports and statements of organization, unless the Commission or county election board members agree unanimously to reduce or waive the civil penalty because imposing the penalty would be "unjust under the circumstances." (IC 3-9-4-19)

The Commission or county election board may impose a civil penalty upon a person for the following:

1) Failing to file a report required under the Act with the Election Division or county election board. (IC 3-9-4-16(c); IC 3-9-4-17(c))

2) Failing to file a statement of organization required under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(c); IC 3-9-4-17(c))

3) If a committee or a member of the committee disburses or expends money or other property for any political purpose before the money or other property has passed through the hands of the treasurer of the committee. (IC 3-9-1-20)

4) Making a contribution other than to a committee subject to the Act, or to a person authorized by law or to a committee to receive contributions on the committee's behalf. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(4); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(4))

5) Against a corporation or labor organization, for exceeding the limits on contributions under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(e); IC 3-9-4-17(e))

6) Against a corporation or labor organization that fails to designate a contribution to a political action committee to go to one or more of the subcategories under IC 3-9-2-4. (IC 3-9-4-16(g); IC 3-9-4-17(f))

7) Making a contribution in the name of another person. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(6); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(6))

8) Accepting a contribution made by one person in the name of another person. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(7); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(7))

9) When not the treasurer of a committee subject to the Act, paying any expenses of an election or a caucus unless authorized to do so by the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(8); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(8))

10) Commingling committee funds with personal funds of an officer, a member, or an associate of the committee. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(9); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(9))

11) Wrongfully using campaign contributions in violation of the Act. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(10); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(10))

12) Against a state legislative candidate or committee, for engaging in fundraising activities during a prohibited period. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(11))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

13) Against a person who falsely represents in paid political advertising or campaign material that a candidate is or has been an officeholder. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(13); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(12))

14) Against a person who serves as treasurer of a committee in violation of a requirement set forth in any of the following state laws (IC 3-9-1-13(1) – a treasurer must be a US citizen; IC 3-9-1-13(2) – a treasurer may not be the chairman of a committee, except when authorized as a candidate under IC 3-9-1-7; IC 3-9-1-18 – a treasurer who is a candidate and serves as treasurer of another committee). (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(14); IC 3-9-4-17(a)(13))

15) Against a statewide candidate or certain political action committees which fail to comply with a requirement to file a campaign finance report or statement with the Election Division electronically. (IC 3-9-4-16(a)(15))

In addition to the penalties of delinquent or defective reports, the Commission or county election board may assess civil penalties in the following instances:

1) A corporation or labor organization that exceeds the maximum contributions permitted under the Act is subject to a civil penalty of not more than three times the amount of the contribution in excess of the limit prescribed by IC 3-9-2-4, plus any investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or county election board. (IC 3-9-4-16(e); IC 3-9-4-17(e))

2) A corporation or labor organization that fails to designate a contribution to a political action committee to go to one or more of the subcategories under IC 3-9-2-4 is subject to a civil penalty of up to two times the amount of the undesignated contributions or $1,000, whichever is greater. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(g); IC 3-9-4-17(f))

3) A state legislative candidate or the candidate's committee that engages in fundraising activity during a prohibited period is subject to a civil penalty of $1,000 or two times the amount of any contribution received, whichever is greater. (IC 3-9-4-16(f))

4) A person who falsely represents in paid political advertising or campaign material that a candidate is or has been an officeholder is subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 upon unanimous vote of the entire membership of the Election Division or a county election board. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(h); IC 3-9-4-17(g))

5) A person who serves as treasurer of a committee in violation of a requirement set forth in the state laws discussed above is subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 upon unanimous vote of the entire membership of the Election Commission or a county election board. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or a county election board may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(i); IC 3-9-4-17(h))

6) A statewide candidate's committee or political action committee subject to the electronic filing requirement with the Election Division is subject to a civil penalty equal to the costs incurred by the Election Division for the manual entry of data contained in the report or statement. All the investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division may be added to the total. (IC 3-9-4-16(j))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

All other violations listed above are subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), plus any investigative costs incurred and documented by the Election Division or county election board. Certain officeholders who have not satisfied previous civil penalties may also be subject to additional penalties under the Act. (IC 3-9-4-18)

All civil penalties collected are deposited in the state or county campaign finance enforcement account. The funds in these accounts may be available to supplement funds otherwise appropriated to administer the Campaign Finance Act. The funds in this account are also available, with the approval of the county council, to supplement the funds appropriated for the administration of elections in the county.

Criminal penalties relating to the Campaign Finance Act can be found in IC 3-14-1 and noted in the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual.* If the Indiana Election Commission or county election board determines that a felony or misdemeanor violation of the Campaign Finance Act may have occurred, the violation may be reported to the appropriate prosecuting attorney. The Commission or board may have the report transmitted to the grand jury of the county in which the violation was committed and present evidence concerning the violation to the grand jury. (IC 3-14-5-3) A prosecuting attorney is responsible for prosecuting criminal violations of the Act and may file criminal charges following referral by a county election board. (IC 3-14-5-4; IC 3-6-5-32) The attorney general is authorized to bring a civil action such as a permanent or temporary injunction to prevent or stop violations of the Act. (IC 3-6-4.1-22; IC 3-6-5-32)

Delinquent & Defective Campaign Finance Filings

State law establishes the frequency by which certain candidates, regular party committees, and political action committees with an active statement of organization on file are to file a report of receipts and expenditures (CFA-4). A committee is considered active until the committee meets specific criteria to file a "final/disbands" report or is disbanded administratively. See "Disbanding a Campaign Finance Committee" section below or refer to the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* for details.

The deadline for campaign finance filings is noon (prevailing local time) on the specified date, and reports must be filed with the county election board or election division by the noon deadline to be considered on time. A report received after the noon deadline is considered late and must be assessed the $50 per calendar day fine. While a report may be sent by mail, postmarks have no bearing on the determination if a report is considered timely. An envelope containing a report that is postmarked on or before the deadline is not considered on time if the county election board or election division receives it after the deadline.

The county election board and election division must notify delinquent filers of their duty to file a campaign finance report. A delinquency notice for a report must be given not later than thirty (30) days after the data the report was required to be filed. (IC 3-9-4-14) Should a county election board fail to send a notice of delinquency, the delinquent filer remains liable for a civil penalty in the full amount permitted by the Campaign Finance Act. (Please note, a county election board is not required by law to provide proactive notice of an impending campaign finance filing deadline, though a county election board may adopt such a policy to do so.)

In addition to providing notice to the delinquent filers, the county election board must also post a listing of delinquent filers in a public place or near the entrance to the county election board's office(s). The county election board MUST then assess civil penalties against *delinquent* filers in the amount of fifty dollars ($50) for each day that the statement or report is late, with the afternoon of the final date for filing the statement or report being calculated as the first day of the penalty. (IC 3-9-4-17(c)) Penalties accrue each calendar day with day one starting after 12:00 P.M. (noon) on

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

deadline day; no exception is to be given for weekends or holidays. The civil penalty cannot exceed $1,000, plus other costs incurred by the county election board, such as certified mailing costs.

For a committee or organization that files a defective report, the county election board must send a notice stating that the statement or report is defective and allow the committee or organization five (5) days to correct any deficiencies. The civil penalty is $10 for each day that the report is not corrected after the expiration of the 5-day period, not to exceed a total of $100. (IC 3-9-4-19)

County election boards are allowed some discretion under Indiana law to waive or reduce the civil penalties established in Indiana law if the board finds by unanimous vote that imposition of the required penalty would be unjust under the circumstances. The suspension or waiving of all or any of the civil penalties will be made based upon evidence provided at a public meeting to which all interested parties have received adequate notification. Unless the board waives or reduces a required penalty, the board must assess the penalty prescribed by Indiana law as noted above.

Disclaimers

An individual, organization or a committee who expends money or solicits a contribution to finance a communication that expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate must include a "disclaimer" in the communication. (IC 3-9-3-2.5)

However, the Indiana disclaimer law does not apply to:

1) Communications concerning election to a federal office (these are governed by federal law and regulations).
2) Communications about a public question.
3) Political messages on radio, television, or the Internet. (In general, state law does not regulate these media. For information about disclaimers required for state and local candidates for radio, television, or cable contact the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) at (202) 418-1440 or visit www.fcc.gov.)
4) Items where a disclaimer cannot be conveniently printed or would be impractical such as bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens, wearing apparel, water towers, skywriting, etc.
5) Committee checks and receipts only used for administrative purposes.
6) Certain communications *(direct mailings of 100 or less, similar pieces of mail, or communications by the PAC of a corporation or labor union requesting contributions from stockholders or labor union members).*
7) Disclaimer requirements do not apply to candidates for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate.
8) Disclaimer requirements do not apply to local public questions. (IC 3-9-3-2.5(a)(2))

Some examples of political materials and literature requiring disclaimers are newspaper advertisements, billboards, signs, posters, **yard signs**, *(whether homemade or commercially printed),* portable billboards, brochures, leaflets, circulars, letterheads and direct mail pieces sent to more than 100 persons. Type size and color contrast requirements are established as minimum standards for disclaimers. A 12-point type font size satisfies the size requirement for these types of disclaimers.

The color contrast requirement is met if the disclaimer is printed in black text on a white background or the degree of color contrast between the background and the text of the disclaimer is not less than the color contrast between the background and the largest text used in the communication.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Notwithstanding the above type size and contrast requirements, a disclaimer satisfies the requirements of law if the minimum type size of the disclaimer is 7-point type font size and the color of the disclaimer contrasts with the background color.

There is no specific location for the disclaimer to be printed, as long as it is legible. In mailings, the disclaimer should appear in a prominent location, but is not required to be placed on **each** page of a document. A disclaimer is not required to appear on the front or cover page of a communication if the disclaimer appears within the communication.

More information about disclaimers and enforcement matters can be found in the current version of the *Campaign Finance Manual*.

Campaign Finance Hearings

Pursuant to IC 3-9-4-17(l), proceedings of the county election board to enforce the campaign finance laws are governed by the Administrative Orders and Procedures Act. (IC 4-21.5) The county election board should provide at least five (5) days' notice to a committee of any hearing before the board. (IC 4-21.5-3-20) The notice should include a description of the time, place, and nature of the hearing. After the hearing, the county election board should issue an order reflecting the action taken by the board, including written findings that support the order. (IC 4-21.5-3-27)

The appendix of this *Manual* includes a toolkit for county election board members. The kit includes samples of the following: delinquency notice, public notice, notice of hearing, administration of oath, "Finding of Fact" order, and an appointment of proxy. These forms are not prescribed by the election division, and county election boards may modify the text to best suit their needs.

Electronic Filing of Local Campaign Finance Reports with County Election Board

Beginning July 1, 2021, a county election board or board of elections and registration may establish an optional system for electronic filing of campaign finance reports required to be filed by a candidate or campaign finance committee with the county election board under Indiana campaign finance law. If the county election board or board of elections and registration provide for the electronic filing of campaign finance reports, then the board may not require a candidate or campaign finance committee to file reports using the system established by the board.

This statute is not a substitute for campaignfinance.in.gov, the state's campaign finance website where only statewide and state legislative committees and certain regular party and political action committees who file with the Indiana Election Division submit their information. (IC 3-9-4-4.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER REGISTRATION

This *Manual* broadly covers voter registration issues. For more detailed analysis, please review the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or Indiana's voter registration statutes found in IC 3-7, generally.

Registering To Vote

In Indiana, a person cannot vote on Election Day unless the person is registered to vote. To register to vote in Indiana a person must be: (1) at least eighteen (18) years of age on or before the date of the general, municipal, or special election; (2) a United States citizen; and (3) a resident of the precinct for at least thirty (30) days prior to the election. (IC 3-7-13-1)

A person is only required to register once, so long as they remain a resident of the precinct and are not convicted and subsequently imprisoned for a crime in accordance with federal or state law. While voter registration is closed immediately before and after an election, the following registration deadlines are observed in Indiana: (IC 3-7-13-8)

1) Beginning December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday) after a municipal or general election.
2) Registration in the county voter registration office ends on the twenty-ninth (29) day before the primary election.
3) Registration reopens two weeks after the primary.
4) Registration in the county voter registration office ends on the twenty-ninth (29th) day before the general, municipal, or special election. However, if the 29th day falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, the voter registration deadline is extended to the following day.

If a county voter registration office receives a registration application during the "closed" registration period, the application will be retained and may be entered into SVRS. However, the application will be identified as "incomplete" in the statewide voter registration system until the application is processed after voter registration reopens, and the applicant's name will not appear on the poll list until the next election.

Voter registration prior to a municipal primary or municipal election ceases twenty-nine (29) days before the election and resumes fourteen (14) days after the election **only for those precincts where the municipal primary or municipal election is conducted.** (IC 3-7-13-10)

***NOTE:* There are special exceptions in the law for military and overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA).** A county voter registration office shall process a registration application received from an absent uniformed services (military) voter or overseas voter during the regular registration period AND until the *eighth* day before the election (IC 3-7-36-10) Some military voters and their family members may also register until noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day. (IC 3-7-36-14) See the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or *Military & Overseas Voters' Guide* for additional information.

When registering to vote in Indiana, a person does not declare any party affiliation, unlike in some other states. Registering to vote is a non-partisan function of government. Instead, a poll worker records the partisan ballot selected by the voter in the primary election (that is, Democratic or Republican), and this information becomes part of the person's voting history.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Age Requirement

A general election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in even-numbered years; a municipal election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in odd-numbered years. Therefore, a 17-year-old who will be 18 on or before the date of the general or municipal election may register and vote for candidates nominated in a primary election.

Should a special election for a local public question be held on the same date as the May primary election, then a special ballot must be created for the 17-year-old "underage" voter. While a 17-year old voter is eligible by state law to vote in the primary to nominate their preferred party candidates and elect party officials such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate (IC 3-7-13-3), they are not eligible to vote in a special election because they do not meet the age requirement. Therefore, the county's election board must print and distribute ballots or program a touch-screen voting system remove a public question from a 17-year old voter's primary election ballot.

Residency Requirements

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate or a person holding office. (IC 3-5-5) While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, committed to a mental institution, or overseas.

Homeless and Mobile Voters

People who have a non-traditional residence, like those who are homeless, or those who live in a motor home, must still provide a location sufficient to allow local election officials to place the person in a precinct. If the person stays in more than one place, the voter registration official should ask the person to designate the location where the person usually sleeps in the county.

If the place has no street address, then have the person indicate the location by drawing a map of the location on an attached paper or writing a description of the location of the person's residence on the state's voter registration form (VRG-7 or VRG-11) or federal mail-in registration form in the appropriate box. A person with a non-traditional residence must also provide a mailing address within the county where the person resides.

A post office box will not suffice as the residence address for purposes of establishing the precinct in which the voter must vote, but may be used as a mailing address. (IC 3-7-37)

With the advent of online voter registration, it is not possible to use the diagram for online applications with a non-traditional residence. These online applicants are directed to supply the intersections closest to their residence on the line marked "residence address" on the online application. Counties will then use this information to place the voter in the correct precinct.

An online applicant with a non-traditional residence must include a mailing address within the county where the applicant resides (such as a post office box or the address of a friend or shelter that will accept mail on the applicant's behalf). The county shall process the application and mail the acknowledgement card or notice of disposition (if the application is rejected) to the mailing address given.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Residence of College Student

For college students, they may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school
2) The address where they live while not attending school

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college, or during summer and winter breaks, is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. They may register at school, if they so choose. It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter solely on the basis that: 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution or; 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-5-7, IC 3-5-4.5-2)

Certain fail-safe measures may apply to voters who no longer reside at the address on their voter registration record, depending on when and where the person moved. The fail-safe measures are explained in detail in the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* and the *Indiana Election Day Handbook*. An individual meeting the requirements under the fail-safe statutes is entitled to vote a regular ballot on Election Day.

Residence of Person Committed to an Institution

An individual adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed.
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

Overseas Voters

Although an overseas voter may not have a physical residence in a precinct, that voter is still entitled to vote in a precinct in Indiana. An overseas voter includes:

1) an absent uniformed services voter who, by reason of active duty or service in a branch of the military, is absent from the United States on the date of the election or a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed outside Indiana;
2) a U.S. citizen who temporarily resides outside of the U.S. but intends to return to the U.S., and
3) a U.S. citizen who is residing in another country and their return to the U.S. is uncertain, and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided before leaving the United States. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

The Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also known as Standard Form 76, is used by overseas voters to apply to register to vote. When completing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), the applicant must provide "the complete street address of your voting residence where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot" as this determines the precinct where the person votes. For overseas citizens this is usually the U.S. address where they last lived. An overseas voter does NOT need to have any current physical ties to this address; however, applicants cannot use a post office box as an Indiana residence address.

If a person is an overseas voter who indicates their "return is uncertain" and resides in another country and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided in Indiana before leaving the U.S., then this overseas voter is a U.S. citizen who is still entitled to vote by virtue of his or her U.S. citizenship. In Indiana, this type of overseas voter is entitled to a **federal only ballot.** This individual is considered for election purposes to be a registered voter of the Indiana precinct where the county voter registration office is located, and the

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

county voter registration official should register this individual at office's address. (IC 3-11-4-8; IC 3-5-2-24)

NOTE: The FPCA provides a box where an overseas voter may mark the individual is a U.S. citizen who has **never** lived in the United States. This is the fifth box under item #1 on the FPCA. **Individuals marking this box are ineligible to register and vote in Indiana.**

Voter Fail Safes

Fail safe provisions of federal and state law permit a person to vote in specific circumstances even though the person's name does not appear on the poll list or the person's name or address is different than the name or address that appears on the poll list. These specific circumstances are described in detail in the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* and the *Election Day Handbook.* Common fail safe examples include:

1) **Mistake by County.** A voter whose name does not appear on the poll list because of an error made by the county may nonetheless vote after the county "issues" a certificate of error. (IC 3-7-48-1; IC 3-7-48-2; IC 3-7-48-3; IC 3-7-48-4)

2) **Cancelled Voter**. A voter in "cancelled" status must be allowed to vote in the precinct if the voter is willing to sign a written statement on the poll book or make an oral affirmation in the presence of the inspector or one of the judges that the voter continues to reside at the address in the precinct that was formerly shown on the county's voter registration record. (IC 3-7-48-6)

3) **Receipt Showing Timely Registration at BMV or Full Service Agency.** If the person is not on the poll list but produces a receipt of registration from an agency (like the BMV, FSSA, law enforcement agency, or DWD office) they have a right to vote a regular ballot (unless otherwise challenged) if: 1) The date on the receipt indicates the voter applied to register before registration closed (29 days before the election); **AND** 2) the county registration office either has no record of the registration application or shows that the application was received and approved. (IC 3-7-48-7)

4) **Move within the Voter's Precinct or a Name Change.** The voter should sign the poll book with the new address located within the same precinct or new name (for example, a new married name). The voter's registration record must be updated to include the new address or new name after the election. (IC 3-7-39-7; IC 3-7-41-2; IC 3-10-1-31.1(e))

5) **Moves Occurring Within the Same County & Congressional District More than 30-days Before Election**. If a voter moved *outside their precinct* at any time before the final 30-days of an election and failed to update their registration, only a move within the same county and congressional district would allow the individual to vote one last time in their old precinct, if otherwise qualified. A voter who moved outside of a city or town may not return to the precinct where the voter formerly resided to vote in a municipal election. The next municipal election year is 2023. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(c)) Likewise, a voter who moved from a location outside of a city or town to a location within a city or town before a municipal election may not vote in the precinct of the person's former residence. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(d))

6) **Moves Occurring Less than 30-days Before Election.** If the voter moved outside of the precinct shown on their registration record to any other precinct in Indiana less than 30-days before the election, the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, an *Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Registration* (VRG-4/12 form) and then the voter may proceed to vote a regular ballot in the precinct of their former residence,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

unless otherwise challenged. (IC 3-10-11-6)

However, in a municipal election year (for example, 2023), a person who moves from outside a municipality to a location inside a municipality or from within a municipality to outside the municipality may not vote in the precinct of the person's former residence in an election held entirely within the municipality. (IC 3-10-11-4)

Further, recent changes to state law added a similar requirement to voters who move out of an election district where certain public questions have been certified to the county election board. In most circumstances, a voter in this situation would be permitted to vote on all offices on the ballot but would not be permitted to vote on the public question(s). The county election board must create a special ballot for voters in the following situations:

1) **Eligibility to Vote in School Corporation Controlled Project Referendum.** Provides that if a voter of a school corporation changes their residence from inside the boundaries of the school corporation and to a new residence outside of the boundaries of the school corporation in the final thirty (30) days before a controlled project referendum, the voter is not eligible to return to their former precinct of residence in the school corporation to vote on the public question. (IC 6-1.1-20-1.9; IC 6-1.1-20-3.9)

2) **Eligibility to Vote in School Tax Levy Referendum**. Provides that if a voter of a school corporation changes their residence from inside the boundaries of the school corporation and to a new residence outside of the boundaries of the school corporation in the final thirty (30) days before the referendum, the voter is not eligible to return to their former precinct of residence in the school corporation to vote on the public question. (IC 20-46-1-16)

3) **Eligibility to Vote in School Safety Tax Levy Referendum**. Provides that if a voter of a school corporation changes their residence from inside the boundaries of the school corporation and to a new residence outside of the boundaries of the school corporation in the final thirty (30) days before the referendum, the voter is not eligible to return to their former precinct of residence in the school corporation to vote on the public question. (IC 20-46-9-16)

Disfranchisement Due to Imprisonment

In Indiana, a registered voter who has been **convicted** of a crime **AND imprisoned following conviction** is ineligible to vote and removed from the registration rolls. An individual may not register to vote while imprisoned after being convicted of a crime. However, once an individual has been released from prison, even if on probation, parole, or home detention, they may register to vote and vote in elections. This law varies from state-to-state, which is why there is often confusion on its application. See the current version of the Indiana *Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information.

Voter Identification Number

Each individual applying to register to vote is ***required*** to provide a "voter identification number." This number must be the Indiana driver's license number (or, as indicated on the state voter registration form, an Indiana ID Card number) issued by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). If an individual does not have a BMV-issued driver's license, the individual must provide the last four digits of the individual's social security number as a voter identification number. **If the individual does not have a BMV license number or a social security number, the individual will be assigned a voter identification number by the statewide voter registration system.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

During an election, a precinct election clerk must explain the voter identification number to each voter and request that each voter provide (or update) the voter's identification number on the poll book. However, the clerk must also explain that a voter is ***not required*** to provide a voter identification number at the polls in order to vote. If a voter does give a voter's identification number, then the county voter registration office updates the voter's registration to include that information. (IC 3-5-2-50.1; 3-7; 3-7-13-13; IC 3-10; IC 3-11)

Address Confidentiality Program

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking, or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot (ABS-Attorney General). The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot. The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) To a law enforcement agency, upon request and (2) As directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Voters with Print Disabilities

In 2021, "voter with print disabilities" was included in the state's election laws to refer to an individual who is unable to independently mark a paper ballot or ballot card due to blindness, low vision, or a physical disability that impairs manual dexterity. (IC 3-5-2-50.2) These voters may use a combined voter registration and absentee application form in which the voter attests under the penalties of perjury that the definition fits their circumstance.

The form allows a voter with print disabilities to register to vote (or update an existing registration in Indiana) and apply for an absentee ballot to be sent by mail, fax, or email. Additionally, the form serves as a request for an absentee ballot for one calendar year, ending December 31 of the year the form was filed. A voter with print disabilities must file the form with state or county voter registration officials not later than 11:59 PM, twenty-nine (29) days before each election for the voter registration request to be considered. If mailed, the form can be postmarked on or before this deadline. Should the postmark be missing or illegible, then the voter registration request can be processed to include the applicant of the voting rolls for the next election up to the first Monday after the voter registration deadline (or twenty-two (22) days before the election).

NOTE: Only military and overseas voters and voters with print disabilities have special dispensation to use combined forms to register to vote and request an absentee ballot; receive an absentee ballot by fax or email; and have the absentee request be in effect for one calendar year. More details about absentee provisions related to the combined forms can be found in the "Absentee Voting" section of this *Manual.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

How to Register To Vote in Indiana

In Indiana, a person meeting the requirements register to vote by submitting a mail-in (paper) state or federal voter registration form, by securing a driver's license or state ID card at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, interacting with another full-service agency where the individual may be receiving services, or using the online voter registration system.

The voter registration deadline in Indiana is twenty-nine (29) days before a primary, municipal, general, or special election, except for certain military and overseas voters who may meet special eligibility requirements. Please read the sections below and consult the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details.

Registering to Vote with Mail-In (Paper) Form

In Indiana, individuals may register to vote using the mail-in, or paper, state or federal voter registration form. Both forms are available for download through the Election Division's website (https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/) and are to be made available at local county clerk's offices and other government offices as required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). Please note: The state law that required that voter registration forms be printed on durable card stock was repealed in 2001. Therefore, voter registration forms no longer must be printed on card stock. (Statute repealed: IC 3-7-31-6)

It's important that an individual using a paper registration form must use the current version of the application, and the Election Division's web site will have the most recent version of the form on its website. An individual may also call the Election Division's office to confirm if the version number of the application is current. In addition, county election officials are given access to a list of state forms on or around the time the annual Election Administrator's Conference is held in December. Federal registration forms are managed by the Election Assistance Commission (www.eac.gov).

A paper registration form should be executed in ink or indelible pencil. (IC 3-7-32-2) An original signed form may be mailed or hand-delivered to the county voter registration official or the Election Division. Faxed or emailed registration forms may not be accepted as a "wet" signature is required. (IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-5-4-1.7)

It is imperative the required fields be completed on the form; those marked optional are not necessary to provide but including a phone number is helpful to election administrators. While overlooking some required fields will result in an incomplete registration, failing to mark "Will you by 18 before Election Day?" and "Are you a U.S. citizen?" results in a rejected application. Incomplete registration forms will be rejected before Election Day if the voter does not cure the defect on the registration. However, voter registration officials must make at least one effort to contact a voter with an incomplete registration so that the missing information can be provided. The *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* discusses incomplete registration processes in more detail, and election administrators can access training manuals and standard operating procedures through statewide voter registration system training portal.

Paper voter registration forms that are mailed and have a legible postmark date on or before the voter registration deadline must be processed by county voter registration officials. (IC 3-7-33-4(b)) This is true even if the registration form is received the day before the election! Paper voter registration forms that are mailed and have a missing or an illegible postmark date may be processed if received no later than seven (7) days after the voter registration deadline. (IC 3-7-33-4(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

On occasion, the Indiana Election Division receives voter registration forms. Forms are forwarded to the proper county voter registration official, and should be processed, even if received after the registration deadline, unless documentation is attached to note the form was not timely received. County voter registration officials who need to forward applications are encouraged to attach the envelope the form was mailed so the voter's proper county registration official can decide if a "late-arriving" form should be processed.

Finally, first-time voters in Indiana who mail-in their voter registration form who do not provide proof of residency (for example, a copy of a driver's license or utility bill with the residence address) will be asked by poll workers or other election officials for proof of residency at the time the individual votes, whether on Election Day at a polling site or when applying to vote by absentee ballot. This rule does not apply if the voter registration form is hand-delivered.

Special Procedures for Paper Forms When Conducting Voter Registration Drives or Similar Efforts

Often groups and organizations hold voter registration drives or political campaigns will go door-to-door to register voters. Indiana does not have special "registrar" requirements, so an individual or group does not need special permission to conduct voter registration drives.

Indiana voter registration forms (VRG-7, VRG-11) contain 1) a certified statement of acceptance to be completed by a person who accepts custody of the completed application before filing with a county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division and 2) a receipt to be detached and given to the applicant. The receipt and certified statement of acceptance do not apply to the federal mail-in voter registration form or the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA).

An individual who initially accepts a completed federal or state registration application from another person must submit the registration application to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receipt or the statewide voter registration deadline, whichever occurs first.

If an individual fails to submit the voter's application by this deadline, it does not make the applicant ineligible to register to vote, provided that all other registration requirements are met. Instead, the information on the individual accepting the completed application will be provided to the county election board for consideration of possible appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31.

A person with a disability who is unable to sign the registration form may ask another person to complete and sign the form on their behalf. Should this assistance be provided, the person assisting the voter must provide their name and address on the form underneath the voter's signature block.

Lastly, a person who knowingly does any of the following commits a Level 6 felony:

1) Conspires with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to submit a false application for registration.

2) Conspires with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to vote illegally.

3) Pays or offers to pay an individual any property for doing any of the following:
    a. Applying for an absentee ballot
    b. Casting an absentee ballot

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

c. Registering to vote
d. Voting

4) Accepts the payment of any property for doing any of the following:
   a. Applying for an absentee ballot
   b. Casting an absentee ballot
   c. Registering to vote
   d. Voting

5) Pays or offers to pay an individual any property based on the number of signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question on a ballot. This subdivision does not prohibit payment for gathering signatures not based, either directly or indirectly, on the number of signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question on a ballot.

6) Pays or offers to pay an individual any property based on the number of absentee ballot applications or voter registration applications obtained by the individual. This subdivision does not prohibit payment for gathering absentee ballot applications or voter registration applications not based, either directly or indirectly, on the number of applications obtained.

Registering to Vote at the BMV

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA), also known as the "motor-voter bill," requires BMV officials to offer an applicant attempting to secure an Indiana driver's license or state ID card the opportunity to register to vote. If a person registers to vote at the BMV, the information is captured at the time of the credential transaction and then forwarded electronically to the proper county voter registration official.

A county voter registration office shall process a voter registration application transmitted in electronic format from a license branch to the statewide voter registration system and is not required to receive the paper copy of the application from the license branch before approving or denying the application and mailing a notice of approval or denial to the applicant (IC 9-24-2.5-6). Refer to the current edition of the *Voter Registration Guidebook*, published by Indiana Election Division, for detailed information regarding this process.

BMV staff is required by state law to ask all customers if they would like to register to vote. With the exception of credential transactions, a customer who desires to register will be handed a paper registration form to complete and submit to their county voter registration official. **BMV officials do not accept paper voter registration forms**; customers will be directed to the county voter registration office to submit their application.

Registering to Vote at other Full Service Agencies

The NVRA requires Indiana to designate state offices that provide public assistance and services to persons with disabilities as full service voter registration agencies. If a person applies for services at any of these state agencies, the application is also considered a voter registration application, unless the person declines to register to vote or is ineligible to register. If a person registers to vote at a full service agency, then the application is forwarded to the proper county voter registration official for processing and approval.

Registering to Vote Online

An individual who is eligible to vote and possesses a current and valid Indiana driver's license or Indiana identification card may submit a voter registration application to a county voter registration office by following procedures for online

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

voter registration. The requirement for an Indiana driver's license or state ID number only applies to the online registration system. If a person does not have an Indiana driver's license or state ID card, the person must register using a paper "mail-in" registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application) or through the BMV or other full service agency during an approved transaction and provide the last four of their Social Security number or mark "none" and a voter ID number is created for the individual.

The secretary of state, with the consent of the election division co-directors, established a secure internet website at www.IndianaVoters.com that permits individuals to submit voter registration applications, or an application for a change of name, change of address, or change of other information in the voter's existing voter registration record, along with information to establish that the individual is eligible to register online.

When an individual submits an application by using the website, the bureau of motor vehicles must compare the information submitted by the applicant with the information in the bureau's database listing the individuals who have a current and valid Indiana driver's license or identification card.

If the bureau confirms that the applicant does possess the license or identification card, the completed application and digital signature of the applicant shall be submitted by the bureau to the county voter registration office where the applicant resides, according to the information in the statewide voter registration system.

If the Bureau is unable to confirm the number entered by the applicant, the applicant will receive a warning message stating "Please review and correct all errors. There was an error validating the driver's license or state ID number you entered." An applicant will NOT be permitted to continue unless the Bureau is able to confirm the number entered belongs to the applicant.

If an individual requires assistance using the online voter registration system, the person providing the assistance should mark the "check if providing assistance to the voter" box and provide their contact information as requested.

An online voter registration application must be "signed" with an electronic signature in the manner prescribed by IC 3-7-26.7. After "signing" the online voter registration form, the applicant will see a confirmation screen that includes the time the application was submitted and a submission identification number. If the applicant provides an email address, confirmation the form was submitted will be emailed to the provide address.

An eligible individual must submit a complete application online not later than midnight, local prevailing time, 29-days before an election to be registered to vote in that election. Successfully submitting an online registration application does not mean an individual is yet registered to vote. The county voter registration office must process an online registration application in the same manner as any other voter registration application unless state law specifies otherwise.

Voter Registration Deadlines

Except as provided in IC 3-7-36 for absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters, a person desiring to register or transfer a registration may do so at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration through the close of business on the twenty-ninth day before the election is schedule to occur. (IC 3-7-13-11) However, there are a few exceptions:

1) the online voter registration system permits a voter to register no later than 11:59 PM, twenty-nine (29) days before the election;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) mailed registration forms with a legible postmark dated on or before the statewide deadline are to be processed by county voter registration officials immediately and the voter be permitted to vote in the election (IC 3-7-33-4(b)); and
3) mailed registration forms with a missing or illegible postmark and received not later than the Monday after the statewide registration deadline are to be processed. (IC 3-7-33-4(c))

Sometimes a county voter registration official receives a registration form for a voter residing in another Indiana county. State law requires the form to be sent on an expedited basis, and it permits forwarding an optical scanned image of the voter registration form to the proper county, though the original paper form must be subsequently forwarded. The county voter registration office of the county in which the voter resides shall process the registration form and register the voter if the registration was timely received by the other county voter registration office or accepted by the bureau of motor vehicles or a voter registration agency during the registration period defined in IC 3-7-13-10 or is a registration by mail form received under IC 3-7-33-4. (IC 3-7-34-9)

Counties with registration forms timely received but processed in the period up to the election should consult IC 3-7-34-13, which describes the process to create a certificate of error if a paper poll book has already been printed or electronic poll book has been uploaded with the names of registered voters. Generating a certificate of error may be necessary depending on the timing of entry into the statewide voter registration, the ending of the seven-day pending period, and the printing or uploading data to the poll book.

After a general or municipal (November) election, voter registration officials may begin processing registration forms on December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday). After a primary (May) election, voter registration resumes fourteen (14) days after the primary Election Day and continues until the twenty-ninth (29th) day before the general or municipal election. If the 29th day before a general or municipal election falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, the deadline for voter registration is extended to the following day. In the precincts where a special election is to be conducted, voter registration ceases the twenty-ninth day before the election and resumes the fourteenth day after the special election occurs. (IC 3-7-13-10) Special exceptions are made for certain absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters pursuant to IC 3-7-36.

For more information about processing voter registration forms, please consult the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook.*

County Voter Registration Officials

In most counties, the circuit court clerk is the chief voter registration official. However, state law does permit the establishment of a separate board of registration at the county level. Lake, Porter and Tippecanoe counties have specific statutes requiring the use of a blended board of elections and voter registration (IC 3-6-5.2; IC 3-6-5.4; IC 3-6-5.6); Marion County is required to have a separate board of registration, as it is the only county in Indiana with a consolidated city. (IC 3-7-12-2.5)

Except in Lake, Marion, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties, the county executive may adopt an order by the unanimous vote of the entire membership of the county executive to establish a board of registration or rescind a previously adopted order establishing a board of registration. (IC 3-7-12-4) An adopted order takes effect immediately, unless the order is adopted during the final sixty (60) days before an election, and then the order becomes effective on the day following the election. (IC 3-7-12-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A board of voter registration is made up of two persons, who are appointed by the chairmen of the two major political parties and serve at their pleasure. The members must be registered voters of the county and serve a term of two (2) years beginning January 1 of each odd-numbered year and until the person's successor is appointed and qualifies. (IC 3-7-12-8; IC 3-7-12-9; IC 3-7-12-10)

Additional information county administration of voter registration can be found in IC 3-7-12, generally.

Statewide Voter Registration System

The Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division maintain a statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to implement the requirements of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law.

In Indiana, voter registration is conducted pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). All voter registration applications (whether on federal or state forms and applications) must be processed at the county level and approved or rejected by the county voter registration office. County officials use the SVRS to maintain local voter records, though paper records and correspondence are to be retained pursuant to a records retention schedule.

The SVRS manages several data sets to aid county voter registration officials maintain and update voter information. The Indiana Department of Health and the Indiana Department of Correction make information concerning deceased voters and incarcerated individuals available to the Election Division electronically, and this information is shared with counties via SVRS hoppers. (IC 3-7-45-8; IC 3-7-46-4.1)

Further, the system allows county officials to track a voter's registration record status – active, inactive, or cancelled. A registration record remains in active status if the person responds to periodic mailings from state or county voter registration officials. If a voter does not respond to a voter list maintenance mailing, the voter's record is placed in inactive status. "Inactive" does not mean the individual cannot vote; instead, it's an indication to county registration officials that the person's registration record may be placed in cancelled status if the person does not vote at their registration address in any election over a two-year general election cycle. A cancelled voter may be able to vote at their registration address if certain fail-safe provisions apply. Please consult the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* or *Indiana Election Day Handbook* for those details.

In addition to voter record management, the SVRS permits counties to run operational reports, manage candidate filings, file required reports to the state, and access training materials and guides.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTING SYSTEMS & ePOLLBOOKS

Voting Systems

Indiana law permits three types of voting systems: optical scan ballot card, direct record electronic voting system, and hand-counted paper ballots. The distinction in voting equipment is important because it determines the method by which a voter casts their ballot.

Some counties use a ballot card upon which the voter marks their selections with a pen, pencil, or other marking device. These ballot cards are "read" by an optical scan ballot card reader and tabulated. This is called an **"optical scan" voting system**.

Other Indiana counties vote upon a **direct record electronic voting system (DRE)** (or "touchscreen computerized voting system"), in which voters cast their ballot selections electronically. State law often refers to a "ballot label" when referencing a DRE system. (IC 3-5-2-5) Generally, a ballot label is simply each individual screen that makes up the electronic ballot. Indiana law authorizes the use of a voter verified paper audit trail with a DRE voting system. (IC 3-11-14-2)

In some counties, newer systems appear to **combine features** of a touchscreen and optical scan ballot card system. These hybrid models permit a poll worker to retrieve the specific ballot style for the voter and allow voter to mark their ballot using a touchscreen-type ballot marking device. Some hybrid models require blank ballot card stock to be inserted into the ballot marking device and the voter's selections are printed on the card; other hybrid systems communicate with an external printer to print the voter's marked ballot.

In either case, the marked ballot card is handled and reviewed by the voter who then inserts the ballot into the optical scan reader for tabulation. Hybrid voting systems are considered an optical scan voting system (IC 3-5-2-33.9) and must follow this system's procedures under Indiana law, generally. However, the ballot marking device component, which does not tabulate or otherwise scan completed ballots, was added to the definitions of Title 3 in 2021 (IC 3-5-2-5) and must meet the requirements found in IC 3-11-13-7.5.

On rare occasions, a county may decide to use a hand-counted, **traditional paper ballot**. This should not be confused with the ballot card noted above. While both are printed on card or paper stock, a paper ballot is counted by hand while a ballot card is tabulated by an optical scan ballot reader.

Voting System Certification Process and Standards

A voting system (a direct record electronic voting system [DRE] or an optical scan ballot card system) may not be marketed, sold, leased, installed, or permitted to be used in an Indiana election without first being certified by the Indiana Election Commission. Voting system vendors who violate this requirement are subject to potentially serious sanctions, such as civil penalties or revoking the right of the vendor to do business in Indiana for a specific period. (IC 3-11-17; IC 3-11-7-19(f); IC 3-11-7.5-28(f))

However, a vendor may display or demonstrate a voting system that has not been approved by the commission for use in Indiana, if the vendor complies with the following requirements:

1) The display or demonstration occurs at a conference of election officials sponsored by a state agency, an association of circuit court clerks, or an association of voter registration officers.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) The vendor files a notice with the election division at least seven (7) days before the scheduled starting date of a conference sponsored by a state agency, or an association of clerks or voter registration officers that identifies the vendor and voting system and supplies other information regarding the vendor, voting system, and the intended display or demonstration of the voting system.

3) Displays in all communications, including written communications, about the voting system that the system is not approval for use in the state of Indiana. (IC 3-11-15-49)

In addition, the vendor is to file a notice with the election division at least seven (7) days before the scheduled starting date of a conference referred to above with the name of the vendor and each vendor representative scheduled to display or demonstrate the voting system; the address and telephone number of the vendor; the model name and number of the voting system, including the hardware, firmware, and software version number for the voting system; the name and manufacturer of the voting system; and the date and location of the display or demonstration of the voting system. The vendor must also display with the voting system that has not yet been certified a notice that it the system is "Not Approved for Use in Indiana" in at least 16-point font. (IC 3-11-15-49)

Further, a direct record electronic voting system (DRE) vendor may demonstrate an electronic voting system with a voter verifiable paper trail (VVPAT) even if that voting system with the VVPAT has not yet been approved for marketing, sale, and use in Indiana provided that the demonstration is made to a county that is currently using an electronic voting system provided by the vendor that does not include a VVPAT. This is an exception to the general rule that it is illegal under state law for a voting vendor to market a voting system requirement until after the voting system is certified by the Indiana election commission. (IC 3-11-15-49)

All currently certified voting system models, including specific hardware, firmware, and software versions, are certified for marketing by vendors in Indiana for a term expiring October 1, 2025. For a list of currently certified voting systems, see https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/2652.htm, or contact the Election Division.

To be approved by the Indiana Election Commission, a voting system must meet: (1) the 2002 Voting System Standards adopted by the Federal Election Commission; (2) the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines adopted by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission; or (3) the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines as amended by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission in 2015. (IC 3-11-15-13.3)

For new voting system applications, a vendor submits the IEC-11 form along with the $5,000 application fee to the Indiana Election Division and the application is considered for approval by the Indiana Election Commission. (IC 3-11-15-4) The application for approval of a voting system must state that the vendor has complied with the Indiana law requiring annual background checks on voting system vendor employees or contractors and will continue to comply with the requirement during the four (4) year term of the system's certification. (IC 3-11-15-7)

On occasion, a vendor may seek approval from the Commission to make changes to a certified voting system, which follows a similar process but uses a different form (IEC-1) and no application fee is required.

The Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), administered by Ball State University, reviews the application and supporting documentation, submits the system to a field test, and provides the Indiana Election Commission with technical assistance in evaluating voting system certification applications and related issues. Additionally, VSTOP may conduct random audits of voting systems and electronic poll books in odd-numbered years. (IC 3-11-16-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State law is very specific as to the requirements for conducting elections on a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system and an optical scan ballot card voting system. Counties may contact VSTOP to confirm the type of voting system indicated on the application for certification filed by the vendor.

Additional Features of Optical Scan Systems

Overvote Features

An optical scan voting system must be capable of alerting a voter that the voter has cast more votes than allowed for candidates or cast both a "yes" and a "no" vote on a public question or judicial retention question. This capability informs the voter that he has made an error and describe to the voter how he may correct the error. However, the voting system does not have to inform the voter how the voter may correct the error if the information is provided **in writing conspicuously on or near the components of the voting system where the voter votes**.

A voter may ask that their overvoted ballot card be spoiled, and poll workers must issue the voter a new ballot. The spoiled ballot card is then kept sealed with other spoiled ballots. (IC 3-11-13-35) Sometimes a voter wants the voting system to accept an overvoted ballot or the ballot card belongs to an absentee voter. In this case, the voting system must be designed to accept the ballot and tabulate all marks on the ballot except where in the contest(s) where the voter has overvoted. In other words, the voter's selections on the ballot will be counted except in the races where the voter has voted for more candidates than is permitted.

NOTE: State law does not permit an "overvote" to occur on a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system (IC 3-11-15-13.7), and an "overvote" alert feature on a voting system does not apply to hand counted paper ballots. (IC 3-11-15-13.7)

An optical scan and DRE voting system must permit a voter to "undervote," though there is no state law requiring a voting system to alert a voter that she skipped over a race or did not cast enough votes in a "vote for more than one" race. If a voter undervotes, then the voting system is designed to tabulate all selections except for those where a voter did not mark a selection. In at-large races where more than one candidate may be selected in a contest, a voter may vote for up to the maximum number of selections allowed in the race.

> **Example 1 (Vote for One Contest):** Vicki Voter and Brian Ballot are candidates for dog catcher, which is a "vote for one" race. John Smith is friends with both and decides to mark his ballot card for both candidates. The optical scan reader alerts John that he has overvoted in the dogcatcher race. John wants the machine to accept his ballot card, so the machine will count all races on his ballot except for dogcatcher where no votes will be counted.
>
> **Example 2 (Vote for Three Contest):** Sally Sloan reaches the "at-large" dogcatcher race on the ballot where she can pick no more than three candidates. There are five candidates running for dogcatcher, but Sally only wants to vote for two and makes her selection. Though she has "undervoted" in the dogcatcher race, the voting system is designed to count all votes on her ballot, including the two votes cast in the dogcatcher race.

Ballot Marking Device

An optical scan system may, but is not required, to have an electronic-type interface for purposes of marking a voter's paper ballot card. As noted above, newer ballot marking devices employ the use of an electronic interface for a voter to call up their precinct's ballot, insert a paper ballot card and mark their selections in the system. Much like a DRE voting system, a BMD is designed to prevent a voter from "overvoting" in all contests on the ballot. Once completed,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

the voter's choices are printed on the paper ballot card that a voter inserts into the optical scan tabulator. The BMD unit does NOT store election results; the optical scan tabulator reads and stores the voter's choices on secured media within the unit.

Older versions of a ballot marking device asked a voter to insert a pre-printed ballot card and a marker or other type of writing stylus would connect a line or darken an oval for the voter. The ballot card was then inserted into the optical scan tabulator for tabulation.

State law (IC 3-11-13-7.5) requires that the interface of the marking device used with an optical scan voting system must include the following:

1) The information required by IC 3-11-14-3.5.
2) The instructions required by IC 3-11-2-8.
3) The information and instructions required by IC 3-11-2-10.

It must also comply with the same disability access standards as an electronic voting system under IC 3-11-15-13.6. Further, a ballot card used with a marking device must have either preprinted or printed by the marking device the following:

1) When the marking device is used for absentee voting under IC 3-11-10-26, the circuit court clerk's signature and seal required by IC 3-11-10-27.
2) When the marking device is used by a voter to cast a provisional ballot, the circuit court clerk's signature and seal required by IC 3-11.7-1-7.
3) A line or box for each poll clerk's initial as required by IC 3-11-13-9.
4) When the marking device is used during a primary election, the name of the political party whose primary the voter is participating in or the word "nonpartisan" if the voter is voting a ballot that contains only a public question certified by the county election board under IC 3-10-9.

If the voting system produces a ballot card, the ballot card must contain a summary ballot scan of the voter's ballot that includes the following:

1) The name or designation of each office on the voter's ballot.
2) The name of the candidate and the candidate's political party selected by the voter.
3) If the voter selects a straight party ticket, the name of the political party ticket the voter selected.
4) A description of the text of any public question or judicial retention question on the voter's ballot that the county election board determines reasonably conveys the content of the public question or judicial retention question and the response the voter selected for each question.

The ballot card may contain additional information IC 3-11-13-7.5(b), and a ballot card used with the marking device may be a different dimension or size than other ballot cards approved by the county election board for use in an election; and that are not designed to be marked by the marking device.

Ballot marking devices typically have accessibility features, such as an audio-enabled ballot or the ability to use a sip-puff device for voters with disabilities. For this reason, counties using an optical scan voting system across all voting methods (absentee and Election Day) will have one or more BMDs available for voters to comply with the accessibility requirements of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). Alternatively, some counties will use an optical scan voting system for most absentee and Election Day voting but may use a DRE system to comply with accessibility standards. Please see "Voting Systems for Voters with Disabilities" section for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additional Features of DRE Systems

Ballot Review

Federal and state law requires that each voter who uses a direct record electronic voting system (DRE) to cast their ballot must be:

1) Allowed to verify who they voted for in a private and independent manner.
2) Be given the opportunity to change their ballot or correct any error made.
3) Notified before the ballot is cast regarding the effects of casting multiple votes for an office and be given the opportunity to correct the error.

While each DRE voting system is different, these requirements are usually satisfied by providing a review page of the selections the voter made on the ballot before they cast the ballot or give the voter notice at the end of their ballot they can go back and make changes and require the voter to go to a final separate page on their ballot screen and hit a separate button to cast their ballot. (52 U.S.C. § 21081; IC 3-11-14-23(d))

Electronic Adjudication of Scanned Ballot Images

A voting system certified for use in Indiana to include features that permit the use of electronic adjudication of ballots to review voter intent so long as:

(1) the adjudication is conducted in compliance with Indiana law; and
(2) the software is part of the electronic management system (EMS) certified by the Indiana Election Commission as part of the voting system.

According to the Election Assistance Commission's Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) 2.0 adjudication means the process of resolving flagged cast ballots to reflect voter intent. Common reasons for flagging include:

- write-ins,
- overvotes,
- marginal machine-readable mark,
- having no contest selections marked on the entire ballot, or
- the ballot being unreadable by a scanner.

State law does not require any voting system in Indiana to include these features. (IC 3-11-15-13.8)

Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

Optical scan voting systems have a "built-in" voter verifiable paper audit trail in that the voter marks their selections on a paper ballot card and then reviews it before inserting the ballot card into the tabulator. The ballot card is then stored in a sealed ballot box. A traditional hand-counted paper ballot has similar features, though the paper ballot is not fed on a tabulator and is instead counted by election officials after the polls close.

While a voter can review their selections on a DRE before casting the ballot as required by federal and state law, an electronic image of the ballot is stored on the system and there is no paper record that can be verified by the voter. Indiana law now authorizes the use of DRE voting systems that contain a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State law (IC 3-11-14-2) specifies that on the voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) of a DRE voting system must contain all the following:

1) The name or code of the election as provided by the voting system;
2) The date of the election;
3) The date the voter verifiable paper audit trail was printed;
4) A security code and record number specific to each paper receipt assigned by the voting system;
5) The name or designation of the voter's precinct;
6) The name or designation of each office on the voter's ballot;
7) The name of the candidate and the designation of the candidate's political party selected by the voter;
8) If the voter selects a straight party ticket, the name of the political party ticket the voter selected; and
9) The following information:
    a. A description of the text of any public question or judicial retention question on the voter's ballot that:
        i. contains not more than thirty (30) characters; and
        ii. the county election board determines reasonably conveys the content of the public question or judicial retention question.
    b. The response the voter selected for each question.

Beginning in 2030, a county may not continue to use a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system unless the system contains a voter verifiable audit paper trail (VVPAT) that is certified for use in Indiana by the Indiana Election Commission.

A county may continue to use and maintain a DRE system that does not contain a VVPAT if the system is certified by the Indiana Election Commission, was obtained by the county before 2020, and otherwise complies with state law. While a county may continue to use an electronic voting system without a VVPAT until December 31, 2029, a county may not purchase, lease, or otherwise obtain an electronic voting system without a VVPAT after December 31, 2019. (IC 3-11-14-2; IC 3-11-15-13.3)

Straight Ticket Voting Instructions

Straight ticket voting instructions must include the following statement depending on the type of voting system:

- For traditional hand counted paper ballots and optical scan ballot cards:
  “You are not required to vote a straight party ticket. If you do not wish to vote a straight party ticket, do not make a mark in this section, and proceed to voting the ballot by office.”

For hand counted traditional paper ballots, the straight ticket voting instructions shall be printed on the ballot to the right of the device on the ballot.

For optical scan ballot card, the straight ticket voting instruction shall be placed on the ballot.

- For electronic voting systems:
  ““If you do not wish to vote a straight party ticket, press "NEXT" (or replace "NEXT" with the term used by that voting system to permit a voter to skip a ballot screen) to continue voting."

For electronic voting systems, the straight ticket voting instruction must be printed on the ballot label. (IC 3-11-2-10(b); (c); IC 3-11-13-11(l); IC 3-11-14-3.5(m))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Using Multiple Ballot Types in an Election

Along with optical scan ballot card voting systems or direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems, which permit voters with disabilities to cast their ballots independently and privately, traditional hand counted paper ballots may continue to be used in Indiana elections.

Most counties employ the use of at least two ballot types in an election. For example, a county uses a touch-screen DRE voting system for use on Election Day and during in-person absentee voting in the clerk's office. However, the county also uses ballot cards for absentee-by-mail voting since a touch-screen machines can't be mailed to a voter. The county also uses hand-count paper ballots as their 1) emergency ballot should the DRE fail on Election Day and 2) for provisional ballots, since those may not be cast on a DRE machine.

Another example would be a county that uses optical scan ballot cards for Election Day and for all absentee voting. However, the county also makes available a DRE touch-screen machine that permits a voter with disabilities to cast their ballot independently or the optical scan voting system may have a ballot marking device component that allows the voter to make their selections using an electronic system that then prints their choices on a ballot card to be read and tabulated by the separate optical scan device.

Voting Systems for Voters with Disabilities

Each polling place or vote center as well as the clerk's office and satellite offices (if applicable) used for in-person early voting must be provided with at least one voting system that permits voters with disabilities (including blind voters, visually impaired voters, and voters with mobility impairments) to cast a ballot privately and independently. A county election board may unanimously agree to adopt a resolution to authorize the use of an electronic voting system or ballot marking device used with an optical scan voting systems to be used by absentee traveling boards. (IC 3-11-10-26.2)

Voting Systems & Internet Connectivity

State law explicitly states that a computer or electronic device used to create the layout of a ballot for an election, to program a voting system, electronic voting system, or ballot card voting system, or that has an election management software certified for use as part of a voting system may not be connected to the Internet or any network that connects to another computer or electronic device. However, this prohibition does not apply to electronic poll books. (IC 3-11-15-61)

County Election Board Responsible for Care and Custody of Voting Systems

The county election board is responsible for the care and custody of all optical scan ballot card and electronic voting systems while not in use (IC 3-11-7-20; IC 3-11-7.5-24).

Voting System Battery Information in Certification Application

A vendor applying to have certified a voting system for use in Indiana must include in the application information concerning batteries used in the voting system, including the following:

1) A list of all batteries to be used in the voting system and any peripherals.
2) The expected life span of each battery.
3) A log documenting when each battery was installed or subsequently replaced.
4) A schedule for replacement of each battery not later than thirty (30) days before the end of the expected life span of each battery.
5) Plans to test batteries before each election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6) Plans for the emergency replacement of batteries that fail on election day or during the thirty (30) days before election day. (IC 3-11-15-7)

Use of USB Drives with Anti-Malware to Transfer Results from the Voting System's EMS to Upload into SVRS

A county election board that uploads unofficial precinct level results from the election management software of a ballot card voting system or electronic voting system to the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) before the county certifies the official results of the election under IC 3-12-5 shall use a universal series bus (USB) drive that contains anti-malware protection features approved by the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP) or another data storage transfer method approved by VSTOP. (IC 3-12-3-12.7; IC 3-12-4-6.5)

Vendor Restriction on Selling Voting Systems

A vendor of a voting system certified for use in Indiana may not sell, lease, or transfer possession of a voting system to a person except to the following:

1) an Indiana county;
2) the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP) established by IC 3-11-16-2;
3) a state or local government in the United States for the purpose of conducting elections in that jurisdiction; or
4) a political party in Indiana entitled to nominate candidates for the general election at a state or town convention conducted pursuant to state law for the limited purpose of conducting the nomination of the candidates. (IC 3-11-15-60)

Using Legacy or "Grandfathered" Voting Systems

A county may continue to use an optical scan ballot card system or an electronic voting system whose state certification expired on or before October 1, 2021, if the voting system: (1) was approved by the Indiana Election Commission before October 1, 2021; (2) was purchased by the county before October 1, 2021; and (3) otherwise complies with the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and state law. However, county may not purchase, lease or otherwise obtain a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system without a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) after December 31, 2019.

A vendor may not market, sell, lease, or install a legacy or "grandfathered" voting system in Indiana; however, the vendor and the county may continue to maintain and use a legacy voting system until such a time the voting system no longer comports with state law, or the county purchases a new voting system.

Public Test of Voting Equipment

Indiana law requires county election boards to conduct a public test of its voting systems (automatic tabulators of optical scan ballot cards and DRE voting systems) before each election, specifically before in-person absentee or "early voting" begins in the Clerk's Office. The test must be open to representatives of political parties, candidates, the media, and the public.

Public tests must be held no later than twenty-nine (29) days before the election. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-1) All counties must publish notice in a newspaper (as defined in IC 5-3-1-4) at least forty-eight (48) hours before conducting the public test. In addition, notice must be posted in an area where notices are generally posted outside the clerk's office (IC 5-14-1.5-4), and the media invited if a written request was filed not later than December 31 of the preceding

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

year (IC 5-14-1.5-5). Public tests must be conducted like a public meeting held by the county election board.

The two (2) appointed members of the county election board shall observe the public test and certify the test as meeting the requirements of state law. (IC 3-11-13-23; IC 3-11-14.5-3) If an error is detected during the public test, the cause of the error shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made before the automatic tabulating machines are approved. (IC 3-11-13-25; IC 3-11-14.5-6)

If a voting system does not perform as expected during a public test, the county election board must attempt to correct the error and conduct a new public test as soon possible. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-6)

An additional public test may be required if the county election board determines that a ballot:

1) must be reprinted or corrected as provided by IC 3-11-2-16 because of the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question from the ballot; or

2) is an absentee ballot that a voter is entitled to recast under IC 3-11.5-4-2 because the absentee ballot includes a candidate for election to office who ceased to be a candidate and has been succeeded by a candidate selected under IC 3-13-1 (early ballot vacancy) or IC 3-13-2 (late ballot vacancy); and

3) ballots used in the original public test conducted were not reprinted or corrected to remove the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question, or indicate the name of the successor candidate. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-1)

If a county election board must conduct a second or any additional public tests on the automatic tabulators or DRE systems scheduled to be used in an election then public notice of the meeting to conduct the additional test required under IC 5-14-1.5-4 must be given, but the county election board **does not** need to publish notice of the additional test in the newspaper under IC 5-3-1-4. (IC 3-11-13-22; IC 3-11-14.5-2)

If the additional public test confirms the error has been corrected, then the optical scan or DRE system may be used. However, if an automatic tabulator for optical scan ballot cards is not publicly tested or does not go through a public test showing no errors, then the tabulator cannot be used to tabulate ballots on Election Day and the ballot cards must be counted by hand. (IC 3-12-3-8)

Not later than seven (7) days after the public test (IC 3-11-13-22(e); IC 3-11-14.5-9), the county election board will certify to the election division that the public test has been performed according to state law. The IEC-9 form is used to certify the test of direct record electronic voting systems; the IEC-10 is used to certify the test of optical scan voting systems. The completed form may be emailed, faxed, hand delivered, or mailed to IED.

Most Indiana counties will file both the IEC-9 and an IEC-10, as the county will use an optical scan voting system for absentee voting and a DRE voting system for Election Day voting. A copy of the certification (IEC-9 or IEC-10) along with the materials used in the public test (for example, pre-audited ballot cards) are retained with the election materials and retained for at least 22-months following the election. Immediately following the public test, the voting systems shall be sealed and prepared for delivery to the polling location. (IC 3-11-13-26; IC 3-11-14.5-7)

Detailed information in the sections below will help guide a county's public test on the specific type of voting system(s) used by the county. In addition, a public test "toolkit" with a sample timeline is available in the appendix of this *Manual.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Public Test of Direct Record Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems

State law requires the public test to include:

1) The visual inspection of the voting system and ballot labels.
2) The manual entry of a pre-audited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for straight-party tickets, each candidate (including write-in candidates), and on each public question on the ballot in the precinct.
3) At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote in order to test the ability of the electronic voting system to reject the overvotes.

Further, the public test must include the entry of a preaudited group of at least one (1) ballot from three (3) different precincts where an election will be conducted to:

1) test the functionality of the system components used by a voter with disabilities to independently and privately cast a ballot; and
2) record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question. (IC 3-11-14.5-5)

Not later than seventy-four (74) days before each election, the Voting System Oversight Program (VSTOP) shall provide each county that uses electronic voting systems with a randomly sorted list of voting machines used in that county for the election as noted in the county's voting system inventory maintained under IC 3-11-16-4. This list is then used to conduct the public test of voting systems.

Starting at the top of the list, the county election board shall select machines in the list in the order listed so that:

1) if a machine to be selected in the list is not scheduled to be used in the upcoming election, the selection process will move to the next machine in the order listed;
2) each selected machine is scheduled to be used in the upcoming election; and
3) the number of machines selected is not less than five percent (5%) of the machines in the county scheduled by the county election board to be used in the upcoming election. (IC 3-11-14.5-1)

The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list of voting machines to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. If the voting system unit has multiple precincts or ballot styles configured on it, then the county election board is to test each ballot style on the unit in accordance with this section.

If an individual attending the public test requests that additional voting machines be tested, the county election board shall test additional machines from the randomly sorted list.

If VSTOP does not provide the list not later than sixty (60) days before the election, the county election board must implement an alternative procedure for randomly testing at least 5% of the machines used in the county. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional electronic voting systems be tested, then the county election board shall select and test additional machines from the list in the manner described in IC 3-11-14.5-1(a).

Immediately following the completion of the public test, the county election board shall enter the vote totals from the voting systems tested into the component of the voting system used by the county election board to tabulate election results under IC 3-12-3.5. The board shall determine whether this component of the voting system properly tabulates the votes cast in each of the precincts tested. (IC 3-11-14.5-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Public Test of Optical Scan (Ballot Card) Automatic Tabulators

State law requires that the public test for optical scan voting systems:

1) be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballot cards marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question;
2) include for each office one (1) or more ballot cards that have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating machines to reject the votes; and
3) include at least one (1) ballot from three (3) different precincts where an election will be conducted.

Additionally, for ballot card systems that use a ballot marking device, the public test must include at least ten (10) ballots cast by using the headphone or a sip/puff device, so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question. It must also include at least one (1) ballot for each office and public question that has votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the voting system to reject the overvotes. (IC 3-11-13-24)

Not later than seventy-four (74) days before the election, the Voting System Oversight Program (VSTOP) shall provide each county election board with a randomly sorted list of unique identification numbers for the inventory of machines in the county maintained under IC 3-11-16-4. For purposes of the public test, the county election board shall start at the top of the list and select machines in the list in the order listed so that:

1) if a machine to be selected in the list is not scheduled to be used in the upcoming election, the selection process will move to the next machine in the order listed;
2) each selected machine is scheduled to be used in the upcoming election; and
3) the number of machines selected is not less than five percent (5%) of the machines in the county scheduled by the county election board to be used in the upcoming election. (IC 3-11-13-22)

The county election board must test the machines on the randomly sorted list to determine if the machines are correctly counting votes for all candidates, including write-ins, for all public questions, and for straight-party votes. If the voting system unit has multiple precincts or ballot styles configured on it, then the county election board is to test each ballot style on the unit in accordance with this section.

If an individual attending the public test requests that additional automatic tabulating machines be tested, then the county election board shall select and test additional machines from the list in the manner described in IC 3-11-13-22(b).

If VSTOP does not provide these lists not later than sixty (60) days before the election, the county election must implement an alternative procedure for randomly testing at least 5% of the machines used in the county. If an individual attending the public test requests that the additional automatic tabulating machines be tested, then the county election board shall test more machines from the randomly sorted list.

Each voting system unit shall be tested to ascertain that the system will correctly count the votes cast for straight party tickets, for all candidates (including write-in candidates) and on all public questions. (IC 3-11-13-22(c))

Immediately following the completion of the public test, the county election board shall enter the vote totals from the voting systems tabulators tested into the component of the voting system used by the county election board to tabulate election results under IC 3-12-4. The board shall determine whether this component of the voting system properly tabulates and determines the votes cast in each of the precincts, and the total for each candidate and public question on the ballots that were tested. (IC 3-11-13-24.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ePollbooks

Most Indiana counties now use electronic poll books (ePollbooks) for in-person absentee or "early" voting and Election Day voting, replacing the use of computers to access the statewide voter registration for early voting and paper poll lists used on Election Day. ePollbooks contain the same information a paper poll list traditionally maintained, such as all active and inactive voters eligible to vote in a particular election, the ability for the voter to confirm they continue to reside at their registration address. The equipment is also designed to electronically capture the voter's signature before voting.

Electronic poll book is defined in state law a combination of mechanical, electromechanical, and electronic equipment (including the software, firmware, documentation, and backend infrastructure and services, including cloud platform services, required to program, control, and support the equipment) that is used to access and maintain the electronic poll list. (IC 3-5-2-20.5)

ePollbook Certification

Like voting systems, ePollbooks must meet certain standards and protocols, which are reviewed by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), before the ePollbook may be certified by the Secretary of State's office and used in Indiana. VSTOP's recommendation to the Secretary of State for certification of an electronic poll book is required to specify:

1) whether the electronic poll book would operate in compliance with this title;
2) whether VSTOP has reviewed tests of the poll book by an approved voting system testing laboratory (VSTL);
3) whether VSTOP has conducted a field test;
4) whether the poll book complies with the additional requirements set forth in the Indiana Electronic Poll Book Test Protocol approved by the Secretary of State;
5) whether VSTOP has documentation of satisfactory escrow of the poll book's software, firmware, source codes and executable images;
6) any recommendations regarding the acquisition or use of the electronic poll book; and
7) whether VSTOP recommends that the secretary of state approve the electronic poll book under this section, including any recommended restrictions that should be placed on the secretary of state's approval.

Certification of the ePollbook system by the Secretary of State expires December 31 of the year following certification and may be revoked by the Indiana Secretary of State before then for good cause, such as failing the acceptance test noted below. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

CEB to Authorize Use of ePollbooks

All vote center counties must use an ePollbook on Election Day pursuant its vote center plan established under IC 3-11-18.1-4. As a result, the county is also required to use an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and vote centers used as satellite early voting locations. (IC 3-7-29-6)

A county election board in a non-vote center county may adopt an order to provide an electronic poll book for use in the following ways:

1) Polling places, an office of the circuit court clerk (under IC 3-11-10-26), and at satellite offices established under IC 3-11-10-26.3.; OR
2) Only at an office of the circuit court clerk (under IC 3-11-10-26) and satellite offices established under IC 3-11-10-26.3.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In other words, a county who authorizes the use of an ePollbook for use on Election Day must also use an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and any satellite location. However, a county election board may only authorize the use of ePollbooks during in-person absentee "early" voting at the clerk's office and any satellite location but continue to use a certified paper poll list would be used Election Day.

In counties using an ePollbook for in-person absentee "early" voting, the ePollbook will replace the ABS-In Person application, and the voter will affix their signature on the ePollbook's signature pad. (IC 3-11-10-26(d); IC 3-11-10-26.2) County election boards may also permit an absentee voter board visiting a voter absentee by travel board to use an electronic poll book to obtain the voter's signature; however, the person must first complete an ABS-Traveling Board application. (IC 3-11-10-25) See "Absentee Voting" section of this *Manual* for more details.

An order to adopt an ePollbook must require the use of an electronic signature to sign an electronic poll book at an election rather than requiring voters to sign certified poll lists at each location that the ePollbook is used. The county voter registration office shall download the information required to be available on an ePollbook before the electronic poll list is delivered and installed as required by IC 3-11-3-11(b). (IC 3-7-29-6)

Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing at the county level is an integral part of the overall process of preparing a county to use ePollbooks. After certification, each county which has contracted for an ePollbooks system will conduct an acceptance test at the time of delivery. This acceptance test will focus primarily on the ability of the ePollbook to communicate with the county server in downloading and uploading appropriate data., The county is required to perform ePollbook acceptance testing before every election.

Additional information about an ePollbook and its requirements can be found in IC 3-5-2-2.7, IC 3-5-2-20.5, IC 3-11-18.1-12, IC 3-11-8-10.3, and IC 3-11-8-10.4. NOTE: After December 31, 2020, an electronic poll book may not display whether a voter's registration record is in active or inactive status.

Marketing Uncertified ePollbook

A person may not market, sell, lease, or provide an electronic poll book for use in an election in Indiana until the Secretary of State has approved the application for certification. However, a vendor who has an electronic poll book not yet certified for use in Indiana by the Secretary of State, may display or demonstrate an electronic poll book that has not been certified at a conference of election officials sponsored by a state agency or an association of circuit court clerks or voter registration officers.

Before the display or demonstration, the vendor must file notice with the Election Division at least seven (7) days before the scheduled starting date of the conference setting forth the following:

1) The name of the person and each representative scheduled to display or demonstrate the electronic poll book.
2) The address and telephone number of the person.
3) The model name of the electronic poll book.
4) The name and manufacturer of the electronic poll book.
5) The date and location of the display or demonstration of the electronic poll book.

At the conference, the vendor must display the electronic poll book with a notice. The notice must be posted on the surface of the electronic poll book in at least 16-point type size and state that the electronic poll book is "Not Approved for Use in Indiana." Any communication concerning the electronic poll book made available at the conference must

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

also include a statement that the electronic poll book is "Not Approved for Use in Indiana" in a type size that is at least as large as the largest type size used in the communication. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

County Election Board Responsible for Care and Custody of Electronic Poll Books

The county election board is responsible for the care and custody of all electronic poll books while not in use. (IC 3-11-8-10.3)

Software Restrictions on Electronic Poll Books

A county election board is responsible for ensuring electronic poll books are used only for their intended purpose. Software that is not needed for the essential purpose of running the electronic poll book may not be installed on an electronic poll book. (IC 3-11-3-10.3)

ePollbook Server

Information generated by the voter or the poll clerk as part of the process of casting a ballot, including the time and date stamp indicating when the voter signed the electronic poll book and the signature of the voter, is required to be kept on private server ***approved*** by the county election board. Former law required this information to be kept on a private server ***maintained*** by the county election board. The amended state law permits the information to be kept on a private server maintained by the county's vendor rather than on a server maintained by the county.

VSTOP performs the following activities concerning electronic poll books: performing random audits; assisting counties with contracts to procure electronic poll books and election equipment monitoring systems; and performing other duties related to the approval or use of electronic poll books as provided in state law or a contract with the state. (IC 3-11-16-4)

Detailed information about acceptance testing and other ePollbook requirements can be found on the Indiana Election Division webpage, https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/4059.htm.

ePollbook Electronic Record Retention

In counties using an electronic poll book, after each election, the county shall save all data recorded on the electronic poll book and any information stored on the dedicated, private server. The circuit court clerk shall preserve the disc or medium used to record the data for twenty-two (22) months, as required by federal law, after which time the data may be erased or destroyed, subject to the order of the county's public records commission, unless an order requiring the continued preservation of the data is issued by a judge overseeing an local recount, the state recount commission, or by a federal judge when hearing a matter under 52 USC §10301. (IC 3-10-1-31.1; IC 3-10-7-33)

Deadline to Deliver ePollbooks to County before Election

Unless a county receives prior written authorization from the Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP), any electronic poll book must have been delivered to a county election board not less than sixty (60) days before the election at which the electronic poll book is to be used. (IC 3-11-18.1-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Electronic Poll Book Battery Information

An electronic poll book must include documentation concerning information on the batteries used in the electronic poll book, including the following:

1) A list of all batteries to be used in the electronic poll book and any peripherals.
2) The expected life span of each battery.
3) A log documenting when each battery was installed or subsequently replaced.
4) A schedule for replacement of each battery not later than thirty (30) days before the end of the expected life span of each battery.
5) Plans to test batteries before each election.
6) Plans for the emergency replacement of batteries that fail on election day or during the thirty (30) days before election day. (IC 3-11-8-10.3)

Delivery of Voting Equipment to the Polls

Electronic Poll Books

Before delivering electronic poll books to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative on the second or third day **before election day**, the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container. (IC 3-11-3-10)

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division (PRE-1) If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5)

A county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and
2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After the polls close on Election Day, the inspector and judge of the opposite political party shall immediately deliver all electronic poll books from a precinct polling location or vote center to the county election board with the other election material under IC 3-12-3-2(b). The county election board shall secure the electronic poll books in accordance with the requirements of IC 3-11-15-46. (IC 3-12-3-2.2; IC 3-12-3.5-4.5)

Voting Systems

Voting systems may be delivered to precincts or vote centers at any time **before Election Day** by any of the following:

- the county election board;
- a bipartisan team of individuals consisting of at least two (2) individuals who are not members of the same political party as designated by the county election board; or
- a commercial delivery company contracted by the county election board.

A county election board may not designate, or permit, a person to serve on a bipartisan team or a commercial delivery company to use an individual to deliver, or have access to a voting system, if the individual is imprisoned (such as a county jail inmate), subject to lawful detention, on probation, subject to home detention, or placed a community corrections program.

Two members of any bipartisan team, or an authorized representative of a commercial delivery company, delivering a voting system must sign a certificate that contains the following:

1) a statement that the voting system remained in the custody and control of the bi-partisan team or company during the period between leaving the custody of the county election board and delivery to the polling location;
2) a statement that no other individual other than a team member or an individual acting on behalf of the commercial delivery company had access to any voting system;
3) documentation of an individual who received the voting system when it was delivered to the polling location or vote center; and
4) the written name and signature of the individual receiving the voting system at the polls.

The two members of any bipartisan team, or an authorized representative of a commercial delivery company, must file the completed certificate with the county election board immediately upon delivery. (IC 3-11-3-10)

State law (IC 3-12-3-2.2; IC 3-12-3.5-4.5) requires that **after the polls close on Election Day**:

1) the county election board;
2) teams consisting of at least two (2) individuals who are designated by the county election board, are affiliated with a political party entitled to nominate an individual to serve as an appointed member of the county election board, and have at least two (2) individuals on the team who are not members of the same political party; or
3) a commercial delivery entity operating under a contract with the county election board;

shall return all voting systems from the polls for the precinct or from the vote centers to a storage facility to be secured under IC 3-11-15-46.

The county election board may not designate any individual to serve on a team or permit a commercial delivery entity to allow any individual to access or return a voting system if the individual is imprisoned, subject to lawful detention, on probation, on parole, subject to home detention, or placed in a community corrections program.

If a county election board uses the teams comprised of two individuals who are not members of the same political party or a commercial delivery entity to return a voting system from the Election Day polling location, the board shall

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

require that the two (2) members of each team who are not members of the same political party; or the commercial delivery entity execute a certificate and file it with the county election board immediately upon any return of a voting system. The certificate must be signed by the two (2) members of each team or by an individual authorized to act on behalf of the commercial delivery entity.

The certificate must include the following:

1) That the voting systems remained in the custody and control of each individual during the period beginning when the voting systems were received from the county election board and ending when the voting systems were returned to the location designated for securing voting systems under IC 3-11-15-46.
2) That no individual other than a team member or an individual acting on behalf of the commercial delivery entity had access to any voting system.
3) That an individual documented receipt of the voting system at the location when the system was returned.
4) The written name and signature of the individual and date that the voting system was delivered to the custody of that individual.

"Hashtag" Validation

A voting system approved by the Indiana Election Commission for use in Indiana elections must contain a validation method to ensure that the software is tested and that no uncertified software is present on the voting system. For example, the current version of the approved software for Vendor A's DRE voting system is 1.1. Therefore, the county uses a validation method that requires a review the screen of each DRE unit to ensure it displays the current version of the software as 1.1. This would serve as the county election board's confirmation that the individual voting system unit has the approved version of the software installed.

The voting system vendor shall provide the instructions for use of the validation method to the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP) to permit VSTOP to perform this validation before the voting system is certified by the Indiana Election Commission and at any time that the voting system remains certified for use in Indiana. (IC 3-11-15-13.9)

Voting Equipment Inventory

Each county election board shall regularly provide information to VSTOP to update the inventory of voting systems and electronic poll books. Not later than January 31 of each year, the county election board shall certify to the Secretary of State using the IEC-22 form that the information set forth in the inventory regarding the voting systems and electronic poll books of the county is accurate, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the county election board.

The inventory system maintained by VSTOP shall include unique serial numbers to identify each voting system unit and electronic poll book and indicate the location where each voting system unit or electronic poll book is ordinarily stored. (IC 3-11-16-4; IC 3-11-16-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Voting Equipment Access Policies

The county election board is responsible for establishing access protocols for voting systems and electronic poll books, including specifying when variations from access policies are permitted. (IC 3-11-15-46)

The county election board may adopt a resolution by unanimous vote of the board's entire membership to establish a security protocol to secure the county's voting systems and electronic poll books. The security protocol must include an audit trail to detect unauthorized access to the voting systems and electronic poll books. VSTOP and the Election Division shall be available to advise the county election board in the development of a security protocol.

A county's voting system security resolution is effective when filed with the election division. If a county chooses to adopt a resolution setting forth an alternative method for securing voting systems other than the default security procedures set forth in state law, the county voting security resolution is confidential and may not be disclosed in response to a request for public records. (IC 5-14-3-4)

If the county election board adopts a security protocol by unanimous vote of the board's entire membership, then the following specific requirements for voting system access do not apply to the county. If the county election board does not adopt a security protocol by unanimous resolution of the board's entire membership, then upon completion of the canvass of votes cast in an election, the county election board shall place a uniquely numbered seal on each voting system and electronic poll book used in the election to secure the voting system and electronic poll book and permit post-election auditing. The form of the seal and information contained on the seal shall be prescribed by the Election Division and must make it impossible to access the sealed part of the voting system or electronic poll book unit without detection.

A seal placed on a voting system or electronic poll book must remain in place except when the county election board finds unsealing to be necessary and orders unsealing for one of the following reasons:

1) To conduct maintenance on the voting system or electronic poll book.
2) To prepare the voting system or electronic poll book for use in the next election to be conducted by the county in which the voting system or electronic poll book will be made available.
3) To install certified voting system hardware, firmware, or software on a voting system or certified upgrades on an electronic poll book.
4) To conduct a public test of the voting system or electronic poll book required by state law.
5) To conduct an audit authorized or required by this title.
6) For the county election board to correct an error under IC 3-12-5-14.
7) When ordered during a recount or contest proceeding under IC 3-12.

The county election board shall reseal the voting system or electronic poll book immediately after the completion of the maintenance, installation, audit, correction, recount proceeding, or contest proceeding described above.

When the county election board orders the unsealing of the voting system or electronic poll book to prepare for the use of the equipment in an election, the voting system or electronic poll book may remain unsealed until the canvassing of the vote is completed after the election.

The county election board shall document when each voting system or electronic poll book is sealed or unsealed by identifying the following:

1) the serial number of each voting system or electronic poll book that is sealed or unsealed;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) the date on which the sealing or unsealing occurred; and
3) the individual who performed the sealing or unsealing.

Reporting of Improper Access to Voting Equipment & ePollbooks

A county election board shall file a report with the secretary of state and the election division not later than forty-eight (48) hours after receiving notice from a federal, state, or local government agency that a voting system or electronic poll book has been improperly obtained or altered in a manner that violates Indiana law; or the data concerning the county maintained in the statewide voter registration system has been accessed or altered by a person in violation of Indiana law. (IC 3-11-17-7(a))

A vendor of a voting system or electronic poll book shall file a report with the secretary of state and the election division not later than forty-eight (48) hours after discovering that an anomaly or problem has occurred in a voting system or electronic poll book due to technical or human error. However, if the anomaly or problem is discovered not later than twenty-eight (28) days before election day, the vendor must file a report not later than two (2) hours after discovering the anomaly or problem. (IC 3-11-17-7; IC 3-11-18.1-14)

The Secretary and the Indiana Election Division is permitted to designate a person or entity to aggregate, analyze, make recommendations, and subsequently report anomalies as requested by the secretary and the co-directors of the election division. The anomaly report made by a voting system vendor must now include the following:

1) The nature of the anomaly or problem.
2) The county, precinct, vote center, satellite office, or in-person absentee voting location affected.
3) The vendor's preliminary plan to resolve the anomaly or problem by preventing any impediment to voters casting ballots, or to the accuracy and integrity of the election process.
4) The date and time an anomaly was first experienced or discovered.
5) The name and contact information for the individual discovering or experiencing the anomaly.
6) The date and time the vendor first became aware of the anomaly.
7) The name and contact information of the vendor representative submitting the report.
8) Whether the anomaly involved a voting system, an electronic poll book, or a peripheral component of either a voting system or electronic poll book.
9) The system type, make, model, hardware, firmware, and software version involved, as applicable.
10) A detailed description of the anomaly and its effect on election administration.
11) Any findings related to how and where the current or previously reported anomaly originated.
12) Details of any responsive actions, such as investigation, analysis, determinations, and corrective action implemented or recommended, taken to address the anomaly and its effects.

A vendor is also required to report any anomaly occurring outside of Indiana involving the same type or model of electronic poll book or voting system certified for use in Indiana not later than fourteen (14) days after discovery of the anomaly. A voting system vendor shall report an anomaly involving a voting system to the Indiana Election Commission and the United States Election Assistance Commission and file a copy with the Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division documenting receipt of the report. (IC 3-11-17-7)

A vendor must take reasonable measures to ensure a reported anomaly does not reoccur and retain documentation of any investigation, analysis, determinations, and corrective actions implemented or recommended for at least two (2) years after the anomaly is reported. Not later than noon (ET), fourteen (14) days after reporting the anomaly, a vendor shall file a corrective plan with the Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An anomaly caused solely by operator error is not required to be reported unless a deficiency in user instructions or training is a contributing factor. The burden of showing an anomaly was the result of operator error and not a deficiency of user instructions or training rests with the system vendor. (IC 3-11-17-7)

An anomaly report submitted by the vendor is confidential at the discretion of the Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-17-9)

County Disposal of Voting Systems and Electronic Poll Books

Whenever a county wishes to dispose of a voting system unit or an electronic poll book unit, the county election board must first file a plan with the Election Division on the IEC-6 form. The plan must state the following:

1) The serial number of each unit to be disposed of by the county.
2) The method to be used for disposal of the equipment, including sale, transfer, or destruction of the equipment and the details about how the equipment will be disposed of.
3) That the disposal will occur in compliance with federal and state laws requiring the retention of election materials until the expiration of the period specified by those laws.
4) The details regarding the person that will dispose of the equipment.

If the election division approves the proposed plan, the election division shall notify the county election board, which may then dispose of the equipment; and the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP) (established by IC 3-11-16-2).

A county may not dispose of a voting system unit or an electronic poll book unit by selling, transferring, or otherwise surrendering ownership to a person to which a voting system vendor is prohibited to sell, lease, or transfer possession of a voting system under IC 3-11-15-60, except to the vendor from whom the county acquired the voting system unit or electronic poll book. (IC 3-11-15-59) A disposal plan filed with the election division is confidential. (IC 3-11-15-59(d))

Voting Equipment Purchase County Cumulative Fund

The legislative body of a county may establish a cumulative fund under IC 6-1.1-41 to provide funds for the purchase of ballot card voting systems, electronic voting systems, or electronic poll books for use in an election conducted by the county election board.

The fund name must be called the “voting system purchase fund.” In addition to complying with the budget, tax rate, and tax levy requirements applicable to other tax levies, the county can only 1) establish a cumulative fund and impose a property tax for the cumulative fund; or 2) increase the tax rate for a cumulative fund after the proposal is adopted and approved in compliance with this chapter. (IC 3-11-6-1; IC 3-11-6-13; IC 6-1.1-41-2)

A county that decides to establish a voting system purchase fund must give notice of the proposal to affected taxpayers and hold a public hearing on the proposal before presenting the proposal to the department of local government finance for approval. Notice of the proposal and of the public hearing shall be given by publication in accordance with IC 5-3-1 and the county imposing a property tax levy to create revenue for the fund shall post a notice of the proposal and the public hearing in three (3) public places in the county. The notice must describe the tax levy that will be imposed for the fund. A county may levy a tax all taxable property within the county that may not

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

exceed one and sixty-seven hundredths cents ($0.0167) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of assessed valuation. A county that in any year adopts a proposal under this chapter must submit the proposal to the department of local government finance before May 1 of the year the fund is adopted. (IC 3-11-6-9; IC 6-1.1-41-3; IC 6-1.1-41-4)

If the county adopts a proposal to establish a voting system purchase fund or, after the fund is establish, adopts a proposal to modify the tax rate of the fund at a public hearing, the county shall publish notice of adoption in accordance with IC 5-3-1-2(i) in a manner prescribed by the department of local government finance. (IC 6-1.1-41-3)

If least one hundred (100) taxpayers in the county file a petition with the county auditor stating their objections to the county adopting the establishment of a voting system purchase fund not later than noon thirty (30) days after notice of adoption of the voting system purchase fund is published, then the county auditor shall immediately certify the petition to the department of local government finance. The department of local government finance must, within a reasonable time, fix a date for a hearing on a petition that was certified to the office by the county auditor. The hearing must be held in the county where the fund was established. The department of local government finance shall give notice of the hearing to both the county auditor and the first ten (10) taxpayers whose names appear on the petition. The notice must be given by letter signed by the commissioner or deputy commissioner of the department of local government finance and sent by mail with prepaid postage to the auditor and the taxpayers at their usual place of residence at least five (5) days before the date fixed for the hearing. (IC 6-1.1-41-6; IC 6-1.1-41-7; IC 6-1.1-41-8)

After a hearing on the objection to the establishment of the voting system purchase fund, the department of local government finance shall certify approval, disapproval, or modification of the proposal to the county auditor. After this certification is made either a taxpayer who signed a petition objecting the establishment of the fund or the county against which a petition was filed may petition for judicial review of the final determination of the department of local government finance. The petition for judicial review must be filed in the tax court not more than forty-five (45) days after the department certifies its actions on the proposed fund to the county auditor. If the department of local government finance certifies a tax levy in an amount less than the county initially adopted in its fund establishment order, the may impose a greater tax rate for the fund in a subsequent year by voting to reestablish the fund using the procedure that was used to establish the fund. (IC 6-1.1-41-9; IC 6-1.1-41-13)

The tax levy must be advertised annually as other tax levies are advertised. (IC 6-1.1-41-13)

If the county considers it advisable after fund and tax levy has been approved, the county legislative body may pass an ordinance to reduce or rescind the annual levy. Additionally, at least fifty (50) taxpayers in the county where the fund was established file with the county auditor, by noon August 1 of a calendar year, a petition for reduction or revision of the levy approved to provide revenue to the fund. The petition must state the taxpayers' objections to the levy. Once the petition is filed, the county auditor shall certify the petition to the department of local government finance, and the same procedure for notice and hearing of a taxpayer objection to an establishment of the fund must be followed. After a hearing on the petition, the department of local government finance may confirm, reduce, or rescind the levy. The department of local government finance's action is final and conclusive. (IC 6-1.1-41-11; 6-1.1-41-12)

Revenue placed into the county voting system purchase fund may only be used for that purpose and does not otherwise revert to the county general fund after each year. But, if the county that established the fund decides that the purposes for which the fund was established have been accomplished or no longer exists or rescinds the tax levy for the fund, then the county that established the fund for may transfer the balance in the fund to the county general fund. (IC 6-1.1-41-14; IC 6-1.1-41-15)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BALLOT INFORMATION

Ballot Layout

Generally speaking, the information on hand-counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, or direct record electronic (DRE) voting machines does not change from a primary to a general election. Ballot instructions, order and placement of offices and ballot standards are generally the same between the two elections, though there are subtle differences. For the primary election, the public question and office order in IC 3-10-1-19 must be followed.

Indiana law only permits a voter to receive a primary ballot that lists the candidates of **one party**. State law ***requires*** the ballot cards of each party participating in the primary be **distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable.** (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) However, state law does not require that **the primary ballot(s) be printed in any specific colors,** so long as this requirement is met. While it is optional for a party symbol is to be printed on an optical scan primary election ballot card, the party symbol ***must*** be used on primary DRE voting system ballot labels. (IC 3-11-14-4)

A box or line for two sets of poll clerk initials must be placed on the back of a primary, general, municipal, or special election ballot card and the precinct's number or designation. (IC 3-11-13-28.1) The clerk's signature and seal of the office must be printed on an absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-19; 3-11-10-27) In a year where the clerk may be running for re-election or as a candidate for another elected office, the clerk's signature may NOT be printed on the ballot. A generic seal prescribed by the election division must also be printed on the absentee ballot (IC 3-5-4-9). Those are available from the Indiana Election Division or the county portal accessible by the statewide voter registration system. DRE ballot labels are not required to have the initials, seal, or county clerk's signature when used for absentee voting at the clerk's office or satellite location and traveling boards. (IC 3-11-10-26.2(f))

A county election board *may* require a voting system to display both the candidate's name and a ballot number or other candidate designation uniquely associated with the candidate. (IC 3-11-15-13.1)

Candidate filing deadlines dictate when a county election board will have the information needed to begin ballot layout. Please remember the Indiana Election Division also certifies federal, statewide, state legislative, judge and prosecutor candidates and any statewide public question authorized by the Indiana General Assembly to county election boards. State law requires the Division to submit this information no later than seventy-four (74) days before the primary election and seventy-four (74) days before a general election. (IC 3-8-2-17; IC 3-8-7-16)

Specific Ballot Requirements

In a county the uses ballot cards, the county election board must prepare ballot cards that are uniform in size, quality, and color (IC 3-11-13-11(c)). As noted in previous sections, state law requires ballot cards used in the Democratic and Republican Party primary elections to be distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable. (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) Ballot cards must be of sufficient thickness so that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back of the ballot. A ballot may also contain a ballot variation code to ensure that the proper ballot is used in a precinct. (IC 3-11-2-10(f))

In counties that use DRE ballot labels, the county election board must prepare the ballot label on the electronic voting machine by placing every office up for election, public question, and ballot variation code on the screen of the voting machine, for each primary, municipal, and general election. (IC 3-11-14-3.5(a))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a May primary election, in those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, each county election board shall prepare and distribute separate primary ballots for each political party participating in a primary election at least equal in number to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of votes cast for the candidate of the party who received the greatest number of votes cast in the precinct at the last general election. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the board shall determine the number of ballots required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-10-1-12)

In a November general election, in those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, each county election board shall prepare and distribute the number of ballots at least equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of voters in the inspector's precinct, according to the poll list. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots that will be required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-11-3-11)

Cautionary Statement & Instructions

The following paragraphs apply to **all** ballot methods unless otherwise noted. A cautionary statement must appear, underlined, at the top of all ballots:

"It is a crime to falsify this ballot or to violate Indiana election laws."

In a May primary election, the next statement on the ballot should read: "OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT _____ Party (insert the name of political party.)

After the cautionary statement (and the "official primary ballot" notice, if the ballot is for the May primary election), the following instruction must be given to voters:

1) General instructions on how to select candidates and complete the ballot.
    a. In the primary, general instruction on ballot cards should include, "To vote for a person, darken or shade in the oval *(or circle, or square, or draw a line to connect the arrow)* that is associated with the person's name in the proper column."
    b. In the primary, general instructions on the DRE ballot label should include, "To vote for a person, touch the screen (or press the button) in the location indicated." (IC 3-10-1-19)

    NOTE: Instead of printing these instructions on the ballot, the above notice may be posted inside each voting booth as provided in IC 3-11-2-8(b).
2) Independent ticket instructions (Used only if there is an independent Presidential/Vice Presidential or Governor/Lieutenant. Governor ticket on the general election ballot): "A vote cast for an independent ticket will only be counted for the candidates for President and Vice President or governor and lieutenant governor comprising that independent ticket. This vote will NOT be counted for any OTHER independent candidate appearing on the ballot." This applies to a general election only.
3) Write-In instructions: "A write-in vote will NOT be counted unless the vote is for a DECLARED write-in candidate. To vote for a write-in candidate, you must make a voting mark on or in the square to the left of the name you have written in or your vote will not be counted." This applies to a municipal or general election only.

When using ballot cards, these instructions must be placed on the ballot below the cautionary statement. (IC 3-11-13-11(k)) When using DRE ballot labels, the instructions can be placed on a ballot label in the same manner as ballot cards or on a separate document posted in the voting booth where a voter can easily read the instructions. (IC 3-11-14-3.5(l))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Public Questions & Straight Party Devices

Any authorized public questions are printed below the voter instructions at the top of the ballot. Statewide questions must come first; local public questions come next. While state law does not dictate the order by which multiple local public questions must be placed, a general rule of thumb is to list them in the order certified to the county election board. NOTE: A state or local level judicial retention question is not a public question and appears later on the ballot as covered below.

After the title of each statewide or local public question are placed these instructions, **"To vote on this public question, make a voting mark on or in the square to the left of the word "YES" or "NO".** After the instruction place any explanatory text for the public question and the question itself in the following manner:

(The explanatory text for the public question, if required by law)
Shall (insert public question)?

[ ] YES
[ ] NO

NOTE: State law requires that a state or local public question is to be printed on a ballot without quotation marks surrounding the text of the public question. (IC 3-10-9-1; IC 3-10-9-4; IC 3-11-2-15; IC 3-11-13-11.5; IC 3-11-14-3.7)

After all public questions have been added to the ballot, the straight party ticket option is then placed on a general or municipal election ballot. (Remember, straight party voting does NOT apply to a primary election!) This is a ballot option that gives the voter the ability to select one political party as a means for having a vote count for candidates of that political party on the ballot. In 2016, the Indiana General Assembly amended the Indiana Election Code to allow the straight ticket option to only count in elections for partisan office where only one person could be elected. A straight ticket ballot will not cast votes for candidates of that party running where more than one person can be elected ("at large" candidates for county council, city common council, town council, or township board, for example).

The following straight party ticket instructions must be placed on the general or municipal election ballot (omit this language in a primary election):

"(1) You are not required to vote a straight party ticket. If you do not wish to vote a straight party ticket, do not make a mark in this section, and proceed to voting the ballot by office.

(2) To vote a straight (insert political party name) ticket for all (insert political party name) candidates on this ballot, except for candidates described in (2) below, make a voting mark on or in this circle and do not make any other marks on this ballot.

(3) To vote for any candidate for an at-large office (insert county council, city common council, town council, or township board if those offices appear on this ballot), you must make another voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. Your straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for that office.

(4) If you wish to vote for a candidate seeking a nonpartisan office or on a public question, you must make another voting mark on the appropriate place on this ballot."

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For electronic voting systems, (1) in the straight party ticket instructions must conform as nearly as possible:

"If you do not wish to vote a straight party ticket, press "NEXT" (or replace "NEXT" with the term used by that voting system to permit a voter to skip a ballot screen) to continue voting." (IC 3-11-14-3.5(m))

In a presidential general election, there must also be instructions stating a ballot cast for candidates for President and Vice President are votes cast for electors and alternate electors pledged to support the candidates. (IC 3-10-4-3)

The straight party ticket (and presidential elector in presidential election years) instructions must be placed on the ballot above of names of the political parties. (IC 3-11-2-10(b); IC 3-11-13-11(l); IC 3-11-14-3.5(m))

Following the instructions, the name of each political party and independent ticket, along with the party device (a ballot symbol chosen by the political party), is placed on the ballot. The ballot device (party ticket symbol) must be placed immediately below or beside the party's name. The party name and device must be of uniform size and type. (IC 3-11-13-11(l); IC 3-11-14-3.5(m))

A political party's device or symbol is not to be printed on a general election ballot, municipal general election ballot, or special election ballot when:

(1) the party has no candidates on the ballot; or
(2) the only candidates of the political party on the ballot are the ones for whom a straight party ticket vote will not count as a vote for any individual candidate.

(Straight party devices are not used in the primary election.) (3-11-2-9, 3-11-13-14, 3-11-14-14.5)

Ballot Office Order

Immediately after the straight party section is the placement of each office up for election in the precinct the ballot is built. (IC 3-11-13-11(e); IC 3-11-14-3.5(e)) There are differences in office order between the primary and municipal or general election. For the primary election, the office order is outlined in IC 3-10-1-19. For municipal or general elections, the office order for ballot cards is set forth in IC 3-11-13-11(e) and the office order for DREs is set forth in IC 3-11-14-3.5(e).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When an office is up for election (in a precinct) it should be placed in the following order:

FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS
Federal & State Office
President & Vice President of the United States
United States Senator
Governor & Lt. Governor
Secretary of State
Auditor of State
Treasurer of State
Attorney General
United States Representative
State Legislative Office
State Senator
State Representative
Circuit & County Judicial Office
Judge of Circuit Court
Judge of Superior Court
Judge of Probate Court (St. Joseph County Only)
Prosecuting Attorney
Clerk of the Circuit Court
County Office
County Auditor
County Recorder
County Treasurer
County Sheriff
County Coroner
County Surveyor
County Assessor
County Commissioner
County Council Member
Township Office
Township Assessor
Township Trustee
Township Board Member
Judge of the Small Claims Court (Marion County Only)
Constable of the Small Claims Court (Marion County Only)
CON'T ON NEXT PAGE

FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS
Federal & State Office
President of the United States
United States Senator
Governor
United States Representative
State Legislative Office
State Senator
State Representative
Circuit & County Judicial Office
Judge of the Circuit Court
Judge of the Superior Court
Judge of Probate Court (St. Joseph County Only)
Prosecuting Attorney
Circuit Court Clerk
County Office
County Auditor
County Recorder
County Treasurer
County Sheriff
County Coroner
County Surveyor
County Assessor
County Commissioner
County Council Member
Township Office
Township Assessor
Township Trustee
Township Board Member
Judge of the Small Claims Court (Marion County Only)
Constable of the Small Claims Court (Marion County Only)
City Office
Mayor
Clerk or Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of City Court
City-County Council or Common Council Member
CON'T ON NEXT PAGE

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS, CON'T	FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS, CON'T
City Office	**Town Office**
Mayor	
Clerk or Clerk-Treasurer	Clerk-Treasurer
Judge of City Court	Judge of Town Court
City-County Council or Common Council Member	Town Council Member
Town Office	**Political Party Office**
Clerk-Treasurer	Precinct Committeeman
Judge of Town Court	State Convention Delegate
Town Council Member	
At-Large Offices (Vote for More Than One)*	
County Council Member	
Township Board Member	
Common Council Member	
Town Council Member	
Non-Partisan School Board Office	
At-Large Seat(s)	
District Seat	
Judicial Retention Questions	
Justices of the Supreme Court	
Judges of the Court of Appeals	
Judge of Tax Court	
Authorized local judicial retention questions	
Local nonpartisan judicial offices (Allen and Vanderburgh County Only)**	

* Under current law, for a general or municipal election, a partisan office where more than one candidate can be elected (county council at-large, city common council at-large, or town council at-large) is to be placed on the ballot after all single member partisan offices (i.e., U.S. Senator, Indiana state senator, circuit court clerk, etc.) and before any school board office. An exception has been added for whenever candidates are to be elected to a county council, city common council, or town council that includes both at-large and district members on the ballot are to be listed with the at-large members first followed by the district office in the order on the ballot provided in IC 3-11-2-12. (IC 3-11-2-12.4(c))

** If more than one local nonpartisan judicial office is on the general election ballot, the offices are to be placed on the ballot in alphabetical or numerical order, according to the name of the office. If there is more than one candidate for a local nonpartisan judicial office, the candidates for the office are to be listed in alphabetical order according to surname. (IC 3-11-2-14)

NOTE: In both a primary and general election, at the discretion of the county election board, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and County Offices may be placed on the ballot card before county judicial offices (Circuit or Superior Court Judge). (IC 3-10-1-19.5; IC 3-11-13-11(e)); IC 3-11-2-12.5; IC 3-11-14-3.5(e))

If there is any office that has multiple districts on the ballot, *such as a County Council that has seats for District 1, 2, 3, and 4 up for election*, then the districts must be placed alphabetically or numerically. Offices may be listed continuously either vertically or horizontally and can be placed on separate pages of the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11(e))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Each office name must be of uniform size and in bold type. At a primary election, if there is an office on the ballot that includes both district and at-large seats then the at-large seats must be placed first and then the district seats. (IC 3-11-13-11(f); IC 3-11-14-3.5(f); IC 3-10-1-19.2)

At a general or municipal election, political parties on the straight party ticket and candidates for partisan political office must be placed in the following political party order based on the results of *the last Secretary of State election in the county*:

1) The party whose candidate received the highest amount of votes.
2) The party whose candidate received the second highest amount of votes.
3) Any other party who had a candidate on the ballot at the last Secretary of State election, based on what order the candidate finished in that election.
4) Any other party that did not have a candidate on the ballot at the last Secretary of State election and all independent tickets, in the order the candidates filed their petitions to get on the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11(g); IC 3-11-14-3.5(g))

Each office placed on the ballot must have its own instructions on how many candidates can be elected. These instructions must be placed immediately below the office name. (IC 3-11-13-11(f); IC 3-11-14-3.5(f)) For offices where only one person can be elected the instructions are, **"Vote for one (1) only."** For an office where more than one be person can be selected the instructions are, **"Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office. To vote for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office."** (The sentence referring to a straight party vote is not used during a primary election.) School board offices have slightly different instructions**, "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office."** (IC 3-11-13-11(i); IC 3-11-14-3.5(i))

After the specific office instructions place the candidates' names for the specific office. (IC 3-11-13-11(a); IC 3-11-13-18; IC 3-11-14-3.5(a)) If there is an office on the ballot where more than one person can be elected, then candidates from the same party should be listed together, arrange alphabetically according to the candidate's surname. *Example: Harold Hadley, Richard Ristine, and Otis Bowen are the three Republican candidates running for County Council At-Large, where three may be elected. When these candidates are placed on the ballot together, they must be listed alphabetically by surname (last name) with Otis Bowen first, Harold Hadley second, and Richard Ristine third.* However, in a primary election, all candidates for and office on a party specific ballot must be listed in alphabetical order by surname. In Lake County, candidates on a party primary ballot, except candidates for precinct committeeman and state convention delegate, are placed in random order using a lottery conducted by the Lake County Board of Election and Registration. (IC 3-10-1-13)

Any voting systems that is initially certified by the Indiana Election Commission for marketing and use in Indiana after January 1, 2022 must display a universally recognized pronunciation symbol as part of a candidate's name on:

1) a ballot;
2) voting system screen;
3) voting system activation card;
4) voting system file; and
5) voting system results report.

The universally recognized pronunciation symbol is not required to appear on any of the following:

1) A voter verifiable paper audit trail.
2) The zero and total tapes printed by the automatic tabulating machine under IC 3-12-3-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) The paper zero and total tapes printed from the electronic voting under IC 3-12-3.5-2.
4) The name of a candidate printed on a ballot card by a ballot marking device used with an optical scan voting system. (IC 3-5-7-5.5)

Next to each candidate should be placed the name of the candidate's party or the word "Independent" if the candidate filed as an independent. (IC 3-11-13-11(h); IC 3-11-14-3.5(h)) For school board candidates the word "Nonpartisan" must be placed next to each candidate's name. (IC 3-11-13-11(e); IC 3-11-14-3.5(e); IC 3-11-2-12.9) The candidate's name and partisan designation must be uniform capital letters and have uniform space between each name. (IC 3-11-13-11(h); IC 3-11-14-3.5(h))

If candidates for a particular office carry over onto another page on the ballot card, there must be a note of the ballot card that clearly states that more candidates are on the other page. (IC 3-11-13-13) If the ballot card is multiple pages, the instructions for how many candidates a voter can elect for a particular office can be placed above or to the side of the candidates' names and the candidate's party name can be abbreviated. (IC 3-11-13-12)

Box or Line for Poll Clerks' Initials

Each circuit court clerk shall print or stamp the precinct number or designation and a line for each poll clerk's initials on both a ballot card and the ballot card's secrecy envelope, if used, before the election.

However, in a vote center county using an electronic poll list, the circuit court clerk shall not print or stamp the poll clerk's initials required by IC 3-11-13-19(a) if the printed initials of the poll clerks captured through the electronic signature pad or tablet at the time the poll clerks log into the electronic poll book system are printed by a printer separate from the electronic poll list on the back of each ballot card immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter.

A county using an electronic poll book may have the printed initials of the poll clerks captured through the electronic signature pad or tablet at the time the poll clerks log into the electronic poll book. The initials captured by the electronic poll book may be printed on the back of each ballot card by a printer separate from the electronic poll book and immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter, *whether the county is a vote center or not.* (IC 3-11-13-28.1)

Precinct Designation on Ballots

Hand counted traditional paper ballots and optical scan ballot cards must contain the precinct number or designation printed on the ballot. (IC 3-10-1-13; IC 3-11-2-3; IC 3-11-13-19)

In a vote center county using an electronic poll book, the circuit court clerk may print or stamp the precinct number or designation before the election or at the time the ballot card is printed immediately before the ballot card is delivered to a voter. (IC 3-11-13-19)

Uncontested Races

This applies only to municipal offices during a municipal or general election. If at least one candidate has filed for any municipal office on the ballot, then the general rule is that the office must be on the ballot, unless the county election board (or the town election board if one has been established for a municipal election in a small town) acts to not have some or all uncontested municipal offices placed on the ballot by adopting a unanimous resolution as described below. (IC 3-10-6-7.5; IC 3-10-7-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If some candidates have filed for a municipal office but there are no more candidates nominated for any office by any means (primary, town convention, petition, or write-in candidates, for example) than seats up for election, meaning the office on the ballot is uncontested, then the town must nonetheless have an election unless the county election board (or a town election board if one is established for a municipal election in a small town) adopts a unanimous resolution of its entire membership that an election may not be held in the town for that office. (IC 3-10-6-7.5(d); 3-10-7-6(e))

For example, where only one candidate may be elected to an office (town clerk-treasurer) and only one candidate is competing for that office, there is no contest for the office of town clerk-treasurer. Likewise, where more than one candidate may be elected to an office (three town council members who all run at-large, for example) and only three candidates are competing for the office, there is no contest for the office for town council.

If there is a contested race for any office, all names must appear on the ballot with one exception. If there is a contest for an office that is voted on by only the residents of a particular district (a town council district where only the residents of the district vote for the office, for example), and there is no contest for an office to be voted on by the voters of the entire town (town clerk-treasurer, for example), then the county election board (or town election board if one is established for a municipal election in a small town) may, by unanimous vote, adopt a resolution that only the names of candidates in the town council district in which there is a contest shall be printed on the ballot. If this occurs, the names of all unopposed candidates for an election to be voted on by all voters of the town will not be placed on the ballot. (IC 3-10-6-7.5(c); 3-10-7-6(d))

On occasion certain offices up for the election on the ballot may be uncontested with only one candidate on the ballot. When this is the case only the candidate for that office may appear on the office. State law does not permit the placement of "NO CANDIDATE" on the ballot when a party does not place a candidate for an office on the ballot. (IC 3-11-13-11; 3-11-14-3.5). However, the county election board may order that the phrase "NO CANDIDATE" be placed on the ballot in certain circumstances when a general election candidate dies, but the ballot vacancy is not filled. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(d))

Omitting Straight Party Device & Symbol

A political party's device or symbol is not to be printed on a general election ballot, municipal general election ballot, or special election ballot when: (1) the party has no candidates on the ballot; or (2) the only candidates of the political party on the ballot are the ones for whom a straight party ticket vote will not count as a vote for any individual candidate. (Straight party devices are not used in the primary election.) (3-11-2-9; IC 3-11-13-14; IC 3-11-14-14.5)

Write-In Voting

All general and municipal election ballots must permit a voter to cast a write-in vote. This requirement includes absentee ballots. A column or row for write-in candidates is NOT required if there are no declared write-in candidates for that office with one exception. Procedures to permit write-in voting must be included on the ballots where candidates for federal offices appear even if no declared write-in candidate name for President/Vice-President, U.S. Senate, or U.S. House is certified to the county by the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-2-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When a column or row for write-in voting is required, each type of voting system must provide an opportunity to cast a write-in vote by using one of the following formats:

1) Ballot Card Voting Systems: Ballot cards must be folded or accompanied by a secrecy envelope to ensure the secrecy of a write-in vote. A write-in vote cast on a ballot card voting system must include both the name of the candidate and the title of the office. (IC 3-11-13-18)
2) Electronic (DRE) Voting System: Is designed so that the write-in vote is cast directly upon the voting unit in the proper space. (IC 3-11-14-23)

3) Paper Ballots: When required, an additional column will be placed to the right of all party and candidate columns (boxes) on the ballot. (IC 3-11-2-6)

Remember, the names of a declared write-in candidate are NEVER printed on a ballot!

Hand Counted Paper Ballots

Hand counted paper ballots are a ballot type that is a rarely used option in Indiana, except in some small town elections. Paper ballot layouts are similar to ballot cards. Paper ballots requirements, layout, and instructions can be found in IC 3-11-2.

Ballot Marking Device

An optical scan system may, but is not required, to have an electronic-type interface for purposes of marking a voter's paper ballot card. As noted above, newer ballot marking devices employ the use of an electronic interface for a voter to call up their precinct's ballot, insert a paper ballot card and mark their selections in the system. Much like a DRE voting system, a BMD is designed to prevent a voter from "overvoting" in all contests on the ballot. Once completed, the voter's choices are printed on the paper ballot card that a voter inserts into the optical scan tabulator. The BMD unit does NOT store election results; the optical scan tabulator reads and stores the voter's choices on secured media within the unit.

Older versions of a ballot marking device asked a voter to insert a pre-printed ballot card and a marker or other type of writing stylus would connect a line or darken an oval for the voter. The ballot card was then inserted into the optical scan tabulator for tabulation.

State law (IC 3-11-13-7.5) requires that the interface of the marking device used with an optical scan voting system must include the following:

1) The information required by IC 3-11-14-3.5.
2) The instructions required by IC 3-11-2-8.
3) The information and instructions required by IC 3-11-2-10.

It must also comply with the same disability access standards as an electronic voting system under IC 3-11-15-13.6. Further, a ballot card used with a marking device must have either preprinted or printed by the marking device the following:

1) When the marking device is used for absentee voting under IC 3-11-10-26, the circuit court clerk's signature and seal required by IC 3-11-10-27.
2) When the marking device is used by a voter to cast a provisional ballot, the circuit court clerk's signature and seal required by IC 3-11.7-1-7.
3) A line or box for each poll clerk's initial as required by IC 3-11-13-9.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) When the marking device is used during a primary election, the name of the political party whose primary the voter is participating in or the word "nonpartisan" if the voter is voting a ballot that contains only a public question certified by the county election board under IC 3-10-9.

If the voting system produces a ballot card, the ballot card must contain a summary ballot scan of the voter's ballot that includes the following:

1) The name or designation of each office on the voter's ballot.
2) The name of the candidate and the candidate's political party selected by the voter.
3) If the voter selects a straight party ticket, the name of the political party ticket the voter selected.
4) A description of the text of any public question or judicial retention question on the voter's ballot that the county election board determines reasonably conveys the content of the public question or judicial retention question and the response the voter selected for each question.

The ballot card may contain additional information (IC 3-11-13-7.5(b)), and a ballot card used with the marking device may be a different dimension or size than other ballot cards approved by the county election board for use in an election; and that are not designed to be marked by the marking device.

Ballot marking devices typically have accessibility features, such as an audio-enabled ballot or the ability to use a sip-puff device for voters with disabilities. For this reason, counties using an optical scan voting system across all voting methods (absentee and Election Day) will have one or more BMDs available for voters to comply with the accessibility requirements of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). Alternatively, some counties will use an optical scan voting system for most absentee and Election Day voting but may use a DRE system to comply with accessibility standards. Please see “Voting Systems for Voters with Disabilities” section for more information.

“Special” Ballots

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB)

A special ballot, the “federal write-in absentee ballot” (FWAB), is prepared for military and overseas voters and printed by the Department of Defense. The FWAB is available at www.fvap.gov. On this ballot, a voter may write-in the names of candidates for the any offices, including federal, statewide, legislative, and local, as well as votes on any public questions. **However, in Indiana, the military and overseas voter must have a Federal Post Card Absentee Application (FPCA) on file in order to process this “back-up” ballot should the original absentee ballot not be timely received**. Please see the “Absentee Voting” section of this *Manual* for more information on military and overseas voters.

Non-Partisan Public Question Ballot

In the May primary election, voters are required to select a Democratic or Republican Party ballot. The partisan ballots would include any public question that is certified to or by the county election board to appear on the June ballot. However, not all voters affiliate with the Democratic or Republican parties. Should a public question be certified to appear on the May primary ballot, then the county election board must produce a non-partisan only ballot with only the public question(s) certified in a particular jurisdiction. (IC 3-10-9)

17-Year-Old Ballot

In Indiana a person who will be 18 years of age on or before the November election is permitted to register to vote and participate in the primary election, if otherwise eligible. (IC 3-7-13-2) While an “underage” voter is permitted to vote on the nomination of candidates for elected office and party offices in a primary election, the person is not permitted to vote on a public question if a public question is certified to appear on a jurisdiction’s May ballot. (IC 3-7-

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

13-3) Therefore, a county election board must print a special Democratic and Republican party primary ballot that includes the candidates running for elected office and party office (for example, state convention delegate and precinct committeeman) but excludes any public question, if applicable. A "17-year-old" ballot style will be used for absentee voting or on Election Day, if it is necessary for the county to produce such a ballot in a primary election.

Federal Only Ballot

In even-numbered general election years, counties are required to produce a "federal only" ballot. This ballot is only given to overseas voters who apply for an absentee ballot using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and select option #4 – "I am an overseas voter and my return is uncertain." Under federal law, these persons are permitted to vote only in federal offices – President, U.S. Senate and U.S. House. In 2022, U.S. Senate will appear on Indiana's primary and general election ballot. (IC 3-11-4-8) Federal only ballots are only used for absentee voting and designed for use only by this narrow universe of voters; therefore, county election officials should not place a federal only ballot in election supplies used on Election Day or otherwise provide this ballot to voters who do not meet this specific qualification.

Presidential Only Ballot

In 2024, county election boards must produce a presidential only ballot, which would only include the office of President and Vice President in the general election. A presidential only ballot is only used by a voter who qualifies for a specific voter registration fail-safe: if an individual who moves out of Indiana to another state on or after twenty-nine (29) days before the general election, then the registered voter is permitted to return to their old Indiana precinct and vote on a presidential only ballot if otherwise qualified either in person on election day or by voting an absentee ballot. Each polling location should have a presidential only ballot style available on Election Day. (IC 3-10-10)

Non-Public Question Ballots

The "Voter Fail Safes" section flagged a recent change in state law that does not permit an individual who moved out of the election district to vote on a public question pertaining to specific school referendum if the voter meets certain conditions. While the voter is entitled to vote for offices and candidates on the ballot, the voter would not be eligible to vote on the public question and the county election board must provide a ballot with the public question removed.

In the May primary election, this ballot would be the equivalent of a 17-year-old ballot. Counties and their vendors might consider changing the title of this ballot style should a school corporation certify specific types of public questions to the county election board. For the November municipal and general elections, counties must be prepared to have a separate ballot style in the precinct(s) where the school corporation has certified certain types of public questions to the county election board. This ballot style must omit the public questions related to the school corporation, though other offices, judicial retention questions, and other types of public questions (statewide or local) must be included, (IC 6-1.1-20-1.9; IC 6-1.1-20-3.9; IC 20-46-1-16; IC 20-46-9-16)

More information about the specific types of public questions certified to county election boards by the school corporation that would require this special ballot style can be found in the "Voter Fail Safes" section of this *Manual.*

Ballot Printing, Generally

The Election Division does not prepare ***any*** primary election or general election ballots. This responsibility is left to county election officials, though state law provides the framework by which the offices and public questions must be ordered on the ballot, the type of voting equipment to be used, and the method by which to tabulate election results.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

As noted in the "Voting Systems & ePollbook" section of this *Manual*, Indiana law permits three types of voting systems: optical scan ballot card, direct record electronic voting system, and hand-counted paper ballots. With an **optical scan system**, a ballot card upon which the voter marks their selections with a pen, pencil, or other ballot marking device is used. These ballot cards are then reviewed by the voter and inserted into an electronic card reader or optical scanner and tabulated.

A **direct record electronic (DRE) voting system** (or "touchscreen computerized voting system") allows a voter to make their selections on an interface (or "ballot label", which is then electronically cast and the image of the ballot label is stored within the unit., Indiana law now authorizes the use of a voter verifiable paper audit trail with a DRE voting system. (IC 3-11-14-2)

On rare occasions, a county may decide to use a hand-counted, **traditional paper ballot**. This should not be confused with the ballot card noted above. While both are printed on card or paper stock, a paper ballot is counted by hand while a ballot card is tabulated by an optical scan ballot reader.

Whichever voting system is used, each county must prepare a "ballot" for use on both Election Day and for absentee voting purposes. There are very specific Indiana statutes spelling out the format and language requirements that apply to optical scan ballots (IC 3-11-13) and direct record electronic voting system ballot labels (IC 3-11-14). (Optical Scan Voting Systems that use a ballot marking device to print a ballot card follow the statutes under IC 3-11-13, specifically IC 3-11-13-7.5)

A county election board, the county's voting system vendor, or ballot printer should carefully study the statutes that apply to the ballot printing and layout standards for optical scan or direct record electronic voting systems.

May Primary Election Ballot Printing Needs

In Indiana, elections are held in May (primary election) or November (municipal or general election, depending on the year). Each state determines when their **primary election** is to be held; in Indiana, the primary election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May. (IC 3-10-1-3) The primary election allows the two major political parties, Democratic and Republican, to nominate their candidates for November's election.

NOTE: The Democratic and Republican parties are the two major political parties in Indiana. "Major political party" designation is determined by the results of the most recent Secretary of State's race. The political party with the candidates having the highest and second-highest number of votes in that election are considered major parties. (IC 3-5-2-30)

Each county election board prepares all primary ballots with the names of all candidates for major political party nominations, the names of the candidates for election to party offices such as precinct committeeman and delegates to the state political party conventions, and any other offices or elections on a public question held at the same time as the primary election. (IC 3-10-1-4.6; IC 3-10-1-5)

For a primary election, counties using optical scan ballot cards must print at least one hundred percent (100%) of the number of votes cast for the candidate of the party who received the greatest number of votes cast in the precinct at the last general election. In those precincts where DRE voting systems are to be used, the board shall determine the number of ballots (ballot cards or paper ballots) required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-10-1-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When a voter enters the polling location during a primary, the voter must provide the poll clerks with the voter's name and designate a political party affiliation **if the voter wishes to cast a primary ballot. Once a voter writes the voter's party on the primary election poll list or the voter's primary ballot choice is entered into an electronic poll book, the voter may not change the voter's primary ballot choice.** (IC 3-10-1-24)

Since Indiana law only permits a voter to receive a primary ballot that lists the candidates of **one party**, a county must print separate Democratic and Republican primary election ballots and the ballot cards of each party participating in the primary must be **distinctively marked or be of different colors to be easily distinguishable.** (IC 3-10-1-13; 3-10-1-17) However, state law does not require that **the primary ballot(s) be printed in any specific colors,** so long as this requirement is met.
For counties using touchscreen DRE machines, state law requires there be a poll worker or ePollbook receipt that denotes the voter's choice of a Democratic, Republican, or, in rare cases, non-partisan ballot selection that the voter hands the poll worker to load the correct ballot style for the voter. (IC 3-10-1-24)

On rare occasions a statewide or local public question or other type of special election may also be held on the same date as the primary election. Should this occur, a county must print the text of the public question on the top of the partisan primary ballot after the ballot instructions. (IC 3-10-1-19) However, a voter who does not wish to vote in the Democratic or Republican Party primary election **but does wish to vote** on a public question on the ballot at a primary is not required to designate the voter's party and must be permitted to vote only on the public question. The county election board must provide a means, whether by separate "non-partisan" printed ballot or by "locking out" positions on an electronic voting system, to allow a voter who does not want to declare party affiliation access to vote on a public question.

As noted in the "Voter Registration Issues" section, Indiana permits a 17-year-old to be a registered voter and participate in the May primary election. State law permits an "underage" voter to vote in races for party offices, so it is not likely a special "17-year-old" ballot must be printed. If a special election is held on the same date as a primary election, however, a special "17-year-old" ballot must be printed to omit the special election question or office.

Additionally, the "Voter Fail Safes" section (above) flagged a recent change in state law that does not permit an individual who moved out of a school corporation election district where a controlled project, school tax levy, or school safety tax levy public question have been certified to the county election board to vote on the public question. While the voter is generally entitled to vote for offices and candidates on the ballot, the voter would not be eligible to request a "public question only" ballot, if applicable. If a voter has moved out of the election district for the public question and requests a Democratic or Republican primary ballot, then the voter may only be issued a ballot containing all offices and candidates. In other words, this voter would get the same ballot as a 17-year-old who cannot vote on a public question in the primary election. (IC 6-1.1-20-1.9; IC 6-1.1-20-3.9; IC 20-46-1-16; IC 20-46-9-16)

NOTE ON POLITICAL PARTY OFFICES: If a candidate for a party's precinct committeeman or state convention delegate election is unopposed, then the name of the unopposed candidate will not be printed on the primary ballot unless the appointed member of the county election board representing that party files a written request for the unopposed candidates to appear on the party's primary ballot. (IC 3-10-1-5)

November General or Municipal Election Ballot Printing Needs

In November, a **general or municipal election** is held. General elections are held in even-numbered years when federal offices (President and Vice-President, U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives) are on the ballot. Municipal elections are held in the odd-numbered year between the non-presidential and presidential election years.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

(The year after a presidential election is an "off-year," though three counties have small towns that may hold elections at this time.)

Federal law requires the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years; Indiana law requires the municipal election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in odd-numbered years. Unless there is a special election, no federal, statewide, or state legislative offices will be on the municipal election ballot.

Each county election board is responsible for preparing all general, municipal, or special election ballots with the names of **all** candidates for federal offices, statewide offices, state legislative offices, local offices, and school board offices. The county election board also prepares ballots containing any applicable statewide or local public questions. The county may print all general election offices on a single ballot. (IC 3-11-2-2.1)

In those precincts where ballot card voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots at least equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the number of voters in the inspector's precinct, according to the poll list. In those precincts where electronic voting systems are to be used, the number of ballots that will be required to be printed and furnished to the precincts for emergency purposes only. (IC 3-11-3-11)

A general or municipal election ballot must permit straight party voting for bona fide political parties (Democratic, Republican, and Libertarian parties). Straight party voting permits a voter to make one selection to cast a vote for all partisan candidates on the ballot belonging to the political party. Using the straight party device does not cast a vote for public questions, non-partisan school board elections, or judicial retention questions, and voters should be advised to make those additional selections, if they so desire. Further, straight party voting has been removed from at-large partisan races for county council, city council, town council, and township board when more than one (1) person can be elected to the council or board. When these at-large races appear on the ballot, voters must be instructed to make individual marks to select their choice(s).

While straight party voting is permitted in Indiana, it only applies in November general election as the June primary election is focused on deciding which candidates to nominate for the fall election. In other words, a voter must make individual selections on a primary election ballot to help determine which Democratic or Republican candidates will appear on the November ballot.

Pay special attention to the "ballot layout" section below as the placement of the straight party device on the ballot has changed in recent years. Further, the party's symbol must be printed next to the political party's name. The symbols are certified by the Indiana Election Division to the county election board before each November election.

Finally, the "Voter Fail Safes" section flagged (above) a recent change in state law that does not permit an individual who moved out of a school corporation election district where a controlled project, school tax levy, or school safety tax levy public question have been certified to the county election board to vote on the public question. While the voter is generally entitled to vote for offices and candidates on the ballot, the voter would not be eligible to vote on the public question and the county election board must provide a ballot with the public question removed. (IC 6-1.1-20-1.9; IC 6-1.1-20-3.9; IC 20-46-1-16; IC 20-46-9-16)

Special Elections & Public Questions

Rarely, a special election may be called to fill a vacancy created when an elected member of the U.S. House vacates his position. However, special elections are called more frequently concerning referenda. The *Referendum, Recall, and Impeachment* brochure published by the Indiana Election Division is a good resource to understand the limited

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

types of referenda questions permitted in Indiana.

The most common types of referenda elections concern tax levies (IC 20-46-1) or capital improvement projects (IC 6-1.1-20). The Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) website (www.in.gov/dlgf) has a section devoted to the process and is a helpful resource. Referenda must be held on the date of a primary, general, or municipal election if an election is held that year. A special "referendum" election may be held in the off-year between elections, but it must be held on the date that a primary or general election would be held. In other words, should a special election be called in 2025, then it must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June or November. The cost of the referendum elections held in an off-year is to be paid, in full, by the entity or entities requesting the election. (IC 6-1.1-20-3.6(e); IC 20-46-1-14(c))

Referendum questions must be certified to the county election board no later than 74 days before the primary election to be held on the primary Election Day for capital improvement projects under IC 6-1.1-20 and for school tax levies under IC 20-46-1. August 1 is the deadline for a public question to be certified to appear on the November ballot. (IC 6-1.1-20-3.6(e) and 20-46-1-14(c)) Please refer to the "ballot layout" section above to note where public questions are to be printed on the ballot and refer to the "Voter Fail Safes" or above sections on "Ballot Printing" for a new requirement to print a ballot without the public question for certain voters who move out of the election district that has certified a public question to the county election board.

On occasion, the Indiana General Assembly will authorize public questions specific to one or more counties or pass legislation to propose an amendment to the state's Constitution. County-specific public questions may be authorized in off-years and legislation may note the entity required to pay for the election. Constitutional amendment questions are held on the date of the general election. Questions authorized by the Indiana General Assembly will be certified to county election boards by the Indiana Election Division.

NOTE: Judicial retention questions are not considered public questions and have a different location on the ballot.

Absentee Ballots

Each county election board is responsible for preparing all absentee ballots used in a primary, municipal, general, and special election. An absentee ballot has the same layout as an Election Day regular official ballot, but also requires the following to be printed on the back of an optical scan ballot card or hand-counted paper ballot before being issued to a voter:

1) the circuit court clerk's official seal (stamp); and
2) the signature or facsimile signature of the circuit court clerk (unless the clerk is a candidate – see below). (IC 3-11-4-19)

NOTE: the clerk shall print or stamp the precinct number or designation and a line for each poll clerk's initials on a ballot card pursuant to IC 3-11-13-19.

If the individual serving as circuit court clerk is a candidate for re-election or election to another office, then the name or signature of this individual cannot appear on the ballot (except as a candidate). Instead, the ballot must contain a uniform device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-5-4-9)

Not less than sixty (60) days before the date of a primary, general or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must estimate the number of absentee ballots required in the county for the election. (IC 3-11-4-10) After completing the estimate, the county election board shall immediately begin to have these ballots printed. (IC 3-11-4-14)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

To comply with federal and state law, the absentee ballots must be **delivered** to the circuit court clerk at **least fifty (50) days before** any election and then **transmitted to approved applicants not later than forty-five (45) days** before any election. (IC 3-11-4-15; Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act [MOVE])

Please see the "Absentee Voting" section later in this *Manual* for more details.

Ballot Printing Errors

Unfortunately sometimes all of the safeguards don't work. It is ***always, always, always*** a good idea to have as many people as possible proof the ballots before the ballots go to print.

A county election board is required provide written notice to the county chairman of a political party with a candidate on the ballot and the superintendent of each school corporation when the ballot contains a school board candidate or a local public question concerning the school corporation to provide an opportunity for the political party or the school corporation to inspect the ballot proofs at least sixty-seven (67) days before the election. After sixty (60) days before the date of the election, the ballot is considered approved and eligible for printing. (IC 3-11-2-2.1)

Additionally, not later than the Monday before distributing ballots and voting systems to the precincts in the county, the county election board shall notify the county chairman of each major political party and, upon request, the chairman of any other bona fide political party in the county, that sample ballots are available for inspection. (IC 3-6-5-14)

When ballots with omissions, misprints or improperly set up systems make it into the hands of absentee voters (or worse still, Election Day voters) the county election board that printed the ballots must act quickly to reduce the possibility that an election result will be contested and overturned due to the ballot error.

Some ballot errors are harmless. State law specifically permits an election board to authorize the use of ballots with minor errors if the election board does not believe that the voters will be confused by the error ***and*** no voter objects to the use of the ballots. (IC 3-11-2-16) Other ballot errors are critical and can lead to a ***court-ordered special election if a candidate contests the election due to a ballot error.***

NOTE: If the election board is notified of a "critical error" during the absentee ballot process, there are procedures to permit voters to "recast" defective absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-2) The voter must first file a request for a replacement absentee ballot (ABS-5) before the voter is issued another absentee ballot.

When Errors or Defects Require Replacement

When an error or defect is discovered on the ballot, determining how the error or defect was created and the extent to which the error is may cause confusion or mistakes by the voters determines if the county election board is required to reprint new ballots or not. A candidate vacancy that occurs after ballots for a general, municipal, or special election have been printed creates a ballot error. The election board is required to print new ballots to remove the name of a candidate who is no longer a candidate for an office and has created a ballot vacancy when:

1) the candidate's party does not fill the vacancy under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2 not later than noon, five (5) days before the election; and
2) when a candidate has died, the election board:
   a. receives a certificate of death issued under IC 16-37-3 not later than noon the seventh day before the election; or
   b. votes unanimously by the entire membership that there is good cause to believe that the candidate has died.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The election board must further provide the number of ballots necessary to reflect a vacancy to the following:

1) The absentee voter board.
2) The inspector of each precinct in which the candidate is on the ballot.
3) The circuit court clerk.

Additionally, if the election board reprints ballots, the election board may order the printing of new ballots that omit the name of a candidate who caused the vacancy and instead print the following statement "NO CANDIDATE" or "CANDIDATE DECEASED" or words to that effect at the appropriate position on the ballot. If this is done these statements must be able to be selected by a voter when casting their ballot as this statement will count as a vote the candidate select to fill the ballot vacancy if the political party fills the ballot vacancy by election day.

Lastly, if a candidate vacancy is filled after noon, five (5) days before the election, the election board is not required to reprint ballots to remove the name of an individual who is no longer a candidate but may do so upon the vote of the election board. If the county election board does not reprint ballots under this circumstance, any vote cast for the candidate whose name is left on the ballot but is no longer a candidate may not be counted as a vote for the candidate selected by the political party to fill the ballot vacancy. But if the office on the ballot where the vacancy occurs is a single member (vote for one (1) only) office, then any straight party ticket vote that would apply to the candidate whose name was left on the ballot would apply as a vote for the candidate selected by the political party to fill the ballot vacancy. (IC 3-11-3-29.5; 3-12-1-14; 3-12-1-15; 3-12-1-16)

CEB Hearing Requirement for Printing Errors

The county election board must follow a specific statute procedure to determine if ballots need to be reprinted because of a discovered ballot errors or defects other than those created by a candidate vacancy after ballots have been printed. When an error or defect of this type is discovered, the board may take one of the follow steps:

1) order the reprinting or correction of the ballot; or
2) conduct a public hearing concerning the defective ballots.

If the county election board decides to conduct a public hearing on the matter, the board chair may only call the meeting after informing each political party, ticket, or candidate that the board determines may have an interest in the matter. At the hearing, the board must allow public testimony to be offered by a person concerning the defective ballots. Additionally, the board must make findings of fact concerning the following:

1) The number of ballots, if any, containing the error or omission that have already been cast.
2) The cost of correcting the error through the use of reprinted ballots or any other suitable method.
3) Whether the error or omission would be likely to cause confusion or mistakes by voters.
4) Whether any voter objects to the use of the ballots, notwithstanding the error or omission.

If a voter files a written objection to the use of the ballots with the board before the board concludes the hearing, or the board determines that the use of the ballots would be likely to cause confusion or mistakes by voters then the board shall order the ballots to be reprinted or altered to conform with the requirements of state election code. But if no written objection is filed by the conclusion of the meeting and the board does not make the above determination then the board can vote to use of the defective ballots, notwithstanding the error or omission. (IC 3-11-2-16)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Replacement Absentee Ballots

If the county election board reprints the ballot according to IC 3-11-3-29.5 or 3-11-2-16, a voter who has already been provided or voted a defective ballot by absentee ballot is entitled to request a new ballot to be recast. In order to receive a new ballot, the absentee voter file the "Statement Concerning Defective, Lost, Destroyed, or Spoiled Absentee Ballot" (ABS-5) form with the voter's county circuit court clerk (or Lake or Porter County Election Director).

Once the ABS-5 form is filed with the circuit court clerk, the clerk shall do the following:

1) Place the written request with the absentee voter's original ballots.
2) Mark "canceled" on the original set of ballots.
3) Preserve the original ballots with other defective ballots.
4) Deliver a new set of ballots to the absentee voter. If a voter files the ABS-5 form in person during the period in-person absentee voting is being conducted at the clerk's office or satellite absentee voting location then, at the voter's discretion, the voter may cast their replacement absentee ballot at the clerk's office, the office of the board of elections and registration, or satellite location or be sent the replacement absentee ballot in the same manner the voter receive their original absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-2)

Should a voter only cast a ballot determined by the county election board to have an error or defect, then the county election board must count that ballot if the intent of the voter can be determined and can be counted according to the standards found in IC 3-12-1.

Additionally, a voter may request a replacement absentee ballot using the ABS-5 form when the voter states on the form that their original absentee ballot has been destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter after a reasonable time has elapsed for delivery of the ballot by mail, the absentee ballot does not bear the bipartisan initials required IC 3-11-4-19, or the absentee ballot envelope was not signed by the voter when they delivered the absentee ballot to the clerk. But, during a primary election, a voter may not request a replacement ballot for a political party different from the political party indicated in the voter's application for an absentee ballot.

Lastly, after receiving the official replacement ballot, the voter must destroy any spoiled ballot in the possession of the voter or any lost or delayed official ballot that comes into the possession of the voter after the voter receives a replacement ballot. (IC 3-11-2-16; IC 3-11-3-29.5; IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11.5-4-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABSENTEE VOTING

NOTE: While this *Manual* provides a roadmap for the county election administrator to follow, it does not replace instructions found in Title 3 of the Indiana Code. In addition to reviewing this section, county election administrators are encouraged to review IC 3-11 and IC 3-11.5, where absentee procedures are largely covered. County users may also find additional training materials and standard operating procedures on the county portal of the statewide voter registration system.

A person who cannot be physically present to vote at the polls on Election Day does not lose the person's right to participate in the electoral process. In Indiana, qualified voters eligible to vote by absentee ballot may select the appropriate method for casting the ballot: 1) by mail, 2) in-person "early voting" in the office of the circuit court clerk, or 3) by traveling board. Military and overseas voters and voters with print disabilities may request an absentee ballot to be delivered by fax, email, or mail. Each method has its own state-prescribed form or federally-prescribed form, and a voter must use a current (or "grandfathered" or legacy) version of the form.

Form versions can be found on the Forms Master List posted to the SVRS County Portal. All election forms found on forms.in.gov are current; however, the Forms Master List identifies if older versions of the forms can be used or modifications to the forms can be made, pursuant to the specific Order signed by the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division.

Note: All Indiana counties are now required to count absentee ballots at a central location. Many of these central count procedures will be covered in this section. Additionally, an "Absentee Central Count Tool Kit" is provided in the index with examples of resolutions and other materials where no prescribed state form exists. (IC 3-11.5-1-1.1)

Absentee Voting By Mail

A qualified voter may request that the ballot be mailed to the voter. The ballot is mailed to the voter at the address listed on the application, whether ***outside or inside*** the voter's county of residence. (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-10-24) In this case, a voter is mailed an absentee ballot, voting instructions, and a postage fully prepaid return envelope that includes an affidavit for the voter to sign. (IC 3-11-4-20; IC 3-11-4-21)

A voter who is otherwise qualified to vote in person may vote by absentee ballot if the voter meets one of the following qualifications (IC 3-11-10-24; IC 3-11-10-25):

1) Absent from the county on Election Day and has a specific, reasonable expectation of being absent during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open;
2) Absent from the precinct of the voter's residence on Election Day because of working as a precinct election officer, a watcher, a challenger or pollbook holder, or as a person employed by an election board to administer the election for which the absentee ballot is requested;
3) Confined on Election Day to the voter's residence, to a health care facility, or to a hospital because of an illness or injury during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open;
4) A voter with disabilities;
5) An elderly voter (a voter at least 65 years of age);
6) Prevented from voting due to the voter's care of an individual confined to a private residence because of illness or injury during the entire twelve (12) hours that the polls are open;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7) Scheduled to work at the person's regular place of employment during the entire twelve (12) hours that the polls are open;
8) The voter is eligible to vote under IC 3-10-11 or IC 3-10-12 (Note: These chapters discuss voter fail safes, which may include those who have moved from their precinct and meet other requirements. In these instances, it may be possible for the voter to vote one last time at their old precinct but the county must first receive a VRG-4/12 from the voter, if the voter marks this box on the ABS-Mail form).
9) Prevented from voting due to observance of a religious discipline or religious holiday during the entire 12 hours the polls are open; or
10) Participates in the Attorney General's address confidentiality program (for domestic abuse).
11) A voter who is a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed or on assignment inside Indiana or public safety officer (meaning an individual who is one of the following):
    a. A member of a fire department (as defined in IC 36-8-1-8).
    b. An emergency medical service provider (as defined in IC 16-41-10-1).
    c. A member of a police department (as defined in IC 36-8-1-9).
    d. A correctional officer (as defined in IC 5-10-10-1.5).
    e. A state police officer.
    f. A county police officer.
    g. A police reserve officer.
    h. A county sheriff.
    i. A deputy sheriff.
    j. An excise police officer.
    k. A conservation enforcement officer.
    l. A town marshal.
    m. A deputy town marshal.
    n. A postsecondary educational institution police officer appointed under IC 21-17-5 or IC 21-39-4.
    o. A probation officer.
    p. A paramedic.
    q. A volunteer firefighter (as defined in IC 36-8-12-2).
    r. An emergency medical technician or a paramedic working in a volunteer capacity.
    s. A member of the armed forces of the United States.
    t. A member of the Indiana Air National Guard.
    u. A member of the Indiana Army National Guard.
    v. A member of a state or local emergency management agency.
    w. A member of a consolidated law enforcement department established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.
12) A voter is a "serious sex offender" as defined by state law (IC 35-42-4-14(a))
13) A voter is prevented from voting due to the unavailability of transportation to the polls.

NOTE: Changes to the statute in 2021 removed the phrase "member of the military" as a reason to use the state-prescribed ABS-Mail application. Instead, a qualified military or overseas voter should use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), which is the dual voter registration and absentee application form prescribed by the Federal Voting Assistance Program under the U.S. Department of Defense. The FPCA form provides more protections to this class of voters as noted in federal law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Photo Identification Requirements to Vote by Mail

An absentee voter casting a ballot by mail is not required to provide proof of identification when casting the absentee ballot. However, certain first-time voters who registered to vote by mail are to be asked for proof of residency in order for their absentee ballot to be counted. A copy of a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card where the residence address on the ID matches the voter's registration is **one** of several acceptable residency documents, including a utility bill, paycheck stub, or school transcript. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11-8-25.2) County election officials must provide the ABS-12 (Proof of Residency Documentation) form with the voter's absentee ballot and its packet contents.

See "Processing Absentee Applications" section in this *Manual* for more details.

Absentee by Mail (ABS-MAIL) Application Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot to vote by mail (ABS-MAIL) **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than 11:59 p.m. (prevailing location time) twelve (12) days before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed, or hand-delivered. (IC 3-11-4-3)

Alternatively, Indiana voters can submit their ABS-Mail application through indianavoters.com, after logging in to their customized voter page. This requires a person to be currently registered to vote and enter the requested information into the website to access their page. A voter can select the ABS-Mail application link on their portal page, which will prompt the voter to provide their Indiana driver's license number or the last four digits of their Social Security Number. This number must match the information found on the voter's registration record. If it does not, the voter would need to complete a paper application OR use the tools on their portal page to update their registration record.

Once past this screen, voters can apply for their absentee-by-mail ballot, providing the same information found on the paper application. However, state law now requires that the voter provide a phone number when submitting an ABS-Mail (or ABS-Traveling Board) application online through indianavoters.com. (IC 3-11-4.5-1) NOTE: Email remains an optional field online and on paper absentee applications; phone number is not required on any paper absentee application. Voters then submit their request electronically, and the county is notified an application has been submitted. The system will apply the signature found on the voter's registration record to the electronic ABS-Mail submission.

An application for an absentee ballot received on or after December 1 is an adequate application for an absentee ballot for the next scheduled election held in the voter's precinct (primary, general, municipal, or special election). However, different deadlines apply to military and overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and for voters with print disabilities used the combined form (ABS-15). (IC 3-11-4-3; IC 3-11-4-6)

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has physical custody of the form and it has been filed with the office. Absentee applications to vote by mail that are postmarked on or before the absentee ballot application deadline date and received after the deadline must be rejected! Deadline dates are noted in the instructions on the ABS-Mail form and in several Indiana Election Division publications.

A person who receives a completed absentee ballot application from another person must indicate on the application the date the person received the application and file the application with the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving it, or by the applicable absentee ballot deadline, whichever occurs first. (IC 3-11-4-2(g)) However, this requirement for timely delivery does not apply to

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

a postal employee or to an employee of a bonded courier company.

The person who files an absentee ballot application of another person with the county election board must submit an affidavit with the application (ABS-17). The affidavit must be signed by the person who received the completed application from the applicant. This section does not apply to an individual filing their own absentee application or to an employee of the USPS or a bonded courier company acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the USPS or bonded courier company, or to the election division, a county election board, or a board of elections and registration. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Returning Absentee Ballots Received By Mail

A voter who receives an absentee ballot by mail must personally mark the ballot in secret. A voter unable to personally mark their own absentee ballot must vote absentee before an absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-10-24(b)) The voter must seal the voted ballot in the security envelope provided by the county election board; however, a voter may designate another individual to assist them with enclosing and sealing the ballot in the security envelope. This individual must sign the affidavit on the outside of the envelope to indicate this assistance. (IC 3-11-4-21)

In addition, the voter must sign the affidavit provided on the outside of the envelope to affirm the individual has personally marked their ballot and is a qualified voter of the precinct. The voter must then deliver the sealed absentee ballot envelope to the county election board by 1) depositing the envelope in the mail or by a bonded courier company; 2) delivering the envelope in person; or 3) delivering the envelope to a member of the voter's household or a person designed at the attorney in fact for the voter for delivery in person, by US mail, or by a bonded courier company. (IC 3-11-10-1)

Additionally, a family member (as defined for pollworker eligibility purposes in IC 3-6-6-7(a)(4)) to return a voter's voted absentee ballot to the county election board. In addition to the voter, a member of the voter's household or the voter's designated attorney-in-fact, the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece whose relationship to the voter is the result of birth, marriage, or adoption may deposit the absentee ballot envelope in the mail or hand-deliver a voter's absentee ballot to the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-24(e))

A voter who receives an absentee ballot by mail may return the voted absentee ballot by U.S. mail or by personal delivery to the county at a circuit court clerk's office where in-person absentee voting is occurring, a satellite office of the circuit court clerk established by the county election board to conduct in-person absentee voting, or a vote center location being used as a satellite location to conduct in-person absentee voting. (Under current law, on Election Day, an absentee ballot must be delivered to the county election board before the polls close at 6 p.m. (local prevailing time). As an alternative, a voter may surrender their ballot to Election Day precinct officials to vote in-person or execute the necessary affidavit at the polling place to vote in-person.) (IC 3-11-10-24(e); IC 3-11.5-4-18)

If any other person receives from a voter a ballot prepared by a voter for voting, the person commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-14-2-16)

A voter who presents and surrenders a sealed and signed absentee-by-mail ballot return envelope at an early voting location may request a replacement ballot at that location rather than casting the ballot received in the mail by the voter. The voter must complete the ABS-5 before being processed as an in-person absentee voter and receiving a new absentee ballot. Then the voter may cast the requested replacement absentee ballot at the early voting location in the same manner as any other voter who casts an absentee ballot at an early voting location. The absentee voter

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

board working at the in-person absentee voting location must write "rejected" on the outside of the voter's original absentee-by-mail ballot and place it in the rejected absentee ballot bag. (IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11.5-4-2)

Any person who delivers a voted absentee ballot to the county election board must complete an affidavit (Form ABS-19) that contains:

1) information concerning the voter;
2) information concerning the person delivering the voted absentee ballot;
3) the person's statement that the person is delivering the absentee ballot as a member of the voter's household or the voter's attorney in fact (if the individual is an attorney in fact, they must attach a copy of the power or attorney unless it has already been filed with the county election board);
4) the date and location where the absentee ballot was delivered to this person;
5) a statement that the individual delivering the absentee ballot has complied with Indiana laws governing absentee ballots; and

a statement that the affidavit is executed under the penalties of perjury, including a statement of the penalties for perjury. (IC 3-11-10-24(d))

A voted absentee ballot to vote by mail **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director on or before Election Day on or before 6 p.m., prevailing local time. (IC 3-11.5-4-3) (Special rules apply to military and overseas voters; please review this section of the *Manual* for more information.)

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has physical custody of the ballot by the deadline time. Absentee vote-by-mail ballots that are postmarked on or before Election Day and received after Election Day must be rejected! Deadline dates are noted in several Indiana Election Division publications.

There are special absentee counting rules for military and overseas voters. Please see this section in the *Manual* for those details.

Requesting a Replacement Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot before Election Day

If a voter has been mailed an official absentee ballot and notifies the county election board that:

1) the ballot has been destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter after a reasonable time has elapsed for delivery of the ballot by mail; or
2) the absentee ballot does not bear the bipartisan initials of the absentee voter board required under IC 3-11-4-9; or
3) the absentee ballot envelope was not signed by the voter,

then the voter must file the Form ABS-5 with the county election board. The circuit court clerk must place the ABS-5 with the voter's original ballot, mark "cancelled" on the envelope contained the original ballot, preserve the original ballot with the other defective ballots, and deliver a new ballot to the absentee voter. (IC 3-11-4-17.7)

However, in a primary election, a county election board may not provide a voter who requested a replacement ballot an absentee ballot for a political party that is different than the political party indicated on the voter's absentee application. (IC 3-11-4-17.78(d))

It is also advisable that a voter be instructed to ignore or destroy the materials sent to them with their spoiled absentee ballot. Should a voter's original and replacement absentee ballot arrive timely at the county election board, the original

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ballot should be rejected and the replacement ballot should be processed. (IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11-4-17.8; IC 3-11-10-1.5)

Drop Boxes for Absentee Ballots By Mail

If a county election board uses a "drop box" for the return of absentee ballots, then the "drop box" must be under the physical control and supervision of the county election board. An absentee ballot that is deposited into a "drop box" not under the physical control and the supervision of the county election board must be rejected. The board shall promptly notify the voter of the rejection of the ballot, if possible. (IC 3-11-10-24)

Any drop box or other container that is located in a building under the control of a political subdivision in which a document may be deposited for other purposes related to the circuit court clerk's office or an office of any other political subdivision must have a notice posted by the political subdivision in control of the drop box container in a prominent location adjacent to the drop box or container substantially stating, "Do not deposit a voted absentee ballot into this box or container. The absentee ballot will not be counted." (IC 3-11-10-24)

Election Day Remedies for Certain Absentee Voters

Hand-Delivery of Absentee Ballot

On Election Day if a voter has not yet returned their absentee ballot to the county election board, the voter can hand deliver the completed absentee ballot sealed in the absentee ballot envelope to the county election board not later than 6 p.m. (prevailing local time) on Election Day. Alternatively, the voter may take their absentee ballot to their polling location, surrender it to the precinct inspector who marks the ballot "cancelled", and vote a regular ballot, if otherwise qualified. (IC 3-11-10-31; IC 3-11.5-4-18)

ABS-21 for Rejected or Late Arriving Absentee Ballots

If the inspector has marked the poll list to indicate that the absentee ballot cast by the voter has been received by the county election board, the voter may not vote in person except for the reasons below. (IC 3-11.5-4-20)

If a voter's absentee ballot was rejected for a reason under IC 3-11.5-4-13, then the absentee ballot counters or the county election board shall issue a certificate (ABS-21) to the voter to allow the voter to cast a ballot in person at the polls, if otherwise qualified to vote. The voter must appear in person before the county election board not later than 5 p.m. (local prevailing time) to receive the ABS-21. (IC 3-11.5-4-13; IC 3-11.5-4-21)

PRE-5 Affidavit for ABS-Mail Ballot that Did Not Arrive Timely to the Voter

The PRE-5 affidavit may only be used if a voter applies for an absentee ballot by mail but has not received the ballot and appears at the polls on Election Day. The voter may vote a regular ballot in person at the polls after completing the PRE-5 affidavit documenting that the person has not received the requested absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-18(c))

Failure to Provide Additional Documentation

There is no remedy for this situation, as a voter who was required to provide additional documentation as part of the voter registration process failed to do so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. The ABS-12 form is transmitted to the absentee voter to return to the county election board providing the required information. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the central count counting team to check the poll list (or other county election board certification)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required documentation. (IC 3-11-10-4.5) If no indication is shown, the counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12; IC 3-11-10-16.5)

Absentee Voting by Traveling Board

A qualified voter confined within the county because of illness or injury, a voter caring for a confined person, or a disabled voter whose precinct is not accessible to a disabled voter may vote an absentee ballot before a bi-partisan traveling absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-10-25) An absentee ballot voted before a traveling absentee voter board must be cast on ***any of the nineteen (19) days*** immediately preceding the election. (IC 3-11-10-25)

For voters voting absentee by mail or before a traveling board, a voter who is otherwise qualified to vote in person may vote by absentee ballot if the voter meets one of the following qualifications (IC 3-11-10-25):

1) Expects to be confined due to illness or injury;
2) Expects to be caring for a confined person at a private residence; or
3) A voter with disabilities who believes the voter's polling place is not accessible.

State law permits a traveling board to go *OUTSIDE* of the county to provide a ballot to a confined voter IF the county election board unanimously agrees to permit out-of-county travel. (IC 3-11-10-25)

Except for a voter with print disabilities, a voter with a disability who is unable to make a voting mark on the ballot or sign the absentee ballot secrecy envelope MUST vote before an absentee voter board either in-person in the clerk's office or by traveling board. (IC 3-11-10-24(d)) A voter with print disabilities may vote by using the system developed by the Secretary of State that complies with web content guidelines making web content available for these individuals. (IC 3-5-2-53.5; IC 3-11-4-6(k); IC 3-11-10-24(l))

Photo Identification Requirements for Traveling Board

An absentee voter casting a ballot before a traveling board is not required to provide proof of identification when casting the absentee ballot. However, certain first-time voters who registered to vote by mail are to be asked for proof of residency in order for their absentee ballot to be counted. A copy of a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card where the residence address on the ID matches the voter's registration is **one** of several acceptable residency documents, including a utility bill, paycheck stub, or school transcript. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11-8-25.2)

See "Processing Absentee Applications" section for more details.

Traveling Board Application (ABS-TRAVELING BOARD) Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk or the Lake or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than 12:00 p.m. (noon), prevailing local time, on the day before the Election Day. The application may be a mailed, emailed, faxed, or hand-delivered application from a confined voter or person caring for a confined person and the applicant requests that the ballot is delivered by a traveling board.

Alternatively, Indiana voters can submit their ABS-Traveling Board application through indianavoters.com, after logging in to their customized voter page. This requires a person to be currently registered to vote and enter the requested information into the website to access their page. A voter can select the ABS-Traveling Board application link on their portal page, which will prompt the voter to provide their Indiana driver's license number or the last four digits of their Social Security Number. This number must match the information found on the voter's registration

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

record. If it does not, the voter would need to complete a paper application OR use the tools on their portal page to update their registration record.

Once past this screen, voters can request the bi-partisan travel board team, providing the same information found on the paper application. However, state law now requires that the voter provide a phone number when submitting an ABS-Traveling Board (or ABS-Mail) application online through indianavoters.com. (IC 3-11-4.5-1) NOTE: Email remains an optional field online and on paper absentee applications; phone number is not required on any paper absentee application. Voters then submit their request electronically, and the county is notified an application has been submitted. The system will apply the signature found on the voter's registration record to the electronic ABS-Mail submission.

As noted above, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Board has physical custody of the form. Applications received after this deadline date, even if postmarked on or before the deadline date, must be rejected. However, if the county election board determines by a unanimous vote that an otherwise qualified voter has been hospitalized or injured after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot, the board may authorize the person to vote by absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

Traveling board appointments are limited and are scheduled at a mutually agreeable time for the voter and county election board. Voters should provide a reliable phone number or email address, if possible, for county election officials to schedule an appointment. As noted above, using the online traveling board application found on indianavoters.com, state law requires the voter to provide a phone number in order to submit the request electronically through the website. (IC 3-11-4.5-1)

A traveling board may not be denied access to a voter's residence or place of confinement if the voter is confined due to illness or injury if the traveling board requests access at a time agreed to by both the board and the voter, and the time is during the regular office hours of the circuit court clerk.

An absentee traveling board visiting an individual already determined to be a voter of the county, and with the unanimous approval of the county election board, may permit the voter to complete the absentee application and proceed to cast an absentee ballot before the traveling board during that visit if both members of the absentee voter board approve the application. (IC 3-11-10-25)

ePollbooks & Voting Equipment Use with Traveling Board

An absentee voter board visiting a voter absentee voting by travel board may use an electronic poll book to obtain the voter's signature. (IC 3-11-10-25)

The county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire board, to allow a voter voting an absentee ballot by travel board to use a ballot marking device that produces an optical scan paper ballot card when voting before an absentee voting board. The ballot card printed by the ballot marking device must be initialed by the absentee voter board team and enclosed in the ballot security envelope. The voter and the team must complete the affidavit found on the ballot security envelope. (IC 3-11-10-26.2)

For counties using a DRE voting system, a county election board can unanimously agree on a resolution to permit a voter voting absentee by traveling board to cast their ballot on a direct record electronic voting system. An absentee ballot voted on an electronic voting system under this section is not required to bear the seal, signature, and initials prescribed by IC 3-11-10-27. (IC 3-11-10-26.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The resolution to use a ballot marking device or DRE voting system for travel board appointments must adopt procedures to do the following:

1) Secure absentee votes cast on an electronic voting system or marking device that produces a marked optical scan ballot that provide protection comparable to the protection provided to absentee votes cast by paper ballot.
2) Compare the signature on an absentee ballot application (or on an electronic poll book if no application was executed by the voter) with the applicant's signature on the applicant's voter registration record.
3) Ensure that an invalid ballot (as determined under IC 3-11.5) is not counted.
4) Specify how a spoiled absentee ballot is to be canceled in the direct record electronic voting system if a voter casts and returns a replacement absentee ballot.

A resolution may also contain other provisions to implement this section that the board considers useful and that are not contrary to Indiana or federal law.

If a resolution to use a BMD unit or DRE voting system is adopted, the circuit court clerk may use as many electronic voting machines for recording absentee votes as the clerk considers necessary, subject to the resolution adopted by the board. Additionally, a resolution must include the procedure for casting an absentee ballot on an electronic voting system must, except as provided in this IC 3-11-10-26.2, be substantially the same as the procedure for casting an absentee ballot in the office of the circuit court clerk under IC 3-11-10-26. (IC 3-11-10-26.2)

Traveling Board Ballot Deadline

Traveling board appointments must conclude the day before the election. (IC 3-11-10-25) However, if the county election board determines by a unanimous vote that an otherwise qualified voter has been hospitalized or injured after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot, the board may authorize the person to vote by absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

Absentee Voting In-Person at the Clerk's Office ("Early Voting")

A qualified voter may vote before an absentee voter board at the county courthouse or other designated location for absentee voting in the county. An absentee ballot voted before an absentee voter board must be cast ***not more than twenty-eight (28) days before the election nor later than noon (prevailing local time) on the day before the election.*** (IC 3-11-10-26)

If a voter votes at the clerk's office or a satellite office, the voter is not required to attest that the voter is confined, a voter with disabilities, elderly, working at the polls in a precinct other than where the voter resides, a specific, reasonable expectation of being absent from the county on Election Day, or working during the entire 12 hours the polls are open, observing a religious holiday, participating in the Attorney General's confidentiality program, is a "serious sex offender", is a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed or on assignment inside of Indiana or a public safety office, or unable to obtain transportation to the polls. **This exemption from stating a reason to vote by absentee ballot does not apply to absentee voting by mail or by traveling board.** (IC 3-11-4-1; IC 3-11-4-2; IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-10-24; IC 3-11-10-25; IC 3-11-10-26)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

All counties must make one location of the Clerk's Office available for in-person, early voting for the 28-days before Election Day. If the twenty-eighth day before a general election falls on the Columbus Day state holiday, then in-person, early voting begins twenty-seven (27) days before the election. In addition, the clerk's office location must be open the two Saturdays preceding Election Day. Most counties must permit voters to cast absentee ballots for at least seven (7) hours on each of the two (2) Saturdays preceding Election Day. For counties with a population of less than 20,000, the county election board may reduce the number of in-person, "early voting" hours the clerk's office is open to four (4) on the two (2) Saturdays preceding Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-26) Early voting hours may be reduced in a special election; see IC 3-11-10-26.5 for details.

More than fifty (50) counties in Indiana have moved to a vote center model, which means a voter may vote on Election Day at any of the locations unanimously approved by the county election board. The vote center law not only requires the county Clerk's office to be open for early voting at the time and dates noted above, but also requires at least one vote center, in addition to the Clerk's office, to be open the two Saturdays before Election Day. A county election board in a voter center county may include in its plan additional satellite offices established under IC 3-11-10-26.3(e). (IC 3-11-18.1-4)

Other counties still require a voter to vote on Election Day at a polling location assigned to their precinct. This is an important distinction from a vote center model not only in the way a person votes on Election Day, but also for in-person absentee voting. A county election board may adopt a resolution to authorize the circuit court clerk to establish satellite early voting locations (other than the clerk's office) in the county where voters may cast absentee ballots before an absentee voter board. The county election board must adopt such a resolution by unanimous consent of the entire membership of the board. The resolution must state the locations and hours of operation of any satellite offices. The voting procedures at these offices must be substantially the same as the procedures for absentee voting at the clerk's office. (IC 3-11-10-26; IC 3-11-10-26.3)

Additionally, the county election board to adopt a resolution by majority vote allowing in-person absentee voting at one location of the circuit court clerk's office or an established satellite location on the third Saturday preceding Election Day for at least four (4) hours. (IC 3-11-10-26) Current law otherwise remains unchanged. The circuit court clerk (not the county election board) must designate one location of the clerk's office to be made available during regular business hours for the twenty-eight (28) days before the election, including the two (2) Saturdays before Election Day. This minimum requirement remains unaffected, and a circuit court clerk retains the ability to conduct early voting during this twenty-eight (28) day window for extended weekday and weekend hours, ending at noon (local prevailing time), the day before Election Day.

In non-vote center counties, if the county election board adopts a satellite early voting resolution for a primary election, the locations for the satellite offices and hours at which absentee voting may occur at the satellite offices established for the primary election **must** be used for the subsequent general or municipal (November) election. (IC 3-11-10-26.3(e)) The county election board does not need to pass a "new" satellite early voting resolution for the general or municipal election if such a resolution was adopted for the primary election. However, a county election board may want to add more sites to the primary election satellite early voting plan. In this case, the county election board must unanimously agree to the satellite early voting locations that are to be opened in a general or municipal election that are in addition to those offered in the primary election.

In vote center counties, the establishment of satellite early voting locations at a vote center used on election day are determined by the county election board amending the vote center plan, by unanimous vote of the entire membership. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: in odd-numbered municipal election years (for example, 2023, 2027) or in a special election conducted under IC 3-10-8, a county election board may reduce the dates and hours of in-person early voting through a unanimous resolution. Resolutions adopted under IC 3-11-10-26.5 are not effective in even-numbered general election years (for example, 2022, 2024), unless the resolution is specific to a special election called under IC 3-10-8 that is not held at the same time as a general election.

Accessibility Requirements for Early Voting Locations

In-person absentee voting locations (or "early" voting sites) must be located in an accessible facility for elderly voters and voters with disabilities. (IC 3-11-10-26.7) The sites must comply with state and federal standards concerning parking areas, paths to the facility where voting occurs, the entrance to the facility, passages within the facility, and the room or area within the facility where voting occurs. (IC 3-11-10-26.7)

County election administrators may purchase additional equipment to aid a site in becoming compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For example, portable wheelchair ramps may be used to help a wheelchair user bridge the surface of a parking lot to the elevated level of a sidewalk or door entrance. Portable "doorbells" may be placed outside the voting entrance for an individual to push and alert a poll worker inside the individual needs assistance opening the door. If voting occurs on the second floor or an elevated platform inside a polling location, please ensure any elevators or wheelchair lifts are operational before early voting begins.

The accessible voting area must be on an accessible route and have adequate maneuvering space for voters who use wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Allow approximately five square feet for a wheelchair to navigate behind and around the machine. Blinds on windows behind check-in staff should be closed so voters who read lips can communicate with workers. Tables should have a clear knee space of at least 27 inches.

Each early voting location must have at least one voting system equipped for individual with disabilities, such as a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system or other ballot marking device. Poll workers must be trained on how to use the accessible features of a voting system and create a welcoming environment for all voters.

The U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division includes an ADA checklist for polling place locations on its website: https://www.ada.gov/votingck.htm

Photo Identification Requirements

An absentee voter casting a ballot before an absentee board in the office of the circuit court clerk (or a satellite office of the clerk) before Election Day is required to provide proof of identification in the same manner as a voter who casts a vote in person at the polls on Election Day. (See "Photo Identification" section of this manual.) (IC 3-11-10-26)

If the voter is unable or declines to present the identification, the voter is permitted to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5) The provisional ballot voter should complete the affidavit of the challenged voter (PRE-4), complete the provisional absentee ballot, seal the marked provisional absentee ballot in the ABS-6 security envelope, enclosed the sealed ABS-envelope in the PRO-10 envelope, and sign the PRO-10 security envelope.

Counties using SVRS to process absentee in-person voters in real-time should record the voter as casting an absentee ballot and attach the ABS-IN PERSON application to the outside of the PRO-10 security envelope. Counties using an ePollbook to substitute for the ABS-IN PERSON application should have the provisional ballot voter sign the ePollbook. Counties using an ePollbook and an electronic voting system (DRE) during in-person absentee voting should attach the affidavit created by the county election board that is used in place of the ABS-IN PERSON application to the PRO-10 security envelope. (IC 3-11-10-26; IC 3-11.7-2-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voters who reside in a state licensed care facility (nursing home, for example) that is used as polling place, vote center, or satellite absentee facility are exempt from the Photo ID requirement. (IC 3-10-1-7.2; IC 3-11-8-25.1)

If a voter who wants to vote an in-person absentee ballot but fails to provide proof of identification, the voter must instead cast a provisional ballot. The absentee voter board, both orally and in writing on a form prescribed by the Indiana Election Division, must provide the voter an explanation of the actions that the voter must take for the provisional ballot to be counted, and to be given an additional notice, prescribed by the Indiana Election Division, from the circuit court clerk by U.S. mail regarding the provisional ballot process and contact information for the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-26) Additionally, not later than three (3) calendar days after Election Day, each circuit court clerk provides a notice by US mail, or other method providing actual notice, to each provisional ballot voter on a form prescribed by the Indiana Election Division providing information regarding:

1) the reasons that the voter's ballot is being challenged;
2) what actions the voter may take to have the provisional ballot counted;
3) the deadline for taking these actions for the voter's provisional ballot to be counted; and
4) contact information for the county election board including the address and telephone number that the voter can contact to inquire about the voter's provisional ballot as well as any other information the circuit court clerk considers useful to provide assistance to the provisional voter in inquiring about the provisional ballot. (IC 3-11-10-26(m))

In-Person Early Voting Application (ABS-IN PERSON) Deadline

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or the Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than noon (prevailing local time), on the day before Election Day, if the voter is voting absentee in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee voting facility. Counties will have paper applications on-site for a voter to complete, though many counties are using electronic pollbooks (ePollbooks), which eliminate the need for a paper application.

NOTE: Counties may use an ePollbook only during early voting OR during early voting and on Election Day. (IC 3-7-29-6) State law allows ePollbook counties to eliminate the in-person absentee application if certain procedures are followed. See IC 3-11-10-26(d) for details.

In-Person Early Voting Ballot Deadline

The deadline for in-person early voting at the Clerk's Office or satellite early voting location, including designated vote centers, is 12:00 p.m. (noon), prevailing local time, the day before the election. However, a person who queued up in the line to absentee vote in-person on or before the noon deadline must be permitted to vote. When the deadline to absentee vote in person at the clerk's office or satellite location arrives, a person designated by the clerk must determine who the last person in line to vote is and do one of the following:

1) Write down the name of each voter.
2) Stamp each voter's hand.
3) Stand, or designate another individual to stand, immediately behind the last voter who may vote.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Completing a Voter's Abandoned In-Person Absentee Ballot

Similar to the procedures used on Election Day when a voter does not cast their ballot, if the voter is still present at the early voting location, a member of the absentee voter board at the early voting location shall attempt to advise the voter not to leave the early voting location because the voter's absentee ballot has not been cast and permit the voter to return to the voting booth to complete the process of casting the voter's absentee ballot.

If the voter has left the early voting location or declines to return to the voting booth, then the absentee voter board shall use one of the following procedures based on the type of ballot being used by the voter at the early voting location:

Traditional Hand Counted Paper Ballots and Optical Scan Ballot Cards

The absentee voter board at the early voting location shall do the following:

1) Enter into the voting booth and place the voter's ballot inside the absentee ballot return envelope provided so none of the voter's marks can be seen.
2) Transfer or deposit absentee ballot return envelope to the location where previously cast absentee ballots have been secured.
3) Promptly complete a form prescribed by the Indiana Election Division, that is signed by both members of the absentee voter board, containing all the following:
    a. The name of the voter who left the clerk's office or satellite office without completing the process of casting a ballot if the voter's name is known.
    b. The approximate time that the voter left the clerk's office or satellite office.
    c. Whether the voter was advised that the voter could return to the booth to complete the casting of the ballot.
    d. A statement made under the penalties for perjury indicating that:
        i. the absentee voter board members jointly transferred or deposited the envelope or folded ballot in the location where previously cast absentee ballots had been secured; and
        ii. the absentee voter board members (and any other person) did not make any alterations to the choices made by the voter.

Direct Record Electronic (Electronic Voting System)

The absentee voter board shall enter the voting booth, complete the process of casting the absentee ballot for the voter, and complete the form described in the paper ballot/optical scan ballot card section above.

After the absentee ballot has been sealed in an absentee ballot return envelope (paper ballot/optical scan ballot card) or cast (DRE), the absentee voter board shall mark on the electronic poll book (if used) or in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) that the voter has returned an absentee ballot. Since the absentee ballot is placed into an unsigned absentee ballot envelope, the absentee ballot will be subject to the absentee ballot missing signature procedure found in IC 3-11.5-4-13.6. (IC 3-11-10-26.4)

Assistance to Voters Casting In-Person Absentee Ballots

A voter with a disability or who is unable to read or write English may request assistance with completing their ballot. The voter may request assistance from the bi-partisan absentee voter board members or a person of the voter's choice, other than the voter's employer, an officer of the voter's union, or an agent of the voter's employer or union.

The two members of an absentee board assisting an absentee voter voting in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee facility or the individual designated by the voter must complete the PRE-3 affidavit before entering the voting

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

booth to cast an absentee ballot. The absentee voter board will keep the PRE-3 form and return it with the other election supplies at the end of the day. (IC 3-11-9-2; IC 3-11-9-3)

Political Party Watchers at Satellite In-Person Absentee Voting Offices

A political party may appoint up to two (2) watchers for each satellite office for in-person "early" absentee voting established under IC 3-11-10-26.3. A watcher appointed to a satellite office may:

1) Enter, leave, and reenter the satellite office at any time the office is open;
2) Inspect the voting systems before absentee ballots are received at the satellite office each day;
3) Inspect the work being done by any elected official, absentee board member, or county employee at the satellite office (except when an individual enters a confidential login or password to obtain access to an ePollbook or the statewide voter registration system or to operate a voting system used for absentee voting); and
4) Witness any proceeding of the county election board or an absentee voting board at the satellite office. (IC 3-6-8-7)

Electioneering During Early Voting

"Electioneering" means making a verbal statement, displaying a written statement indicating support or opposition to a candidate, political party, or public question appearing on the ballot, or wearing or displaying an article of clothing, sign, button, or placard that states:

1) the name of any political party or includes the name, picture, photograph, or other likeness of any candidate or currently elected federal, state, county, or local official; or
2) support for the approval or defeat of a public question.

The term does not include expressing support or opposition to a candidate or a political party or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question in material mailed to a voter or a telephone or an electronic communication with a voter.

State law was updated in 2021 to clarify the electioneering statute to more broadly apply to early voting locations, including a requirement now to establish a chute from the entrance to the clerk's office or satellite location. A person who knowingly does any electioneering:

1) on election day within the polls or the chute;
2) before election day within the office of the circuit court clerk or a satellite office of the circuit court clerk established under IC 3-11-10-26.3 used by an absentee voter board to permit an individual to cast an absentee ballot or fifty (50) feet of the entrance to the office of the circuit court clerk or satellite office; or
3) except for a voter who is the person's spouse; an incapacitated person (as defined in IC 29-3-1-7.5) for whom the person has been appointed the guardian (as defined in IC 29-3-1-6); or a member of the person's household;

in the presence of a voter whom the person knows possesses an absentee ballot provided to the voter in accordance with Indiana law commits a Class A misdemeanor. (IC 3-14-3-16)

Please see the "Chute" section of this *Manual* for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting Before an Absentee Voter Board During Early Voting

A voter voting before an absentee voter board shall mark the voter's ballot in the presence of the board, but not in such a manner that either of the members of the board can see for whom the voter voted, unless the voter requests the help of the board in marking a ballot under IC 3-11-9. The circuit court clerk shall provide, to the extent practicable, the same degree of privacy to absentee voters voting at the office of the circuit court clerk as provided to voters at the polls on election day.

If a voter is required to provide proof of residency under IC 3-7-33-4.5 and does not present the required additional information before receiving the absentee ballot, the absentee ballot shall be processed in accordance with IC 3-11.5-4-3.5. Upon accepting the completed absentee ballot from the voter who is required but fails to provide proof of residency, the board shall provide the voter with a notice listing the documentation the voter may submit to the county voter registration office to comply with IC 3-7-33-4.5; and stating the address and hours of the county voter registration office. (IC 3-11-10-28)

When using a ballot card or paper ballot, the voter shall fold each ballot separately in a manner to conceal the voter's markings. The voter shall then, in the presence of the board, place the ballot in an envelope furnished by the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-28)

The ballot security envelope used for in-person absentee voting must have an affidavit printing on its fact that contains the voter's affirmation under penalties of perjury that the following information is true: the voter must indicate the voter's precinct and township (or ward and city or town) and indicate whether the voter is entitled to vote as a resident of the precinct or is entitled to vote under IC 3-10-11 or IC 3-10-12 (that is, the voter fail safe laws. The voter must sign and date the affidavit, and the absentee voter board members each must sign the affidavit and print the member's name. (IC 3-11-10-29)

Surrendering an ABS-Mail Ballot to Vote Early at an In-Person Absentee Voting Site

A voter who presents and surrenders a sealed and signed absentee-by-mail ballot return envelope at an early voting location may request a replacement ballot at that location rather than casting the ballot received in the mail by the voter. In a primary election, however, a voter may not request a replacement absentee ballot for a different political party from the party indicated on the voter’s initial absentee application. (IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11-4-17.8; IC 3-11.5-4-2)

The voter must complete the ABS-5 before being processed as an in-person absentee voter and receiving a new absentee ballot. Then the voter may cast the requested replacement absentee ballot at the early voting location in the same manner as any other voter who casts an absentee ballot at an early voting location. The absentee voter board working at the in-person absentee voting location must write “rejected” on the outside of the voter’s original absentee-by-mail ballot and place it in the rejected absentee ballot bag.

Absentee Applications

Absentee ballot applications must be made on state approved forms, except for the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA) form and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for military and overseas voters. Applications must be mailed, emailed, or faxed, upon request, to voters and party central committees. (IC 3-11-4-4) Additionally, an absentee application to vote by mail or by traveling board may be made online at indianavoters.com after logging into the voter’s profile on indianavoters.com.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board may receive absentee ballot applications on the date voter registration opens for the next election. For example, a voter may request an absentee ballot for the May 2022 primary election as early as December 1, 2022, or the date voter registration "opens" for the primary election. Applications received before this deadline are early and may not be filed or processed by county election officials. Absentee application deadlines are noted below. (IC 3-11-4-3) However, this statute does not apply for military and overseas voters using the FPCA. Please see the military and overseas voter section of this *Manual* for more information.

Absentee ballot applications must require the applicant to swear or affirm that the information set forth on the application is true to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief. The absentee ballot application must also allow an individual accepting a completed application from another person to include the date the individual received it, other than absentee applications for voting in the clerk's office or a satellite location. The absentee ballot application must also require a person who assisted with the completion of the application to swear under the penalties of perjury to the statements required to be made by the assisting person on the application. The absentee ballot application must also set forth the penalties for perjury. These absentee ballot application requirements do not apply to certain military and overseas voters who swear an oath specified under federal law.

A voter must sign the voter's own absentee ballot application, unless the voter has a disability that prevents from being able to sign their application. If a disabled voter cannot sign the application, the voter can name a person to hold the voter's power of attorney, and this person may then sign the absentee application for the voter. In addition, if the voter does not have a power of attorney, the voter may designate an individual eligible to assist the voter under IC 3-11-9-2(a) to sign the application on behalf of the voter and add the individual's name to the application. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Pre-Completed Absentee Applications

A person may provide another person with a "pre-completed" absentee ballot application with the following items provided:

1) the voter's name;
2) registration and mailing address, if the same; and
3) date of birth.

However, a person is <u>prohibited</u> from providing another person with an absentee ballot application with the following items "pre-completed" on the application:

1) the address to mail the ballot (other than the individual's own registration address);
2) the party ballot choice in a primary election;
3) the types of absentee ballots (such as presidential only, or local public question only);
3) the reason why the voter is qualified to vote absentee by mail or before a traveling board; and
4) the voter identification number.

The county election board shall deny a pre-completed absentee ballot application if the application is challenged by a county election board member or absentee voter board member in a sworn affidavit (ABS-20), and the county election board, after conducting a hearing, determines that the absentee ballot application violates this requirement. (IC 3-11-4-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Assistance to Voters Completing an Absentee Application

If a person assists another person in completing part of the absentee ballot application, the person assisting must state the following information on the application under the penalties of perjury:

1) The name, address, and telephone numbers of the person assisting.
2) The date of the assistance.
3) That the individual assisting complied with state laws regarding submitting applications (such as timeliness).
4) That the person assisting had no reason to believe that the applicant was ineligible or did not properly complete and sign the application.

A person providing assistance to an individual in completing their absentee ballot application may not be their union representative or employer. (IC 3-11-4-2; 3-11-9-2) However, this prohibition does not preclude a person's employer or union representative from delivering absentee ballot applications to the Indiana Election Division or county election board.

Taking Custody of Another Voter's Completed Absentee Ballot Application

A person who receives a completed absentee ballot application from another person must file the application with the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after receiving it, or by the applicable absentee ballot deadline, whichever occurs first. (IC 3-11-4-2(g)) However, this requirement for timely delivery does not apply to a postal employee or to an employee of a bonded courier company.

There is a line on the ABS-Mail and ABS-Traveling Board applications for the person taking custody of another individual's absentee application to indicate the date the person received the absentee application from the voter.

A person, other than a postal employee or an employee of a bonded courier company, who files an absentee ballot application other than the person's own application, must complete and file an affidavit (ABS-17) stating the following:

1) The name, address, and telephone numbers of the person filing the application.
2) That the individual filing the application complied with state laws regarding submitting applications.
3) The date (or dates) that the absentee ballot applications attached to the affidavit was received.
4) That the person filing the application had no reason to believe that the applicant was ineligible or did not properly complete and sign the application.
5) That the affidavit is completed under the penalties of perjury (with those penalties being set out on the affidavit).

The county election board shall record the date and time the affidavit was filed. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Mailings that Include an Absentee Ballot Application

A mailed communication of more than 100 pieces of substantially similar pieces of mail that includes an Indiana absentee ballot application is required to set forth, in a clear and conspicuous manner, the name and mailing address of the person who mailed the communication in at least 12-point type size that is clearly readable by the recipient of the mailing with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement. A communication complies with the contrast requirement if the information is printed in black text on a white background or the degree of color contrast between the background and the text of the information is not less than the color contrast between the background and the largest text included in the mailing. The requirement to include the name and mailing address of the person who mailed the communication that includes an Indiana absentee ballot does not apply to direct mailings of one hundred (100) or less of substantially similar pieces of mail. (IC 3-6-4.9; IC 3-11-4-5.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot (ABS-Attorney General). The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot.

The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county election board may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) to a law enforcement agency, upon written request, and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Absentee Application Deadlines

A voter who is eligible to vote by absentee ballot must first file a state-approved application form requesting the ballot. Absentee applications are not kept on file for all future elections; instead, an eligible voter must submit an absentee application in each election the voter wants to vote absentee. However, military and overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) have an ongoing request for an absentee ballot for one calendar year, January 1 to December 31. Voters with print disabilities can also use a combined form, which is an ongoing request for one calendar year, January 1 to December 31.

As noted above, requests for an absentee ballot must be made on current or "grandfathered" forms. County election officials should review the forms orders signed by the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division to determine which versions are acceptable for use in an election and the list of approved forms distributed at the December annual conference of county election administrators to determine if a version of a form is valid.

An application for an absentee ballot **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not earlier than the date the registration period resumes following an election and not later than the following dates: (IC 3-11-4-3)

1) **Form ABS-In Person:** Noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day, if the voter is voting absentee in person at the clerk's office or satellite absentee voting facility. When the hour for closing the location or office or the deadline for voting established by IC 3-11-10-26 occurs, a voter who is in the act of voting; or in line to vote shall be permitted to vote, if otherwise qualified to vote according to law. However, an individual designated by the circuit court clerk shall determine the end of the line of voters who are waiting to vote; and use one (1) of the following methods to identify the voters in the line who may vote if otherwise qualified to vote according to law:
    a. Write down the name of each voter.
    b. Stamp each voter's hand.
    c. Stand, or designate another individual to stand, immediately behind the last voter who may vote. (IC

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3-11-10-29.2)

2) **Form ABS-Traveling Board**: Noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed, or hand-delivered application from a confined voter or person caring for a confined person and the applicant requests that the ballot is delivered by an absentee (traveling) voter board.

3) **Form ABS-Mail or Form ABS-Attorney General:** 11:59 p.m. (prevailing local time) twelve (12) days before Election Day, if the application is a mailed, emailed, faxed or hand-delivered application from a voter wanting to vote by mail. (IC 3-11-4-3)

4) **Federal Post Card Application (FPCA):** This form is used only by military and overseas voters. The deadline to receive an FPCA requesting a faxed or emailed application is noon (prevailing local time) on the day before Election Day. The deadline to receive an FPCA requesting a vote-by-mail absentee ballot is 11:59 p.m. (prevailing local time) twelve (12) days before Election Day. Other rules may apply. Please refer to the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this *Manual* and review the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* published by the Indiana Election Division for more details.

For clarification, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has the absentee application in their possession, whether it be mailed, hand-delivered, faxed, or emailed. Absentee applications mailed on or before the deadline date as determined by the absentee method (mail, in-person, traveling board) and received after the proper deadline date may not be processed. Unlike voter registration forms, postmark dates on absentee applications are not to be considered if the application was received after the deadline.

The exception to this rule is any absentee ballot applications timely received by the Indiana Election Division or county election official that are mailed to county election officials on or after the associated deadline date for the absentee method. Those applications are to be treated as "timely" received by the county election official associated to the voter and are subject to the same review to determine if an absentee ballot is to be issued to the voter. (IC 3-11-4-3)

A county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may authorize a person who is otherwise qualified to vote in person to vote by absentee ballot if the board determines that the person has been hospitalized or suffered an injury following the final date and hour for applying for an absentee ballot that would prevent the person from voting in person at the polls. (IC 3-11-4-1(b))

A county election board or board of elections and registration, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may authorize an individual who is otherwise qualified to vote in person and wishes to vote by absentee ballot to file an application for an absentee ballot if the board determines that:

1) during the last eleven (11) days before the election:
    a. the governor has declared a disaster emergency under IC 10-14-3-12; or
    b. the county has declared a local disaster emergency under IC 10-14-3-29;
2) the disaster emergency prevents the individual from voting in person at a polling place; and
3) an absentee voter board can receive the voter's absentee ballot not later than 6 p.m. on election day.

The same official absentee ballots must be used in these emergency circumstances. Taking into consideration the amount of time remaining before the election, the commission, the county election board, or the board of elections and registration shall determine whether the absentee ballots are transmitted to and from the voter by mail or personal delivery. An absentee ballot that is personally delivered shall comply with the requirements of IC 3-11-4-19, IC 3-11-4-20, and IC 3-11-4-21. (IC 3-11-4-1(c)(d))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Application Processing

The county election board (or absentee voter board in clerk's office) must examine each absentee ballot application to determine whether:

1) the applicant is a registered voter;
2) the information on the application appears to be true; and
3) the application has been completed and filed in accordance with Indiana and federal law. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

IMMEDIATELY upon receiving an application to vote absentee, determine if the applicant is a registered voter of the precinct. If the applicant is not a registered voter of the precinct, their application must be ***DENIED.***

NOTE: If an individual's voter registration application is "pending," the absentee ballot may not be sent to the voter until the voter's registration status becomes active. (IC 3-11-4-18 (c))

If the voter has changed the voter's name or address *within the precinct,* then the application serves as a change of address or name change request, and the application may be processed. The voter registration record should be updated before Election Day, if possible, to reflect the address change or name change.

If the new address of the applicant is *outside* the precinct, the voter must complete a change of address or, if eligible, use the proper form to transfer the voter to the proper precinct. (VRG 4/12) (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

If the voter is required by law to provide additional documentation of the name and address of the voter as part of the registration process but has not yet provided that residence documentation to the county voter registration office, then the county election board must approve the application if the application otherwise complies with state law. However, the county election board must add a notation to the application and to the statewide voter registration system indicating that the applicant will be required to provide this additional documentation to the county voter registration office before the absentee ballot may be counted. (IC 3-11-4-17.5(e)) The county election board must also send a notice to the voter stating that the voter is required to provide this additional residence documentation to the county voter registration office no later than 6 p.m. on Election Day for the absentee ballot to be counted. (IC 3-11-4-18)

County election administrators note the voter's absentee application request in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). The system allows counties to perform a variety of functions to expedite the mailing of absentee ballots and creating reports to track absentee activity. County election officials may want to refer to training manuals found in the SVRS county portal for more details. Additionally, absentee information entered into SVRS allows a voter to track when their absentee ballot has been mailed and received by the county election board at www.indianavoters.com.

After an absentee ballot application is approved, the voter is provided with a ballot and, if voting by mail, additional materials to aid in completing the ballot. County election administrators must organize the applications according to precinct and applications to absentee vote by mail and traveling board must be copied and made available for public inspection before the voter's returned absentee ballot is attached to the original application and stored for sealed for Election Day counting. (IC 3-11-10-8; IC 3-11-10-8.5) ABS-Attorney General applications are not subject to public inspection. (IC 3-11-10-8.5) See the "Retention of Election Records" section of this *Manual* for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Primary Election Party Preference

In a primary election, a voter must indicate party preference – Democratic or Republican or non-partisan – on their application. A non-partisan choice is available only if a special referendum election is held in a jurisdiction within the county. See "Ballot Layout" section of this *Manual* for more information. A primary election absentee voter's application must be rejected if party preference is not selected. (IC 3-11-4-18.5)

If this information is missing, the application is considered incomplete and should be rejected. The voter must submit a new absentee application. However, if the voter submits a new absentee application (or a completed absentee ballot) and changes their mind regarding their party affiliation for the primary, this is not sufficient reason for the absentee application or absentee ballot to be considered "defective" for purposes of cancelling an absentee ballot application or sending a replacement absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-17.7)

In a primary, once a voter writes the voter's party on the poll list, or the voter's primary party ballot choice is entered into an electronic poll book during in-person absentee "early" voting or on Election Day, or the voter has been mailed or otherwise provided with a primary ballot, the voter may not change the voter's primary party ballot choice. Nor may a voter who requests a replacement absentee ballot in a primary be provided with a replacement absentee ballot for a different political party than the original ballot requested. (IC 3-10-1-24; IC 3-11-4-17.7; IC 3-11-10-26)

Challenged Absentee Applications or Voter in "Pending" Status

A county election board member or absentee ballot voter board member may challenge an absentee ballot application by filing an affidavit. (IC 3-11-4-18.5) The Indiana Election Division prescribes the form of the affidavit (ABS-20). The affidavit must contain a brief statement of the facts indicating that:

1) the applicant is not a voter of the precinct according to the voter registration record;
2) the application contains a false statement; or
3) the application has not been properly executed or filed in accordance with state or federal law.

If the absentee voter board member or county election board member files a challenge affidavit (ABS-20) and the two absentee board members cannot agree on whether to approve or deny the application, the absentee voter board members shall refer the application to the county election board for determination. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

If a challenge affidavit challenges an absentee ballot application submitted by a person who is applying to vote absentee in the clerk's office, the voter shall be permitted to cast a provisional ballot, which the county election board shall retain and not transmit to the voter's precinct on Election Day (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

Once the challenge affidavit is filed, the county election board shall notify each applicant and conduct a public hearing on the challenge and either approve or deny the application. The county election board may also refer the matter, if appropriate, to the county prosecuting attorney.

The requirement that absentee ballots be mailed on the same day that the absentee ballot application is received does not apply to absentee ballot applications that have been challenged or individuals whose voter registration application status is "pending." (IC 3-11-4-18.5)

Notice of Denial of Absentee Ballot Application

The county election board is required to notify any applicant whose absentee ballot application is denied (not only military and overseas applicants under former law). Notice may be given by personal delivery, mailing to the voter, or e-mailing the voter if an email address has been provided. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Please see the "Military & Overseas Voters" section in this *Manual* for more information related to UOCAVA voters.

Absentee Ballots

Absentee Ballot Printing & Mailing Deadline

In addition to printing ballots used on Election Day, each county election board must print absentee ballots. Information on ballot layout, instructions, and requirements for optical scan ballot cards and electronic (DRE) voting machines can be found in the "Ballot Layout" chapter in this *Manual*.

Not less than sixty (60) days before the date of a primary, general, or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must estimate the number of absentee ballots required in the county for the election. (IC 3-11-4-10) After completing the estimate, the county election board shall immediately begin to have these ballots printed. (IC 3-11-4-14)

To comply with federal and state law, the absentee ballots must be **delivered** to the circuit court clerk at **least fifty (50) days before** any election and then **transmitted to approved applicants not later than forty-five (45) days** before any election. (IC 3-11-4-15; Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act [MOVE])

The absentee print order delivery date and absentee ballot mailing date noted above is the absolute deadline for counties to comply with Indiana election law. A county election board may receive their absentee ballot print order in advance of the fifty (50) day deadline. Should a county receive their absentee ballot delivery early, then it must begin mailing absentee ballots no later than five (5) days after the date of the absentee ballot print order delivery. (IC 3-11-4-18(c))

EXAMPLE: Suppose that absentee ballots are delivered to the circuit court clerk on the 55th day before an election. If an unchallenged absentee ballot application is received on the 75th day before the election, then the ballots must be transmitted to the voter by the 50th day before the election (meaning five days after delivery on Day 55), to all voters who have already submitted an absentee application. After the 50th day before the election, absentee ballots are to be mailed the same day the unchallenged absentee application is received and approved.

The date a county election board begins mailing absentee ballots is important. After the initial push of mailing ballots out to absentee applications on file, a county must transmit an absentee ballot on the day of the receipt of the approved application. However, if a voter's absentee application is challenged or the voter's registration is in pending status, then the ballot may not be sent until the challenge is resolved or the voter's registration status becomes active. (IC 3-11-4-18(c))

Any absentee ballot sent by mail to a voter MUST be sent by nonforwardable U.S. mail. (IC 3-11-10-24)

Additional Absentee Ballot Requirements

Absentee optical scan or paper ballots (direct record electronic (DRE) voting system are exempt from this rule), regardless of whether they are mailed or voted in person, must have the following three validations placed upon the back of the ballot **before being issued to a voter:**

1) the circuit court clerk's official seal (stamp);
2) the signature or facsimile signature of the circuit court clerk (unless the clerk is a candidate – see below); and
3) the initials of both members of an absentee voter board. (IC 3-11-4-19)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the individual serving as circuit court clerk is a candidate for re-election or election to another office, then the name or signature of this individual cannot appear on the ballot (except as a candidate). Instead, the ballot must contain a uniform device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-5-4-9)

Bi-Partisan Initials on Absentee Ballots

In the case of a mailed absentee ballot, the initials of the two appointed members of the county election board could be substituted for those of the absentee voter board. In the case of a ballot delivered by an absentee voter board, the ballot must be initialed by the absentee voter board delivering the ballots by travel board or during in-person early voting or (where a county election board adopts a resolution to permit this procedure), by the county election board or the election board member's representative. (IC 3-11-4-19; IC 3-11-10-19; IC 3-11-10-27)

Further, an absentee board member, a county election board member, or the county election board member's representative is prohibited from placing their initials on an absentee ballot until after the voter's application for that absentee ballot has been approved or not more than twenty-four (24) hours before an absentee ballot is mailed to a voter. An initialed absentee ballot must be kept under bipartisan control after the ballot is initialed until the ballot is mailed. (IC 3-11-4-19; IC 3-11-10-27)

Absentee ballots that are not initialed may not be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-13) In the case of a recount or contest petition, an absentee ballot that does not have the initials of the absentee voter board or the county election board members may not be counted. (IC 3-12-1-13) If the ballot lacks the clerk's seal and signature (or the alternative device or symbol prescribed by the Indiana Election Division), the ballot may also be challenged if there is evidence of fraud. (IC 3-12-1-12) ***Therefore, it is important that each absentee ballot is validated with two sets of initials before being mailed or handed to a voter by an absentee voter board during in-person early voting or by traveling board!***

Vote-By-Mail Absentee Ballot Packet

A "packet" of election materials must be sent to voters who request to vote absentee by mail. There are four essential elements: 1) outer envelope (ABS-8), 2) absentee ballot, 3) voted absentee ballot envelope & affidavit (ABS-6), and 4) absentee voter's bill of rights. Counties may include additional information to a voter, short of electioneering. For example, a county may insert a document on how to mark their ballot or remind voters to return ballots as soon as possible because of delays in postal processing.

1) Outer Absentee Ballot Envelope

This is the larger of the two envelopes needed to mail an absentee voter's election materials. The ABS-8 notes the minimum information required by state law to be printed on the outer envelope. (IC 3-11-4-18(a)) The state form (that is, the envelope design) has also been reviewed by USPS mail design analysts, though county election boards are encouraged to reach out to their USPS contact to review the final envelope used by the county. Learn more at www.usps.gov or you can reach a USPS mail design analyst at 855-593-6093 or mda@usps.gov.

2) Absentee Ballot

The "Absentee Ballot Printing" section above includes important reminders for review. Be certain absentee voter boards (or the county election board members) are affixing their initials to the back of the ballot in the box or line designated. There are new restrictions on how early initials can be affixed to absentee ballots. Please see IC 3-11-4-19 and IC 3-11-10-27, or review the "Bi-Partisan Initials on Absentee Ballots" section above.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) Voted Absentee Ballot Envelope & Affidavit
Counties are required by law to provide a postage, pre-paid envelope for a voter to return an absentee-by-mail ballot. (IC 3-11-4-20) This return envelope must include the ABS-6, which is the affidavit an absentee voter must sign before returning the ballot to the county election board. (IC 3-11-4-21) As noted above, USPS mail design analysts are available to review a proof of the county's absentee ballot return envelope and affidavit to ensure it meets postal requirements.

NOTE: a special federal ballot envelope provided by the Federal Voting Assistance Program may be used. **For more information, see the current edition of the *Military and Overseas Voters Guide*, or contact the Federal Voting Assistance Program at *www.fvap.gov*.**

4) Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights
The Indiana Election Division prescribes a statement that includes information concerning: (1) the rights and responsibilities of voters in casting and returning an absentee ballot; (2) the laws concerning providing assistance to an absentee voter, completion of the ballot in secret, and return of the voted ballot; and (3) how to report election law and absentee ballot law violations. A county election board must provide a voter who receives an absentee ballot by mail with a copy of the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights. (IC 3-5-8-2.5)

NOTE: When mailing any overseas or military absentee ballots, counties must include the MOVE Sheet produced by the Indiana Election Division along with the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights.

Absentee Ballot Tracking
A county may assign a unique tracking number as prescribed by the Election Division, using IMb Tracing or a similar automated tracking method, to each absentee ballot mailed to a voter to provide real-time tracking information for the envelope containing the ballot. "IMb Tracing" refers to a real-time mail tracking service offered through USPS. (IC 3-11-4-18)

Absentee Ballot Receipt Deadlines

Not later than noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day each circuit court clerk, or an agent of the clerk, shall visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of absentee envelopes. (IC 3-11.5-4-7) A mailed absentee ballot for most voters **must** be received by the circuit court clerk, the Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director not later than 6 p.m. (prevailing local time) on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-10)

For clarification, "received" means the clerk, Lake County Election Director, or Porter County Election Director has the absentee ballot in their possession. Absentee ballots mailed on or before the deadline date and received after the proper deadline date noted above may not be counted. **However, overseas voters are exempt from this rule and their absentee ballot can be counted if the postmark is dated on or before Election Day and received up to noon, ten days after the election.** (IC 3-12-1-17)

If a county uses electronic poll books, absentees received by 6 p.m. must be pushed to the ePollbooks at the Election Day voting locations to determine if any of the absentee voters voted on Election Day. If the voter voted in-person on Election Day, then the absentee ballot must be rejected. If the voter has not voted, then the absentee ballot can be processed following the absentee central count procedures.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a county uses traditional paper poll lists, the deadline to receive an absentee ballot by mail, fax, or electronic mail is extended to 6 p.m., but if such a ballot is received by the county between noon and before 6 pm (local prevailing time) on Election Day, the ballot must not be processed or counted until:

1) the polls in each precinct have closed;
2) the poll list for the precinct with an absentee ballot that was returned between noon and 6 pm on Election Day has been returned to the county election board;
3) the county election board confirms whether the voter cast a ballot at the polls on Election Day.

Once it is confirmed the absentee voter did not appear in-person to vote on Election Day, then the absentee ballot can be processed using the absentee central count procedures. (IC 3-11.5-4-10)

If an overseas voter mails their absentee ballot and the envelope is postmarked on or before the date of the election, then a county election board must count the overseas voter's absentee ballot if received no later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the date of the election. (IC 3-12-1-17) Additionally, the deadline for the county to receive a faxed or emailed absentee ballot and ABS-9 affidavit from a military and overseas voter is 6 p.m. (prevailing local time) on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-10; 3-12-1-17) More information about these procedures, including the use of back-up Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), can be found in the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this *Manual*.

Further, voters with print disabilities who requested an absentee ballot by fax or email must return the ballot and secrecy waiver not later than 6 p.m. on Election Day for the ballot to be counted. (IC 3-11-10-1; IC 3-11.5-4-10)

Upon receiving an absentee ballot, the county election board or the absentee voter board in the clerk's office, must note whether the voter was required to provide additional residence documentation as part of the voter registration process, but had not done so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the absentee ballot counters that they must check the voter's registration file on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required residence documentation. If not, the absentee ballot counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

First Signature Review

Under Indiana law, absentee ballots must be compared to the absentee ballot application (or ePollbook, if used during in-person early voting) prior to Election Day by the county election board or absentee voter board to determine its genuineness. A second signature review on Election Day is also to be performed, and more details about this second signature review can be found in the "Central Count of Absentee Ballots" section in this *Manual*.

For this first signature review, the county election board or absentee voter board must examine the signature of the absentee voter upon return of the absentee ballots on or before Election Day. The county election board, or the absentee voter board members in the office of the circuit court clerk, shall compare the signature that appears on the envelope containing the absentee ballots, or if there is no envelope, with the voter's signature in SVRS, with the signature that appears on the voter's absentee ballot application or, in the case of an ePollbook used for in-person absentee "early" voting, the signature from the ePollbook. (IC 3-11-10-26.2; IC 3-11.5-4-5)

Some deference in determining the genuineness of the voter's signature should be given to voters with disabilities. County election officials should look at the affidavit of voter assistance on the absentee application to determine if the

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

person had help with affixing their name to the absentee application. For vote-by-mail ballots, the voter must personally sign their name to the ballot secrecy envelope (ABS-6). (IC 3-11-4-21) Voters with disabilities voting absentee in-person at the clerk's office or satellite location or by traveling board will have their signatures attested to by the absentee voter boards present. (IC 3-11-10-29) More information about these procedures can be found in the "Power of Attorney & Assistance to Absentee Voters" section of this *Manual*.

If a county election board unanimously or by majority finds that the signature is not genuine or is missing, then a "Signature Mismatch" or "Missing Signature" Affidavit (ABS-18A or ABS-18B) must be sent to the voter. Please see "Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature Absentee Procedures" in this *Manual* for more information.

If one member of county election board finds that the signature is missing or is not genuine, then the absentee ballot goes to election day review that may result in a notice being sent to a voter. (IC 3-11.5-4-5(b); IC 3-11.5-4-13.5(d); IC 3-11.5-4-13.6)

If a county election board (or absentee voter board) unanimously finds that the signature on a ballot envelope or transmitted affidavit is genuine, the board shall immediately enclose the accepted and unopened ballot envelope together with the voter's application for absentee ballot in a large or carrier envelope. The carrier envelope may contain other matched absentee applications and approved absentee ballots belonging to voters from the same precinct.

The carrier envelope must be securely sealed and endorsed with the official title of the circuit court clerk and the following words: "This envelope contains an absentee ballot and must be opened only on Election Day under IC 3-11.5." (IC 3-11.5-4-5)

Absentee Ballot Security

Each circuit court clerk shall keep all accepted ballot envelopes securely sealed in the clerk's office until the ballot envelopes are opened by absentee ballot counters on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

During the period that absentee ballots are being received, each county election board shall keep the ballots in cabinets, boxes, or a room upon which there are two (2) locks – one (1) for each of the appointed members of the election board. Each day the absentee ballots shall be placed in the cabinets, boxes, or room under the direction of the appointed members of the board.

If an appointed member cannot be present each day, then that member shall designate someone from the member's political party to be present with the key to lock at the time the ballots are secured and at the time the lock is opened the next day. The key of each appointed member of the board shall be kept secure in the manner determined by that appointed member. (IC 3-11-10-10)

Marion County Only: Absentee Ballot Counting Procedures

Absentee ballot counters in Marion County are not required to group absentee ballots cards by precinct prior to counting. In Marion County, absentee ballot envelopes may be opened by machine instead of by the absentee ballot counters. (IC 3-11.5-4-12.5) The absentee ballot counters may count ballots, and prepare and deliver certificates for counted ballots, for multiple precincts without first finishing counting one precinct before starting the next precinct, provided that the ballots have been accepted by the counters and the ballots are not required to be remade before counting.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After counting, absentee ballots may be stored in the order in which the absentee ballots were counted and not in order by precinct. (IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-6-5; IC 3-11.5-6-21)

Opening Absentee Ballot Using Envelope Opener
Absentee ballot envelopes may be opened by machine instead of by the absentee ballot counters. (IC 3-11.5-4-12.5)

Central Count of Absentee Ballots

All Indiana counties must count absentee ballots at a central location. (IC 3-11.5-1-1.1) An absentee ballot cast in a county that counts absentee ballots at a central location must be received by the county election board by 6 p.m., prevailing local time, on Election Day to be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-10) *(NOTE: See "Military and Overseas Voters" for the later deadline that applies to absentee ballots from some of these voters.)* Not later than noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day each circuit court clerk, or an agent of the clerk, shall visit the appropriate post office to accept delivery of absentee envelopes. (IC 3-11.5-4-7)

Absentee Couriers & Counters

To conduct an absentee ballot program a county using certified paper poll lists must appoint a courier to deliver information to a precinct about voters who cast an absentee ballot before Election Day and all counties must appoint bi-partisan counting teams to count the votes cast on an absentee ballot.

A county election board must appoint as many absentee ballot counters and couriers, if applicable, as it believes will be necessary to administer absentee voting in the county. Absentee ballot counter and courier teams consist of two (2) people, one appointed from each of the two major political parties. To be eligible to serve on an absentee ballot counter or courier, a person must meet the following qualifications (IC 3-11.5-4-22):

1) be a registered voter of the county;
2) be able to read, write and speak the English language;
3) may not have any property bet or wagered on the outcome of the election;
4) may not be a candidate to be voted for at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for a city office, town office, township office, school board office, precinct committeeman, or state convention delegate; and
5) may not be the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of a candidate.

NOTE: Any relationship identified above that is the result of birth, marriage, or adoption (an adopted child, for example) would disqualify a person who is the relative of an **opposed** candidate from working as an absentee ballot counter or courier. This provision **does not** apply if the candidate is **unopposed.**

A person who is a candidate to be voted on at the election, or who is related to a candidate in a manner that would disqualify the person from serving, may still serve as an absentee ballot counter or courier if: (1) the candidate is seeking nomination or election to an office that is not county-wide (a city or township, for example); and (2) the county election board restricts the duties of the person on the absentee ballot counter or courier team to functions that could have no influence on the casting or counting of absentee ballots within that election district.

Certain 16- and 17-year-olds who are not yet voters may serve as absentee ballot counters and couriers. A person must meet the requirements found in IC 3-6-6-39 and be approved by a unanimous vote of the entire county election board to serve as an absentee ballot counter or courier. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county may use one courier, if the county election board unanimously agrees and the individual is a voter of the county. If the county also uses an ePollbook on Election Day, couriers are not necessary. (IC 3-11.5-4-22)

The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties make nominations for appointment to an absentee ballot counter or courier team. Not later than noon, prevailing local time, fifty (50) days before Election Day, the county election board must notify the county chairmen of the number of nominations that will be needed to fill positions on absentee ballot counting and courier teams. The county chairmen must notify the county election board of their nominations not later than noon, prevailing local time, forty-six (46) days before Election Day. The county election board **must** appoint those persons nominated by the county chairmen. If a county chairman fails to make the nominations, then the county election board may appoint any voter of the county subject to the qualifications listed above to fill any position noted above. (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

A voter appointed to an absentee ballot counting or courier team is entitled to compensation. A member of an absentee voter board must be compensated using the following standards (IC 3-11.5-7-2):

1) Couriers are entitled to a per diem in an amount set by the county executive (county commissioners) per day and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council; and
2) Absentee ballot counters are entitled to a per diem set by the county executive (the county commissioners).

A member of an absentee voter board must receive training from the county election board before beginning to perform the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

Marion County has additional qualifications for absentee ballot counters and couriers under IC 3-11.5-4-23.5.

Procedures Before Absentee Counting May Begin

Each circuit court clerk must keep a separate absentee ballot record for each precinct in the county. (IC 3-11.5-4-1)

For counties using a printed paper pollbook, the clerk must certify to the inspector or to the inspector's representative, at the time that the ballots and supplies are delivered under IC 3-11-3, the names of voters to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person, and whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. (IC 3-11.5-4-1)

These names may be pre-marked in the paper poll books using features of the statewide voter registration system or using reports generated from SVRS that poll workers will hand mark on Election Day. Because absentee ballots may be received until noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day, it is possible that a supplemental list will be delivered by couriers of voters voting absentee. (IC 3-11.5-4-9) The supplemental certification must be delivered to the precinct no later than 3 PM, prevailing local time, on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-8)

Before marking the pollbook, however, the inspector must alert the challengers and pollbook holders that the names of absentee voters are to be entered into the pollbook. The names and addresses of the absentee voters on the certificates are to be provided to the challengers and pollbook holders. If a challenger or pollbook holder determines an absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct where the ballot is being cast, then the PRE-4 challenge affidavit must be executed. (IC 3-11.5-4-15)

If while marking the poll list next to a voter's name to indicate that a voter has voted absentee the inspector determines that the voter has previously voted in person at the precinct on Election Day, then the inspector shall indicate on the list of absentee voters next to the voter's name that the voter has "voted in person at the precinct."

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The poll clerks must sign a statement printed on the certificates indicating that the inspector marked the poll list and attached any "Uniform Services Voter Registration Certificate" (ABS-11) of military voters who registered and voted under IC 3-7-36-14 (see "Military and Overseas Voters" section) in the presence of both poll clerks to indicate that the absentee ballot of the voter has been received by the county election board.

In the presence of poll clerks, the inspector must seal an envelope containing the signed processed certifications, any certificates of voters who registered and voted under IC 3-7-36-14, and any PRE-4 challenge affidavits. On the outer envelope, a statement is to be printed indicating that the inspector or poll clerk has complied with the requirements of IC 3-11.5-4 governing the marking of the poll list and certificates. The statement is to be signed by the inspector and each poll clerk. Couriers then immediately return to the central location and upon delivering the envelope to the county election board, the courier must sign a statement printed on the envelope indicating that the courier has not opened or tampered with the envelope since the envelope was delivered to the courier. (IC 3-11.5-4-9)

Please see the "Absentee Ballot Receipt Deadline" section of this *Manual* for more information related to the procedures to follow for absentee ballots received on or after 12 p.m. until the polls close at 6 p.m. on Election Day.

For counties using an ePollbook, the county voter registration office shall download the information required to be available on an ePollbook book before the ePollbook is delivered by the county election board to each precinct or vote center's inspector or authorized representative. (IC 3-7-29-6; IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-3-11) (NOTE: IC 3-11-3-10 notes the delivery procedures for ePollbooks, which can also be found in the "ePollbooks & Voting Systems" section of this *Manual*.)

The clerk must certify at the time the county voter registration office downloads information to an electronic poll book under IC 3-7-29-6(c), the names of the voters to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and whose ballots have been received by the county election board under IC 3-11-10. (IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

On Election Day, an ePollbook must be updated to indicate that the county received, not later than 6 p.m. (prevailing local time) on Election Day, a voter's absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(b))

Failure to Provide Additional Documentation

A voter may be required to provide additional residence documentation as part of the voter registration process but did not do so when the board previously mailed out the absentee ballot to the voter. The ABS-12 form is transmitted to the absentee voter to return to the county election board providing the required information. If the county voter registration office advises the board that the voter has still not provided the required documentation, then the board must add a notation to the application and to the secrecy envelope in which the ballot is contained, alerting the central count counting team or precinct inspector to check the poll list (or other county election board certification) on Election Day to determine if the voter has supplied the required documentation. (IC 3-11.5-4-3.5) If no indication is shown, the counter or inspector must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Second Signature Review

The county election board or the team of absentee ballot counters may conduct the second absentee signature review upon receipt of the absentee ballot not later than before the absentee ballot is prepared to be tabulated.

In a county that using a traditional paper poll list at the polls on Election Day, the second signature review must be a comparison of the signature on the voter's absentee ballot application (or the signature on the electronic poll book used during absentee voting, pursuant to IC 3-7-29-6(a)(2)) against the voter's signature on the absentee ballot return envelope (or the affidavit created by the county election board under IC 3-11-10-26(d)(2), or the statewide voter registration system). (IC 3-11.5-4-11)

If the absentee counters or the county election board finds that the signature on a ballot envelope or transmitted affidavit is not genuine, the board shall write upon the ballot envelope the words "The county election board has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. This ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6.". (IC 3-11.5-4-4) The absentee ballot would be treated as a provisional ballot and the county should follow the cure procedures found below in the "Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature Absentee Process" section.

If found to be genuine, the review under the central count procedures may continue. Please see "Election Day Counting Procedures" below for a discussion on a resolution the county election board may adopt to forego the second signature review on in-person absentee or traveling board absentee ballots; in other words, the resolution would only require the absentee counters to perform the second signature review on absentee-by-mail ballots.

Election Day Absentee Counting Procedures

Scanning (But Not Tabulating) Absentee Ballots Before Election Day

A county election board may scan a voted optical scan ballot cards cast during absentee voting not earlier than seven (7) calendar days before Election Day. **However, the county election board may not tabulate the ballots before Election Day** and must retract a previously scanned absentee ballot card that is later rejected by the county election board. Further, a county election board must perform its duties to follow central count procedures on election day, including the review performed by bi-partisan absentee counter teams and cannot challenge an absentee voter for purposes of residency until election day. In other words, pre-scanning of absentee ballots does not forego the formal central count procedures required under state law. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

Alternatively, a county that uses electronic poll books at the polls on Election Day or that has adopted a vote center plan may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to process and scan returned absentee ballots before Election Day. If the resolution is adopted then absentee ballot counters, in the presence of the county election board, may process the absentee ballot of a voter as follows:

1) Beginning at noon, three (3) days before the election for any absentee ballot that has been received by the county election board not later than noon, four (4) days before the election.
2) Beginning at noon, two (2) days before the election for any absentee ballot that has been received by the county election board any time after noon, four (4) days before the election and not later than noon, three (3) days before the election.
3) Beginning at noon, the day before the election for any absentee ballot that has been received by the county election board any time after noon, three (3) days before the election and not later than noon, two (2) days before the election. (IC 3-11.5-4-11.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The absentee ballot counters shall do all the following:

1) Conduct a review of the absentee ballot required IC 3-11.5-4-12(a)-(c). Marion County and any other county that has adopted a resolution to forgo the second review of the absentee ballot envelope and determining if the voter is a qualified of the precinct for all voters who voted absentee in-person or by travel board apply to this procedure. County election boards cannot pass a resolution to waive the second signature review of absentee ballots sent by mail.

2) Determine if the absentee ballot cannot be counted according to IC 3-11.5-4-13.

3) Open the envelope containing the absentee ballot in a manner that does not deface or destroy the affidavit and take out each ballot enclosed without unfolding or permitting the ballot to be unfolded or examined.

4) Determine if the absentee ballot has been endorsed with the initials of:
    a. the two (2) members of the absentee voter board in the office of the clerk of the circuit court under IC 3-11-4-19 or IC 3-11-10-27;
    b. the two (2) members of the absentee voter board visiting the voter under IC 3-11-10-25; or
    c. the two (2) appointed members of the county election board or the members' designated representatives under IC 3-11-4-19.

If the team of absentee ballot counters determines the absentee ballot can be counted, then the absentee ballot must be stored in an envelope or container kept for ballots of the same precinct. The envelope or container must have the name of the precinct written on the envelope or container and be stored in a secure manner under dual lock controlled by both appointed members of the county election board. (Marion County has separate procedures for storing its absentee ballots.)

A member of the county election board may challenge a voter under IC 3-11.5-4-15(c) when a team of absentee ballot counters is processing an absentee ballot under this pre-Election Day processing procedure. **An absentee ballot determined to be counted under this pre-Election Day processing procedure can be tabulated on Election Da**y. (IC 3-11.5-4-11.5(c))

Counting Absentee Ballots ON Election Day

For counties using an ePollbook, immediately after the ePollbook used at each polling place or vote center has been updated to indicate the absentee ballots that the county received, not later than noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day, an absentee ballot counter, in the presence of the county election board, may begin processing absentee ballots. In other words, ePollbook counties may start counting absentee ballots on or after noon, prevailing local time, on Election Day. (IC 3-11.5.4-11(c))

However, the county election board (in certain counties other than Marion County) has an option to use an alternative procedure: the county election board of any county that has adopted an order to use electronic poll books for in-person absentee voting (early voting) **and** on Election Day in the polls, or has adopted an order to become a vote center county, may adopt a unanimous resolution of the entire membership of the board to permit absentee ballot counters to count absentee ballots at any time after 6 a.m. on Election Day if the absentee ballots have been processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting and the electronic poll books have been updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots as of 12:01 a.m. on Election Day. A resolution pursuant to this state law may only be repealed or amended by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(d) and (e); IC 3-11.5-6-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Marion County Election Board may adopt a resolution to use a similar procedure for beginning the process of counting absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(c); IC 3-11.5-6-3).

For counties using a paper poll list, at any time after the couriers return the absentee voter certificate, absentee ballot counters, in the presence of the county election board, may begin processing absentee ballots. (IC 3-11.5-4-11)

Processing Absentee Ballots

When notified that counting may begin before Election Day under IC 3-11.5-4-11.5(c) or on Election Day under IC 3-11.5-4-11, bi-partisan counter teams are to open the outer or carrier envelope containing an absentee ballot envelope and application; announce the absentee voter's name; and compare the signature upon the application or ePollbook with the signature on the affidavit found on the absentee ballot envelope, transmitted ABS-9 affidavit for military or overseas voters, or voter registration record. (IC 3-11.5-4-11(a))

The county election board of any county (other than Marion County) may adopt a unanimous resolution of the entire membership of the board to permit absentee ballot counters to review the signatures on an absentee ballot cast in-person (by travelling board, at the clerk's office, or at a satellite absentee facility) at any time after the ballots are received by the board. The absentee ballot counters may, but are not required to, find that the signature on an absentee ballot application corresponds to the signature on the absentee ballot envelope, or that the absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct. However, the review and comparison of the absentee voter's signature on the ballot security envelope and absentee ballot application (or voter registration record when no application is used) by the county election board under IC 3-11.5-4-4 and IC 3-11.5-4-5 is still required. A resolution pursuant to this state law may only be repealed or amended by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board. (IC 3-11.5-4-12(g))

The Marion County Election Board may adopt a resolution to use a similar procedure concerning the comparison of signatures. (IC 3-11.5-4-12(e)). Likewise, absentee ballot counters in Marion County are not required to group absentee ballots cards by precinct prior to counting. The absentee ballot counters may count ballots, and prepare and deliver certificates for counted ballots, for multiple precincts without first finishing counting one precinct before starting the next precinct, provided that the ballots have been accepted by the counters and the ballots are not required to be remade before counting.

After counting, absentee ballots in Marion County may be stored in the order in which the absentee ballots were counted and not in order by precinct. (IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-6-5; IC 3-11.5-6-21)

Counties following the procedures to start processing the central count ballots (but not tabulating the ballots) before election day under IC 3-11.5-4-11.5(e) or on Election Day under IC 3-11-4-11 may permit an absentee ballot envelope to be opened and ballot removed for processing, if the counters find that the:

1) affidavit is properly executed;
2) signature on the application corresponds to the signature on the absentee ballot affidavit;
3) absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct;
4) absentee voter is registered and is not required to file additional information with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5; and
5) in case of a primary election, the absentee voter has not previously voted, the absentee voter has executed the proper declaration relative to age and qualifications and the political party with which the absentee voter intends to affiliate. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If not, the counter must process this absentee ballot as a provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

If the absentee ballot counters find that any of the following applies, the ballots shall be rejected:

1) The affidavit is insufficient or that the ballot has not been endorsed with the initials of:
    a) the two (2) members of the absentee voter board in the office of the clerk of the circuit court under IC 3-11-4-19 or IC 3-11-10-27;
    b) the two (2) members of the absentee voter board visiting the voter under IC 3-11-10-25; or
    c) the two (2) appointed members of the county election board or their designated representatives under IC 3-11-4-19.
2) The signatures do not correspond or there is no signature, and the signature mismatch or missing signature is not cured by the deadline established under IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6. *(Please see "Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature Absentee Procedures" for more information.)*
3) The absentee voter is not a qualified voter in the precinct.
4) The absentee voter has voted in person at the election.
5) The absentee voter has not registered.
6) The ballot is open or has been opened and resealed. This subdivision does not permit an absentee ballot transmitted by fax or electronic mail under IC 3-11-4-6 to be rejected because the ballot was sealed in the absentee ballot envelope by the individual designated by the circuit court to receive absentee ballots transmitted by fax or electronic mail.
7) The ballot envelope contains more than one (1) ballot of any kind for the same office or public question.
8) In case of a primary election, if the absentee voter has not previously voted, the voter failed to execute the proper declaration relative to age and qualifications and the political party with which the voter intends to affiliate.
9) The ballot has been challenged and there is no absentee ballot application from the voter to support the absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.5-4-13)

Whenever a voter with a disability is unable to make a signature:

1) on an absentee ballot application that corresponds to the voter's signature in the records of the county voter registration office; or
2) on an absentee ballot security envelope that corresponds with the voter's signature:
3) in the records of the county voter registration office; or
4) on the absentee ballot application;

then the voter may request that the voter's signature or mark be attested to by the bi-partisan travel board team; a member of the voter's household; or an individual serving as attorney in fact for the voter. An attestation provides an adequate basis for the absentee ballot counters to determine that a signature or mark complies. (IC 3-11.5-4-13(c))

If the absentee ballot counters are unable to agree on a finding described under IC 3-11.5-4-12 or IC 3-11.5-4-13 of this chapter, the county election board shall make the finding. (IC 3-11.5-4-13(e))

Each ballot not accepted or counted for any of the above listed reasons must, without being unfolded to disclose how it is marked, be endorsed with the words: "Rejected <insert reason>." All rejected absentee ballots are to be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope labeled: "Defective Absentee Ballots." The defective absentee ballot envelope must also identify the precinct and the date of the election. Rejected absentee ballots are to be returned to the same officer and in the same manner for the return and preservation of official ballots cast and uncast at the election. (IC 3-11.5-4-14)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When using an automatic tabulating machine (IC 3-11.5-6-3), or when traditional hand-counted paper ballots are used, ballots are to be counted by laying each ballot upon a table in the order in which the ballot was opened and removed from the security envelope. (IC 3-11.5-5-6) To minimize delay, absentee ballot counters are to continue the count without interruption until all absentee ballots for the precinct are canvassed and the required certificates are prepared and delivered to the county election board. (IC 3-11.5-6-4; IC 3-11.5-5-5; IC 3-11.5.5-17) Counties must follow the procedures noted in IC 3-11.5-6-21 or IC 3-11.5.5-18 for securing counted and uncounted absentee ballots, and upon delivery of the ballot envelope or bag, sign an oath prescribed in IC 3-11.5-6-22 or IC 3-11.5.5-10.

The county election board should determine the procedures for counting absentee ballots cast on an electronic voting system by passing a resolution at a public meeting of board before the election. (IC 3-11-10-26.2)

Remaking an Absentee Ballot

At times, it may be necessary for an absentee ballot to be remade by bi-partisan remake teams. For example, absentee counters may accidentally tear a ballot card when opening an envelope or a military voter returns a faxed ballot that must be remade on a ballot card to be read by the optical scan tabulator.

If a ballot card is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating machines, then a remake team composed of one (1) person from each of the major political parties of the county shall have the card prepared for processing so as to record accurately the voter's intent as described in IC 3-12-1, generally. The members of the remake team shall be appointed by the county election board. (IC 3-12-3-5)

If necessary, a true, duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged or defective ballot card by the bi-partisan remake team in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged card. All duplicate ballot cards must be clearly labeled ''duplicate'' and bear a serial number, which shall be record-ed on the damaged or defective card. (IC 3-12-3-6) For example, the voter's original ballot is damaged. The remake team will assign it a serial number and write it on the damaged ballot card. This same number is written on the remade ballot card in an area on the ballot recommended by the voting system vendor to avoid issues when the optical scan tabulator reads the ballot. While only the remade ballot is tabulated (IC 3-12-3-7), these serial numbers "tie" the damaged ballot and remade to each other in case a court orders a review of the ballots after a recount or contest action is filed. The serial numbers allow the ballots to be matched to confirm the voter's intent was properly determined by the remade team.

Finally, an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter is permitted to transmit an absentee ballot by fax or electronic mail. To facilitate the transmittal and return of the voter's absentee ballot by fax or electronic mail, the county election board may provide the voter with a paper ballot rather than a ballot card. The paper ballot must conform with the requirements for paper ballots set forth in IC 3–10 and IC 3–11. After the voter returns the ballot by fax or electronic mail, and the absentee ballot counters determine on election day that the absentee ballot can be counted, a remake team appointed by the county election board under this section shall prepare a ballot card for processing that accurately records the intention of the voter as indicated on the paper ballot. Additionally, the remake team will affix their initials to the remade ballot card and be marked and counted as a duplicate ballot. (IC 3-12-3-5(d))

The ballot remake law, IC 3-12-3-5, does not permit a remade ballot to be cast on a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system; it must be remade on a ballot card or, if applicable, a hand-counted paper ballot if the jurisdiction is using paper ballots instead. (IC 3-12-3-5(d))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election Day Certificate for Voter with Rejected Absentee Ballot

This does not apply to an absentee ballot rejected based on a finding that the voter's signature on the absentee ballot security envelope affidavit does not correspond to any signature on the voter's absentee ballot application. (Please see "Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature Absentee Process" for those details.) The absentee ballot counters or county election board shall issue a certificate (ABS-21) to a voter whose absentee ballot has been rejected so long as the voter appears in person before the county election board not later than 5 p.m. on election day. The certificate must state that the voter's absentee ballot has been rejected and that the voter may vote in person under section 21 of this chapter if otherwise qualified to vote. (IC 3-11.5-4-13(f))

Storing Counted Absentee Ballots by Precinct & Retention

As soon as the ballots have been counted, the absentee ballot counters shall, in the presence of the county election board in all counties except for Marion County, do the following under IC 3-11.5-6-21:

1) Place in a strong paper envelope or bag the following:
    a. All ballots, voted and not voted, together with all protested and uncounted ballots sorted by precinct.
    b. One (1) copy of each of the certificates prepared under IC 3-11.5-4-1 and IC 3-11.5-4-8.
    c. The tally papers.
2) Securely seal the envelope or bag.
3) Have both absentee ballot counters initial the envelope or bag.
4) Plainly mark on the outside of the envelope or bag, in ink, the precinct for which the absentee ballots were cast.
5) Deliver the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk.
6) Notify the circuit court clerk of the number of ballots placed in the envelope or bag.

Upon delivery of the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk, each absentee ballot counter shall take and subscribe an oath before the clerk stating that the counter (IC 3-11.5-6-22):

1) securely kept the ballots and papers in the envelope or bag;
2) did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or to otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and
3) had no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag.

The circuit court clerk shall file the oath with the clerk's other election documents. (IC 3-11.5-6-23)

The circuit court clerk then places the envelope or bag containing the counted absentee ballots in a receptacle provided by the county executive with two (2) different locks. (IC 3-11.5-6-24) The clerk will then lock the receptacle, retain one (1) key to one (1) lock of the receptacle, and give one (1) key to the other lock of the receptacle to the member of the county election board who is not a member of the same political party as the clerk. (IC 3-11.5-6-25)

The circuit court clerk shall preserve the receptacle containing the envelope or bag in the clerk's office for the period required under IC 3-10-1-31 or IC 3-10-1-31.1. (IC 3-11.5-6-26) If the election is contested, the clerk shall preserve the receptacle containing the envelope or bag of counted absentee ballots as long as the contest is undetermined. During those periods the clerk shall keep the receptacle securely locked, subject only to an order of the court trying a contest. (IC 3-11.5-6-27)

Absentee ballots are retained with other election materials for twenty-two (22) months pursuant to IC 3-10-1-31.1. When permitted under IC 3-10-1-31.1, the clerk and a county election board member of the opposite political party shall remove the envelope or bag from the receptacle and destroy the envelope or bag. (IC 3-11.5-6-28)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Alternatively, a county election board may contract with a state educational institution to dispose of the ballots. The contract must provide that the ballots will be used by the state educational institution to conduct election research; and the state educational institution may not receive any ballots under this subsection until the period for retention under IC 3-10-1-31 or IC 3-10-1-31.1 has expired. (IC 3-11.5-6-29)

Use of Letter Openers for Absentee Ballots

Any county may use a letter opening machine to open absentee ballot envelopes for processing. (IC 3-11.5-4-12.5)

Releasing Absentee Ballot Returns

Absentee ballot returns may not be released before the closing of the polls on Election Day, which is 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time. (IC 3-11.5-4-6)

A person who observes or performs any of the following under this chapter:

1) The counting of absentee ballots.
2) The proceedings of absentee ballot counters or the county election board regarding a protested ballot.
3) The preparation of a certificate by absentee ballot counters.
4) The delivery of a certificate to the circuit court clerk or county election board.

shall not provide any other person with information concerning the number of votes a candidate received for an office or cast to approve or reject a public question on absentee ballots counted under this chapter before the closing of the polls. (IC 3-11.5-6-32)

Immediately upon completion of the vote count, the absentee ballot counters shall make and sign a certificate for the news media showing the total number of absentee ballot votes received by each candidate and on each public question in the precinct. (IC 3-11.5-6-30) The absentee ballot counters shall deliver the certificate to the circuit court clerk as soon as the certificate is completed. After the closing of the polls, the circuit court clerk is to deliver the certificate made for the news media to any person designated to receive the certificate by the editors of the newspapers published in the county or by the managers of the radio and television stations operating in the county immediately upon the completion of the certificate. (IC 3-11.5-6-32)

Challenged Absentee Ballots

Absentee ballots may be challenged on Election Day for the reason that the absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct where the ballot is being cast. (IC 3-11-10-21; IC 3-11.5-4-15) If a county election board unanimously agrees on a resolution to begin its central count before election day following the procedures in IC 3-11.5-4-11.5, then these procedures may also be followed. (Pre-scanning absentee ballots under IC 3-11.5-4-6 does not authorize this type of challenge until Election Day.) The process will vary slightly depending on whether the absentee ballot is counted at a central location or at the precinct:

For counties using paper poll lists on Election Day: The county election board transmits a certified list of absentee voters under IC 3-11.5-4-1 and IC 3-11.5-4-8 to the vote center or precinct polling location. The Inspector provides the list of names and addresses of the absentee voters to alert challengers and pollbook holders so that the voter may be challenged. The PRE-4 provisional ballot affidavits must be completed by the challenger, and it is recommended “absentee voter” be written in the section for the challenged voter. The PRE-4 affidavit is attached to the absentee voter certificate and a notation should be made on the certificate to alert the counters at the central count location to set aside the challenged voter’s absentee ballot and secure as a provisional ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For counties using an ePollbook on Election Day: Before the absentee ballot counters process an absentee ballot, the absentee ballot counters shall notify the county election board. A county election board member, or a representative designated by a county election board member, may challenge the absentee ballot.

The county election board must hold a hearing to determine whether a provisional ballot may be counted, and the hearing requirements and provisional ballot processing are outlined in IC 3-11.7. However, there are two important exceptions for challenged absentee ballots that do not apply to voters challenged at the polls: 1) the absentee voter's application serves as the voter's testimony at the hearing so the absentee voter is not required to complete the affidavit on the PRO-2 security envelope; 2) an absentee voter is not required to provide proof of identification. (IC 3-11-10-22; IC 3-11.5-4-16)

NOTE: Do not confuse "rejected" or "defective" absentee ballots with "challenged" absentee ballots. Rejected or defective absentee ballots are not counted for several reasons as outlined in a previous section of this *Manual.* Examples of rejection include signature on the application does not match the ballot or the ballot lacks two sets of absentee voter board initials. An absentee ballot may only be challenged for the reason that the absentee voter is not a legal voter of the precinct. This is the only valid challenge to an absentee voter that the county election board should decide at its hearing.

If a county election board determines an absentee voter's ballot is not counted, then the ballot associated to the voter's unique identified on the direct record electronic (DRE) machine must be deleted or, in the case of an optical scan ballot card or paper ballot, remain sealed inside the absentee ballot envelope. The PRO-2 affidavit must be marked "not counted" with a stated reason and signed by the county election board. The voter's provisional ballot history must be updated in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS).

If a county election board counts the challenged absentee voter's ballot, then the voter's application and ballot envelope are stored with the other election materials kept by the county clerk, and the ballot is tabulated and stored with the counted ballots. The PRO-2 affidavit should be marked "counted" and signed by the county election board. The voter is to receive credit in their voting history for voting in the election. The provisional ballot materials are stored.

Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature Absentee Procedures

An absentee ballot envelope with a missing or mismatched signature (that is, found by a majority of the county election board or by both members of the absentee voter board to be not genuine) is not immediately "rejected" upon the first absentee signature review. If during the second signature review, both absentee counters or a majority of the county election board find a missing or mismatched signature, then the absentee ballot is not immediately "rejected." Instead, an absentee ballot with a missing or mismatched signature is subject to the cure procedures described below.

See "First Signature Review" in the Absentee Ballots section or the "Second Signature Review" in the Central Count of Absentee Ballots section of this *Manual* for more information.

Absentee Signature Cure Procedures

If a signature on the first or second review is found not to be genuine or is missing, then the date and reasons for the determination of the mismatched or missing signature must be documented on the outside of the unopened absentee ballot return envelope. The county will then enter the information into the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) and generate the notice (ABS-18A or ABS-18B) prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. **The ABS-18A or ABS-18B notice be sent to a voter not later than the close of business, two (2) business days after the signature**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

mismatch or missing signature is determined by the county.

The notice will instruct the voter:

- how to complete and file the signature mismatch affidavit or unsigned ballot affidavit,
- how to the file the affidavit with the county election board,
- to provide a reason why their signature did not match, including that age or disability of the voter affects how their signature is made or that the absentee affidavit was executed by the person holding the voter's power of attorney or any person assisting a voter under IC 3-11-4-2(b) or a member of the voter's immediate household or power of attorney attesting to the voter's signature on the absentee by mail return envelope under IC 3-11.5-4-13(c), and
- of the deadline when the affidavit must be filed with the county election board.

The notice must also include a blank copy of the signature verification affidavit so that the voter can provide a reason their signature did not match. However, as of the publication of this *Manual,* statute does not address how to document the signature mismatch when a voter casts an absentee ballot on an electronic voting system.

An absentee ballot with a signature mismatch or a missing signature must be treated as a provisional ballot so that the absentee voter can cure the defect by filing the affidavit included with the ABS-18A or ABS-18B with the county election board not later than noon (local prevailing time), eight (8) days after Election Day. On the signature mismatch affidavit, the voter would swear that the signature on the absentee ballot security envelope affidavit is in fact that of the voter and sign the affidavit. On the affidavit of unsigned ballot, the voter would swear that the voter requested and returned an absentee ballot and that they are the voter whose name appears on the absentee ballot envelope and sign the affidavit. The voter can return the mismatch affidavit or the unsigned ballot affidavit in-person, by U.S. mail, email, or fax to the county election board, or on Election Day to the inspector of the precinct or chief election officer at a vote center location.

During the provisional ballot hearing, the county election board shall compare the voter's signature on the signature mismatch affidavit, or the unsigned ballot affidavit returned by the voter with the signature on the absentee ballot affidavit envelope, and if those signatures match, board shall open the envelope and count the provisional ballot, assuming that there are no other issues regarding the validity of the provisional ballot. If the county election board, during the provisional ballot hearing, finds that the affidavit signature does not match the signature on the absentee ballot security envelope affidavit, the provisional ballot shall be rejected. **The same confidentiality restrictions that apply to other provisional ballots also apply to signature mismatch ballots** Please review the "Provisional Ballot" section in this *Manual* for more information.

If the signature on the affidavit is found to be genuine, then the signature in the voter's registration record in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) must be updated to reflect any matching signature made on the signature mismatch affidavit. (IC 3-11.5-4-13; IC 3-11.5-4-13.5; IC 3-11.5-4-13.6)

Military and Overseas Voters

Absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters may request to have their absentee ballot transmitted by mail, email or fax. (IC 3-11-4-5.7) Deadlines, rules and procedures for military and overseas voters vary slightly from the general "civilian" population.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State law refers to an "**absent uniformed services voter,**" meaning a member of the military, or the spouse or dependent of a military voter, who is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote. An "absent uniformed services voter" may be within the United States or overseas. (IC 3-5-2-1.5) The definition of absent uniformed services voter includes a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed outside Indiana. An "**overseas voter**" is an individual who may be either a civilian who resides outside of the United States or a member of the military (or spouse or dependent) who is absent from the United States on Election Day. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

A military voter or overseas voter may apply for an absentee ballot at any time by filing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) prescribed by the U.S. Department of Defense. The FPCA is a combined form permitting the military or overseas voter to update their registration address and request an absentee ballot. (NOTE: The **obsolete** ABS-15 state military and overseas voter application form cannot be accepted for filing.)

The FPCA is valid for one calendar year (January 1 to December 31), and the county election board must process the FPCA application and mail ballots for all elections as if an application had been submitted for each election. (IC 3-11-4-6; 3-11-4-8) Whenever a military or overseas voter files an FPCA for a primary election, **the application is valid for any election conducted during the period that ends on December 31 following the date the application is filed unless an absentee ballot mailed to the voter at the address in the application is returned to the county election board during that period as undeliverable.**

Sometimes a military or overseas voter will use an ABS-MAIL state form and mark the box: "I am a member of the military or a public safety officer." The ABS-MAIL form may not be used to update a voter's registration except when a voter indicates the voter moved and resides at a new address in the same precinct as their previous residence. The ABS-MAIL application is only valid for the specific election, may only be requested when voter registration opens, and be received by the county election board no later than 11:59PM, prevailing local time, twelve (12) days before the election.

Absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters have the right to submit an absentee application by mail, email, or fax. The qualified military or overseas voter is entitled to request that a ballot be transmitted to the voter by mail, email or fax by using the FPCA. If the email address or fax number provided by the voter does not permit transmittal, the law then requires the county to transmit the application or ballot by mail instead.

If an absentee ballot application from a military voter or overseas voter is denied, the county election board must provide the voter with the reason for the denial of the application. The board must send a written notice to the voter stating the reasons for the denial. The notice (ABS-14) must be sent not later than 48 hours after the application is denied and sent to the voter at the address at which the voter requested that the ballot be mailed. (IC 3-11-4-17.5)

Special Exceptions for Military & Overseas Voters

Statewide Voter Registration Deadline Extended for Military & Overseas Voters Using the FPCA

If a military or overseas voter uses the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), a county voter registration office must use update a military or overseas voter's registration as long as **the federal form is received no later than eight (8) days before the date of the election**.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) applies to register during this time period, the application is subject to the same requirements that apply to applications received from other voters during the general registration period. If the application is approved, then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election.

An absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) may apply to register to vote on the **seventh day before the election and until noon (prevailing local time), Election Day** if the voter:

1) returns to Indiana during the period beginning seven days before Election Day and ending at noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day following discharge from service or reassignment;
2) shows the county voter registration office a discharge from service, dated not earlier than the beginning of the registration period that ended eight days before Election Day, or a copy of government movement orders, with a reporting date not earlier than the beginning of the registration period that ended eight days before Election Day;
3) completes a registration application; and
4) signs an affidavit that the voter has not voted at any other precinct in the election (ABS-13).

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) registers under the conditions noted above then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election **at the office of the circuit court clerk** any time after the voter registers **but before noon (prevailing local time), Election Day**. If the person votes in the upcoming election at the office of the circuit court clerk, the voter will cast an absentee ballot and the circuit court clerk will certifies that the voter registered under this statute, and the circuit court clerk will attach the certification to the voter's absentee ballot envelope (ABS-11).

The county election board delivers these certificates by courier to the precinct election boards at the polls on Election Day. The inspector attaches the certificates to the poll list in the presence of the poll clerks and the poll clerks sign a statement indicating that the inspector did so. If the person does **not** vote in the upcoming election, then the circuit court clerk delivers the voter's registration application to the board of registration (if applicable). The voter is then registered effective the first day of the next registration period. (IC 3-5-2-1.5; IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3; IC 3-11-10-16; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

Ongoing Absentee Application

An absentee ballot application (FPCA) for the primary submitted by a military or overseas voter is considered an **application for any election conducted during the period that ends on December 31 following the date of the application was filed.** This application must show that the voter was a resident and otherwise qualified to vote in the precinct where the voter resided before leaving the U.S. An overseas voter who has never resided in Indiana is not qualified to vote in Indiana pursuant to Article 2, Section 2 of the Indiana Constitution.

Absentee Ballots Sent by Fax or Email

The county election board shall send and receive absentee ballots by email or fax from an absent uniform service voter or overseas voter if the voter:

1) requests to receive and submit an absentee ballot by email or fax; and
2) signs and dates a statement submitted with the email or on the cover of the fax stating: **"I understand that by faxing or emailing my voted ballot I am voluntarily waiving my right to a secret ballot."** (ABS-9)

If the voter requests to receive and submit an absentee ballot by fax, then the fax number to which the ballot is faxed shall be recorded by the clerk's office with the other information recorded about absentee ballot application. The county election board shall send, not later than the end of the first business day after the absentee ballot is received,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

confirmation to the voter that the ballot was received to the fax number the voter provides for this purpose or by email if the voter provides an email address (or, if no fax number or email is provided, or the fax number or email does not permit confirmation to be sent, then by U.S. mail). Voters submitting absentee ballots by email or fax do not have to mark their ballot in secret and seal the ballot into an absentee ballot envelope for delivery.
The person receiving absentee ballots by email or fax shall:

- note receipt of the ballot in the records as other absentee ballots;
- fold each ballot received separately to conceal the marking;
- enclose the ballot in a blank absentee envelope (ABS-10B) and secure the envelope (The emailed or faxed ballot may not be rejected because the ballot was sealed in the absentee ballot envelope by the person designated by the clerk to receive the ballots);
- securely attach the emailed or faxed affidavit received with the ballot to the envelope; and
- mark on the envelope "Absentee Ballot Received by FAX or Electronic Mail." (IC 3-11-10-1).

Absentee ballots sent by fax or email may be received on Election Day and counted, though are subject to the same deadlines as other absentee ballots depending on the county's decision to count absentees at a precinct polling location or central location.

The ABS-9 must be submitted with the absentee ballot for the ballot to be processed and counted. (IC 3-11-4-6)

Extended Deadline for Military and Overseas Voter's Absentee Ballot in Certain Circumstances

An absentee ballot from an overseas voter or a military voter who is stationed outside of the United States will not be considered as arriving too late to be counted if the ballot is postmarked no later than Election Day, and is received by the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline for counting provisional ballots. (IC 3-12-1-17)

If the postmark is unclear, the county election board, by unanimous vote of the entire board, determines the postmark date. If the board cannot reach a unanimous decision about the postmark, the absentee ballot may not be counted.

NOTE: This extended deadline does not apply to all military voters, only to military voters stationed outside of the United States or U.S. citizens residing overseas. Typically, military voters have APO or FPO addresses to note they are residing overseas. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot

In a primary, general, or municipal election, a military or overseas voter may submit a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to serve as a "back-up" ballot if their "official" absentee ballot is not received or timely returned.

Because the FWAB and FPCA have a similar format, an overseas or military voter may believe the FWAB replaces the FPCA. In Indiana, it does not. **The FWAB may not be used as an application for absentee ballot or used to register a military or overseas voter to vote.** In other words, the military or overseas voter must first apply for an absentee ballot using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) in order for the FWAB to be valid. Further, a county must reject a FWAB filed without an FPCA.

An overseas or military voter can use the FWAB to vote for any candidate for nomination at a primary election so long as the voter chooses one political party primary to vote in. A voter cannot pick and choose candidates from different political parties. In a general, municipal, or special election a voter can vote for any candidate, political party, or public question on the ballot. If a voter writes in the name of a political party, then all the candidates for the party will receive the voter's vote. Also, a voter is not required to write the name of a candidate exactly as the name appears on the

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ballot. The key is that the absentee ballot counters must be able to determine the intent of voter when selecting candidates and answering public questions. If a voter submits a FWAB, the ABS-19 is not required to be attached for it to be counted and processed. (IC 3-11-4-12.5; IC 3-12-1-1.7; IC 3-12-1-18: IC 3-12-1-19; IC 3-12-2-7.5)

If a federal write-in absentee ballot is received by the county election board in an envelope which does not indicate that a ballot is inside, and is inadvertently opened, the ballot may be counted if otherwise valid. The county election board is required to immediately seal the absentee ballot in an envelope indicating that a voted absentee ballot is enclosed and document the date the absentee ballot was sealed in the envelope, attested to by each member of the county election board (IC 3-12-2-7.5)

Should the military or overseas voter's "official" absentee ballot be timely received, then the FWAB may not be counted. If the military or overseas voter's "official" absentee is not timely received, then a bi-partisan team is to remake an "official" ballot using the selections the military and overseas voter wrote on the FWAB to the best of their ability. (IC 3-12-2-7.5) To be counted, however, the FWAB must be received by the county no later than the specific absentee ballot deadline (noon, prevailing local time, for central count counties; by the last absentee ballot delivery in precinct count counties). (IC 3-11-10-11)

Federal Only Ballot

On the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), a military or overseas voter must check one of these categories:

1) I am a member of the uniformed services or merchant marine or active duty or an eligible spouse or dependent.
2) I am an activated National Guard member on State orders.
3) I am a U.S. citizen residing outside the United States, and I intend to return.
4) I am a U.S. citizen residing outside the United States, and my return is not certain.
5) I am a U.S. citizen and have never resided in the United States.

For reasons #1, #2, or #3, a county election official issues the military and overseas voter a regular ballot based on the precinct assigned to their voter registration address. If a military or overseas voter selects the statement set forth in reason #4 above, then the voter receives a federal only ballot, which would only include the offices for President and Vice-President, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House, depending on the election cycle. (In Indiana, voters falling into category #4 are registered to vote at the address of the county voter registration office. See the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details.)

Note: Federal only ballots only apply to U.S. citizens who formerly resided in Indiana and now live overseas and whose return date is not certain. The federal only ballot may not be given to any other voter!

Note: Federal only ballots are NOT the same as *presidential only* ballots. As stated above, federal only ballots apply to a specific category of overseas voters. A presidential only ballot is available during presidential election years (such as2024), and is used by "regular" voters who fall in to a very specific fail-safe category depending on when and where they move to another state.

A voter using the FPCA and marks reason #5 – "I am a U.S. citizen and have never resided in the United States" – is not entitled to cast a regular ballot in Indiana and the application should be rejected.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MOVE Information Sheet

In addition to the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights, the MOVE information sheet must be included in the packet of information provided to a military or overseas voter.

Notice of Dispensation of Absentee Ballot Application for Military & Overseas Voter (ABS-14)

If an absentee application submitted by a military or overseas voter is rejected, the county must send the ABS-14 notice to the voter explaining why the application was rejected. The notice is also required to be sent when your office receives and accepts an absentee application from a military or overseas voters.

Processing Absentee Ballots of Military & Overseas Voters

The county election board (or absentee voter board in the office of the clerk) shall compare the signature as it appears on the affidavit transmitted with the voter's absentee ballot to the voter's signature as it appears on the application for the absentee ballot. The board may also compare the signature on the affidavit with any other admittedly genuine signature of the voter.

For the first signature review the absentee ballot counters or the county election board shall compare the signature on the absentee ballot application with the signature on the affidavit attached to the ballot envelope. For the second signature review and counting, absentee ballots received by email or fax shall be handled and processed as other absentee ballots and may not be counted if the faxed or emailed ballot arrives after 6 p.m., prevailing local time, on Election Day. (IC 3-5-4-6; IC 3-11-4-7; IC 3-11-4-8; IC 3-11-4-17; IC 3-11-4-22; IC 3-11-10-4; IC 3-11.5-2-5; IC 3-11.5-4-4; IC 3-11.5-4-5; IC 3-11.5-4-10; IC 3-11.5-4-11; IC 3-11.5-4-13)

An absentee ballot from an overseas voter or a military voter who is stationed outside of the United States will not be considered as arriving too late to be counted if the absentee by mail ballot is postmarked not later than Election Day, and is received by the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline for counting provisional ballots. (IC 3-12-1-17) However, if the military or overseas voter has a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB) filed for the election, then the FWAB is counted on Election Day in place of the voter's fax, email, or mailed absentee ballot received after the applicable deadline. (IC 3-12-2-7.5)

If the postmark is unclear, the county election board, by unanimous vote of the entire board, determines the postmark date. If the board cannot reach a unanimous decision about the postmark, the absentee ballot may not be counted.

NOTE: This extended deadline does not apply to all military voters, only to military voters stationed outside of the United States. Typically, these voters have APO or FPO addresses. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Voters With Print Disabilities

A "voter with print disabilities" is defined to refer to an individual who is unable to independently mark a paper ballot or ballot card due to blindness, low vision, or a physical disability that impairs manual dexterity. (IC 3-5-2-50)

A voter with a print disability may use e-mail, fax, or a web publication to request a voter registration application and absentee ballot application from the Indiana Election Division, county election board or a county voter registration office. The office that receives the request for the application is required to send the voter registration or absentee ballot application to the voter with print disability not later than the end of the first business day after the office receives the request from the voter by e-mail or fax if an e-mail or fax number is provided to the office. If the e-mail address or fax number is not provided by the voter with print disabilities or the e-mail address or fax number does not permit the

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

office to send the application, then the application shall be sent by mail.

The Indiana Election Division, county election board, board of elections and registration, or county voter registration office shall ensure that the procedures used to receive a request for a voter registration or absentee ballot application and transmitting the application to the voter with print disabilities protects the security and integrity of the application request process, and the voter's identity and other personal data. Information about how to request a voter registration or absentee ballot application by e-mail, fax, or through a website shall be included with all informational and instruction materials that are sent with a voter registration application or an absentee ballot application to a voter with print disabilities.

The Secretary of State, with approval of the Indiana Election Division, is required to develop a free access system that permits the voter with print disabilities to determine whether the voter's absentee ballot has been received by the appropriate county election board. The system (IndianaVoters.com) must contain reasonable procedures to protect the security of information and shall comply with Web Content Guidelines.

While a voter with print disabilities may continue to use a standard state or federal voter registration form or a standard absentee form, they may also file a combined form (ABS-15). The combined form includes a voter registration component and an absentee application and is ongoing for one calendar year (January 1 to December 31). A voter with print disabilities may request an absentee ballot be sent by mail, fax, or email; however, the request for a faxed or emailed ballot must be made using the combined form. Lastly, a voter with print disabilities would need to indicate their political party on the combined form and meet the filing deadline to receive an absentee ballot in the primary election. In many ways, these procedures will mirror processes used for military and overseas voters that file an FPCA. More information is below.

Using the Combined Form to Request an Absentee Ballot

A voter with print disabilities can request and submit a combined voter registration and absentee application using accessible technology developed for persons with print disabilities. Earlier in this *Manual*, the voter registration aspects of the combined form were discussed. However, the combined form also permits the voter to request an absentee ballot, which is ongoing for one calendar year (January 1 to December 31), much like military and overseas voters who file an FPCA. (IC 3-7-16-9.5; IC 3-11-4-5.8; IC 3-11-4-6)

If a voter with print disabilities files a combined form, counties will first want to confirm the voter is properly registered to vote at the address on the combined form. If not, then the county should treat the combined form as the officials would any other voter registration document. Once the voter's registration status is no longer pending, then the voter's absentee request may be processed. The county will follow review procedures for the absentee portion of the combined form the same as any absentee application filed in your office.

To process a combined form for voters with print disabilities who prefer to vote absentee by-mail, the combined form must be received by county or state election officials not later than 11:59 pm (local prevailing time), twelve (12) days before Election Day.

However, the Indiana General Assembly did not amend the Indiana Election Code to provide the deadline for a voter with print disabilities to submit a combined form to request an absentee ballot by email or fax. Until the Indiana General Assembly acts to establish a deadline for this application a deadline date and time cannot be determined.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

As is currently the case with all registration information and absentee ballot applications, voters with print disabilities will be able to monitor the status of their submitted combined form by accessing their record on IndianaVoters.com, which will display one of the following business rule statuses currently in place: Provisional; Challenged; Cancelled; Approved; In process; Issued; or Rejected.

Returning an Absentee Ballot by Voters with Print Disabilities Using the Combined Form

Voters with print disabilities using a combined form to request an absentee ballot be sent to them by fax or email must return their voted absentee ballot with the voluntary waiver to a secret ballot (ABS-25). A voter with print disabilities must be able to personally mark their own ballot, which would include the voter's personal use of adaptive technology to complete their ballot. The voter must be able to affix their signature or mark to the ballot secrecy waiver. The voter's signature can be affixed to the secrecy waiver using traditional methods like an indelible ink or pencil, or by using a computer mouse or finger on a touch sensitive device.

Voters with a print disability may return their absentee ballot using one of the following four methods:

1) **Return by mail:** The absentee ballot must be received by the county election board not later than 6 pm, prevailing local time, on Election Day.

2) **Return in person**: A voter may return their print disabled absentee ballot in person to their county election office not later than 6 pm, local prevailing time, on Election Day. Additionally, a member of the voter's household, a bonded courier, the voter's attorney-in-fact, or a family member (meaning a spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece) may hand deliver a completed absentee ballot to the county election board. These family members include persons related as the result of birth, marriage, or adoption. IC 3-11-10-24(e)) A person hand-delivering a completed absentee ballot must complete the ABS-19 form.

3) **Return by email:** Emailed absentee ballots must be received by 6 pm, prevailing local time, on Election Day. Additionally, voters with print disabilities must file the secrecy waiver form by this same deadline.

4) **Return by fax:** A voter may return their print disabled absentee ballot by fax. Faxed ballots must be received by 6 pm, prevailing local time, on Election Day. Additionally, voters with print disabilities must file the secrecy waiver form by this same deadline.

If a voter with print disabilities is unable to return their absentee ballot by the Election Day deadline, the voter can vote in person on Election Day at their designated polling site under IC 3-11.5-4-18, just as any other qualified absentee voter. Voting in person on Election Day will require the voter to surrender their absentee ballot that is sealed and signed to poll workers at the voting location or complete form PRE-5, attesting that the voter did not receive their requested absentee ballot.

Additionally, it is possible for a voter to surrender their absentee ballot before Election Day to vote absentee in-person, allowing for the use of accessible voting equipment. The voter would need to bring their absentee ballot sealed in the secrecy envelope and signed by the voter (or, if sent by email or fax, the voter's ballot and signed secrecy waiver) and complete the ABS-5 form. The voter's original ballot will be marked as rejected, and the voter may then complete the absentee in-person (or "early voting") process prescribed in Indiana state law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Alternatively, it is possible for the circuit court clerk to deliver the replacement absentee ballot by mail fax, or email, if the voter submitted a combined form for voters with print disabilities that permits the use of a faxed or emailed ballot.

If a voter makes an error on their absentee ballot or the county election board determines a ballot contained an error, then the voter can request a replacement absentee ballot using the ABS-5 form. Voters with print disabilities that have a combined form on file would receive their absentee ballot in the form requested – by mail, email, or fax.

Secrecy Waiver for Emailed or Faxed Ballots Used by Voters with Print Disabilities

All voters choosing to vote absentee by fax or email relinquish some degree of ballot security and secrecy as a result of not casting their ballot in person. In return for the convenience of receiving and delivering the voted ballot by fax or email, and consistent with IC 3-11-4-6, voters with print disabilities must relinquish ballot secrecy in the same way UOCAVA voters do by completing the Voluntary Waiver of Secret Ballot found on the ABS-25 form.

Further, if a voter does not return the secrecy waiver, then the county election board must reject the absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-6(h))

Storing & Remaking an Emailed or Faxed Ballot Used by Voters with Print Disabilities

When a faxed or emailed ballot is returned to the county election board, the absentee ballot is printed and stored in a ballot secrecy envelope. The Indiana Election Division will update this form envelope to make clear it is also used to place returned faxed and emailed absentee ballots voted by voters with print disabilities. Officials will indicate on the outside of the envelope that it contains a ballot returned by a qualified voter by email. The secrecy waiver is attached to the ballot secrecy envelope along with the voter's combined form for processing on Election Day, assuming the voter's signature is found to be genuine.

On Election Day, a bi-partisan remake team will remove the emailed or faxed absentee ballot from the ballot secrecy envelope and place a serial number on the printed document. The team will place the same serial number on an optical scan ballot card (often referred to as a paper ballot) used in the voter's assigned precinct. The team remakes the voter's choices on the ballot card, as the ballot card is designed to be read by the voting system's tabulating software. (The systems are not designed to read "normal" paper.)

Remake teams are guided generally by IC 3-12-1 for determining the voter's intent. The serial numbers are important should a recount or contest action be filed in the election. The serial numbers on the printed paper document are used to find the optical scan ballot card used by the remake team to ensure the team correctly determined the voter's intent. (IC 3-12-3-5)

Electronic Signatures

It is not permissible to affix an electronic copy of signature to voter registration forms, absentee applications, or combined forms. However, a voter may use a mouse, finger, or other type of stylus to sign their name on the absentee application and, for voters with print disabilities using the combined form, on the secrecy waiver to be filed with a faxed or emailed ballot. Alternatively, a voter using the online portal at IndianaVoters.com to submit a voter registration form, absentee application, or a combined form, if available. In these instances, the voter's signature on record with the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles is affixed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Electioneering & Absentee Ballots

The crime of "electioneering" (a Class A misdemeanor) may not be committed in the presence of a voter known to possess the voter's absentee ballot. However, the voter's spouse, the guardian of an incapacitated voter, or a member of the voter's household is not prohibited in engaging in electioneering in the presence of the absentee voter.
A bi-partisan traveling board team may not engage in electioneering when interacting with a voter. (IC 3-14-3-16)

Individuals voting absentee in-person at the clerk's office, early voting vote center, or satellite site may bring in materials to aid them with completing the ballot, similar to the experience of an Election Day voter. However, a person "voting early" may not make a verbal statement, or display a written statement, or wear anything expressing support or opposition to any candidate or political party or expressing approval or disapproval of any public question in any manner that could reasonably be expected to convey that support or opposition to another individual. (IC 3-14-3-16)

The polls may not be located in a building where any display, that is visible to a voter, of political preference or party allegiance. But, this does include any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official, **unless they are located in the area of the chute or the room where voting is taking place**. A picture, photograph, or other likeness of the official can be covered on Election Day, rather than being removed from that location. (IC 3-11-8-6.3)

"Electioneering" does not include material mailed to a voter, or a telephone or an electronic communication to a voter expressing support or opposition to a candidate or a political party or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question.

Power Of Attorney & Assistance to Voters with Disabilities

A voter's power of attorney is not permitted to request an absentee ballot on behalf of the voter without the voter's consent. A voter must sign the voter's own absentee ballot application, except for certain voters with disabilities. If a disabled voter cannot sign the application, then the voter's power of attorney may sign the absentee application for the voter. A copy of the power of attorney must be attached to the application. Additionally, the voter may designate an individual eligible to assist the voter under IC 3-11-9-2(a) to sign the application on behalf of the voter. In either case, the person providing assistance must complete the affidavit of voter assistance found on the absentee application. (IC 3-11-4-2)

Further, only a voter may personally mark their absentee-by-mail ballot; an attorney in fact *may not* mark the ballot for the voter. (IC 3-11-4-21). Should a voter be unable to make a voting mark on the absentee ballot, then a bi-partisan travelling board MUST be requested to allow the voter to vote absentee. (IC 3-11-10-24) Alternatively, a voter with a disability may vote absentee in-person at the clerk's office, though a PRE-3 affidavit of voter assistance must be completed before an individual or the absentee voter board may be brought into the voting booth to assist the voter. However, the individual designated may not be the person's employer or union representative. (IC 3-11-9-3)

For absentee-by-mail voting, only the voter may sign the ABS-6 secrecy envelope. State law no longer permits an attorney in fact to attest to the voter's signature on the absentee ballot envelope. However, an individual may assist a voter with disabilities with enclosing the ballot in the secrecy envelope and sealing the envelope. A person providing this assistance must complete the affidavit of voter assistance found on the outside of the ABS-6 envelope. (IC 3-11-4-21)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voters with disabilities who vote absentee by traveling board or in-person in the Clerk's office or satellite "early voting" location will have their signatures attested to by the bi-partisan absentee voter board members. (IC 3-11-10-29)

Finally, voters with print disabilities may use adaptive technology to assist the individual with completing their ballot. Please see the "Voters with Print Disabilities" in the "Absentee Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Death of an Absentee Voter

If proof is given to the absentee ballot counters than an absentee voter marked and forwarded an absentee ballot, but died before Election Day, the ballot of the deceased voter is rejected by the absentee ballot counters. (IC 3-11.5-4-17; IC 3-11.5-4-13)

If a voter casts an absentee ballot on an electronic voting system (DRE), the ballot will be assigned a unique identifier number. Should the voter die before Election Day the county clerk must use the unique identifier assigned to the voter's ballot to cancel the voter's ballot and so that it is not counted on Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-26.2) However, the casting of an absentee ballot by a deceased voter does not invalidate an election. (IC 3-11-10-23)

If a voter cast an absentee ballot on another type of voting system that scans the voted absentee ballot card before election day, the county election board shall retract a previously absentee ballot card of a voter who is later found disqualified or whose ballot may not be counted for any other reason under the election code. (IC 3-11.5-4-6(b))

Absentee Voter Boards

Each county election board must appoint as many absentee voter boards as it believes will be necessary to administer absentee voting in the county. Absentee voter boards consist of two (2) people, one nominated by each of the two major political parties.

To be eligible to serve on an absentee voter board, a person must meet all of the following qualifications (IC 3-11.5-4-22):

1) be a registered voter of the county;
2) be able to read, write and speak the English language;
3) may not have any property bet or wagered on the outcome of the election;
4) may not be a candidate to be voted for at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for a city office, town office, township office, school board office, precinct committeeman or state convention delegate; and
5) may not be the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of a candidate.

NOTES: Any relationship identified above that is the result of birth, marriage or adoption (an adopted child, for example) would disqualify a person who is the relative of an **opposed** candidate from working on an absentee voter board. This provision **does not** apply if the candidate is **unopposed.**

A person who is a candidate to be voted on at the election, or who is related to a candidate in a manner that would disqualify the person from serving, may still serve as an absentee voter board if: (1) the candidate is seeking nomination or election to an office that is not county-wide (a city or township, for example); and (2) the county election board restricts the duties of the person on the absentee voter board to functions that could have no influence on the casting or counting of absentee ballots within that election district.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Further, a county election board, by unanimous vote of its members, may appoint a 16- or 17-year-old student (otherwise eligible to serve as a poll worker under IC 3-6-6-39) as a member of an absentee voter board (other than a traveling board), if the county chair fails to recommend appointment of members to the requested number of absentee voter boards not later than noon, local prevailing time, twenty-one (21) days before the election. (NOTE: a 16- or 17-year-old nonvoter can also be appointed to fill vacancies in absentee counter or courier positions.) (IC 3-11.5-4-23)

The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties make nominations for appointment to an absentee voter board. Not later than noon, prevailing local time, fifty (50) days before Election Day, the county election board must notify the county chairmen of the number of nominations that will be needed to fill positions on absentee voter boards. The county chairmen must notify the county election board of their nominations not later than noon, prevailing local time, forty-six (46) days before Election Day. The county election board **must** appoint those persons nominated by the county chairmen. If a county chairman fails to make the nominations, then the county election board may appoint any voter of the county subject to the qualifications listed above. (IC 3-11-10-37; IC 3-11.5-4-23)

A voter appointed to an absentee voter board is entitled to compensation. A member of an absentee voter board must be compensated using the following standards (IC 3-11-10-38):

1) traveling absentee voter boards are entitled to a per diem in an amount set by the county executive (county commissioners) per day and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council;
2) absentee voter boards assigned to the office of the clerk of the circuit court are entitled to a per diem set by the county executive (the county commissioners);
3) absentee voter boards assigned to deliver voted absentee ballots to the precincts on Election Day are entitled to a per diem and reimbursement for mileage paid at a rate set by the county council.

A member of an absentee voter board must receive training from the county election board before beginning to perform the member's duties. (IC 3-11-10-39)

Electronic Signatures on ABS Applications

It is not permissible to affix an electronic copy of a voter's signature to voter registration forms, absentee applications, or combined forms like the FPCA used by military and overseas voters or a combined form for voters with print disabilities. (For example, copying and pasting a signature onto the form or using a service to affix an electronic signature that was not made by the person's own hand.) However, a voter may use a mouse, finger, or other type of stylus to sign their name on the absentee application and, for voters with print disabilities using the combined form, on the secrecy waiver to be filed with a faxed or emailed ballot. Alternatively, a voter using the online portal at IndianaVoters.com to submit a voter registration form, absentee application, or a combined form, if available. In these instances, the voter's signature on record with the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles is affixed.

Online Absentee Ballot Status & Application Tool

An online absentee ballot status tool is available to all Indiana voters on www.indianavoters.com. Voters may click the "Get Absentee Ballot Information" icon on the main landing page, which will prompt the individual to enter their county, first and last name, and date of birth as captured on their voter registration record. If a match is found, the voter can determine if the county has received and processed their absentee ballot application, view the date the absentee ballot was mailed, and whether the ballot was received.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additionally, voters may request an absentee ballot to vote by mail or by traveling board after logging in to indianavoters.com. The voter will select the type of absentee method the voter believes they are entitled to apply and the system will prompt the voter for their Indiana driver's license number (or Indiana ID number or Indiana learner's permit number) or the last four of the voter's SSN. The system will check the voter's existing voter registration record for the same number and if it's a match, the voter can complete the absentee application and submit the document electronically. The voter's request is sent to county election officials to review and if approved, the voter will be sent an absentee ballot.

Please note: an electronic application to receive an absentee ballot by mail or by traveling board submitted through the Indiana Voter Portal (www.indianavoters.com) must include a telephone number to allow the voter to submit the application for review by the county election board or their designee or an absentee voter board. An applicant may provide an optional e-mail address to permit the county to contact the applicant but the failure to provide an e-mail address on the application is not a reason for denying the applicant's absentee ballot application. The telephone number and email remain optional on the ABS-Mail paper application and is not a reason for denying the applicant's absentee ballot application. (IC 3-11-4-5.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ELECTION DAY

Legal Notice of Election

Before a primary, general, municipal, or special election, the county election board, through the county clerk (or the Lake or Porter County Election Director) must provide legal notice to the voters of the upcoming election.

For a primary election, legal notice must be provided by completing the CAN-9 and publishing it with a newspaper in the county not later than twenty-one (21) days before the election. A copy of the notice must then be filed with the election division inserted in the minutes of a county election board meeting not later than ten (10) days before the primary election. However, an election is not invalidated by the failure of the board to perform this duty. (IC 3-8-2-19; IC 5-3-1-2)

Each county clerk must include on the CAN-9 the names and addresses of each candidate who filed and has been certified to appear on the primary ballot, the text of each public question that will voted on by the voters during the primary and in 2024, the names of presidential candidates who have been certified by the Indiana Election Division to appear on the political party's primary ballot. Additionally, the CAN-9 notice will have the date and times the polls are open on Election Day and the dates, times, and locations of in-person absentee voting will occur at the clerk's office and additional satellite locations. (IC 3-8-2-19)

For a general, municipal, or special election, the county election board, through the county clerk (or the Lake or Porter County Election Director) must provide legal notice of an election by using the CAN-39. The CAN-39 must include the name of all office and the text of all public questions that will appear on the general, municipal, or special election ballot. Including the names and addresses of candidates on the ballot is optional. Additionally, the notice will have the date and times the polls are open on Election Day and the dates, times, and locations of in-person absentee voting will occur at the clerk's office and additional satellite locations. (IC 3-10-2-2)

The CAN-39 must be published in a newspaper in the county not later than twenty-one (21) days before the election. The notice must also be filed with the Indiana Election Division and inserted into the minutes of a county election board meeting not later than ten (10) days before the election. However, an election is not invalidated by the failure of the board to perform this duty. (IC 3-10-2-2)

County SVRS users can run a report in the statewide voter registration system that includes the statutorily required elements of the CAN-9 and CAN-39, after the county sets up the election and enters candidate filing information in the proper module of SVRS.

Election Day Polling Locations & Vote Centers

Legal requirements for polling locations in vote center and non-vote center counties are largely the same. (Note: the term "poll" or "polling location" or "vote center" is a reference to Election Day voting location under definitions found in title 3.) Some important distinctions are noted in the specific categories below.

An election may not be held in a room in which alcoholic beverages are kept or sold. (IC 3-11-8-5) Polling locations must be accessible and secure, and a county must consider the relevant factors to ensure the security of the location set forth in guidance provided by the secretary of state. (IC 3-11-8-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The polls may not be located in a structure on or in which is affixed any display visible to a voter of political preference or party allegiance. The location of the polls are not prohibited in a structure that includes any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official. However, the polls may not be located in a structure in which the voting area or chute contain any display visible to the voter of political preference or party allegiance, including any pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local official. (IC 3-11-8-6.3)

In preparing the polls for an election, the county election board must:

1) have placed within the room a railing separating the part of the room to be occupied by the precinct election board from that part of the room to be occupied by the optical scan ballot card voting systems, direct record electronic (DRE) voting systems, and the three (3) or more booths or compartments for marking paper ballots, whenever either or two (2) of these voting systems are used;
2) ensure that the portion of the room set apart for the precinct election board includes a designated area before the voter approaches the precinct election board at which each voter appears for challenge; and
3) provide a method or material for designating the boundaries of the chute, such as a railing, rope, or wire on each side, beginning a distance equal to the length of the chute (as defined in IC 3-5-2-10) away from and leading to the door for entering the room in which the election is held. (IC 3-11-8-7)

Vote center counties will enumerate many of these items in their vote center plan under IC 3-11-18.1-4.

Each polling place or vote center must be located in an accessible facility for elderly voters and voters with disabilities. The polling place must comply with state and federal standards concerning parking areas, paths to the facility where voting occurs, the entrance to the facility, passages within the facility, and the room or area within the facility where voting occurs. (IC 3-11-8-1.2) More information about the accessibility requirements is found below.

Selecting Polling Locations

Polling places are in a wide variety of locations, including government buildings, schools, churches, fire stations and even garages in private homes. In recent years, standards regarding the accessibility of polling places for disabled voters have reduced the number of potential polling place sites in some communities. Many counties made significant improvements by complying with the requirement that all polling places be accessible.

Non-Vote Center Counties

Except in a county where vote centers are used, the polls for each precinct may be located in only one (1) place and are designated by the county commissioners of each county. The county commissioners (or in Marion County, the Mayor of Indianapolis as "county executive") must designate polling places **not less than twenty-nine (29) days** before Election Day. Precinct polling places are permanent and remain unchanged until the board of county commissioners or county executive orders otherwise. As a result, county commissioners or the county executive is only ***required*** to designate polling places if there is a ***change.*** (IC 3-11-8-3.1)

However, each precinct does not necessarily have to have its own polling place. If a county election board adopts an order by the unanimous vote of the entire election board, the polls for a precinct may be located with the polls in an adjoining precinct so that both precincts vote before the same precinct election board. (IC 3-11-8-4.3) **In these cases, however, the poll workers must maintain separate poll books for each precinct and keep ballots separate so that each precinct has its own vote totals for candidates when the canvass is conducted.** There are special procedures for combining polling places in municipal elections and special elections. (IC 3-10-6-11; IC 3-10-8-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If there is no accessible facility to use as a polling place in the precinct, then the polls may be located in a building in an adjoining precinct if the building is not more than five (5) miles from the closest boundary of the precinct OR anywhere within the same township if no other accessible place for disabled voters is available. This mileage restriction does not apply if a county election board adopts an order by unanimous vote to locate the polls for the precinct at the polls for an adjoining precinct, using the precinct election board of the adjoining precinct. (IC 3-11-8-3).

If the county election board unanimously determines that there is still not an accessible facility available, then the most convenient accessible facility ***anywhere in the county*** may be chosen. With the unanimous consent of both county election boards, it is even possible to locate an accessible polling place in a bordering county. This might occur when an accessible facility is located on the other side of a county line road, for example. (IC 3-11-8-3)

Generally, no polling location change can be made within two (2) days of an election. However, **if a county election board unanimously agrees that using a designated polling place would be dangerous or impossible, the county election board can designate a new polling place for the precinct during the final two (2) days before an election. The board must give the best possible notice of the change.** (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

NOTE: Please see "Absentee Voting: In-Person at the Clerk's Office" for more information about its site requirements.

Vote Center Counties

Counties may be designated as a vote center county if the requirements under IC 3-11-18.1-3 are met. A county election board must first draft its vote center plan, which must include all of the requirements under IC 3-11-18.1-4 and hold a public hearing to present it. After this presentation, the board must accept written public comments on the draft plan. A second public hearing is then held at least thirty (30) days after the initial hearing and the county election must consider the draft plan, any written comments, and any other public comment that the board may permit.

Once the board has considered the draft plan and comments, then the board may unanimously agree to adopt an order approving the draft plan or ament the draft plan and adopt an order approving the amended draft plan. All members of the board must sign the order adopting the plan. The order and adopted plan along with a resolution adopted by the county executive and a resolution adopted by the county council approving the designation of the county as a vote center county must be filed with the Indiana Election Division. A voter center plan is not effective until it is filed with the election division. (IC 3-11-18.1-3; IC 3-11-18.1-8)

An order and initial plan filed with the election division during the final sixty (60) days before an election becomes effective on the day following the election. The designation of a county as a vote center county remains in effect until the county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire member rescinds the order designating the county as a vote center county and files a copy of the document rescinding the order with the election division. (IC 3-11-18.1-8)

Vote center counties with at least 25,000 active voters (as defined in IC 3-11-18.1-2) must provide for at least one (1) Election Day vote center for each 10,000 active voters and one vote center for any fraction of 10,000 active voters. Counties with fewer than 25,000 active voters must have at least one Election Day vote center. (IC 3-11-18.1-6) Requirements for special elections or certain municipal elections may alter this rule. (IC 3-11-18.1-5; IC 3-11-18.1-6)

Unlike a non-vote center county, the county commissioners do not determine the locations of vote centers. Instead, the county election board selects the locations as part of its original plan or any amendment. While a vote center location may be changed at any time before the election, the amendment must be filed with the Indiana Election

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Division before it is effective. (IC 3-11-18.1-15) Amendments to the initial vote center plan must be passed by a unanimous vote of the county election board or the Lake, Porter, or Tippecanoe County Board of Elections and Registration. All members must sign the amended plan and the amended plan must be filed with the Indiana Election Division before it becomes effective. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

Vote centers must follow the same accessibility and security requirements as a non-vote center county. The plan under IC 3-11-18.1-4 adopted or amended by a county election board must detail these requirements.

NOTE: Please see "Absentee Voting: In-Person at the Clerk's Office" for more information about its site requirements.

Accessibility Standards for Polling Locations

Each polling place or vote center must be located in an accessible facility for elderly voters and voters with disabilities. The polling place must comply with state and federal standards concerning parking areas, paths to the facility where voting occurs, the entrance to the facility, passages within the facility, and the room or area within the facility where voting occurs. (IC 3-11-8-1.2)

Additionally, the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) is a federal law requiring each polling place to be accessible to elderly voters and voters with disabilities. Before Election Day, the persons recommending where polling places should be located must take care to designate sites that meet accessibility standards. (IC 3-11-8-6)

County election administrators may purchase additional equipment to aid a site in becoming compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For example, portable wheelchair ramps may be used to help a wheelchair user bridge the surface of a parking lot to the elevated level of a sidewalk or door entrance. Portable "doorbells" may be placed outside the voting entrance for an individual to push and alert a poll worker inside the individual needs assistance opening the door. If voting occurs on the second floor or an elevated platform inside a polling location, please ensure any elevators or wheelchair lifts are operational before Election Day.

The accessible voting area must be on an accessible route and have adequate maneuvering space for voters who use wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Allow approximately five square feet for a wheelchair to navigate behind and around the machine. Blinds on windows behind check-in staff should be closed so voters who read lips can communicate with workers. Tables should have a clear knee space of at least 27 inches. (IC 3-11-8-1.2)

Each polling place must have at least one voting system equipped for individual with disabilities, such as a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system or other ballot marking device. Poll workers must be trained on how to use the accessible features of a voting system and create a welcoming environment for all voters.

The U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division includes an ADA checklist for polling place locations on its website: https://www.ada.gov/votingck.htm

Legal Notice of Polling Locations

The county election board **must** publish a legal notice stating the location of each polling place for each precinct in non-vote center counties. The county election board must publish this list at least once and at least twenty-one (21) days before the election. If it is necessary to make a change after publication, notice of the change must be provided in the same manner. The legal notice must indicate that the polls for each precinct are located in an accessible facility. (IC 3-11-8-3.2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The same legal notice for polling locations is required for counties that use vote centers; however, the county commissioners are required to publish the notice required under IC 3-11-8-3.2. (IC 3-11-18.1-9) But, if there is a change in vote center location after publication, before providing notice of the change, the county election board must amend the vote center plan to reflect the change in locations and file that amendment with the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-18.1-15)

Compensation for Using Site as Election Day Polling Place or Vote Center

School buildings, fire stations, and other public buildings must be made available for use as a polling place or vote center without charge to the county. A county cannot be required to sign an agreement to assume liability as a condition for using the public building as a polling place. But a school building that is used as a polling place on Election Day may:

1) conduct a virtual instruction day for students who attend school in the school building; or
2) conduct in-person instruction to students who attend school in the school building if access to the polling place is secured from access to other areas of the school building, public parking access is maintained, and access to the polling place and parking is in compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act. (IC 3-11-8-4)

Voting System Delivery

State law requires the county election board to have all necessary voting systems and furniture required for a voter to cast a ballot delivered to the precinct no later than 6:00 p.m., prevailing local time, the day before Election Day. The county executive is required to provide transportation, if requested by the county election board. [(IC 3-11-13-6(c) (optical scan ballot system); IC 3-11-14-14 (DRE)]

State law has strengthened voting system and ePollbook delivery procedures and standards **to and from** election day voting locations. Please review the "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Polling Location Set-Up

At least one (1) hour before the polls open on Election Day, the precinct election officers are to meet at the polls. The inspector then directs the boundaries of the chute designated; sample ballots, instruction cards, and other materials posted; and everything put in readiness for the commencement of voting. (IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-17)

Instruction cards must direct voters how to obtain a ballot, prepare a ballot, and obtain a new ballot, should the ballot be spoiled. (IC 3-11-3-23) **The instruction cards must also include in underlined type that:**

1) it is a crime to violate Indiana election laws;
2) the voter should examine the ballot to determine if it contains the initials of the poll clerks in ink on the back of the paper or optical scan paper ballot, (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems);
3) the voter should examine the ballot to determine if the paper or optical scan paper ballot has any other marks on it (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems);
4) the voter should not make any mark on the ballot except a voting mark in the appropriate space on the ballot, because a mark other than a voting mark could void the ballot (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems); and
5) the voter should return to the poll clerks and request another ballot if one of these provisions has been violated (does not apply to DRE electronic voting systems).

In addition, the county election board must supply each polling place with instruction cards that explain the voting procedure to voters and the procedure for write-in voting. A precinct that employs a voting system that does not permit write-in voting on the system must post instruction cards directing the voter to request a paper ballot from a precinct

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

election officer. (IC 3-11-3-22)

One instruction card must be posted in each voting booth. One instruction card must be posted at the end of the voting chute. At least three instruction cards must be posted in and about the polling location. (IC 3-11-3-24)

NOTE: Voting instructions for polling places must be printed in at least 14-point type on cards in English, Braille, and any other language that the board considers necessary. Precinct election boards are also required to furnish a magnifier to a voter upon request. (IC 3-11-3-22)

Precinct election officers will also be provided with other materials to post in the polling location including the Voter's Bill of Rights in English and Spanish, a warning not to "electioneer" beyond a certain point, a notice that a voter must provide photo identification in order to cast a regular ballot, and a sample ballot for the precinct. These materials must be set up before the polls open on Election Day. Usually this can be done the evening before the election when the voting system being used at the polls are delivered or when the precinct election officers meet at 5 a.m. on Election Day.

Voter's Bill of Rights

All Election Day voting locations must hang the "Voter's Bill of Rights" poster in a prominent location to comply with federal and state law. (IC 3-5-8-3) The Secretary of State & Indiana Election Division revise the poster in each election cycle and provide printed copies at no cost to county election boards. (IC 3-5-8-1; IC 3-5-8-2) The state's HAVA Administrator generally informs counties when publications are available at the end of each year.

Sample Ballots

In **Non-Vote Center** counties, a sample ballot for each precinct must be hung near the entrance of the polls by the poll workers on Election Day. (IC 3-11-13-10; IC 3-11-14-18)

In **Vote Center** counties, not later Election Day, the county election board (rather than precinct election board members) shall do both of the following:

1) Make the comparison between the sample ballots, regular official ballots, and provisional ballots.
2) Certify that the ballots are in agreement on the CEB-40 form.

A copy of the certification shall be entered into the minutes of the county election board. The county election board shall have copies of each sample ballot for each precinct available for inspection by a voter at each vote center and post a notice in the vote center stating that sample ballots are available for inspection upon request by the voter. (IC 3-11-11-1.9; IC 3-11-13-27; IC 3-11-14-17)

Chute

The "chute" is defined in IC 3-5-2-10: "'Chute' means the area or pathway that extends fifty (50) feet in length, measured from the entrance to the polls used on Election Day. If the property line of the polling place is less than fifty (50) feet from the door or entrance to the polling place, the chute is measured from the exterior door or entrance to the polling place to one-half the distance to the property line of the polling place nearest to the entrance to the polls. Whenever there are two (2) or more doors or entrances to the polls, the inspector of the precinct shall designate one (1) door or entrance as the door for voters to enter for the purposes of voting."

After poll workers determine the end of the chute, a "No Electioneering Beyond This Point" sign is to be posted, alerting voters and others outside the polling place that no partisan activity is permissible from that point forward.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: Please see the “Absentee In-Person Voting” section of this *Manual* for electioneering and chute requirements for early voting sites.

Election Materials

In addition to the topics raised below, please read the “Election Material Pick-Up & Post-Election Return” section below for more information.

Paper Poll Book & ePollbooks

The poll book is a list of voters in a precinct produced to confirm and track which voters cast a ballot on Election Day. There are two different forms of poll books, the traditional paper list printed for each precinct in the county, and an electronic pollbook.

In counties that use the traditional paper pollbook, the book for each precinct is printed by the county voter registration official not later than ten (10) days before an election. The book must contain:

1) The full name of the voter.
2) The address of the voter.
3) The assigned voter identification number.
4) Whether the voter is required to provide additional identification before voting either in person or by absentee ballot.
5) The date of birth of the voter, including an indication whether the voter is less than eighteen (18) years of age for a poll list used in a primary election.
6) The scanned signature of the voter.
7) Whether the voter is required to provide an affirmation of the voter's residence.
8) A bar code that allows the county voter registration office to efficiently record whether the voter has signed the poll list.
9) For a poll list used in a primary election, a letter abbreviation of the name of the major political party whose ballot the voter has requested.
10) A space for a poll clerk to indicate when a voter has cast an absentee ballot.
11) A space for a poll clerk to indicate when a voter has cast a provisional ballot.
12) For a voter required to submit additional residence documentation required under IC 3-7-33-4.5, a space for a poll clerk to insert letters serving as an abbreviation for the type of residence documentation provided by the voter.

A warning must also be printed at the top of each page of the pollbook stating that anyone who knowingly makes a false statement concerning the individual’s name, voter identification number, or residence address, or by signing the pollbook commits a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-7-29-1)

Electronic pollbooks (ePollbooks) are electronic devices and software containing the county voter registration list that are approved for use in the state of Indiana by the Secretary of State. (IC 3-11-18.1-12) The system provides the same information that is provided on a traditional paper pollbook. The system must also meet certain criteria and be able to execute functions found in IC 3-11-8-10.3. More information about ePollbooks can be found in the “Voting Systems & ePollbooks” section of this *Manual.*

Federal law and state law require an individual applying to register to vote to provide a "voter identification number." This number is an Indiana driver's license number or (as referenced in the state voter registration application form, a

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

state identification card number) as issued by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). If an individual does not have an Indiana BMV-issued driver's license or identification card, the individual must provide the last four digits of his or her social security number as a voter identification number. (IC 3-7-13-13) If an individual does not have either a BMV driver's license or identification card number, or a social security number, the statewide voter registration system will assign a voter identification number to this individual.

During an election, a precinct election poll clerk shall explain the voter identification number to each voter and request that each voter provide (or update) the voter's identification number on the poll book. However, the poll clerk must also explain that a voter is ***not required*** to provide a voter identification number at the polls to vote. (IC 3-11-8-25.1) If a voter does give a voter's identification number, then the county voter registration office shall update the voter's registration to include that information. (IC 3-7-13-13)

Forms & Envelopes

In addition to ballots and poll book, the county election board must provide of additional election materials to poll workers to complete and return after the polls close. Generally, the "PRE" and "PRO" series of forms are used for Election Day work, but there are few forms outside this series that should be provided to poll workers. Current versions of the forms must be used (unless the Election Division has grandfathered a previous version). Counties should consult the "Forms Master List" provided by the Indiana Election Division at the most recent election administrator conference (and subsequent Election Division orders) to determine which revision(s) of a form is acceptable.

Forms to be provided to precinct election officials in all elections include, but are not limited to:

Form Number	Form Name	Form Number	Form Name
PRE-1	Precinct or Vote Center Oath Book	PRE-10	Inspector's Affidavit for Return of Ballots and Supplies
PRE-2	Statement of Expenses of Precinct Election Officers	PRE-16 (DRE Counties Only)	Inspector and Judge's Report Of Total Votes Cast On Electronic Voting Systems…
PRE-3	Affidavits of Voter Assistance	PRE-19	Affidavit of a Public Safety Officer or Member of the Military Returning to the Polls to Vote After Responding to an Emergency
PRE-5	Voter's Affidavit Requesting to Vote in Person at the Polls After Failing to Receive Mailed Absentee Ballot	VRG-4/12	Affidavit of Request to Update Voter Registration at the Time of Requesting a Ballot
PRE-7	Qualified Elector's Affidavit Disqualifying a Precinct Election Officer	VRG-11	Indiana County Voter Registration Application (English & Spanish)
PRE-8	Appointment of Replacement Precinct Election Officer	CEB-1B	Certificate of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Materials by Inspector and Judge

Note: Provisional ballot voting requires additional forms and materials to be provided to precinct election officers, and those materials are to be provided in every election. See the "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this Manual *for more information.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

These following forms are specific to an election type (primary, general, municipal, or special) and only used by precinct election officers during the identified election:

Election	Form Number	Form Name
Primary	PRE-6	Affidavit to Challenge a Person at a **Primary** Election Due to Party Affiliation
Primary	PRE-17	**Primary** Election Certificate and Memoranda of Total Votes Cast in a Precinct
General	PRE-11	**General** Election Certificate and Memoranda of Total Votes Cast in a Precinct
Municipal	PRE-18	**Municipal** Election Certificate & Memoranda of Totals Votes Cast in a Precinct

Counties must also provide a number of envelopes to secure specific types of elections materials, including but not limited to:

Envelope for Precinct Materials	Form Number or IN Code Cite	Purpose
Provisional Ballot Outer Envelope*	PRO-4	Secures uncounted provisional ballot envelopes received on Election Day
Provisional Ballot Security Envelope with Affidavits*	PRE-4/PRO-2	
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Ballots Issued After Regular Poll Closing Hours*	PRO-5	If a court order extends voting beyond 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time, voters must use a provisional ballot and this universe of provisional ballot envelopes are to be secured in this envelope instead of the PRO-4 envelope
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Spoiled Provisional Ballots*	PRO-6	If a voter spoils a provisional ballot, it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for "regular" ballots
Voter Registration Affidavit Envelope	PRE-12	
Grand Jury Affidavits Envelope	PRE-13	
Miscellaneous Forms Envelope	PRE-15	
Zero Tape Envelope		Secures voting system "zero" tape, which is printed before the polls open and signed by precinct election board
Results (Totals) Tape Envelope		Secures vote totals generated from voting system unit.
Spoiled Absentee Ballot Carrier Envelope		Secures absentee ballot
Voted Ballot Bag		
Unvoted Ballot Bag		
Spoiled Ballot Envelope		

**Please see "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this Manual for more detailed information concerning provisional ballot materials*

For those envelopes where there is an Indiana Code citation, please review those sections carefully for specific advice on what information should be printed on the envelope, if any. **NOTE:** Please see the "Retention of Election Records" section of this *Manual* for the retention schedule for specific kinds of election materials.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Affidavits of Voter Assistance (PRE-3)

Before entering the voting booth, certain voters may request assistance if the voter 1) has a disability (permanent or temporary), or 2) is unable to read or write the English language. The following individuals may assist a voter, if requested to do so:

- The voter may designate a person to assist them, including a relative or friend. However, a voter may not designate the voter's employer, an officer of the voter's union, or a union representative.
- If the voter requests assistance, but does not designate someone else to help them, BOTH precinct election judges must accompany the voter into the voting booth to assist the voter.

A person providing assistance to a voter, including the precinct election judges, must complete the Affidavit of Voter Assistance (PRE-3) **before** entering the voting booth to assist a voter.

NOTE: precinct election officials may not leave the polling place with election materials to permit a voter to vote in the street or from an automobile. The voter MUST enter the polling place to cast a ballot. In other words, **"curbside" voting is NOT allowed in Indiana.**

Election Day Ballots

For counties using an optical scan ballot card voting system, state law prescribes the number of ballots that are to be provided to each voting location, including blank ballot cards that may be used by a ballot on demand printer or those used with a ballot marking device. This information is covered in the "Ballot Information" section of this *Manual* in detail. The ballots are to be enclosed in a sturdy, sealed container and provided to the Inspector not earlier that the Saturday or Sunday before Election Day, when the Inspector is required to pick-up their materials pursuant to state law. (IC 3-11-3-10; IC 3-11-3-11) Voted and unvoted ballots must be returned to the county election board after the polls closed in a sealed sturdy container or bag. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

All counties, regardless of the type of voting system used on Election Day, must have provisional ballots available to voters. Provisional ballots cannot be cast on a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system. Instead, the county will have printed provisional ballots on ballot cards or as traditional hand-counted paper ballots. (IC 3-11.7-1-1) There is no specific formula to determine how many provisional ballots are to be sent to each precinct or voting location. (IC 3-11.7-1-4)

For counties using a DRE voting system only on Election Day, state law recommends but does not require back-up paper ballots to be provided to poll workers in the event of equipment failure. (IC 3-11-3-11)

Regardless of the voting system used by the county, county election boards are encouraged to consider how to deliver ballot cards or paper ballots or, for ePollbook counties, paper poll lists to poll workers should it be necessary to do so in an emergency or natural disaster.

Poll Clerk Initials on Election Day Ballots Before Issuing to Voter

Except as noted below, the two (2) poll clerks of each precinct (or the poll worker designated the clerks' responsibilities in a vote center plan) shall place their initials in ink on the back of each ballot card at the time the card is issued to a voter; or in the case of a ballot marked by a marking device for an optical scan ballot, before the ballot is placed into the tabulating device. (IC 3-11-13-28.1(b)) The initials must be in the poll clerks' ordinary handwriting or printing and without a distinguishing mark of any kind. For polling locations where a ballot marking device is not used for a voter to mark their ballot, as each successive voter signs the poll list and received the ballot

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

initialed by each poll clerk, the inspector shall then give to the poll clerks a new ballot to be initialed. (IC 3-11.13-28.5)

In a county using an electronic poll list and a printer separate from the electronic poll list, the printed initials of the poll clerks captured through the electronic signature pad or tablet at the time the poll clerks log into the electronic poll book system may be printed by a printer separate from the electronic poll list on the back of each ballot card immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter. (IC 3-11-13-28.1(c))

In a vote center county using an electronic poll book and a printer separatee from the electronic poll book, the printed initials of the poll clerks captured through the electronic signature pad or tablet at the time the poll clerks log onto the electronic poll book system may be printed by a printer separate from the electronic poll book on the back of each ballot card immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter. (IC 3-11-13-28.2)

Except as provided in IC 3-12-1-12, a ballot card is not valid unless, immediately before the ballot card is delivered to the voter, the ballot card is initialed by both poll clerks or the initials of both poll clerks are printed on the back of the ballot card. (IC 3-11-13-28.1; IC 3-11-13-28.2; IC 3-11-13-28.5)

Precinct Election Officers (Poll Workers)

Each precinct polling place or vote center has at least one precinct election board, consisting of the inspector and the two precinct judges. Poll clerks, assistant poll clerks and sheriffs assist the precinct election board with their duties; however, in a county using vote centers, the vote center plan may designate poll workers with different titles who carry out some or all of the duties assigned by state law to the inspector, judge, poll clerk, assistant poll clerk, or sheriff. Other partisan persons are often present in polling places for political parties and candidates, including challengers, watchers, and poll book holders. (IC 3-6-6-1; IC 3-6-6-2; IC 3-6-6-5.5)

In some special circumstances, such as nonpartisan special elections, only one judge or one poll clerk may be present at the precinct. The county election board may also provide that more than one precinct in which the special election will be conducted will be administered by the same precinct election board. (IC 3-10-8-6)

See the current edition of the *Election Day Handbook*, published by the Indiana Election Division, for more information regarding poll worker rights and duties.

A county using **vote centers** may use other titles to designate precinct election officers and specify which precinct officers are to perform a duty required under election law to be performed by a precinct election officer (IC 3-6-6-5.5). However, a vote center must have at least one precinct election board – Inspector, two Judges – assigned, in addition to other precinct election officers.

In **non-vote center** counties, generally, each precinct can have up to nine (9) precinct election officers appointed to administer the election at the polling location. These positions, by rank, are the following:

1) One inspector.
2) Two judges of opposite political parties.
3) Two poll clerks of opposite political parties.
4) Two assistant poll clerks of opposite political parties, if the county election board determines they are needed in a specific precinct.
5) Two election sheriffs of opposite political parties.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A county election board may adopt a resolution by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to provide that one individual may serve as inspector for more than one precinct located at the same location. (IC 3-6-6-38.5).

Indiana Code 3-6-6-38 states that the county election board may adopt a resolution omitting sheriffs or poll clerks and providing that other election officials of each precinct shall perform the duties of the election poll clerks or sheriffs. This resolution, if adopted, applies to each voting precinct named in the resolution (or to all precincts in the county if so provided in the resolution). This resolution expires December 31 of each year and must be readopted to remain effective. Currently, most Indiana counties have eliminated the election sheriff positions.

If a vacancy exists in the office of precinct sheriff and the county election board has not adopted a resolution to omit appointing precinct sheriffs and designate another precinct election officer (inspector, judge, or clerk) to perform the duties of sheriff, or the vote center plan adopted by the county election board does not specify which precinct election officer is to perform the duties of the sheriff, then the precinct judge of the appropriate political party performs the duties of the precinct sheriff of that party until the vacancy is filled by the county election board. (IC 3-6-6-38)

A polling place may employ assistant poll clerks, if needed. The county election board may appoint two assistant poll clerks who must be registered voters of the county and of opposite political parties. A person may serve as an assistant poll clerk and not be a registered voter of the county if the person is at least 16 and no more than 17 years of age and a resident of the county. (IC 3-6-6-3) If assistant poll clerks are to be appointed, the county election board must designate, in writing, which precinct will have assistant poll clerks. A copy of this notice must be filed with the circuit court clerk. Copies must be mailed to the county chairmen of each major political party. (IC 3-6-6-4)

A county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, remove a precinct election officer if the board finds that the officer has knowingly, recklessly, or negligently fails to perform a duty required under the election laws. (IC 3-6-5-35)

Precinct Election Officer Duties

Each precinct election officer has unique duties to perform on Election Day. The precinct election board (consisting of one inspector and the two judges) manages the precinct and determines all questions of challenge and other matters that come before the board, subject to state law. When necessary, the precinct election board assists the poll clerks and sheriffs in the performance of their duties.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In general, the following list contains the duties of each precinct election official (IC 3-6-6-30; IC 3-6-6-32; IC 3-6-6-33; IC 3-6-6-34; IC 3-6-6-35):

PRECINCT OFFICER	DUTIES
INSPECTOR	Overall, in charge of the precinct. Receives election materials from the county election board. Sets up the polling place. Inspects the ballots. Performs initial processing of absentee ballot certifications. Tabulates ballots and returns election materials to the county election board. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
JUDGES	Judge of opposite political party to the inspector acts as check and balance to the inspector. Assists inspection of the ballots. Oversees deposit of ballots into the ballot boxes. Assists in the tabulation of the votes. Judge of opposite party accompanies precinct inspector when returning election materials. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
POLL CLERKS	Verifies the registration status of voters. Oversees poll lists or books. Requests and explains voter identification number to voters. Assists in vote tabulation. Compares voter's signature on poll list with registration signature, if available at polls. Requests Photo Identification from voters.
SHERIFFS	Monitors the polling location. Assists others in their duties. Maintains order at the polls. May leave polls to request assistance from a law enforcement officer if violation of law occurs or appears imminent. Requests Photo Identification from voters.

Requirements to Serve as Precinct Election Officer

While judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks and sheriffs may be represented in each precinct by both political parties, each precinct inspector will be a member of the same political party throughout the county. Each inspector is nominated by the political party whose candidate received the most votes in the county at the last election held for secretary of state. (IC 3-6-6-8)

The county chairmen of both major political parties nominate registered voters of the county for each of the remaining precinct election offices. (IC 3-6-6-9) The county chairmen make these nominations, including inspector, by filing written notice with the circuit court clerk **no later than noon, prevailing local time, twenty-one (21) days** before each election. (IC 3-6-6-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board **must** appoint those voters who are nominated by the county chairmen on or before the noon, twenty-one (21) day deadline. (IC 3-6-6-11) If a Democratic or Republican County chairman does not fill a precinct election officer position, the county election board, by majority vote of the board, may fill the vacant officer position by appointing an individual who would be eligible to serve in the office if nominated by the county chairman. (IC 3-6-6-13) Before Election Day, the county election board may fill vacancies in any precinct election office upon nomination by the appropriate county chairman.

A person must meet the following requirements in order to serve as a precinct election officer (IC 3-6-6-7):

1) Is able to read, write and speak the English language.
2) Does not have any property bet or wagered on the result of the election.
3) Is not a candidate to be voted for at the election in that precinct, except as an unopposed candidate for a precinct committeeman or state convention delegate.
4) Is not the spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of a candidate who is a candidate to be voted for in that precinct.
5) Is not the chairman or treasurer of the committee of a candidate whose name appears on the ballot. (*This only applies to the position of Inspector*)
6) Has attended the training required by state law to serve as an inspector, and, if a county requires training for other precinct election officers, has attended the training required by the county.

A relationship identified above that results from birth, marriage, or adoption (adopted child, for example) disqualifies a person who is the relative of an opposed candidate from working as a precinct election officer. **However, this restriction on relatives DOES NOT APPLY if the candidate is UNOPPOSED.** (IC 3-6-6-7) In a primary election, a candidate is considered "unopposed" if no other candidate is running for nomination to the same office within the same party's primary, **even if another person is running for nomination to the same office, but in the other party's primary.**

An opposed candidate or family member (as noted above) of an opposed candidate may serve as a poll worker in a precinct where the candidate's name does not appear on the ballot. In a county where all precincts are assigned to a vote center on Election Day, an opposed candidate or family member (as noted above) may not serve as a precinct election officer since all precincts are present and, therefore, the candidate's name would appear on a ballot at the vote center.

> **Example One:** Bob Williams is a candidate in the general election for the office of Rural Township Trustee, and is opposed by Jim Miller. Bob cannot serve as a precinct election officer in Rural Township. However, since his name is not on the ballot in nearby Urban Township, and if he is otherwise qualified to do so, Bob Williams can serve as an inspector in a precinct in Urban Township.
>
> **Example Two:** Trevor Trent is an unopposed candidate in the general election for the office of County Assessor. Even though he is unopposed, his name will be on the ballot everywhere in the county, and so he cannot serve as a precinct election officer anywhere in the county.
>
> **Example Three:** Geraldine Adams is an unopposed candidate for Republican Party precinct committeeman in Rural Township Precinct 2. If otherwise qualified, Geraldine may serve as a precinct inspector in Rural Township Precinct 2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Example Four: Charlie Adams is the husband of Geraldine Adams. If otherwise qualified, he can serve as a judge in Rural Township Precinct 2.

Example Five: Mary Jones is the only candidate for County Coroner running in the Democratic Party primary. Susan Miller is the only candidate running for County Coroner in the Republican Party primary. In this case, both Mary Jones and Susan Miller are "unopposed candidates" at the June primary election. An otherwise qualified relative of Mary Jones or Susan Miller may serve as a precinct election officer at the primary election in the county.

However, in the General Election in November, Mary Jones and Susan Miller are now opposing each other for election to the office of County Coroner. As a result, a relative who was eligible, and served as a precinct election officer at the primary may not be eligible to serve as a precinct election officer at the general election.

Example Six: Bob Williams is a candidate in the general election for the office of Rural Township Trustee and is opposed by Jim Miller. The county they reside in is a vote center county. Bob cannot serve as a precinct election officer in the county because ballots for voters residing in the township would be available at each vote center.

College Students and High School/Home Schooled Students as Poll Workers

If the appropriate county chairman makes no nomination for a precinct election office by the deadline for doing so, the county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, appoint a college student who is a registered voter of the county to serve as a nonpartisan precinct election officer. (IC 3-6-6-13(c))

The county election board, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, may permit an individual who is 16 or 17 years of age to serve as any precinct election officer other than inspector, or to assist any precinct election officer, including the inspector, if the individual:

1) is a U.S. citizen;
2) is a resident of the county;
3) is a student with a grade point average of at least 3.0 out of 4.0;
4) has the written approval of the principal of the school the student attends at the time of the appointment or the approval of the individual responsible for the student's education if the student is home schooled. However, if school is not in session on election day, then written approval from the principal is not required;
5) has the approval of the student's parent or guardian;
6) has satisfactorily completed any training required by the board; and
7) would otherwise be eligible to serve as a precinct election worker under Indiana law.

This includes being appointed to fill a vacant precinct election officer position (other than inspector) to results from the county party chair not nominating enough voters by the noon, twenty-one (21) days before the election deadline. (IC 3-6-6-13(d) The 16- or 17-year-old is not required to be a registered voter to be a poll worker. (IC 3-6-6-39)

Precinct Election Official Training

The county election board must conduct a training and educational meeting for precinct election officers. The county election board must require inspectors to attend this meeting and may require other precinct election officers to do so. The meeting must include information relating to the voting systems used in the county, and to making polling places and voting systems accessible to elderly voters and disabled voters. The county election board must maintain a record of the attendance of each individual at the county training meeting.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If an individual is appointed to a precinct election office after the required instructional meeting, or was appointed before the meeting was held, but can demonstrate to the county election board that the individual could not attend the meeting due to good cause, then the county election board can authorize that individual to serve as a precinct election officer if the county election board determines that there is not enough time to conduct the required training. (IC 3-6-6-40)

Election Material Pick-Up & Post-Election Return

The inspector of each precinct, or another member of the precinct election board authorized in writing by the inspector, shall appear at the office of the county election board on the second or third day before Election Day to receive ballots and other supplies. (IC 3-11-3-10)

Supplies include sample ballots, all poll lists, registration lists, forms, envelopes, and other supplies considered necessary to conduct the election; ballots; twenty (20) ink pens; copies of the Voter's Bill of Rights in English and Spanish; copies of instructions to the provisional ballot voters; and blank voter registration applications. As stated here, ballots may be hand-counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, emergency ballots for use in counties with direct record electronic (DRE) systems, and provisional ballots and information concerning the provisional ballot process to provide to a voter who cast a provisional ballot at the polls on Election Day. (IC 3-11-3-11)

For counties using ePollbooks, the county election board delivers the necessary hardware, firmware, and software necessary to use the ePollbooks to the inspector to be set up for use at the polling location. Before delivering **electronic poll books** to the inspector or the inspector's authorized representative, the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container.

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division (PRE-1). If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board.

A county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and
2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center.

In these counties, an additional notice must be included in the election materials to note a person commits a level 6 felony, if the individual knowingly makes a false statement to a precinct election officer concerning the individual's name; the individual's voter identification number, or the individual's residence address. (IC 3-7-29-1(f)); IC 3-11-3-11(b))

Once the closing work is completed, the inspector and the judge of the opposite political party shall deliver election materials to the circuit court clerk immediately upon tabulation of the votes. (IC 3-12-2-9) Upon delivery of the election materials, the inspector must take and sign an oath stating the inspector: closed and sealed the election materials in the presence of the judges and poll clerks; securely kept the ballots and papers in the envelope, bag, or box; did not permit any person to open the container or otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and has no knowledge of any other person opening the container. (IC 3-12-2-10) (CEB-1C)

Please see "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section of this *Manual* for more information related to the delivery to and from the polls.

Compensation and Meals

Except as provided below, each precinct election officer is entitled to compensation. All precinct election officers are to be paid a per diem fixed by the county executive (county commissioners). (IC 3-6-6-25) In addition, the inspector may be paid an additional amount for the inspector's services in picking up election supplies at the circuit court clerk's office. Inspectors and judges may be paid an additional amount for their duties in returning the precinct election supplies to the clerk's office. (IC 3-6-6-26)

Each inspector must make arrangements to provide meals for all precinct election officers throughout the day. The county council may adopt an ordinance providing for a meal allowance rather than an actual meal. Any such ordinance must state the amount of the meal allowance. (IC 3-6-6-31)

Additional Persons Permitted Inside Polling Places

In addition to the precinct election officers, political parties often employ workers to assist the party on Election Day. These partisan workers include challengers, pollbook holders and watchers. Although these partisan workers are not a part of the precinct election board or official precinct election officers, they provide a valuable service to political parties. **Each of these partisan workers has different rights and responsibilities but all must have credentials to confirm their status at the request of the precinct election board.**

Challengers act to ensure that only registered voters of the precinct vote at each polling place. Pollbook holders monitor which registered voters voted and which did not. Watchers act as a check to the precinct election officials to ensure that they are properly carrying out their duties. A watcher may be affiliated with a political party, a candidate or the media.

Challengers and Pollbook Holders

All bona fide political parties (currently Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties in Indiana) or independent candidate may appoint challengers and pollbook holders for each precinct in which the political party or independent candidate is on the ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a public question is submitted to the electorate, a county election board may appoint challengers and pollbook holders if a petition requesting the appointment is filed with the board. The petition must be signed by the chairman of a political action committee organization under IC 3-9 to support or oppose the approval of the public question; and at least the number of voters equal to two (2%) percent of the votes cast in the last election for secretary of state in the county. (IC 3-6-7)

A challenger must be a registered voter of the county and at least eighteen (18) years of age to serve in this capacity. (IC 3-6-7-1.7; IC 3-6-7-1) A pollbook holder is not required to be a voter of the county or to be of any specific minimum age. However, an appointed Election Day poll clerk cannot serve as a pollbook holder on Election Day, though a poll clerk may maintain a "scratch" list for a political party.

No candidate (except an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate) may be appointed as a challenger or as a pollbook holder for any election. (IC 3-6-7-1.5)

A challenger or pollbook holder must possess an identification card. Each county chairman of a bona fide political party, independent candidate, or county election board (if applicable for public question) must issue the proper identification card for each challenger and pollbook holder appointed. There is no state prescribed form that the county chairman must use for this purpose, and the county chairman is not required to file a list of challengers or pollbook holders with the county election board. Instead, state law requires the issued identification card to state, in writing, the following information:

1) the status of the individual as a challenger or pollbook holder;
2) the name of the individual serving as a challenger or pollbook holder;
3) the name of the person who appointed the challenger or pollbook holder, and whether the person is a political party, an independent candidate, or a county election board; and
4) if the challenger or pollbook holder has been appointed by a political party, the name of that political party. (IC 3-6-7-1)

The challenger or pollbook holder must keep their identification card on their person whenever they are near a polling place and must produce their identification card whenever asked by a member of a precinct election board.

A challenger or pollbook holder can be assigned to multiple precincts. However, only one challenger or pollbook holder for each political party or independent candidate may be in a polling place at any one time during Election Day. (IC 3-6-7) In other words, if two or more challengers or pollbook holders of the same political party are assigned to the same precinct, both could not be in the same polling place at the same time. (IC 3-6-7-1)

A challenger or a pollbook holder is permitted inside of the polling place where the voters are voting. A challenger or pollbook holder may enter and leave the polls throughout the day and may arrive as early as thirty (30) minutes before the polls open. (IC 3-6-7-5) A pollbook holder is permitted to receive a list of voters who have cast a ballot from the poll clerk provided voting is not delayed and no electioneering occurs. (IC 3-11-8-10.5)

A voter must provide the voter's true and full name when requested by a challenger. (IC 3-11-8-19) If a voter is challenged, a challenger must complete the proper affidavit (PRE-4) succinctly stating the reasons for the challenge. (IC 3-11-8-19; IC 3-11-8-21) The challenged voter must complete the proper affidavit for a challenged voter (PRE-4) and the voter portion of the provisional ballot PRO-2 envelope. The PRE-4 affidavit is printed on the PRO-2 envelope. (IC 3-11-8-23; IC 3-11-8-23.5) In situations where a voter must complete a VRG-4/12 and is still challenged, the challenge voter is not required to complete their part of the PRE-4 affidavit. Instead, the VRG-4/12 would serve as

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

the affidavit and must be attached to the PRO-2 envelope after the challenged voter completes their provisional ballot. (IC 3-11-8-23(a))

In most cases a voter who is challenged cannot be given a regular ballot and must be given a provisional ballot to complete. The only exception is when a voter is challenged based on their party affiliation at the primary election. Should this occur the challenger and challenged voter must complete the PRE-6. If the challenged voter completes the PRE-6, confirming that either, at the last general election voted for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party for whose candidates the challenged person proposes to vote in the primary election and intends to vote for the regular nominees of the political party at the next general election, or because the challenged person did not vote at the last general election, intends to vote at the next general election for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party holding the primary election, then they must be given a regular ballot. (IC 3-10-1-9)

See the "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information.

Political Party Watchers

The state chairman and county chairman of each bona fide political party (currently Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties in Indiana) or an independent candidate for a federal or state office are entitled to appoint watchers at each precinct in which the political party or independent candidate is on the ballot. If both the state chairman and the county chairman of a political party have appointed watchers, the political party may have two watchers present at the polls of each precinct. The credentials of watchers appointed by the state chairman must be signed by the state chairman. (IC 3-6-8-1; IC 3-6-8-3)

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, each political party or independent candidate on the ballot is entitled to have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each party or independent candidate may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station, or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-7-1; IC 3-6-8-1)

A county election board may appoint watchers in an election concerning a public question if a petition requesting the appointment is filed with the board. The petition must be signed by the chairman of a political action committee organized under IC 3-9 to support or oppose the approval of the public question; and at least the number of voters equal to two percent (2%) of total votes cast for secretary of state in the county. (IC 3-6-8-1)

A watcher must be a registered voter of the county. (IC 3-6-8-2.5) No candidate (except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate) may be appointed as a watcher at any election. (IC 3-6-8-2)

A watcher must possess an identification card. The county chairman or state chairman of a bona fide political party, chairman of the independent candidate's committee, or county election board must issue the proper identification card for each watcher appointed. There is no state prescribed form that the county chairman must use for this purpose, Instead, the identification card must state, in writing, the following information:

1) the status of the individual as a watcher;
2) the name of the individual serving as a watcher;
3) the name of the person who appointed the watcher; and
4) if the watcher has been appointed by a political party, the name of that political party.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The card must be signed by the chairman and must be presented upon request by a member of the precinct election board. (IC 3-6-8-3)

A party watcher has clearly defined responsibilities. (IC 3-6-8-4) A party watcher is entitled to do the following:

1) Enter the polling place thirty minutes before it opens and remain there until after the votes have been tabulated.
2) Inspect ballot boxes and any of the voting equipment used in the precinct before any votes have been cast.
3) Inspect the work being done by any precinct election officer, but not interfere with their duties.
4) Enter, leave and reenter the polls at any time on Election Day.
5) Witness the calling and recording of the votes, the reading of the totals from the voting systems or any other proceedings of the precinct election officials in the performance of their official duties.
6) Receive a copy of the summary of the vote prepared under IC 3-12 and signed by the precinct election board.
7) Accompany the precinct inspector and judge of the opposite political party in delivering the tabulation and election returns to the county election board by the most direct route.
8) Be present when the inspector takes a receipt for the tabulation and election returns delivered to the county election board.
9) Obtain a list of voters who have voted from the poll clerk provided no voters are delayed and no electioneering occurs. (IC 3-11-8-10.5)

Please see the "Absentee Voting In-Person at the Clerk's Office" section of this *Manual* for more information on appointing watchers to an early voting location.

A political party watcher may no longer summon a law enforcement officer to the polls. Instead, the party watcher must report an election law violation to the inspector, county election board, or county prosecuting attorney. A watcher may not report to any other precinct election officer concerning an alleged violation of election laws unless the watcher has prior consent of the inspector.

A watcher who violates this requirement or engages in other disruptive action in the polls may be removed from the polls and have their watcher credentials revoked upon the unanimous vote of the entire membership of the county election board. (IC 3-6-8-4; IC 3-6-8-6; IC 3-6-9-13)

Candidate Watchers

AS A GENERAL RULE, A CANDIDATE IS NOT ENTITLED TO HAVE A WATCHER IN A POLLING PLACE.

There are some limited exceptions:

- ***In a primary election,*** while candidates may not be watchers for themselves, **a group of candidates** may appoint watchers to act on the candidate's behalf***.***
    - Watchers for candidates are appointed under the following conditions ***in primaries only:***
        - twenty-six percent (26%) or more of all candidates of a political party who are seeking nomination at a county or municipal election make the request to have watchers appointed in writing to the county election board. (IC 3-6-9-1)

- ***In a general election, a*****ny candidate or group of candidates for school board offices is entitled to candidate watchers.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A watcher for a candidate or group of candidates must be a registered voter of the county and may not be a candidate at the election, except as an unopposed candidate for precinct committeeman or state convention delegate. (IC 3-6-9-4)

The written statement requesting candidate watchers must name a person to act as attorney-in-fact for the group of candidates and the precincts where the watchers will serve. (IC 3-6-9-2) The attorney-in-fact then performs the duties on behalf of the group of candidates. The attorney-in-fact will file with the circuit court clerk the names of the appointed watchers. The circuit court clerk must then issue identification cards to the watchers. (IC 3-6-9-5)

Only one (1) watcher representing a candidate or group of candidates may be present in the polling place at any one time during Election Day, but watchers representing different groups may be present in the polling place at the same time. (IC 3-6-9-12)

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, each candidate or group of candidates is entitled to have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each party or independent candidate may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-9-12)

A watcher appointed for a group of primary candidates, or for a school board candidate, has the same rights and responsibilities as a watcher appointed by a political party chairman. (IC 3-6-9-13)

Media Watchers

The media may also appoint watchers to each precinct on Election Day. (IC 3-6-10-1) Media entitled to name watchers include:

1) each newspaper of general circulation in the county.
2) each news service operating in the county (e.g. Associated Press, Network Indiana).
3) each radio or television station operating in the county.

On the day before Election Day each corporation owning a news organization listed above must provide the circuit court clerk, the county election board and the county chairmen of each political party (or independent candidate's committee), which has appointed watchers, with a list of persons appointed to serve as media watchers for the news organizations. An officer of the corporation must sign this list. A person appointed to act as a media watcher does not have to be a regular employee of the news organization. (IC 3-6-10-2; IC 3-6-10-4)

The county election board must issue identification cards to media watchers. If an individual is named to act as a media watcher in more than one (1) county, the identification credential must be obtained from the Election Division. (Form IEC-5(b)) (IC 3-6-10-6) Generally, a media watcher has the same rights and responsibilities as a watcher appointed by a political party chairman. A media watcher may not call upon the election sheriffs to make arrests. (IC 3-6-10-5.5)

A member of the media may film or take photographs inside a polling location. However, **a media watcher may not photograph a voter if the voter objects or in a manner that would divulge how a voter cast their ballot. (IC 3-6-10-5)**

If more than one precinct votes at the same polling place using the same precinct election board, media entitled to appoint watchers may have one watcher for each precinct voting at the polling place. In a vote center county, each

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

media entitled to appoint watchers may appoint one watcher for each electronic poll book station or the number of poll book stations specified in the county's vote center plan, whichever is greater. (IC 3-6-10-1)

Unauthorized Persons Inside Polling Places

It is a Class A misdemeanor for a person to recklessly enter the polls without authority to do so. (IC 3-14-3-15) A person is not authorized to be inside the polling place ***merely*** because they are a precinct committeeman or other political party official, ***unless*** the person has been issued challenger, watcher or pollbook holder credentials.

Only the following individuals are allowed inside a polling place:

1) the inspector, judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks; or a student assistant to a precinct election officer;
2) deputy election commissioners;
3) challengers and pollbook holders;
4) watchers;
5) minor children accompanying voters;
6) a voter, for the purpose of voting;
7) a person assisting a voter under IC 3-11-9;
8) a member of a county election board, acting on behalf of the board;
9) a mechanic authorized to act on behalf of the county election board to repair a voting system, with credentials signed by each member of the county election board;
10) a county chairman or a county vice-chairman of a political party, if bearing credentials signed by the members of the county election board unless they are a candidate for elected office;
11) media watchers (IC 3-6-10-1); and
12) the secretary of state of Indiana, in some cases. (IC 3-11-8-15)

An individual present in the polling place on Election Day must be a U.S. citizen unless the individual is a minor child accompanying a parent who is a voter, is an individual designated to assist a voter who is disabled or who cannot read or write English, or who has been granted an exemption from this requirement by the Secretary of State. (IC 3-11-8-15)

A "service animal," such as a seeing-eye dog, is allowed inside a polling place and the voting booth if the voter needs the assistance of the animal. (IC 3-11-9-5)

Voting Equipment Security Measures

ePollbook

Before delivering **electronic poll books** the county election board shall do the following:

1) affix tamper-proof numbered seals to each electronic poll book, or to a container which contains a single electronic poll book;
2) record the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container; and
3) provide a list to the inspector of each electronic poll book and the number of the seal affixed to each electronic poll book or container.

As an alternative, a county election board may adopt a resolution, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, to use an alternative security protocol to deliver electronic poll books to polling places. The resolution must set forth the following:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1) the method to be used to ensure that the electronic poll books are not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the electronic poll book is transferred to the inspector or inspector's authorized representative for delivery to the polls; and
2) the method for a precinct election board or vote center officers to determine and document on behalf of the county election board that each electronic poll book was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polling place or vote center.

The resolution must be filed with the Election Division before electronic poll books are delivered to a polling location or vote center. (IC 3-11-3-10)

If a county uses tamper-proof numbered seals described above to secure electronic poll books, then before the polls are opened, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall determine that each seal is intact, shows no evidence of tampering, and bears the same number indicated in the list provided to the inspector by the county election board. If each electronic poll book seal complies with these requirements, then the inspector and judge certify compliance on a form prescribed by the Election Division (PRE-1). If any electronic poll book seal is not intact, shows signs of tampering, or does not match the number on the list provided to the inspector, the inspector or judge must immediately notify the county election board. (IC 3-11-8-7.5)

Voter's Time in a Voting Booth

The time that a voter may remain in a voting booth to cast a ballot is five (5) minutes in a primary election, and four (4) minutes in a general, municipal, or special election. (IC 3-11-11-10.5; IC 3-11-13-32.5; IC 3-11-14-26; IC 3-11-14-27)

Spoiled Ballots

DRE Voting System with VVPAT

A direct record electronic (DRE) voting system may include a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT); however, all DRE voting systems must use a VVPAT after December 31, 2029. If a voter voting on a DRE voting system with a VVPAT determines by examining a VVPAT that the electronic voting system is not correctly setting forth the voter's ballot choices, then the voter has one opportunity to correct the error before completing and casting the ballot.

If the error shown on the VVPAT is due to a voting system *malfunction*, then the voter may continue to review the VVPAT until the malfunction has been corrected. Once the malfunction has been corrected, the voter then has one opportunity to correct the error before casting the ballot. Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

If the voter is a voter with disabilities, the voter has as many opportunities as the voter needs to correct the error before completing the casting of the ballot. (IC 3-11-14-24.5)

DRE without a VVPAT

Indiana law does not contemplate spoiled ballots with the DRE without a VVPAT, as the voter will first mark their selections, hit "submit," and then be afforded the opportunity to review their ballot before officially casting their final ballot. Should an error be detected on the DRE machine during this review, the voter can go back to the first phase of making initial selections, submitting for their final review, and then hitting "vote" or an equivalent button to cast their ballot. Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Optical Scan Ballot Card

If a voter spoils or defaces a ballot card or marks it erroneously, then the voter shall return the card so as not to disclose any choices that the voter has made and receive a new ballot card. (IC 3-11-13-35) Poll workers must place all spoiled ballots in a carrier envelope for the precinct to return with their election materials. (IC 3-10-1-30) Once the ballot is cast, then a ballot can no longer be spoiled.

Voter Fails to Properly Finish Voting Process

Traditional Hand-Counted Paper Ballots

If a voter leaves a voting booth without depositing a traditional hand-counted paper ballot in the ballot box then any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter to allow the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, both judges shall retrieve the ballot and provide it to the inspector and the inspector shall deposit the ballot in the ballot box. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form PRE-9 documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-11-17)

Optical Scan Ballot Card

If a voter leaves a voting booth without casting an optical scan ballot card being scanned by the tabulator any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter and permit the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, both judges shall enter the booth and retrieve the ballot and provide it to the inspector and the inspector shall deposit the ballot in the ballot box. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form PRE-9 documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-13-33)

Direct Record Electronic Voting System (DRE)

If a voter leaves a voting booth without casting a ballot on an electronic voting system (DRE) any poll worker can attempt to alert the voter and permit the voter to return to the booth to complete casting the ballot. If the voter has already left the polls, or declines to return to the booth, the inspector shall direct both judges to enter the booth and complete the process of casting the voter's ballot. The judges and inspector shall complete and sign a form documenting their actions and provide information regarding the event, including the voter's name, if known. (IC 3-11-14-25)

Photo ID Law

State law requires that voters casting a vote in person (or an absentee ballot in person at the county election office) must provide government-issued photo ID before signing the poll list or casting the absentee ballot. For Election Day voting, only one (1) precinct election officer (inspector, judge, clerk, or sheriff) of each major political party is entitled to ask the voter to provide proof of identification. As an example, a Democratic Party inspector and a Republican Party judge could both ask the voter to provide proof of identification. (IC 3-11-8-25.1)

However, some voters are exempted from this requirement:

- voters who cast an absentee ballot by mail or before a traveling board; and
- voters who reside in a state licensed facility (such as a nursing home) and the polling place for their precinct, vote center, or satellite absentee facility. (IC 3-10-1-7.2; IC 3-11-8-25.1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

To qualify as "proof of identification," a photo ID must meet each of the following four requirements:

1) The ID must display the voter's photo;
2) The voter's name on the ID must conform to the name on the voter registration record;
3) The voter's ID must contain an expiration date, and either still be current or have expired sometime after the date of the most recent General Election (November 3, 2020); AND
4) The voter's ID must be issued by the State of Indiana or the U.S. government. (IC 3-5-2-40.5)

Indiana law does not require a voter's ID to have an address matching their registration record. However, certain "first time" voters who registered by mail will be required to provide additional documentation that DOES match their address on the voter registration record. This additional documentation may be a photo ID where the voter's address on the ID matches their registration record, but may also be a utility bill, paycheck stub, transcript, etc. (IC 3-7-33-4.5)

In most cases, an Indiana driver's license, Indiana photo ID card, Military or Veterans ID, or US passport is sufficient. A document issued by the U.S. Department of Defense, a branch of the uniformed services, the Merchant Marine, or the Indiana national guard, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (or Veterans Administration) that otherwise complies with the requirements for "proof of identification"; but has no expiration date or states that the document has an "indefinite" expiration date, is sufficient proof of identification for a voter casting a ballot in person. (IC 3-5-2-40.5)

Further, in 2021, the Indiana General Assembly expanded the definition of "proof of identification" for voting purposes to include Native American Indian tribal IDs issued by tribes or bands recognized by the United States Government, even if the document has no expiration date or states that the expiration date is indefinite, so long as the document satisfies all other requirements for an acceptable photo ID. (IC 3-5-2-40.5)

NO VOTER SHOULD BE TURNED AWAY FROM THE POLLS FOR FAILING TO PROVIDE PHOTO ID. If a voter is unable or unwilling to present ID that meets these requirements, the voter may cast a provisional ballot after completing and signing a form requesting this ballot. Please see the "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information.

If the voter is unable to obtain an ID because the voter is indigent or has a religious objection to being photographed, the voter may claim this exemption from the ID requirement by appearing in person before the clerk or county election board and affirming under penalties of perjury that the exemption applies. (Form PRO-10 or PRO-11 [in a municipal election])

If the voter does not already have a valid photo ID, the voter can obtain an Indiana photo ID card free of charge from any Bureau of Motor Vehicles license branch. BMV branches are open for extended hours on Election Day and the day before Election Day. BMV branches are required to give priority to issuing driver's licenses and photo ID cards for voting on Election Day when the BMV is open on Election Day. (IC 9-14.1-2-5) For more information, please contact the BMV at (317) 233-6000 or visit their website http://www.bmv.in.gov.

Electioneering

"Electioneering" means making a verbal statement, displaying a written statement indicating support or opposition to a candidate, political party, or public question appearing on the ballot, or wearing or displaying an article of clothing, sign, button, or placard that states:

1) the name of any political party or includes the name, picture, photograph, or other likeness of any candidate or currently elected federal, state, county, or local official; or

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) support for the approval or defeat of a public question.

The term does not include expressing support or opposition to a candidate or a political party or expressing approval or disapproval of a public question in material mailed to a voter or a telephone or an electronic communication with a voter.

A person who knowingly does any electioneering:

1) on election day within the polls or the chute;
2) before election day within the office of the circuit court clerk or a satellite office of the circuit court clerk established under IC 3-11-10-26.3 used by an absentee voter board to permit an individual to cast an absentee ballot or fifty (50) feet of the entrance to the office of the circuit court clerk or satellite office; or
3) except for a voter who is the person's spouse; an incapacitated person (as defined in IC 29-3-1-7.5) for whom the person has been appointed the guardian (as defined in IC 29-3-1-6); or a member of the person's household;

in the presence of a voter whom the person knows possesses an absentee ballot provided to the voter in accordance with Indiana law commits a Class A misdemeanor. (IC 3-14-3-16)

Please see the "Chute" section of this *Manual* for more information.

"Scratch Lists"

State law authorizes a poll clerk to record the names of individuals who have signed the poll list and to make that record available to a political party watcher or pollbook holder who requests the information. The poll clerk must ensure that:

1) no voter is delayed in casting a vote as a result of the poll clerk preparing this record or providing the information; and
2) that the poll clerk does not engage in "electioneering" when providing this information. (IC 3-11-8-10.5; IC 3-11-8-29)

It is a Class A misdemeanor for any person to knowingly engage in electioneering within the polls or within the chute.

Documentation of Voters Waiting in Line at the Polls on Election Day

The inspector is required to document, on a form provided by the Election Division (PRE-1), the number of individuals waiting to vote, but who have not yet signed the poll list, at the opening of the polls, 12:30 p.m., and at the close of the polls. (IC 3-11-8-9)

Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day

A county election board or a board of elections and registration ("board") does not have power to extend voting hours in a polling place or vote center. A county election board is the only person or entity with standing to file an action or petition with an Indiana court or other state governmental entity to request an extension of the hours for closing the polls and a board may only do so following the unanimous vote of its entire membership.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Before issuing an order to extend poll hours, an Indiana court or other state governmental entity must take evidence and make findings with regard to the following:

1) The polls were substantially delayed in opening at the time fixed by IC 3-11-8-8.
2) The specific precincts or vote centers in which substantial delays occurred.
3) If a poll closed at any time during the hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., how long the polls were closed and in which precincts and vote centers the closing occurred.
4) Substantial evidence exists that voters were prevented from casting a ballot due to a delay or closure of the polls during the hours specified by IC 3-11-8-8.
5) The actual harm determined can only be ameliorated by the extension of polling hours.

If the court is unable to make the findings regarding a delay in opening or a subsequent closure of the polls described above, the court shall not issue an order extending the time for closing the polls. If the court or state governmental entity determines that an order extending the time for the closing of the polls is to be issued, the court or entity must:

1) limit the extension only to those polls whose opening was delayed, or which closed during the regular poll hours set forth in state law; and
2) extend the hours for the polls at the precinct or vote center for a period of time not more than the time that the polls were closed during the hours set forth in state law.

The court or entity considering a county election board request to extend the hours a polling location may be open on election day must take evidence and make a finding that the county election board filed written notice with the Indiana Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division indicating that the county election board filed the action or petition with the court to extend the polling hours and received confirmation from the court of the receipt of the filing. (IC 3-11.7-7-3)

A county election board may appeal any denial of a request for an order to the Indiana Supreme Court. (IC 3-11-8-8, IC 3-11.7-7)

Voting System Ballot Tabulation

Generally, the specific choice a voter makes on the ballot is tabulated by the voting system. Exceptions to this rule concern straight party voting, which are noted below in the "General Election Ballot" section. For statutory descriptions of election results tabulation see IC 3-12-1.

It is also important to note a voter may undervote or overvote in one or more contests on the ballot. Not voting in a contest or selecting too many candidates in a race does not void a person's entire ballot. See "Overvote Feature" section in this *Manual* for more details.

Primary Election Ballot

In Indiana, voters must choose a Democratic or Republican Party ballot in the primary election, and poll clerks record this choice in the poll book. The choice between the parties is required because the voters affiliated with one major political party are deciding which candidates of their party to nominate for November's general or municipal election ballot. A voter may only participate in one partisan primary election. On occasion, there may be a special election held on the same day as the primary election. Should there be a non-partisan public question, then a separate "non-partisan" ballot is to be offered to voters who do not want to vote in a partisan primary. (IC 3-10-1-24)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election administrators should pay close attention to the "Ballot Layout" chapter of this *Manual* as state law has additional formatting requirements for a primary election ballot. Voting is straightforward on the primary election ballot. Voters make individual selections, and the voting system will record those choices. While Indiana law permits "straight party" voting, this tabulation feature is only available in a general or municipal (November) election. Write-in candidates are not permitted on the primary election ballot.

General Election Ballot

In a general or municipal (November) election, Indiana law permits voters to 1) use a straight party device and make individual selections or 2) ignore the straight party device and make individual selections.

In Indiana, the Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties currently qualify for "straight party" designation on a municipal or general election ballot. If a voter selects one of the three party devices, then candidates of the political party will receive the voter's vote without the need to make additional selections in partisan races. There are two exceptions to this rule:

1) In at-large partisan race where a voter votes for more than one candidate, state law requires the voter to make individual selections even when those candidates are aligned with a political party. (IC 3-11-7-4; IC 3-11-7.5-10)
2) Non-partisan school board elections, public questions, or judicial retention questions requires a voter to make separate marks for those questions or contests, if they so desire. (IC 3-11-13-14; IC 3-11-14-23)

A voter does NOT need to use the straight party device when voting in the November election. It's simply a "shortcut" to support candidates of one political party without the need for making individual candidate selections in each partisan contest. Voters make skip over the straight party device, review each contest, and make individual selections in each race.

Sometimes a voter will use the straight party device and also make individual selections in partisan races. Doing both – using straight party AND making individual choices – does not void a person's ballot, void an individual race (unless the voter overvoted by selecting more candidates than the instructions permit), or cast two votes for a candidate in a race where only one candidate can be selected. Instead, the voting system is programmed to follow IC 3-12-1-7, which essentially allows the specific individual choice in a race to override the straight party selection.

For instance, Sally uses the Democratic Party straight party device but also makes an individual mark in the dogcatcher race for the Republican candidate. All Democrat candidates in "vote for one" races will receive her vote as a result of her straight party choice except in the dogcatcher race where the Republican candidate will get her vote.

Another common example: Roger uses the Republican straight party device and also votes for Republican candidates in all "vote for one" races. The voting system will ignore the straight party choice and cast a vote for all of the individual Republican candidates. (This example assumes he votes for all Republican candidates and does not skip a partisan "vote for one" contest.)

This nuanced tabulation is less obvious on ballot cards, as the optical scan ballot reader designed to read a person's ballot and only provide an alert when a race is overvoted. On the other hand, a direct record electronic (DRE) voting system is required to show a voter which candidates are receiving a vote before the ballot is cast, and DRE systems are not permitted to allow an overvote to occur.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Closing Procedures, Generally

The current version of the *Election Day Handbook* published by the Indiana Election Division is a helpful resource to Election Day poll workers and county election officials for general procedures and duties during election. This includes general information about closing the polls at 6:00 pm on Election Day.

The inspector announces the close of the polls at 6:00 p.m. (prevailing local time), unless voting hours are extended by court order (see "Extension of Voting Hours on Election Day" in this *Manual* for more information). If there is a line of individuals waiting to vote when the polls close, then a precinct election official appointed by the county election board documents the names of the persons waiting to vote, stamps the hand of each voter in line, or stands immediately behind the last voter who may vote. These voters must be permitted to vote a regular ballot, if otherwise qualified. (IC 3-11-8-11)

After the voting is completed, the inspector, with the help of the judges and poll clerks, must complete the following tasks before canvassing the votes cast:

- Lock all voting systems and disassemble any voting equipment to prevent further voting.
- For counties using a direct electronic record (DRE) voting system or optical scan ballot card voting system, at least one (1) printout of the total votes cast for each candidate and on each public question must be printed out of the voting system (IC 3-12-3-2; 3-11-14-30)
    - Printouts for watchers or the news media may be provided on demand but before the system is closed. (IC 3-6-8-5; IC 3-12-3-2; IC 3-12-3-11; IC 3-12-3.5-3)
    - In a precinct or vote center that uses an electronic voting system with a voter veritable paper audit trail (VVPAT), the precinct election board (poll workers) are not required to print out the paper audit trail when preparing and printing the certificate of vote totals from each electronic voting system used in the precinct.
- Take down the chute.
- Prepare to canvass the votes cast in the precinct (except in a county where optical scan ballot cards are tabulated at a central location).

When all votes have been counted, the precinct election board shall prepare a certificate stating the number of votes that each candidate received for each office and the number of votes cast on each public question. The number of votes that each candidate and public question received shall be written in words and numbers. The board shall also prepare a memorandum of the total vote cast for each candidate and ensure that each member of the board receives a copy of the memorandum. (IC 3-12-2-6; IC 3-12-3-2; IC 3-12-3.5-3)

Poll workers in counties using traditional hand-counted paper ballots or optical scan voting systems should follow these procedures after the canvass is complete:

- Seal all counted optical scan ballot cards or traditional hand-counted ballots in a bag or envelope. During a primary election, separate bags or envelopes will be provided for the ballots of each party.
- Seal all challenged, uncounted and spoiled optical scan ballot cards or traditional hand-counted paper ballots in the appropriate bags or envelopes.
- Seal provisional ballots in a separate bag or envelope. (PRO-4 for voted provisional ballots and PRO-6 for spoiled provisional ballots)
- Place all unused ballots in a separate bag or envelope.
- Write the number of ballots contained within on the outside of each bag or envelope.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- Check each certificate of vote printout to make sure the certification is completely filled out and properly signed.
- Seal all tally sheets, poll lists, oaths and other election affidavits in the appropriate envelopes provided.
- Place all ballot cards or paper ballots in a transfer case. The transfer case must be sealed with the metal or plastic seal provided. The serial number of the transfer case seal must be recorded on the ballot report.

Poll workers in counties using the direct record electronic (DRE) voting system should follow these procedures after the machine votes have been tabulated, and if paper ballots were used in any way, such as for emergency paper back-up ballots and provisional ballots:

- Seal all challenged, uncounted and spoiled ballots in the appropriate bags or envelopes.
- Keep provisional ballots in a separate bag or envelope (PRO-4 for voted provisional ballots and PRO-6 for spoiled provisional ballots).
- Place all unused ballots in a separate bag or envelope.
- Write the number of ballots contained within on the outside of each bag or envelope.
- Check each certificate of vote printout to make sure the certification is completely filled out and properly signed.
- Seal all tally sheets, poll lists, oaths and other election affidavits in the appropriate envelopes provided.

Additionally, following the closing of the polls in counties using a DRE voting system, the inspector shall announce total votes cast on all voting systems within the precinct. If this number differs from the number of voters shown to have received a ballot, the inspector and judge of the opposite political party will report the discrepancy in writing to the county election board using form PRE-16. If the difference between votes cast and ballots received is equal to or greater than a certain “threshold number,” the county election board or Secretary of State may order an audit. (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

After the close of polls in a **vote center** county, the precinct election board must keep the ballots cast in each precinct separate from the ballots cast in any other precinct whose election is administered at the vote center, so that the votes cast for each candidate and on each public question in each of the precincts administered by the board may be determined and included on the PRE-11 statement required by IC 3-12-4-9. (In non-vote center counties, where multiple adjourning precincts are located in one polling location and one precinct election board runs the polling location for all precincts, ballots must also be separated by precinct; see IC 3-11-8-4.3) Marion County is exempt from this requirement. (IC 3-11-18.1-14)

The precinct election board (inspector and two judges) shall also seal any challenges to the qualification of a poll worker (PRE-7) or challenges to the party affiliation of a voter (PRE-6) in a bag or envelope separate from the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation in a primary (PRE-4), such as residency of a voter, for example. Each precinct election board member shall endorse that member's name on the back of the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation. (IC 3-14-5-1; IC 3-14-5-2)

State law requires the inspector and the judge of the opposite political party in a precinct traditional hand-counted paper ballots, direct record electronic (DRE) voting systems, and optical scan voting systems to deliver election materials to the county election board immediately after the tabulation of the vote in order to be compensated for their work as poll workers. (IC 3-6-6-28; IC 3-12-3-10; IC 3-12-3.5-4).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State law also requires specific procedures to be followed to return the ePollbook and voting systems after the polls close. Please see the “Voting Systems & ePollbooks” section of this *Manual* for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001149

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROVISIONAL BALLOT VOTING

Provisional voting is a fail-safe method of voting. No voter should be prevented from voting on Election Day or during in-person early voting in the clerk's office or satellite early voting location. However, certain voters may be required to complete a provisional ballot. Provisional ballots are sealed inside a security envelope attested by the challenger and challenged voter and kept separate from all other ballots. A provisional ballot is NOT to be tabulated at a vote center or precinct polling location on Election Day. Instead, provisional ballots are submitted to a separate verification process managed by the county election board before it may be counted. (IC 3-11.7-2)

Provisional Ballots & Materials

Provisional Ballots

The county election board shall prepare provisional ballots for all offices on the ballot in the county in the number it considers necessary. The circuit court clerk shall estimate the number of provisional ballots that will be required in the county for the election not less than sixty (60) days before an election (or no more than three (3) days after the date a special election is ordered). (IC 3-11.7-1-4)

A provisional ballot must be in the same form as an absentee ballot, containing the offices appropriate for the election and precinct to which the ballot pertains, but must indicate that the ballot is a provisional ballot and not an absentee ballot. (IC 3-11.7-1-2) Each provisional ballot shall bear the clerk's signature and seal. (IC 3-11.7-1-7)

Provisional ballots must be prepared by the county election board and delivered to each circuit court clerk (or the Lake County or Porter County Director of the Board of Elections and Registration) separate from other ballots and not later than:

- fifty (50) days before a primary, general, special, or municipal election; or
- thirty-eight (38) days before a general election at which presidential electors are chosen (IC 3-11.7-1-6)

The county election board shall have provisional ballots delivered in a package plainly marked or labeled with the words: "This package contains _____ (giving the number of ballots) provisional ballots." The Indiana Election Division created the Provisional Ballot Package Label (PRO-3) document for county election administrators to provide to a printer or use when creating the envelope in-house.

The county election board will deliver provisional ballots to the inspector in a tightly closed, securely fastened, strong and stout paper envelope or bag separate from the other ballots (PRO-3). The envelope or bag containing the provisional ballots shall be attested by the initials of the clerk or clerk's designee in the presence of the inspector or inspector's representative. The inspector shall sign a receipt for the provisional ballots.

The provisional ballot packages may not then be opened until they have been delivered to the precinct election board to which they are directed and the precinct election board is fully organized and ready to receive votes. (IC 3-11.7-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Provisional Ballot Forms & Envelopes

The county election board shall provide each precinct election board with the proper forms and envelopes necessary to carry out provisional ballot voting. The chart below describes those materials (IC 3-11.7-1-6; 3-11.7-1-8; 3-11.7-1-9):

Form Name	Form Number	Purpose
Provisional Ballot Package Label	PRO-3	Slip or envelope containing the provisional ballots for a precinct
Provisional Ballot Outer Envelope	PRO-4	Secures uncounted provisional ballot envelopes received on Election Day
Provisional Ballot Security Envelope with attached Affidavits	PRE-4/PRO-2	Combined challenger and challenged voter affidavit and ballot security envelope used to execute provisional ballot voting
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Ballots Issued After Regular Poll Closing Hours	PRO-5	If a court order extends voting beyond 6:00 p.m. local prevailing time, voters must use a provisional ballot and this universe of provisional ballot envelopes are to be secured in this envelope instead of the PRO-4 envelope
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Spoiled Provisional Ballots	PRO-6	If a voter spoils a provisional ballot, it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for “regular” ballots
Provisional Ballot Envelope for Rejected Provisional Ballots	PRO-7	If a voter’s provisional ballot is rejected (a deceased individual, for example), it should be placed in this envelope rather than the spoiled ballot envelope for “regular” ballots.
Instructions to Provisional Voter	PRO-9	Required document for precinct election officials to provide a provisional ballot voter notifying them of their rights and how to track the provisional ballot

NOTE: State law REQUIRES the PRE-4 affidavit to be printed directly on the PRO-2 Security Envelope containing the voted provisional ballot so that the PRE-4 affidavit will not be separated from the ballot.

Confidentiality of Provisional Ballot Information

The county election board must restrict access to the information available regarding the provisional ballot to the individual who cast the ballot. This includes but is not limited to forms, affidavits, and reports created in SVRS. Further, the county election board may not refer to the provisional ballot voter by name at the provisional ballot hearing. (IC 3-11.7-6-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The same confidentiality restrictions that apply to other provisional ballots also apply to signature mismatch ballots. Requires that the signature in the voter's registration record in the statewide voter registration system be updated to reflect any matching signature made on the signature mismatch affidavit. (IC 3-11.5-4-13.5; IC 3-11.5-4-13.6)

However, after the election is certified and the deadline for a recount or contest action has passed, all provisional balloting materials are considered public information except for those provisional ballots that were counted. Counted provisional ballots are filed with all the counted ballots stored by precinct and subject to the retention and security procedures outlined in IC 3-10-1-31.1.

Issuing a Provisional Ballot on Election Day

1) Confirm Certain Fail-Safes Do Not Apply to the Voter Before Issuing a Provisional Ballot

Whether a provisional ballot or a regular official ballot is issued to a voter depends upon whether the voter's name does or does not appear on the poll list and depends on whether the voter has been challenged as not eligible to vote in the precinct.

Before issuing a provisional ballot, it is imperative a poll worker determine if a certificate of error is to be issued to allow the voter to cast a regular ballot, or if the voter qualifies for a fail-safe that would permit them to vote a regular ballot.

The following examples describe some situations that may arise where a voter may cast a regular ballot rather than a provisional ballot (see "Fail Safe Procedures" in the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook* for more details):

1) A person's name does not appear on the poll list, but the county voter registration official issues a certificate of error noting a mistake was made by the county voter registration office. Voter votes a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

2) A person's name does not appear on the poll list because the voter's registration record is cancelled. The voter must affirm that the person has continuously resided at an address shown as the voter's former residence on the voter registration record before being issued a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

3) A person whose name does not appear on the poll list, but who produces a registration receipt from a license branch or full service agency executed during the open registration period and the county voter registration office advises the precinct election board that the office received and approved the application or has no record of either approving or rejecting the application. Voter votes a regular official ballot. The voter must complete a voter registration application and provide the completed application to the precinct election board before voting if the county voter registration office has no record of either approving or rejecting the application. However, if the voter is then challenged (PRE-4), the voter casts a provisional ballot.

4) A person whose name does not appear on the poll list, who is not described in (1) through (3) above and is challenged as ineligible to vote in the precinct (PRE-4) votes a provisional ballot.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In other cases:

5) A person whose name does appear on the poll list, no longer resides in the precinct, but claims the right to vote in the precinct where they formerly resided under a fail-safe provision in current law (VRG-4/12 or VRG-15). Voter votes a regular official ballot However, if the voter is then challenged, (PRE-4), then the voter casts a provisional ballot.

6) A person whose name does appear on the poll list but has moved within the precinct. Voter votes a regular official ballot. However, if the voter is then challenged using the PRE-4, then the voter casts a provisional ballot.

A voter who is challenged and executes the challenged voter affidavit to vote a provisional ballot is required to sign the poll book (IC 3-11-8-25.1; IC 3-11.7-2-2)

2) Complete the PRE-4 Challenger Affidavit

Assuming the voter does not qualify for a certificate of error or a fail-safe, the PRE-4 Affidavit provides precinct election officials or a challenger a list of reasons that a voter may be issued a provisional ballot:

1) This voter's name is not included on the poll list and is NOT entitled to vote by using a "Fail Safe" procedure.
2) This voter's name is included on the poll list, but this voter does not currently reside in the precinct and is NOT entitled to vote in this precinct by completing a VRG-4/12 form or a VRG-15 form, or other "Fail Safe" procedure.
3) This voter was unable or declined to present proof of identification when required by law to do so.
4) This voter is identified on the poll list as required to present an additional document that confirms the voter's identity and current residence address but has not done so.
5) This voter is not a U.S. citizen.
6) This voter will not be 18 years of age or older at the general (November) election.
7) This voter's signature on the poll list does not match the signature on the voter's registration record.
8) Other.

NOTE: If a court order extends the hours that the polls are open on Election Day, any person voting during this extended period must cast a provisional ballot. Poll workers are encouraged to use the "other" reason and note a ballot was cast after the polls closed but during the extending period of time the polls were open pursuant to court order. These provisional ballots are placed inside and sealed the PRO-2 envelope but later all of the provisional ballots cast during the extending voting period are sealed in the PRO-5 carrier envelope to return to the county election board.

The precinct election officer or challenger must complete and sign the upper portion of the PRE-4 affidavit. Before the provisional ballot is issued, the voter must sign the poll book and complete and sign the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion, unless as specifically set forth below. (IC 3-11-8-22.1; IC 3-11.7-2-1; IC 3-11.7-2-2)

If a person has already made an affirmation or executed an affidavit permitted under current law to vote pursuant to a fail-safe procedure, or a person has voted by absentee ballot and completed the affidavit on the outside of the absentee ballot envelope, and is then challenged, then the person is not required to complete and sign the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of State Form PRE-4. (IC 3-11-8-23, 3-11.5-4-16)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

This can occur when the following situations arise:

1) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is not on the poll list may make an oral or written affirmation to a precinct election board that the person either:
    a. has continuously resided in the precinct, and the voter's name has been removed from the registration list by mistake; or
    b. produces a receipt indicating that the person applied to register to vote at a license branch or other "full service" voter registration agency while registration was open and signs a voter registration application.

    If the eligibility of a person to vote in either of these situations is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot (rather than a regular official ballot). The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of Challenge Affidavit (PRE-4) if the person has already satisfied the requirements set forth in (a) and (b) above. (IC 3-7-48-7.5)

2) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is on the poll list but who has moved out of the precinct may execute an affidavit under the current law permitting the person to return their former precinct to vote either:
    a. for president only in a presidential election because the person moved out of Indiana less than 30 days before an election (VRG-15); or
    b. because the person moved to another precinct within Indiana less than 30 days before an election (VRG- 4/12).

    If the eligibility of the person to vote is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot. The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of State Form PRE-4 if the person has already satisfied the requirements set forth in (a) or (b) above. (IC 3-10-10-9, 3-10-11-4.5)

3) To vote a regular official ballot, a person who is on the poll list but who has moved to another precinct within the same county and the same congressional district may make an oral or written affirmation (State Form VRG-4/12) under the current law permitting a person who formerly resided in a precinct, but no longer resides there, to return their former precinct to vote. If the eligibility of the person to vote is challenged before the voter votes a regular official ballot, the person is provided with a provisional ballot. The person challenged in this situation is not required to execute the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion of Challenge Affidavit (PRE-4) if the person has already made the oral or written affirmation required under current law. (IC 3-10-12-5)

4) If an absentee ballot voter is challenged for the reason the challenger believes the absentee voter is not a qualified voter of the precinct, then the challenged voter's section of the PRE-4 does not need to be completed. Instead, the absentee application serves as the sworn testimony of the voter. It is recommended poll workers write "absentee voter" in the lower section of the PRE-4 and on the PRO-2 to alert county election officials that the absentee ballot application may be sealed inside the PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope. (IC 3-11.5-4-15; IC 3-11.5-4-16)

In addition, a person who:

1) registered to vote by mail and is required to provide certain additional residency documents to the county voter registration office, but has not yet done so when the voter appears at the polls to cast a ballot, and does not do so while at the polls; or

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) votes under a court order extending the hours that the polls are open on Election Day;

must cast a provisional ballot but is not required to execute the separate challenged voter's affidavit described above. (IC 3-11-8-27.5)

Challenge to Party Affiliation at Primary Election (PRE-6)

If a person is challenged at a primary election on the basis of party affiliation, the person is allowed to vote a regular official ballot listing candidates of that party upon completion of an affidavit stating that the person is affiliated with the political party whose ballot the person is requesting. (PRE-6) The voter is then allowed to cast that party's primary ballot and is not required to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-10-1-10.5)

3) Finish the Provisional Ballot Process

Once the PRE-4 affidavit has been completed, the voter is issued a provisional ballot. Unless otherwise specified, the procedures that apply to paper ballots apply to provisional ballots, including the need for two sets of clerks' initials. After the provisional ballot is completed, the provisional voter shall seal the ballot in the PRO-2 security envelope, which is the "flip-side" of the envelope where the PRE-4 affidavit is printed, in front of the precinct election officials. The voter MUST sign their name in the space provided on the PRO-2 affidavit. Before the voter leaves the polling place, poll workers should review the PRE-4 challenge affidavit and the affidavit on the PRO-2 side of the envelope for completeness. **It is critically important the PRE-4 and PRO-2 forms be completed by both the voter and the poll workers to provide the facts and evidence to aid the county election board in determining whether the provisional ballot may be counted.**

In addition, a member of the precinct election board MUST provide the provisional voter the PRO-9, Instructions to the Provisional Voter, and provide oral instructions about what actions the voter must take to have the provisional ballot counted. This document describes the provisional ballot process and provides contact information for the county election board so the voter may inquire about the status of their provisional ballot. It also reminds an individual who cast a provisional ballot due to failure to provide photo ID that the person may, before the county election board no later than noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election, complete the PRO-10 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement) or PRO-11 (Affidavit of Challenged Voter Concerning Proof of Identification Requirement in a Municipal Election). On this affidavit, the voter must either present proper ID and execute the form, or attest under penalties of perjury the voter is indigent or has a religious objection to securing an ID. (IC 3-11.7-2-2)

At the close of the polls, the precinct election board shall seal all the provisional ballots in the PRO-4 carrier envelope, any provisional ballots received after 6:00 p.m., local prevailing time, but on or before the poll closing time extended by court order in the PRO-5 carrier envelope, and any spoiled provisional ballots in the PRO-6 carrier envelope. Poll workers should complete the paperwork found on the outside of each envelope, which requires a count of provisional ballots found sealed inside and signatures of certain precinct election officials. The inspector shall return all provisional ballot materials to the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-11.7-2-4)

Additionally, not later than three (3) calendar days after Election Day, each circuit court clerk is required provide a notice by US mail, or other method providing actual notice, to each provisional ballot voter on a form prescribed by the Indiana Election Division providing information regarding:

1) the reasons that the voter's ballot is being challenged;
2) what actions the voter may take to have the provisional ballot counted;
3) the deadline for taking these actions for the voter's provisional ballot to be counted; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) contact information for the county election board including the address and telephone number that the voter can contact to inquire about the voter's provisional ballot as well as any other information the circuit court clerk considers useful to provide assistance to the provisional voter in inquiring about the provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.7; IC 3-11.7-6-4)

Provisional Ballot Hearing

After Election Day, the county election board must meet and hold a public hearing to determine whether each provisional ballot is to be counted. The meeting should be noticed like any public meeting held by the county election board and is subject to the Open Door Law.

The location for counting provisional ballot is to be treated the same as a precinct poll, and provisional ballot counters treated the same as a precinct election officer. In addition, political parties, independent candidates, or the media may appoint watchers and a candidate entitled to appoint a watcher under IC 3-6-9 may also appoint a watcher. (IC 3-11.7-4-1; IC 3-11.7-4-2; IC 3-11.7-4-3; IC 3-11.7-4-4) The county election board must decide whether to count (or not count) all provisional ballots no later than 3:00 p.m., prevailing local time, ten (10) days following an election. (IC 3-11.7-5-1(b))

Provisional Ballot Counters

Each county election board shall appoint teams of provisional ballot counters consisting of two (2) voters of the county, one from each of the major political parties. A provisional ballot counter must have the same qualifications as a member of an absentee voter board.

The county election board shall notify the Democratic and Republican Party County chairs of the need for provisional counter appointments ten (10) days before Election Day. The county chair shall recommend provisional ballot counter appointees in writing no later than noon, prevailing local time, three (3) days before Election Day, and the county election board shall appoint the provisional ballot counters recommended. If the county chairman fails to make any recommendations, the county election board may appoint any voters of the county. A person can serve as both an absentee ballot counter and a provisional ballot counter. (IC 3-11.7-3)

A provisional ballot counter is entitled to a per diem at a rate set by the county fiscal body. (IC 3-11.7-3-7) The positions of absentee ballot counter and provisional ballot counter are not considered "lucrative offices," which would prohibit a person holding an office from also serving in either of these positions. (IC 3-11.7-3-8)

Rules for Counting Provisional Ballots

Unless a provisional ballot has been rejected based on evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of the ballot under the requirement that the poll clerks must initial each provisional ballot (IC 3-11.7-5-5), a provisional ballot may be counted if the county election determines all of the following apply (IC 3-11.7-5-2(a)):

1) The PRE-4 affidavit executed by the provisional voter under IC 3-11.7-2-1 is properly executed;
2) The provisional voter is a qualified voter of the precinct and has provided proof of identification, if required;
3) The provisional voter registered to vote at a registration agency on a date within the registration period based on all the information available to the county election board, including:
    a. Information provided by the provisional voter,
    b. Information contained in the county's voter registration records, and
    c. Information contained in the statewide voter registration file;

    that the voter registered to vote at a voter registration agency on a date within the registration period.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter whose name *does not* appear on the poll list but who indicates that the voter applied to register at the BMV or other full service voter registration agency while registration was open, then the county election board shall accept or reject the provisional ballot depending on the information, or lack of information, the board receives about the voter's registration application. The BMV or full service voter registration agency where the voter registered to vote must, by noon (prevailing local time), of the first Friday after the election, respond to the county election board's inquiry and indicate whether the agency's records contain any information about the voter's registration application. If the BMV or full service voter registration agency does not respond to the county election board's inquiry by the noon (prevailing local time), Friday deadline, or responds that the agency has no record of the alleged registration application, the board rejects the provisional ballot, and the ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2(b))

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter's failure to provide the additional residency documentation required because the voter was a first time voter in Indiana who registered by mail, and the county election board determines that the voter filed the documentation required with the county voter registration office not later than the closing of polls on Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2(c))

State law sets forth rules that apply to the counting of provisional ballots cast when a voter fails to provide photo identification:

1) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide proof of identification, and the voter provides a photo ID to the county election board and executes the PRO-10 affidavit (PRO-11 for municipal elections) before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(e); 3-11.7-5-2.5(b))

2) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide a proof of identification, and the voter executes and delivers to the county election board the PRO-10 affidavit (PRO-11 for municipal elections) claiming that the voter is indigent and unable to obtain proof of identification without the payment of a fee before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) and (d))

3) If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide a proof of identification, and the voter executes and delivers to the county election board the PRO-10 affidavits (PRO-11 for municipal elections) claiming that the voter has a religious objection to being photographed and does so before the noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) day deadline after Election Day, then the provisional ballot must be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) and (d))

If a provisional ballot is cast by a voter after the voter was challenged for inability or declination to provide proof of identification, **and** the voter does not appear before the county election board to either 1) provide proof of identification and execute the PRO-10 (PRO-11 for municipal elections) affidavit, or 2) execute the PRO-10 (PRO-11 for municipal elections) affidavit to claim an exemption from this requirement as indigent or having a religious objection to being photographed by noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election, then the county election board must find the voter's provisional ballot invalid, and the ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-2.5(f))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Finally, if a provisional ballot is cast by a voter under a court order extending the hours that the polls are open, the ballot must be counted unless the court order extending polling place hours is overturned by another court. The court may provide guidance concerning how these provisional ballots shall be processed.

In a situation other than those specified above, the county election board must decide whether a provisional ballot is valid, based on the evidence presented to the board concerning that provisional ballot. In the following situations:

1) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter under a court order extending the hours that the polls were open.
2) The provisional ballot was cast by a voter who is not on the poll list who indicates that the voter applied to register at a voter registration agency.
3) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter being unable or declining to provide proof of identification.
4) The provisional ballot was cast by the voter after the voter was challenged solely due to the voter's failure to provide additional documentation;

If the only evidence before the county election board on the question of counting of the provisional ballot cast by the voter is the affidavit of the voter who cast the provisional ballot and the affidavit of a challenger challenging the voter who cast the provisional ballot, then the provisional ballot shall be counted if the individual is a registered voter of that precinct. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.7)

If a county election board determines, by majority vote of its members and in accordance with the election laws, that the provisional ballot was marked by the voter in compliance with election laws, but because of an error caused by an election officer the ballot cannot be counted, then the sealed envelope containing that provisional ballot must be opened and the provisional ballot counted unless there is evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct demonstrated regarding the integrity of this ballot. The error by an election officer is not, by itself, evidence of fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of the ballot. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(a) and (c))

However, if the county election board, by a majority vote of its members, determines that evidence presented to the board demonstrates that the individual who cast the provisional ballot was ineligible to cast a regular ballot in that precinct or evidence demonstrates any other reason set forth in HAVA or Indiana election laws that the provisional ballot cannot be counted, then the provisional ballot cannot be counted. (IC 3-11.7-5-1.5(d))

The evidence presented to the county election board concerning fraud, tampering, or misconduct affecting the integrity of a provisional ballot will allow the board to determine whether a provisional ballot that does not comply with IC 3-11.7-5-5(a) should be counted. This law states that "if any ballot cast by a provisional voter does not contain the initials of the poll clerks, the ballot shall, without being unfolded to disclose how the ballot is marked, be endorsed with the word 'Rejected'."

Absentee Ballots Treated as Provisional Ballots

If an absentee voter is challenged for not being a legal voter of the precinct, the challenged voter's absentee ballot must be treated as a provisional ballot. The absentee voter's application becomes the voter's sworn statement for purposes of determining whether the ballot is to be counted. (IC 3-11.5-4-16)

A voter who wants to vote an in-person absentee ballot but fails to provide proof of identification must instead cast a provisional ballot. The absentee voter board, both orally and in writing on a form prescribed by the Indiana Election Division (PRO-9), must provide the voter an explanation of the actions that the voter must take for the provisional ballot to be counted, and to be given an additional notice, prescribed by the Indiana Election Division, from the circuit

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

court clerk by U.S. mail regarding the provisional ballot process and contact information for the county election board. (IC 3-11-10-26) However, an absentee voter need not meet the photo ID requirement if the absentee ballot was cast by mail or before a traveling board.

An absentee ballot voter who is a first-time voter who registered to vote by mail and did not provide proof of residency must submit their proof no later than the close of polls on Election Day. After 12 PM on Election Day, an absentee voter required to file proof of residency (ABS-12) becomes a provisional ballot voter. The absentee voter's ballot cannot be counted if proof of residency documentation is received after 6 PM on Election Day. (IC 3-11-10-16.5; IC 3-11.5-4-12)

An absentee ballot with a signature mismatch or a missing signature must be treated as a provisional ballot so that the absentee voter can cure the defect by filing an affidavit with the county election board not later than noon (local prevailing time), eight (8) days after Election Day. On the signature mismatch affidavit, the voter would swear that the signature on the absentee ballot security envelope affidavit is in fact that of the voter and sign the affidavit. On the affidavit of unsigned ballot, the voter would swear that the voter requested and returned an absentee ballot and that they are the voter whose name appears on the absentee ballot envelope and sign the affidavit.

During the provisional ballot hearing, the county election board shall compare the voter's signature on the signature mismatch affidavit (ABS-18A), or the unsigned ballot affidavit (ABS-18B) returned by the voter with the signature on the absentee ballot affidavit envelope. If those signatures match, board shall open the envelope and count the provisional ballot, assuming that there are no other issues regarding the validity of the provisional ballot. However, if the county election board, during the provisional ballot hearing, finds that the affidavit signature does not match the signature on the absentee ballot security envelope affidavit, the provisional ballot shall be rejected. (IC 3-11.5-4-13.5; IC 3-11.5-4-13.6)

See the "Absentee Voting" section in this *Manual* for more information on absentee signature review and mismatched or missing signatures.

Provisional Ballot Voter Notices

If a voter who registered to vote in Indiana for the first time by mail, who has not previously provided the additional residency documentation or proof of their Indiana residence as required by law and, therefore, is required to cast a provisional ballot to vote on Election Day, must be advised by a member of the precinct election board, both orally and in writing, that the voter may file a copy of the documentation with the county voter registration office to permit the voter's provisional ballot to be counted. The written notice is prescribed by the Indiana Election Division with information explaining the requirement and the procedures to enable to voter's provisional ballot to be counted. This is found on the PRO-9 form. (IC 3-11-8-25.2; IC 3-11.-2-2)

If a voter is challenged at the polls because the voter's name does not appear on the poll list or the voter's name appears, but the voter is challenged as not qualified to vote in the precinct, must be advised by a member of the precinct election board, both orally and in writing, what actions the voter must take to have the provisional ballot counted. The notice is prescribed by the Indiana Election Division with information explaining the requirement and the procedures to enable to voter's provisional ballot to be counted. The notice provided at the precinct is in addition to the notice mailed to the provisional voter by the circuit court clerk. This is found on the PRO-9 form. (IC 3-11-8-25.2; IC 3-11.7-2-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additionally, not later than three (3) calendar days after Election Day, each circuit court clerk must provide a notice by US mail, or other method providing actual notice, to each provisional ballot voter on a form prescribed by the Indiana Election Division providing information regarding:

1) the reasons that the voter's ballot is being challenged;
2) what actions the voter may take to have the provisional ballot counted;
3) the deadline for taking these actions for the voter's provisional ballot to be counted; and
4) contact information for the county election board including the address and telephone number that the voter can contact to inquire about the voter's provisional ballot as well as any other information the circuit court clerk considers useful to provide assistance to the provisional voter in inquiring about the provisional ballot. (IC 3-11.7-6-4)

Processing, Securing and Counting Provisional Ballots

After being processed, all provisional ballots must be classified as either: (1) Valid; (2) Invalid; or (3) Rejected.
A county election board decides, based on the state laws discussed above, and the evidence presented to the board, whether a ballot is valid or invalid.

State law may require that a provisional ballot be "rejected" without any further determination by the county election board. For example, a provisional ballot is "rejected" as the result of a lack of any evidence of a registration application being submitted to a full service voter registration agency, or as the result of a court order extending polling place hours being overturned. All rejected provisional ballots shall be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope marked "Rejected Provisional Ballots (PRO-7)." (IC 3-11.7-5-5(b))

If the board determines that:

1) the provisional voter affidavit has not been properly executed;
2) the provisional voter is not a qualified voter of the precinct;
3) the provisional voter failed to provide photo ID, if required; **or**
4) the provisional voter did not register to vote at a registration agency on a date within the registration period,

then the county election board must find that the provisional ballot is invalid and may not be counted; **and the envelope containing the provisional ballots may not be opened.** The provisional ballot envelope shall be marked with the notation: "Provisional ballot determined invalid." (IC 3-11.7-5-3(b))

In counting the provisional ballots, each ballot shall be laid upon a table in the order in which the ballots were opened and a provisional ballot counter shall read the name of the candidates voted on from the ballot while a member of the county election board (or the member's representative) that is not of the same party as the provisional ballot counter views the ballot as the names are read.

During the counting of provisional ballots, a provisional ballot counter or a member of the county election board (or a member's representative) may protest the counting of any ballot or any part of a ballot. If the provisional ballot counters cannot agree on whether to count a ballot after this protest then the question shall be referred to the county election board for decision. Following the decision by the provisional ballot counters or the county election board the counters shall sign each protested ballot and mark on the back of the protested ballot the word "counted" or "not counted", as appropriate. (IC 3-11.7-5-7; IC 3-11.7-5-8; IC 3-11.7-5-9; IC 3-11.7-5-10; IC 3-11.7-5-11; IC 3-11.7-5-12)

A provisional ballot counter may not count provisional ballots for one precinct while counting provisional ballots for another precinct. If a county has appointed more than one set of provisional ballot counters, then a set of counters

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

may count provisional ballots in one precinct while another set of counters count provisional ballots in another precinct. (IC 3-11.7-5-13; IC 3-11.7-5-14)

When the provisional ballots have been counted, the counters shall prepare a certificate stating the number of votes each candidate received for each office and cast on each public question and deliver the certificates and tally papers to the county election board immediately upon the tabulation of the precinct's vote. The counters shall make and sign a similar certificate for the news media and deliver it to the circuit court clerk, who shall deliver it to any person designated to receive the certificate before the closing of the polls. The counters shall prepare a memorandum of the total votes cast for each candidate and on each public question and ensure that each member of the county election board receives a copy of the memorandum.

The counters, in the presence of the county election board, shall:

1) place all provisional ballots whether voted, spoiled, determined invalid or rejected, including all executed affidavits related to the provisional ballots and all tally papers, in a strong paper envelope or bag;
2) securely seal the envelope or bag;
3) initial the envelope or bag;
4) mark on the outside of the envelope or bag in ink the precinct in which the provisional ballots were cast; and
5) deliver the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk and notify the clerk of the number of ballots placed in the envelope or bag. (IC 3-11.7-5-16; IC 3-11.7-5-17; IC 3-11.7-5-18; IC 3-11.7-5-19)

Upon delivery of the envelope or bag to the circuit court clerk, each counter shall sign an oath (PRO-8) before the clerk that the counter:

1) kept the ballots and papers in the envelope or bag secure;
2) did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots; and
3) has no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag.

The circuit court clerk shall then place the envelope or bag in a receptacle provided by the county executive with two different locks, lock the receptacle, retain one key to the lock, and give one key to the lock to the member of the county election board who is not a member of the same political party as the clerk. The receptacle shall be preserved and disposed in the same manner as other election materials kept under seal. (IC 3-11.7-5-20; IC 3-11.7-5-21; IC 3-11.7-5-22; IC 3-11.7-5-23; IC 3-11.7-5-24; IC 3-11.7-5-25)

Miscellaneous Provisional Ballot Procedures

The board must establish reasonable procedures to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of the personal information collected, stored, or used to provide this information. The board must restrict access to the information available regarding the provisional ballot to the individual who cast the ballot. (IC 3-11.7-6-3)

A county election board must establish a toll-free telephone number or Internet web site to enable a voter who cast a provisional ballot to determine whether the provisional ballot was counted, and if, not, the reason why the ballot was not counted. (IC 3-11.7-6-3) IndianaVoters.com, the website maintained by the Secretary of State and Indiana Election Division, includes provisional ballot information tailored to the specific voter's credentials entered in the system. Voters who completed a provisional ballot are encouraged to visit this website about the status of their provisional ballot, as updated by county election officials.

The county election board shall make copies of each completed affidavit returned by the precinct election board. This would include challenge affidavits and the voter's response affidavit (PRE-4) that may have led to the issuance of a

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

provisional ballot. **The county election board is then required to send a copy of these affidavits to the Secretary of State.** (IC 3-14-5-2) The county election board is then required to send these affidavits to the foreman of the grand jury when they are next in session. After the grand jury files a report with the court having the jurisdiction over the grand jury, and the prosecuting attorney has completed any proceeding resulting from this investigation, the prosecuting attorney shall return the affidavits and envelopes to the circuit court clerk. (IC 3-14-5-2)

If a county election board determines that a voter who cast a provisional ballot in that county is registered to vote in another Indiana county, then the county election board must notify the election board of the other county regarding the provisional ballot and transmit the copy of the challenge affidavit executed by the voter who cast the provisional ballot to the other county. (IC 3-11.7-5-30)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

POST-ELECTION PROCEDURES

After the ballots have been tabulated, county election administrators must certify the results of the election to the Indiana Election Division no later than noon (Indianapolis time) the second Monday following Election Day. (IC 3-12-5-1) During the period after Election Day and before the certification deadline, a county election board has several responsibilities to finalize election results. After certification, and assuming a recount or contest action has not been filed, oaths of office are filed, certificates of elections are sent, and election materials are preserved and stored, among other duties.

As a reminder, after the election, all documents and materials (paper and electronic) are "sealed" and should be secured for further inspection and examination, if ordered by a court or state Recount Commission as a result or litigation. Voting machines are subject to access control policies articulated in state law and should be locked, tagged, and secured. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) County election boards do not have the discretion to open sealed materials or voting systems unless otherwise stated in Title 3 or ordered by a court to do so, meaning it is not permissible for a circuit court clerk, county election director, county election board, or any other election administrator to access any voter system unit containing voted ballot information from election day, voted ballot cards, or other sealed records and document either upon request of an individual or on their own initiative. The State of Indiana does not have a forensic audit law and no such demand or request for such an audit can ever be granted. However, the county prosecuting attorney or law enforcement may conduct a criminal investigation if an election law violation has occurred.

More information about access control policies can be found in the "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section in this *Manual.*

Election Results

When Ballot Tabulation May Occur

With some limited exception related to absentee ballots, state law does not permit counties to begin counting ballots until Election Day. Absentee paper ballots or optical scan ballot cards are to remain sealed and tabulated at the Election Day central count location, unless the county has adopted procedures under IC 3-11.5-4-6 or IC 3-11.5-4-11.5(c). (See "Central Count of Absentee Ballots" in the "Absentee Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information.)

Counties using DRE systems for in-person early voting may upload the precinct results to the election management system before the polls close on Election Day but may not release results until 6:00 PM prevailing local time or after the polls close, if extended by court order. (IC 3-12-3-14; IC 3-14-4-10)

Tabulation, generally

After the polls have closed and precinct election officials or vote center officials have returned results from the precinct, the next step is for the county election board to ascertain the results of the election. Some ballot counting procedures and rules apply uniformly to all elections, regardless of the type of voting equipment being utilized. The next few paragraphs provide insight on how a voting system tabulates results, though the same rules apply should a county use traditional, hand-counted paper ballots or if a judge issues an order to conduct a recount using a local recount commission.

First and foremost, and subject to laws to prevent election fraud, the intent of the voter is the primary factor in determining the validity of any vote. (IC 3-12-1-1) However, if it is impossible to determine how a voter intended to

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

vote for a particular office or on a particular question, then only that office or question may not be counted. The entire ballot is not invalidated if it is impossible to determine the intent of the voter on only a portion of the ballot.

The entire ballot is void if a distinguishing or identifying mark of any kind appears on the ballot. Anytime a voter has marked or mutilated their ballot in such a way as to enable a person to be able to determine who cast the ballot, then the entire ballot is voided. However, an erasure does not constitute a distinguishing mark, unless it is made with the intent of enabling a person to determine who cast the ballot. (IC 3-12-1-3; 3-12-1-4)

Each type of voting system must be able to distinguish between straight parties, individual, crossover votes, under votes and over-votes. A person who casts a straight party vote and votes for individual candidates of the same party has not over voted. The straight party votes must be counted, and the individual votes are not counted. (IC 3-12-1-7(a)) If a voter has cast a straight party vote and has also voted for the individual candidates of a different political party or individual independent candidates, the individual candidate votes take precedence over the straight party votes and are counted. The straight party votes are counted for all other offices. This rule applies whenever only one (1) person may be elected to the office being voted upon. (IC 3-12-1-7(b))

However, a straight party vote no longer counts in partisan multi-member at large districts on a county council, township board, city council, or town council when more than one (1) person may be elected to an at-large seat on the council or board. Instead, a voter must vote for individual candidates for those offices on the ballot for the vote to be counted. (IC 3-11-7-4; IC 3-11-7.5-10; IC 3-12-1-7 (d) and (e))

If a voter casts a ballot for more than one straight party ticket, the whole ballot is void for candidates of a political party, but an otherwise valid vote for a nonpartisan school board candidate or on a public question is counted. (IC 3-12-1-7(f))

Reporting Unofficial Election Results

On Election Day, counties report unofficial results and still have until noon (Indianapolis time) on the second Monday following Election Day to certify election results. (IC 3-12-5-1) Many counties will report results to the media, political party leaders, and candidates and publish those results on the county's website, if available.

State law requires that each county election board begin entering unofficial results into the statewide voter registration system at 8 pm (local prevailing time) on election day, and to do so at least every two (2) hours until midnight, then resume entering unofficial election results at 9 am, local prevailing time, the day following Election Day, at least once an hour, until the unofficial results are published on the state's election results website, which is: indianavoters.com/electionresults. (IC 3-12-4-6.3) The state's website helps to collate unofficial results for statewide, Congressional, and state legislative races, and highlights countywide offices like judge and prosecuting attorney who file declarations of candidacy with the Election Division.

Election results are not public information until the polls close, even if the county's absentee ballots are tabulated well before the polls close. County election board members and staff must not release results before the polls close to any person since a violation of that law is a Level 6 felony. (IC 3-14-4-10) It is also helpful to remind the public results are unofficial until the county election board certifies the final results to the state election division.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Certifying Election Results

Election results are considered unofficial until the county election board completes a canvass of election results and tallies all ballots, including eligible provisional ballots and "late-arriving" overseas voter ballots. "Late-arriving" overseas voter absentee ballots are to be counted by county election officials if the absentee ballot envelope is postmarked on or before the date of the election and received not later than noon, prevailing local time, ten (10) days after the election. (IC 3-12-1-17)

Not later than noon (Indianapolis time), the second Monday after a primary, general, or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must prepare a statement identifying all votes cast at the election. **A county must use the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to certify the final results of the elections conducted in that county unless the election division authorizes the use of an alternative method for transmission of the results.** (IC 3-12-5-1.5) Included in this electronic filing requirement is the County Election Report (CEB-9), which provides a snapshot of the total voters, including absentee and provisional, cost of the election, and any significant issues, in every election. However, the deadline to finalize the CEB-9 in SVRS is noon, fourteen (14) days after a primary, general, or municipal election. (IC 3-6-5-17; IC 3-6-5-17.5)

The precinct election results are to be attached to the electronically filed CEB-9 form or manually entered into the SVRS. In most counties, precinct election results may be uploaded to SVRS after mapping the voting system's precinct level results text file to SVRS. (IC 3-6-5-17; IC 3-6-5-17.5)

There is no requirement for a circuit court clerk to certify results in a statewide, congressional, or state legislative race to any other county. These results are ONLY certified to the Election Division. (IC 3-12-5-1) Once the state receives the county's election results, the results are collated and reported on its election night reporting website.

The only case in which a circuit court clerk certifies election results to another county is after an election for a school board, city, or town office where the election district is located in more than one county. In that case, each clerk certifies the results to the clerk of the county in which the largest part of the population of the election district is located. That clerk (and county election board) conduct the canvass for that cross-county office. This procedure also applies to a local public question on the ballot in more than one (1) county. (IC 3-12-5-2(b))

If a town election board is conducting an election in a small town under IC 3-10-7, the town election board shall, immediately upon completion of the canvass, file the poll lists, ballots, tally sheets, and other election forms with the circuit court clerk of the county containing the greatest percentage of population of the town for preservation and voter list maintenance. (IC 3-10-7-33(b))

Additional Election Reporting Procedures Following a Primary Election

The candidate of a political party who receives the highest number of votes for an office in a primary is the nominee of that party for that office. (IC 3-8-7-1) In addition, the county election board must declare the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each political party office such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate to be elected. The county election board must also declare a local public question approved or rejected or certify a statement of votes on a statewide public question to the election division. (IC 3-12-4-9)

NOTE: Should a candidate die before a primary election, please read the section below ("Death of a Candidate before a Primary, General, or Municipal Election") to better understand the impacts on certifying election results.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In addition, not later than noon, prevailing local time, of the second Monday following the primary election in even-numbered years, the circuit court clerk must provide the Election Division with a list of:

- all names and addresses of candidates nominated in the primary; and
- all names and addresses of state convention delegates elected in the primary along with the congressional district in which the delegate resides. (IC 3-8-7-5)

NOTE: While precinct committeemen are elected at a primary election, results of the election are not required to be certified to the state election division as it is considered a party office not an elected office under Indiana election law. In other words, results of the precinct committeeperson races are certified in the county's official results but there is no need to provide the election division with the names and addresses of elected precinct committeemen. The list of those nominated and state convention delegates selected should be filed on Form CEB-23 for the Democratic Party primary, and Form CEB-24 for the Republican Party primary.

At the county level, the county election board must furnish each political party chairman (upon request) a copy of the certified primary election results for candidates for local offices, political party candidates (precinct committeemen and state convention delegate), and public questions canvassed by the county election board by the deadline. (IC 3-12-4-12)

The county election board does not issue certificates of nomination to candidates from a primary election. However, they may issue certificates of election to any precinct committeeman or state convention delegate elected at the primary (formerly were the paper versions of the CEB-14 or CEB-15), which can be printed using a module within SVRS. The county political party organization also may issue certificates of nomination to local candidates selected at the primary if the party wishes to do so.

At the state level, the Secretary of State is responsible for certifying the list of elected state convention delegates to each state party chair not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the county's deadline to certify election results to the election division. (IC 3-8-7-6.5)

Not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventeen (17) days after the primary or seven (7) days after the completion of a primary recount, whichever occurs later, the Election Division must canvass the vote for all candidates on the primary ballot that filed declaration of candidacy (CAN-2) with the election division. (IC 3-10-1-34) Not later than noon (prevailing local time), twenty-seven (27) days after the primary, the election division certifies the canvass of election results, including the names and addresses of candidates, to the Secretary of State. The Secretary then certifies the list of candidates nominated at the primary election to the respective state party chairmen. (IC 3-8-7-6)

In a general election year (that is, an election held in an even-numbered year), the election division will send the general election ballot certification to counties not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the date of the general election. This certification includes (IC 3-8-7-16):

- candidates who are required to file with the Election Division (federal, statewide, state legislative offices, judges and prosecuting attorneys);
- any Indiana Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Tax Court judicial retention questions;
- any statewide public question or local judicial public retention question; and
- any political party device filed with the Election Division

Many candidates are nominated for ballot placement through the primary process. However, some candidates are nominated by state or county conventions and a petition of nomination containing signatures of registered voters may

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

nominate other candidates. Candidates nominated at a state political party convention must be certified by the chairman and secretary of the state convention by noon (prevailing local time), July 15, and candidates nominated by petition of nomination must file their petitions of nomination and candidate consent by noon (prevailing local time), July 15, before the General Election. (IC 3-8-6-10; IC 3-8-7-8)

Candidates nominated by petition (except for school board candidates), must file their petitions of nomination with the appropriate county voter registration office for verification of signatures by noon (prevailing local time), July 1, and must file the petitions accompanied by the candidate's consent to become a candidate form with either the Election Division or the county election board by noon (prevailing local time), July 15 before the General Election. During some years, these specific June and July dates are transferred to a later date if the date specified in the statute falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other state holiday (IC 3-8-6-10(c))

The Libertarian Party may nominate many local candidates by county convention (county offices, township offices, city offices and towns with a population greater than 3,500). In addition, in towns smaller than 3,500 that have not opted to conduct a primary, Democratic, Libertarian and Republican Parties may nominate candidates by a town convention if there is a contest for nomination within that party. Please consult the current version of the *Indiana Election Calendar (Administrator's Edition),* published by the Indiana Election Division, for the specific dates by which these nominated candidates must be certified.

In addition to the general election ballot certification, the election division will send each county a list of write-in candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecutor, if any, not later than noon (prevailing local time), seventy-four (74) days before the general election. **(Write-in candidates are NOT to be printed on the ballot!)** In a presidential election year (such as 2024), a second ballot certification of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates may be sent to the counties, if necessary, not later than the second Thursday in September before the general election, depending upon when the national conventions of the major political parties are conducted.

If a candidate challenge concerning a candidate nominated to fill a major party ballot vacancy is pending before the Election Commission at the time of any certification, the certification will indicate that the candidate's name shall not be printed on the ballot until the challenge is resolved by the Commission or a court with jurisdiction in the matter. (IC 3-13-1-16) The ruling of the Commission on any candidate challenge will be communicated to the counties immediately with further instructions about the placement of the challenged candidate on the ballot. Special procedures and restrictions apply to challenges to a candidate for legislative office or statewide office (other than a justice or judge). (IC 3-8-8)

Additional Reporting Requirements after a General or Municipal (November) Election

After the November general or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must prepare a statement to be submitted to the Election Division that identifies the number of votes received by each candidate for federal offices; statewide offices and questions; legislative offices; judge of the circuit court, superior court, probate court, or small claims court; local judicial retention questions; prosecuting attorney; circuit court clerk; county recorder; county auditor; county treasurer; county sheriff; county coroner; and county surveyor.

NOTE: If a candidate dies before a general or municipal election or in the period between being elected to office and inauguration day, please read the section below ("Death of a Candidate before a Primary, General, or Municipal Election") to better understand the impacts on certifying election results.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

These statements, which formerly were the paper CEB-10, CEB-11, CEB-12, and CEB-13 forms, must be sent to the election division in paperless form by using the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to the election division not later than noon (Indianapolis time) the second Monday after Election Day. (IC 3-12-5-1; IC 3-12-5-6) In addition, the County Election Report (CEB-9) and official precinct election results must be filed using SVRS. (IC 3-6-5-17; IC 3-6-5-17.5)

After the election division tabulates the results of certain races, the secretary of state must certify to the governor the candidates receiving the highest number of votes. (IC 3-12-5-7) If no errors are found by the deadline for filing for an election recount or contest, the governor must prepare a commission to each candidate elected by noon the first Tuesday of December. The election division, no later than the second Tuesday of December, mails a commission to the candidate at the most recent address provided to the election division. (IC 3-12-5-8)

Local officeholders commissioned by the governor include Superior, Circuit, Small Claims, and Probate Court judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, circuit court clerk, auditor, recorder, treasurer, coroner, and surveyor. **There is no need for the county clerk or election board to issue a certificate of election to this group of Constitutional officeholders.** For all other local offices, the circuit court clerk issues a certificate of election to a candidate upon demand. (IC 3-12-5-2)

NOTE: A certificate of election may not be issued earlier than the deadline for filing for a recount or contest after the election. (IC 3-12-5-16) This seventeen-day period allows the county election board to discover and correct errors in the tabulation of the vote. If an error is discovered within this period, the county election board must correct this mistake. (IC 3-12-5-14)

The circuit court clerk may issue a certificate of election, which can be printed using a module within SVRS, to any of the following local or political offices at the request of the successful candidate. See forms CEB-7 (County Commissioner, CEB-8 (County Council Member), CEB-16 (County Assessor), CEB-18 (Township Board Member *in Marion County only in* 2020), CEB-21 (School Board Member), CEB-32 (Town Clerk-Treasurer); and CEB-33 (Town Council Member).

For a local question, the circuit court clerk issues a certificate declaring the questions approved or rejected, upon demand of a voter entitled to ask for a recount of the public question. If a local office has an election district in more than one county, the circuit court clerk of the county with the greatest percentage of population of the election district issues a certificate of election at the request of the successful candidate. (IC 3-12-5-2(b))

Certifying Results of a Public Question

State law permits certain types of referendum elections to be conducted on the same date as a primary, general, or municipal election. In addition, a special election may be called in the "off-year" between a presidential and non-presidential election (for example, 2025 is an "off-year"). Results of the public question must be certified as follows:

- For a local public question that appears on the ballot only in one county, the county election board must tabulate the results and declare the public question approved or rejected no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. (IC 3-12-4-9(b)) Results are certified using the Statement of the Votes Cast for School Board Offices and on Local Public Questions (CEB-25) in SVRS.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For a local public question that appears on a ballot in more than one county, the CEB-25 must be filed no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. (IC 3-12-4-9(b))

- For a statewide public question, the county election board must tabulate the votes cast for and against and certify the results to the election division no later than noon, prevailing local time, the second Monday after the date of a primary, general, municipal, or special election. Results are certified using the Statement of the Circuit Court Clerk of the Votes Cast For or Against the Ratification of a State Constitutional Amendment or the Retention of a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Judge of the Appellate Court (CEB-12) through SVRS. (IC 3-12-4-9(c) & (d))

Death of a Candidate before Primary, General, or Municipal Election is Held

The procedures that are followed when the death of a candidate occurs before the May primary election are slightly different than the procedures for a general or municipal (November) election.

During the primary election if a candidate dies and the county election board finds, by a unanimous of the entire board, there is good cause to believe the candidate is deceased before the ballots are printed then the county election board shall not include that deceased candidate's name on the primary ballot. But, if a candidate dies after a county has printed ballots with the deceased candidate's name included on the ballot, the candidate's name will remain on the primary ballot. If a deceased candidate receives the most votes for a political party's nomination in a primary, a candidate vacancy is created which the political party may fill for the general or municipal election ballot (IC 3-11-3-29.3; IC 3-11-3-29.4). A voter who has cast an absentee ballot with the name of the deceased candidate on it is entitled to request a replacement ballot under IC 3-11-10-1.5.

If a candidate dies before a general or municipal election and a new candidate is selected to fill the ballot vacancy after the printing of the ballot but before the election, then the county election board must reprint the ballots to include the new candidate's name on the ballot. (IC 3-11-3-29) The county election board shall also print new ballots to remove the name of a deceased candidate if: (1) the candidate's party does not fill the vacancy by noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days before the election; and (2) the election board votes unanimously to find that there is good cause to believe that the candidate has died. (IC 3-11-3-29.5)

If a candidate vacancy (due to death or disqualification) is filled after noon (prevailing local time), five (5) days before the election, then the county election board is not required to print new ballots, whether the political party fills the resulting ballot vacancy. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(d))

When there is a vacancy on a general or municipal ballot, the county election board may order new ballots be printed that omit the name of the candidate that created the vacancy and substitute it with the name of the candidate selected to fill the ballot vacancy or with the words "NO CANDIDATE" or "CANDIDATE DECEASED". (IC 3-11-3-29.5(c)) However, reprinting ballots must be done when the political party fills the vacancy not later than five (5) days before the election. (IC 3-11-3-29.5(b))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Canvassing & Audit Procedures

Canvassing

On election night after the polls close, the county election board begins canvassing the vote to certify the election results. The county election board may employ clerical assistants, as needed, to assist in the tabulation of the vote. (IC 3-12-4-1; IC 3-12-4-4) These clerical assistants must meet the same qualifications as the person serving as a precinct election official. (IC 3-6-6-7) The number of assistants employed must be equally represented by the Democratic and Republican political parties of the state. However, the county election board may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, also employ a college student to assist the board in a nonpartisan manner, if the student is a registered voter of the county. (IC 3-12-4-4(d))

The canvassing must be performed in public pursuant to IC 5-14-1.5; however, the room where the canvassing is conducted may be organized in a way to prevent observers from physically handling any election materials or interfering with the canvassing process. (IC 3-12-4-6) The canvassing responsibilities of the county election board include the following (IC 3-12-4-8):

- Careful examination and comparison of all certificates, poll lists and tally sheets.
- Tabulation of all votes cast for all offices and on all public questions.

If an automatic tabulating machine breaks down during canvassing, the county election board may authorize emergency procedures to count the ballot cards. (IC 3-12-3-5(d))

Counties that employ an optical scan ballot card voting system are required to appoint the bi-partisan "write-in" teams the county election board considers necessary to examine and count write-in votes. The county chairmen of each of the two major political parties must designate one (1) member for each write-in team appointed. Members of a write-in team are considered employees of the county election board and must meet the same qualifications as the clerical assistants. (IC 3-12-4-4)

Members of the election board gather and inspect records from all vote sources, including tally cards, ballot cards, or paper ballots; tally print-outs from the individual voting system units and election management system (EMS) printouts; absentee ballots; tally of voter signatures at check-in (if paper poll lists are utilized) or printouts from electronic poll books used for the precinct at voter check-in; or VVPAT print-outs from direct record electronic voting system units. It is recommended that this information be entered into a spreadsheet and members of the election board check the information for accuracy. The number of rejected and spoiled ballots (if any) should be tallied, recorded, and placed into the spreadsheet if one is used.

Suggested Pre-Election and Election Day Procedures:

- A number of measures can be taken to minimize occurrences of discrepancies in vote counts. These include the use of recording sheets that track various steps in the voting and reconciliation process. Each sheet should include signatures or initials of supervising authorities.
- Reporting sheets should provide complete information about each of the voting system units employed at the polling place. Information should include the serial number of the voting machine and the number of votes cast on each machine.
- Hourly or periodic tally updates during Election Day voting will facilitate reconciliation and can be useful in identifying the time of day when an anomaly might have been discovered or reported by a poll worker. Tally should never include actual election results or returns.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- Receiving Report on which the individuals at central count location verify that all memory cards and printed tally sheets have been returned from the polling location in appropriate envelopes.
- Verification and Uploading Report on which a bi-partisan team verifies that all memory cards for each unit at each polling location have been uploaded. After uploading is completed for each site, the memory cards are returned to the envelope and another bi-partisan team verifies that all tally cards have been returned to the envelope in which they were delivered. The completed envelopes are then marked and secured in a container until the final verification that all memory cards have been uploaded.

Suggested Canvassing Procedures For All Voting Systems

As a best practice to ensure accuracy, during the canvass, the county election board should ensure that in each precinct using traditional hand-counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, or DRE voting systems, the number of total ballots cast (V) should equal the number of voters who signed in and received a ballot on Election Day (ED) plus the number of voters who returned absentee (A) ballots minus the number of rejected and spoiled ballots (C). If V does not equal (ED + A) – C, a discrepancy has been confirmed. Continue the process to attempt to resolve the discrepancy.

Documentation secured at the polling place such as poll worker notes indicating problems or exceptions that occurred during the day, the paper poll list or ePollbook logs, and records maintained for the central count of absentee ballots should be consulted to determine if these additional factors explain when and how the discrepancy might have occurred. If the source of the discrepancy is discovered or the discrepancy is resolved, the Election Board shall proceed to correct the canvass if possible or determine what further action can be taken to prevent recurrence of the problem in future elections if correction of the canvass cannot resolve the discrepancy.

The county election board shall summarize its findings and report them with the certification of election results no later than twelve (12) days after the election and file the results with the Indiana Election Division using the CEB-9 submitted through SVRS.

Additional Voter Count Audit Procedures for Precincts Using Direct Record Electronic Voting Systems

State law includes procedures to use in precincts using direct record electronic voting systems (DREs) where the tally of votes cast differs from the number of voters who cast ballots on all DREs used in a precinct (or vote center) and the number of voters who have received a ballot by signing for it at the polls according to the poll lists in each precinct (or vote center). (IC 3-12-3.5-8)

On Election Day, after each electronic voting system (direct recording equipment or DRE systems) has been secured and the vote totals printed, the inspector and judge of the opposite party shall record the total number of:

1) votes cast on all electronic voting systems located within the precinct (or vote center in a vote center county); and
2) voters who have received a ballot by signing in at the polls according to the poll lists for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county);

to determine if the total number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems differs from the number of voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists. The total number of votes cast, and number of voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists shall be recorded on State Form PRE-16. The form shall also indicate any discrepancy between the total number of votes cast on electronic systems and voters who received a ballot according to the poll

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

lists, together with the reasons for the discrepancy, if known. The inspector and judge shall sign the form and deliver it to the county election board with other materials from the precinct.

The county election board shall compile the following information into a single document listing for each precinct (or vote center in a vote center county):

1) The number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in the precinct (or vote center), as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center).
2) The number of voters who received a ballot at the polls according to the poll lists as shown on the form returned from the precinct (or vote center).
3) The difference between the number in subdivision (1) and the number in subdivision (2).
4) The number of absentee ballots returned by voters of the precinct (or vote center).
5) The number of absentee ballots of the precinct (or vote center) that were counted.

Not later than noon (prevailing local time) on the second Friday following the election, the county election board shall discuss and publish the document described above at a public hearing and immediately make the document available for inspection and copying by any voter of the county.

If the difference between the number of votes cast on the electronic voting systems in a precinct (or vote center) and number of voters who received a ballot according to the poll lists is greater than or equal to the audit threshold number, then the county election board or the secretary of state may order an audit of all the votes cast in that precinct (or vote center). Before ordering an audit, the county election board shall recheck the computations reported on the form submitted to the board by the inspector and judge of the opposite party.

The "audit threshold number" refers to the following number:

1) One (1), if the total number of votes cast as recorded on the form returned by the inspector and judge from a precinct is not more than twenty (20).

2) Two (2), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than twenty (20); but
    b. not more than forty (40).

3) Three (3), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than forty (40); but
    b. not more than sixty (60).

4) Four (4), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than sixty (60); but
    b. not more than eighty (80).

5) Five percent (5%) of the total number of votes cast, rounded up to the nearest whole number, if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c), is:
    a. more than eighty (80); but
    b. not more than five hundred (500).

6) Twenty-five (25), if the total number of votes cast, as determined under subsection (c) is more than five hundred (500).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Public notice of the voter count audit must be given at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance and must be published once. However, if publication of notice will not allow the certification of results within thirty (30) days after the election then notice shall be given by posting at or near the office of the county election board.

The county election board shall certify the results of the audit not later than noon (prevailing local time), thirty (30) days after the election. The certification must be on the form prescribed by the Election Division. One (1) copy shall be filed with the election returns, and one (1) copy must be delivered to the Election Division.

Not later than ninety (90) days after each election in which an audit is conducted under this section, the secretary of state shall publish a report stating whether the results of each audit indicate that the discrepancy was the result of human error, intentional violations of election laws, unknown causes, or a combination of these factors.

Certain Challenge Affidavits Forwarded to the County Prosecutor

When the polls are closed the precinct election board (inspector and two judges) shall seal any challenges to the qualification of a poll worker (PRE-7) or challenges to the party affiliation of a voter (PRE-6) in a bag or envelope separate from the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation in a primary (PRE-4), such as residency of a voter, for example. Each precinct election board member shall endorse that member's name on the back of the bag or envelope containing challenges to voters made on grounds other than party affiliation.

The county election board shall forward the challenge affidavits made on grounds other than party affiliation to the county prosecuting attorney after the final date and hour for filing a recount or contest and the county election board has completed the county election board's canvass of the returns. The prosecuting attorney shall return the envelopes to the circuit court clerk after completing any proceeding that results from an investigation of any of the challenges. (IC 3-14-5-1; IC 3-14-5-2)

Risk Limiting and Procedure Election Audits

Risk Limiting Audits

A risk-limiting audit (RLA) is a post-election audit that provides strong statistical evidence that the election outcome is correct and has a high probability of correcting a wrong outcome. An RLA manually checks a sample of ballots, or voter-verifiable paper records, until there is sufficient evidence that the reported outcome is correct. An RLA could eventually lead to a full manual recount if there is not enough evidence to prove that the reported outcome is correct.

The Secretary of State may designate counties as risk-limiting audit pilot counties. For a county to be designated as a risk-limiting audit pilot county, the county election board must adopt a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to designate the county as a risk-limiting audit pilot county. The Secretary of State shall seek to designate a variety of counties as pilot counties based on the number of active voters within the county.
The Secretary of State shall adopt an order that determines the elections that are subject to a risk-limiting audit and rules necessary to implement and administer risk-limiting audits. In developing these rules, the Secretary of State shall consult statistical experts, equipment vendors, the Election Division, and county election officials and must consider best practices for conducting risk-limiting audits. (IC 3-12-13-7)

All contested elections for elected office and on public questions are eligible for designation by the rules for a risk-limiting audit. However, the Secretary of State may waive the requirement of for conducting a risk limiting audit after receiving a written request by a county election board but only if the county election board shows that the technology

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

in use by the county will not enable the county election board to satisfy the requirements for a risk-limiting audit. (IC 3-12-13-5; IC 3-12-13-6)

Procedure Election Audits

The Secretary of State, with consent of the co-directors of the election division, may require a procedure audit of an election to be conducted if there is (1) an investigation under IC 3-6 relating to the election; or (2) a recount for an office on the ballot during the election has been ordered. A procedure audit is a process by which the procedures of an election are reviewed to determine how well an election was conducted in accordance with Indiana law. The Secretary of State shall supervise a county election board conducting the procedure audit in their county. (IC 3-12-14-3; IC 3-12-14-4)

The Secretary of State shall adopt an order to develop a procedure audit program that details the documents to be inspected, the procedures to be reviewed, and the process by which a procedure audit is conducted. The procedure audit may evaluate a number of factors under Indiana law. The Secretary of State may require the use of sampling and other statistically valid procedures for conducting a procedure audit. The Secretary of State may develop a training program for county election officials and staff to learn how to conduct a procedure audit. A county election board that conducts a procedure audit must provide results of the audit to the Secretary of State not later than thirty (30) days after completion of the audit. (IC 3-12-14-4; IC 3-12-14-5; IC 3-12-14-6; IC 3-12-14-7)

Recount & Contest Actions

There are no automatic recount or contest actions in Indiana. Instead, specific individuals may petition the courts (local office) or state recount commission (statewide, state legislative, or federal offices) to request a recount. (IC 3-12-6; IC 3-12-11) A recount reviews the election materials and ballots already cast in an election and determines which candidate received the highest number of votes; a contest action may result in a new election being called for the specific race or contest.

Election Recount Procedures

A candidate seeking nomination or election to a judicial, local or school board office, or a candidate for election to the party office of precinct committeeman or state convention delegate may request that the votes cast for that office be recounted. (IC 3-12-6-1) Recount requests for federal, statewide, or state legislative offices are handled by the State Recount Commission; please see the "State Recount Commission" section below for those details. (IC 3-12-11-1)

A candidate requesting a recount must file a verified petition for recount in the circuit or superior court of the county no later than noon, prevailing local time, fourteen (14) days after the election. If the candidate does not do so, the candidate's political county chairman may file a recount petition no later than noon, prevailing local time, seventeen (17) days after the election. (IC 3-12-6-2) A cross-petition for a recount may be filed no later than noon, prevailing local time, twenty-one (21) days after the election. (IC 3-12-6-4)
The recount petition must state the following: (IC 3-12-6-3)

- the office for which the recount has been filed;
- the precinct(s) in which the recount is desired;
- that the petitioner was a candidate at the election for the office/ or the appropriate county chairman and that the office was voted upon in the precinct(s) specified;
- the name and addresses of the petitioner's opposing candidate(s);
- that the petitioner in good faith believes that the votes cast for the office at the election in the named precinct(s) were not correctly counted and returned; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- that the petitioner desires a recount of all the votes cast for the office in the named precinct(s).

If the county uses optical scan ballot cards, a petitioner may request that the ballot cards cast in the specified precincts be recounted manually. (IC 3-12-6-21.5) A cross-petition contains virtually the same information. (IC 3-12-6-6)

The petitioner must pay the civil case-filing fee under IC 3-12-6-2.5 (also see IC 33-37) and file a bond or cash deposit of at least $100 with the court for payment of costs of the recount. For every precinct over ten to be recounted, the bond or cash amount should be increased by $10 per precinct or $100 per precinct, depending upon whether the candidate lost by more or less than 1%.

The court will establish the amount of the deposit, but this amount may not exceed the maximum amount specified by state law. Any cash deposit is placed in the county general fund. (IC 3-12-6-10.5) If the recount petition is successful, the petitioner's deposit or bond is refunded in full. Partial refunds may also be required, based on the outcome of the recount. (IC 3-12-6-10)

If a cross-petition is filed, the cross-petitioner must file a bond or cash deposit for the cross-petitioner's proportional share of the recount. If the recount petition is unsuccessful, a cash deposit was not made, and the costs of the recount exceed the bond amount, the petitioner or cross-petitioner must pay the difference. (IC 3-12-6-12) Any unexpended balance remaining after payment of all costs and any refund shall be deposited in the county general fund. However, if a cash deposit or bond was filed, then any other cost of the recount that remains unpaid following the determination of the local recount commission and which cannot be recovered shall be paid from the county general fund without appropriation. (IC 3-12-6-17.5)

Once the petition is filed, the county clerk assigns the petition a cause number as a miscellaneous civil action and issues a notice of the filing and pendency of the petition to the opposing candidate(s). (IC 3-12-6-2.5) The sheriff then delivers the notice to the opposing candidate(s), to the county election board, and to the election division (if the recount relates to the office of judge or prosecuting attorney). (IC 3-12-6-9)

Upon granting the petition or cross-petition for a recount, the court appoints a three member recount commission to perform the physical recounting of the votes. One member of the commission must be a Democrat and one member must be a Republican. See IC 36-1-8-10 to determine party membership for this purpose. The judge may request the two county political party chairmen to recommend nominees to the recount commission, though is not required to do so. Except as described in the paragraph below, each member of the commission must be a registered voter of the county qualified to vote at the election. (IC 3-12-6-16)

Where only traditional hand counted paper ballots were used in the election, the remaining member must be a Democrat or Republican qualified to vote in the district of the recount. (IC 3-12-6-16) If a voting method other than hand counted paper ballots was used in the election (for example, an optical scan ballot reader or direct recording electronic (DRE)), one member of the commission must be a "competent mechanic" who is familiar with the voting system used in the election. This person does not need to be a voter of the district. (IC 3-12-6-16)

Each member of a recount commission is entitled to be compensated. Each member receives a per diem not to exceed $100 for each day engaged in conducting the recount. The judge of the court having jurisdiction over the recount must establish the compensation to be paid to each recount commissioner. (IC 3-12-6-17) If the deposit or bond is not sufficient to pay the compensation of the recount commission or any other recount expenses, the compensation or expenses are to be paid from the county general fund, without appropriation. (IC 3-12-6-17.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After the recount is ordered, the commission must immediately begin the recount. The court must fix the place and time for completing the recount. Each candidate may attend and may have a watcher attend the proceedings. The watcher has the same rights as a political party's polling place watcher. Members of the press may also attend and have the same rights as media watchers at precinct polling places. (IC 3-12-6-21)

The recount commission must adopt ballot counting rules and any other rules needed to restrict access to the ballot counting areas to authorized individuals, including candidate and media watchers. These rules must conform as closely as possible to the guidelines adopted by the State Recount Commission. These guidelines may be found at https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/2016%20Recount%20Commission%20Guidelines%20amended%20November%204.pdf (IC 3-12-6-21)

The recount commission's proceedings must be performed in public under the Open Door Law, but the commission may restrict access to parts of the room where election materials are being handled or transported. The court, by order, impounds all traditional hand counted paper ballots, optical scan ballot cards, electronic voting systems, poll lists and tally sheets. These materials will be made available to the recount commission. However, a circuit court clerk or board of voter registration may copy any election materials other than the ballots under the supervision of a person designated by the court. (IC 3-12-6-19)

NOTE: A recount conducted by a local recount commission must be completed no later than the last Friday in June after a primary election or December 20 after a general election, unless the court finds good cause to extend this deadline to another specific date! When the recount is complete, the commission makes out a certificate verifying the totals and stating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes. (IC 3-12-6-21.9) The commission then files the certificate with the circuit court clerk, who adds this to the order book of the court and sends a certified copy by certified mail to each opposing candidate named in the petition (and to the Indiana election division if the local recount concerned the office of circuit, superior, probate or Marion County small claims judge or prosecuting attorney). (IC 3-12-6-18; IC 3-12-6-22; IC 3-12-6-28)

After the commission files the certificate, the court that appointed the local recount commission issues an order acknowledging the filing of the certificate, discharging the commission, and releasing election materials impounded during the recount. An appeal may be taken to the court that appointed the local recount commission but must be filed no later than thirty (30) days after the court issues the order described in this paragraph. (IC 3-12-6-22.5)

After a recount in an election for a public office has been completed, if there is a difference between the votes shown by the recount certificate and the votes tabulated by the county election board the circuit court clerk issues a certificate setting forth the number of votes cast for each candidate in the election to the county election board if the candidate would receive a certificate of election or nomination from the board or to the Indiana election division and the governor, if the candidate would receive a commission from the governor. (IC 3-12-6-31) Candidates for precinct committeemen and state convention delegate are selected after the recount by their political party's applicable rules. (IC 3-12-6-1.5)

Election Contest Procedures

A person who was a candidate for nomination to office in the primary, a candidate in the general election, or the county chairman of the candidate is eligible to contest an election by taking legal action through the courts. If there is only one candidate for a school board office, a voter of the school corporation may file a petition to contest the election of the candidate. (IC 3-12-8-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An election may be contested on any of the following grounds (IC 3-12-8-2):

- A contestee (candidate) was ineligible.
- A mistake occurred in the printing or distribution of the official ballots used in the election, making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A mistake occurred in the programming of a voting system making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A voting system malfunctioned, making it impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes.
- A deliberate act or series of actions occurred making it impossible to determine the candidate who received the highest number of votes cast in the election.

The candidate must file a contest petition with the county clerk no later than noon, prevailing local time, fourteen (14) days after the election. A county chairman wishing to contest a local election when a candidate has not filed a petition must do so no later than noon, prevailing local time, seventeen (17) days after the election. If an election district is contained within more than one county, the petition is filed with the circuit court clerk of the county that contains the greatest percentage of the population of the election district. (IC 3-12-8-5)

The contest petition must state the following (IC 3-12-8-6):

- That the petitioner desires to contest the nomination or election to an office.
- The name and address of each candidate for the office involved.
- The grounds for the contest.

If a petition for a contest alleges that it is impossible to determine which candidate received the highest number of votes, the petition must identify each precinct in which:

- ballots contained the printing or distribution mistake;
- a mistake occurred in the programming of a voting system; or
- a voting system malfunctioned.

A person who files a contest petition is responsible for paying the court filing fee. After the contest petition is filed, the county clerk collects the required filing fee under IC 33-37 and assigns the petition a cause number as a miscellaneous civil action. (IC 3-12-8-5.5)

The county clerk issues a summons to the contestee and all other persons named in the petition, and to the county election board and to the election division (if the contest concerns the office of judge or prosecuting attorney). The persons named in the petition must appear and answer such petition on a day fixed by the court. (IC 3-12-8-8) The county sheriff serves summons on persons named in the petition in the same manner as in a civil action. (IC 3-12-8-9)

All contestees must appear to answer the petition. A contestee may present any defense or answer under a general denial, file a special answer, or both. The contest petition is heard and determined by a court without a jury, subject to the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure. The court will determine the issues raised by the petition and answer to the petition. If the court determines that a candidate was ineligible, the court must declare as elected or nominated the qualified candidate who did receive the highest number of votes: in other words, the candidate who finished second. (IC 3-12-8-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Unless the judgment is appealed, the court's decision is final. The circuit court clerk certifies the new results as declared by the court to the county election board. (IC 3-12-8-19) This new certification takes the place of the original, if issued. (IC 3-12-8-18)

If the court finds that a mistake occurred in the printing or distribution of the ballots or in the programming of a voting system and it is impossible to determine which candidate received the most votes, the court MUST order a special election. The special election will be conducted only in those precincts identified in the contest petition in which the court determines that a mistake occurred. (IC 3-12-8-17) After the special election, the county election board issues a corrected canvass showing the results in those precincts. A new certificate of election or commission is prepared if another candidate wins as a result of the special election. (IC 3-12-8-17.5)

State Recount Commission

The state recount commission conducts recounts and hears contests for Presidential primaries and nominations for a federal, statewide, or state legislative office, and conducts recounts of election for federal, statewide, or state legislative offices. The state recount commission can issue orders to impound local election materials needed for state recount commission investigations and procedures. (IC 3-12-10-4; 3-12-11-16)

The procedures for recount noted above are substantially similar to the procedures to follow with the state recount commission. The significant difference is that the verified petition is filed with the Indiana Election Division, rather than a court. The state recount commission appoints an individual to serve as Recount Director. All recount work is performed with the assistance of the state board of accounts and the Indiana state police. (IC 3-12-10-8)

Any claim for expenses submitted by the state recount director must be filed with the secretary of state for approval. If a person incurs an expense related to an order issued by the recount director before a recount or election contest petition is filed (such as a county whose election materials are impounded by the state police under the recount director's order), that person must submit a claim to the commission not later than noon (prevailing local time), sixty (60) days after the deadline for filing a recount petition. (IC 3-12-10-12)

The recount commission has adopted these guidelines. https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/2016%20Recount%20Commission%20Guidelines%20amended%20November%204.pdf. The orders issued by the State Recount Commission supersede any orders issued concerning a local recount conducted under IC 3-12-6.

Paper Audit Trail for VVPAT Used During a Recount or Contest

The certificate of vote totals from each electronic voting system used in the precinct sets forth the official votes cast by the voters for a candidate or on a public question by the voters of the precinct. However, during a recount or contest proceeding the information set forth in the voter verifiable paper audit trail may be used as evidence for a recount commission or court to determine the votes cast for a candidate or on a public question in the precinct. (IC 3-12-3.5-3)

Resolving Tie Votes

Whenever a tie vote occurs at a **primary** election, a "CANDIDATE VACANCY" results. (IC 3-13-1-17) The resulting vacancy is filled through a caucus of eligible precinct committeemen, the party chairman (if the chairman has received authority from the county committee to fill candidate vacancies), or a caucus of party officers. (IC 3-13-1-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In a **general** election, a tie vote occurring in a federal, state (other than governor and lieutenant governor), or legislative office requires a special election to break the tie. (IC 3-12-9-1) A tie vote for the office of governor and lieutenant governor is resolved at a joint session of the State Senate and House of Representatives. (IC 3-12-9-2) Whenever a circuit court clerk receives certification that a tie vote at an election for a local office or school board office has occurred, the clerk shall immediately send written notice of the tie vote to the fiscal body of the affected political subdivision. (IC 3-12-9-3)

A fiscal body notified by the circuit court clerk of a tie vote resolves the tie by electing a person to fill the office no later than December 31 following the election at which the vote occurred.

If a tie vote occurred for the election for more than one at-large seat on a legislative or fiscal body, the fiscal body shall elect the number of individuals necessary to fill each of the at-large seats for which the tie vote occurred. If one of the candidates involved in the tie vote is also an incumbent officeholder, the candidate may not cast a vote.

A fiscal body is defined in IC 36-1-2-6 for the following political subdivisions:

- County Council - for a county not having a consolidated city;
- City-County Council - for a consolidated city or a county containing a consolidated city;
- Common Council - for a second or third class city;
- Town Council - for a town;
- Township Board - for a township;
- Governing Body or Budget-Approved Body - for any other political subdivision.

The executive of the political subdivision (other than a town council president or the president of a school board) may cast the deciding vote to break a tie in a fiscal body action on a tie vote. (IC 3-12-9-4) The town clerk-treasurer breaks a tie on the town council under this provision. Until a successor is elected, the incumbent officeholder remains in office. (IC 3-12-9-5)

If the tie vote occurs among the members of a school board when attempting to break a tie vote at an election, the judge of the circuit court selects one (1) of the candidates who is certified as elected. (IC 20-23-4-30)

Oaths of Office Following An Election

The Indiana Constitution provides that every person elected or appointed to an office under the Constitution must take an oath before assuming his or her duties. Taking an oath of office requires two steps. First, the candidate orally, swears or affirms the oath required by the Indiana Constitution and by state law (IC 5-4-1-1) and then documents that oath in writing by signing the document before a notary public or other individual authorized to administer oaths. After being notarized, a written oath of office is to be filed with the appropriate agency (IC 5-4-1-2), and certain offices must file the oath no later than thirty (30) days after the term of office begins. (IC 5-4-1-1.2)

Oaths for local office are to be filed with the circuit court clerk; oaths for judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and statewide office holders file with the Indiana Election Division. Members of the Indiana General Assembly are sworn-in on Organization Day (usually two weeks following each general election), and the oath is recorded in the journals of the respective Houses for that day's session. Federal officeholders take an oath of office as established by federal law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 33-42-9-7 states that any of the following officials can administer an oath:

> The Secretary of State of Indiana, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, Official Court Reporters, Justices and Judges of an Indiana court, Judges of United States District Courts and their commissioners (in the court's jurisdiction), County Auditors, County Recorders, Mayors, City Clerks, City or Town Clerk-Treasurers, township trustees, Circuit Court Clerks and Master Commissioners, (in their respective counties, cities, towns and townships), State Senators and State Representatives (anywhere within Indiana), and the adjutant general of the Indiana National Guard, specific active duty members, reserve duty members, or civilian employees of the Indiana National Guard, for any purpose related to the service of an active or reserve duty member of the Indiana National Guard.

A member of the Indiana Election Commission, a co-director of the election division, or an employee of the election division may also administer oaths. (IC 33-42-9-7(11). Prosecuting attorneys and their deputies can also administer oaths. (IC 33-39-2-1)

Following the November election, the Secretary of State will issue certificates of election to state legislative offices, which includes an oath of office form. Constitutional officeholders, including judges and prosecuting attorneys, will receive a Commission from the Governor and the packet includes an oath of office. For all other local offices, the circuit court clerk will send a certificate of election, which includes an oath of office.

However, there is no legal requirement that the form created by the Indiana Election Division for purposes of executing an oath of office be used. Except for school board members, the following form should be sufficient in most situations should a person want to create an oath document to print on special paper or letterhead, for example:

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the State of Indiana and the Constitution of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of *(name of the office),* according to law.

_____
Signature of Officeholder

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on this _____day of _____, 20_____:

_____ _____
Signature of Person Administering Oath | Printed Name of Person Administering Oath

NOTES: The person administering the oath must give the person taking the oath a copy of the oath. (IC 5-4-1-2) A notary public or an official authorized to administer oaths may also be required to add documentation indicating their county of residence and when their term of office or commission expires.

The special form of the oath for school board members can be found at IC 20-26-4-2.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

RECORD RETENTION & PUBLIC ACCESS

Record Retention

Election Materials

The "general rule" for all election records is to retain the record for at least twenty-two (22) months after the election for which the records were produced. (IC 3-10-1-31.1; IC 3-12-4-13) Federal law provides that materials utilized in elections for federal offices must be preserved by election administrators for twenty-two (22) months from the date of the election. This includes poll lists, applications for absentee ballot, ballot envelopes, tally sheets, ballots, and the computer programs used to tabulate the votes.

NOTE: The circuit court clerk shall keep all election material under seal during the time allowed to file a recount or contest. In addition, if a recount or contest is filed all election material must remain sealed while a recount or contest is underway involving those materials. Once this period ends, all voted ballots and unvoted provisional ballots are confidential and must remain sealed.

After the time allowed to file a recount or contest has passed, or after a recount or contest is completed if a recount or contest is filed, most election material is available for copying and inspection under the Public Records Law, except for all voted absentee, provisional, and Election Day ballots and some provisional ballot materials. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Special procedures apply to the ballots, poll lists, and other documents or material produced for use at a convention of a political party to nominate candidates, or a caucus conducted by a political party to nominate candidates. These ballots, poll lists, and other documents or material are the property of the political party and must be retained and preserved as specified by the rules of that political party. (IC 3-5-4-10)

Before disposing of records, the circuit court clerk or board of voter registration may be required to notify the county records commission or the State Public Records Commission at (317) 232-3380.

Poll Lists

Circuit Court Clerks or boards of voter registration are directed to unseal election materials, if necessary, to use the poll lists to update the voter registration records, including the voter identification numbers obtained during each election. (IC 3-10-1-31.1(e); IC 3-10-1-31.2) Upon completion of the inspection, the poll list and affidavits shall be preserved with the ballots and other materials in the manner prescribed by IC 3-10-1-31.1. Please see the current version of the *Voter Registration Guidebook* for more information about updating voter registration records using poll list information and data.

Ballots

After ballots are printed by the county for each primary, general, municipal, or special election, the clerk shall retain one (1) regular official ballot from each township in the county and one (1) provisional ballot from any precinct in the county as part of the minutes. (IC 3-6-5-13)

Twenty-two (22) months after an election all voted ballots (including absentee and provisional ballots and printed voter verifiable paper audit trail documents from a DRE system) may be disposed of under the county's record retention policy. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) Unvoted ballots may be destroyed after the deadline for filing a recount petition.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county election board may also contract with a state educational institution to dispose of any unused ballots and have them used for election research purposes. (IC 3-12-2-12)

NOTE: Any record concerning an issue in litigation must be retained until the controversy is resolved, subject to orders of the court.

Provisional Ballots

Information contained in material related to provisional ballots that identifies an individual must remain confidential until the recount or contest deadline has passed. If a provisional voter's ballot is counted, the ballot is stored with other voted ballots of the precinct and remained sealed until the ballots are destroyed after 22-months. A voter's provisional ballot that was not counted remains sealed in the PRO-2 envelope remains confidential. (In other words, the envelope containing an unvoted provisional ballot may not be opened.) However, once the recount and contest deadline has passed, the PRE-4 challenge affidavit and PRO-2 affidavit are considered public records and may be made available for public inspection. Please see the "Provisional Ballots" section of the "Access to Public Records Act" below for more information.

Election Board Meeting Minutes

Each county election board shall keep minutes of all meetings of the board, including a written record of the "aye" and "nay" vote of each member on all questions coming before the board. (IC 3-6-5-13) The minutes must be kept permanently by the circuit court clerk.

Certified Election Results

Certified election results as well as any documents used to canvass, tally, or certify to vote for each candidate and public question on the ballot in a county is considered election materials and must be kept by the circuit court clerk for at least twenty-two (22) months after the election before the materials may be destroyed or otherwise dispensed with according to local record retention policy. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

DRE Voting System & ePollbook Electronic Records

A detachable recording unit or compartment used to record a ballot cast on a direct record electronic voting system. After the time allowed to file a verified petition or cross-petition for a recount of votes or to contest the election, the circuit court clerk shall transfer the data contained in the unit or compartment to a disc or other recording medium. After transferring the data, the clerk may clear or erase the unit or compartment. The circuit court clerk shall carefully preserve the disc or medium used to record the data for twenty-two (22) months, as required by 52 U.S.C. 20701, after which time the disc or medium may be erased or destroyed, subject to IC 5-15-6, unless an order requiring the continued preservation of the disc or medium is issued under IC 3-12-6-19; IC 3-12-11-16; and 52 U.S.C. 10301.

After each election, the county shall save all data recorded on the electronic poll book and any information stored on the dedicated, private server required under IC 3-11-8-10.3(b)(4). The circuit court clerk shall carefully preserve the disc or medium used to record the data for twenty-two (22) months, as required by 52 U.S.C. 20701, after which time the data may be erased or destroyed, subject to IC 5-15-6, unless an order requiring the continued preservation of the data is issued under IC 3-12-6-19; IC 3-12-11-16; and 52 U.S.C. 10301.

Voter Registration Record Retention

A paper document associated with any voter's registration record must be scanned into the statewide voter registration system if the document is used to create, amend, or cancel a voter registration record. Likewise, the paper copy of a voter registration application that is rejected must be scanned and associated to the rejected record

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

of the voter registration application in SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

For paper copies of voter registration records associated with an individual's registration record, the paper copies must be retained until each of the following has occurred:

1) The registration record for the voter at that address has been cancelled;
2) The November general election that follows the cancellation of the record has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months has passed following the general election described in subdivision (2).

For example, if a voter's registration is canceled July 1, 2022, the voter's paper registration records associated with the voter's registration at that address may be disposed of as provided in state law and the county's retention schedule after November 8, 2024. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

It is critically important to always keep both the original voter registration application and any later documentation related to that registration, such as a VRG 4/12 for any voter who is "active" or "inactive" until the registration is cancelled.

However, the scanned copy of these records for a cancelled voter scanned into the statewide voter registration system are to be retained indefinitely. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Other documents that must be kept for two (2) years from the date the document was created or received are:

1) rejected registration applications;
2) declinations;
3) reports regarding persons who have been imprisoned following conviction from the county sheriff,
4) Department of Correction or any court;
5) reports regarding the death of any person used to cancel that person's registration received from the
6) State Department of Health or any local health official;
7) any postcard, list or other information received or created during the course of a voter list maintenance
8) program;
9) any affidavit used to cancel or transfer a registration, including the VRG 4/12 and 15;
10) certificates of error; and
11) any report from the Indiana Election Division or other source from out of state regarding the cancellation of a registration due to a voter moving out of state. (IC 3-7-27-6)

For more information, please review the "Public Records" section of the current version of the *Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook.*

Campaign Finance Record Retention

Campaign finance reports and statements are kept four years from December 1, following the election to which they pertain. (IC 3-9-4-6) Reports and statements from candidates for judge must be kept six (6) years from December 1 following the election to which they pertain.

Retention of Oaths of Office

According to the Indiana Commission on Public Records, a copy of an oath of office must be kept for one (1) year after the completion of the term of office that the oath of office applies to.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Access to Public Records Act

Indiana law (IC 5-14-3, generally) contains the state's public access laws known as the Access to Public Records Act or APRA. More detailed information about APRA can be found on the Indiana Public Access Counselor's website (in.gov/PAC). County election boards are encouraged to discuss public records requests with their county attorney and may reach out to the state's Public Access Counselor for clarification on whether an item is disclosable under APRA. The Indiana Election Division can also provide statutory references to inform local decision-making.

Generally, APRA allows any person to inspect and copy the public records of any public agency during regular business hours with some exceptions noted in statute. A request for inspection or copying must identify with reasonable particularity the record being requested; and be, at the discretion of the agency, in writing or in a form provided by the agency. The agency must provide, within a reasonable amount of time, the public record or response denying the request with statutory support. (IC 5-14-3-3)

However, the agency is not required to create a record or list, if a record or list does not exist or otherwise required to be published. Records in electronic format shall be provided at the option of the requestor, though agency is not required to change format of the record if it is not already in electronic format. If a record contains disclosable & non-disclosable information, then disclosable portions are to be provided. (IC 5-14-3-3; IC 5-14-3-6)

Fees may not be charged to inspect a public record or to provide an electronic record by email (with some exceptions). Otherwise, fees may be charged pursuant to IC 5-4-3-8. The State Board of Accounts or State PAC may be able to advise on your county's fee policy for public records & where to deposit those funds. (IC 5-14-3-8)

When a written request is made with the agency (county election board or circuit court clerk, for example), the agency must acknowledge the request. If the public records request was delivered by hand, then the agency must provide an initial response within 24-hours of receiving the request. If the public records request was delivered by email, fax, or mail, then the initial response must be sent within seven (7) days of the agency receiving the request. (IC 5-14-3-9)

State law does not require the requested documents be provided within the initial response. Instead, the agency must acknowledge the receipt of the records request and inform the requestor that the agency will respond within a reasonable amount of time. An agency may provide the requested documents within the time frame and may wish to do so if the records are easily obtained.

After receiving a public records request, counties may find it useful to discuss with their county attorney if the request is reasonably particular, including requests for communications. The state PAC has an opinion on communications in *Lewbel v. City of Carmel, 18-FC-63* available on the PAC's website. Some materials gathered by agency are non-disclosable under APRA, such as:

- Deliberative material;
- Administrative or technical information that would jeopardize a voting system, voter registration system or security system; and
- A record or part of a record where the public disclosure of which would have a reasonable likelihood of threatening public safety by exposing a vulnerability to a terrorist attack, including infrastructure records that disclose the configuration of critical systems such as voting system and voter registration system critical infrastructure. (IC 5-14-3-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Your county attorney is in the best position to advise county election officials if the requested records can be fall into these categories. Further, there are provisions in the state's election laws that specifically do not permit certain documents or materials to be disclosed.

Election Materials As Public Records

The information below is not an exhaustive list of public records maintained by county election administrators. Not all information may be available for county election administrators to disclose. The above section on "Election Material Retention" notes the general retention policy procedures and most election materials are eligible for destruction once the retention period is over. Please consult with your attorney to be fully and properly advised.

Voter Registration Records

In general, voter registration records are public records and are subject to examination and copying by the public pursuant to IC 5-14-3. Documents that are confidential and not subject to examination and/or copying by the public include:

1) records concerning declinations to register;
2) records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered; and
3) voter registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons. (IC 3-7-27-6)

In addition, though voter registration applications do not request a full social security number, to the extent a voter registration application or record contains a full social security number the number must be redacted except for the last four digits. (IC 5-14-3-4(a)(12))

A county voter registration office shall, with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county in SVRS, act in accordance with the non-discriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board regarding providing duplicate copies of a computer disc or other similar record that contains the full county voter registration file. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a duplicate copy in electronic form or not. If the policy does allow duplicate electronic copies then it must do so according to the non-discriminatory uniform policy.

Please note: the statute only permits the county election board to adopt a policy to provide (or not) full countywide voter file if a public records request is made. The policy cannot restrict access to individual voter registration record or reports created in SVRS. (IC 3-7-27-6(c); IC 5-14-3-3(g)) **The policy should be in written form in the minutes of the county election board.** The state's Public Access Counselor has issued opinions related to the county's uniform, non-discriminatory policy. Two of those opinions can be found in the current version of the *Voter Registration Guidebook.*

A person requesting any information out of SVRS from a county voter registration office must submit the request on State Form VRG-24. This form requires the requesting person to agree that the information will not be used to solicit merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions. The person must also agree not to sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fund-raising activities. In addition, if there is a cost for providing copies for records, the charge must be uniform to all purchasers. (IC 5-14-3-8(d))

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list, report, or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the county voter registration office to create the list, report, or

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

record. However, if a list, report, or record has been created, whether required by statute or not, it is a public record and must be provided unless it is subject to some exception under the Public Records Act. (IC 5-14-3-4)

Finally, state election law permits a county party chairman to receive specific lists and reports from SVRS, which would not require the use of the VRG-24:

1) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the beginning of the registration period and ending sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election is to be forwarded not later than sixty (60) days before the election, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-2)

2) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the period beginning sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election and ending twenty-nine (29) days before the election is to be forwarded daily and within forty-eight (48) hours of the data on which the report was created, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-3)

3) One (1) copy of the registered voter list prepared for the inspector of each precinct under IC 3-7-29-1 shall be furnished to the Democratic and Republican County chairmen, after the county election board receives a written request from the chairman. The copy shall be furnished to the county chairman as soon as the lists are prepared. (IC 3-7-28-4)
    a. As soon as the registered voter list is prepared, a copy shall be furnished upon written request to the county chairman of any political party that has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the next election; the committee of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot in the next election; and the county chairman of any other bona fide political party. (IC 3-7-28-5)
    b. To qualify as a bona fide political party under IC 3-7-28-5, a political party must file a certification with the clerk of the circuit court of the county that the political party is a bona fide political party together with verifiable factual representations to support the certification. (IC 3-7-28-6)

       NOTE: Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-3(f), additional copies of the registration lists for the inspectors of each precinct shall be kept open to the public for inspection and copying in the same manner as other public records under IC 5-14-3 at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration as soon as the registration lists are completed. (IC 3-7-28-7)

4) A list of voters who are mailed voter list maintenance notices under IC 3-7 to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican County party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or 2) an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-8)

5) Following the mailing of voter list maintenance notices and the cancellation of a voter's registration under IC 3-7, a master list of precincts showing all persons whose registrations have been cancelled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-9; IC 3-7-28-10) The

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

master list of copies shall be prepared and furnished not later than fifteen (15) days after a voter's registration has been canceled under the voter list maintenance program. (IC 3-7-28-11)

6) A list of deceased persons whose registrations have been canceled to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican County party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-12)

7) A list of disfranchised voters (that is, individuals who were cancelled following imprisonment after conviction of a crime) whose registrations have been canceled to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican County party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-13)

8) A list of the names and addresses of all voters whose registrations have been canceled under IC 3-7 to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican County party chairmen, and the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee participating in a primary, general, or municipal election. Upon request, the county voter registration office shall report cancellations daily and within forty-eight (48) hours after the day the cancellations were made, until Election Day. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-14)

Election Materials, Generally

Most documents and forms used during an election are considered public records. (IC 5-14-3-3)

Once the time allowed to file a recount or contest, or after a recount or contest is completed if a recount or contest is filed, most election material is available for copying and inspection under the Public Records Law. Voted ballots and sealed unvoted provisional ballots are to remain confidential until such a time those ballots can be destroyed. See "Election Material Retention" in the above section for more information.

Absentee Applications

Applications to receive an absentee ballot by mail or traveling board, except for those participating in the Attorney General's address confidentiality program under IC 5-26.5-2, are a matter of public record and must be made available for inspection. Before the voter's absentee ballot application is attached to the voter's absentee ballot envelope and secured for counting on Election Day, the application must be scanned or otherwise copied so that it can be available for public inspection under the Access to Public Records Act. (IC 3-11-10-8.5)

Provisional Ballots

Provisional balloting materials are confidential throughout the election season until the deadlines to file a recount or contest action have passed after Election Day. The county election board will conduct a provisional ballot hearing during the canvassing period and cannot disclose the names of provisional ballot voters. (See the "Provisional Ballot Voting" section of this *Manual* for more information.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Once the recount and contest deadline has passed, most provisional balloting materials, including the PRE-4 and PRE-6 challenge affidavit, the PRO-2 envelope affidavit, and SVRS reports, are considered public record. However, any information in the provisional ballot material that identifies an individual, except for the individual's name, address, and birth date (the voter's telephone number or email address, for example), remains confidential. In other words, a county election board would need to redact the voter's email address on a PRE-4 affidavit but would disclose the voter's name, address, and birth date. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Unvoted provisional ballots are considered confidential records and must remain sealed in the PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope. Should the county election board determine a provisional ballot is to be counted, the voted ballot is simply stored with the "regular" voted ballots in the precinct, which are required to remain sealed and eligible for destruction after 22-months. Unless arrangements are made with a university, voted ballots are not considered public information and cannot be disclosed. This would include the voter verified paper audit trail documentation printed by a DRE voting system. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record or absentee application (ABS-Attorney General) is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) to a law enforcement agency, upon written request, and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers

Under Indiana law, certain law enforcement officers and public officials may apply to have their home address restricted from disclosure on a "public property database website" maintained by a county, municipality, or township government. (IC 36-1-8.5-7) A "public property database website" refers to an internet website that is:

1) available to general public over the Internet;
2) does not require registration, subscription, or the creation of a user name and password to search the web site; and
3) connects the law enforcement officer or public official's home address to their name, so that a search of the web site for the person's name discloses the covered person's home address. (IC 36-1-8.5-5)

In a primary election, the county election board is required to publish a public notice of election, which includes the name, address, and office sought of each candidate seeking nomination. If a candidate on the primary election ballot has their home address restricted from a "public property database website," then their home address would not be not included in the notice of primary election created under IC 3-8-2-19.

However, this would not entitle the person to have their address restricted or made confidential in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). This is because under Indiana law, the SVRS database is owned and maintained

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

by the State of Indiana through the Indiana Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division and does not come within the law's definition of a "public property database website." (IC 3-7-26.3-3)

Voting System Security Information Confidentiality

If a county chooses to adopt a resolution under IC 3-11-15-46 setting forth an alternative method for securing voting systems other than the default security procedures set forth in state law, the county voting security resolution is confidential and may not be disclosed in response to a request for public records.

In addition, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize a voting system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of a voting system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4)

Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) Inventory of Voting Equipment

The VSTOP inventory of voting systems and electronic poll books kept in a statewide database is declared confidential under state law and, therefore, may not be provided in response to a public records request. (IC 3-11-16-6)

County Election Board Meeting Minutes

County Election Board meeting minutes are public records and must be maintained in perpetuity. (IC 3-6-5-13) However, should the county election board convene an executive session, the county election is only required to provide as a public record a memoranda or minutes that just identify the subject matter considered by specific reference to the enumerated reasons an executive can be called under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1.

Campaign Finance Records

All campaign finance filings are public records, including reports, statement of organization forms, and any notices sent by the county election board to individual committees. (IC 3-9-4-5)

Anomaly Reporting

An anomaly report submitted by the vendor is confidential at the discretion of the Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-11-17-9)

Voting Systems & ePollbook Access

State law requires that voting systems and ePollbooks remain sealed and under control of the county election board at all times when not in use to conduct a public test before an election, when the voting system is being set up to be used on election day, during in person and travel board absentee ballot, and on election day. The county must also follow its access control policies to these systems, and these policies are confidential. During a recount or contest legal proceeding filed by a candidate or other person with legal standing, a judge or state Recount Commission may impound some or all of the voting equipment. The voting equipment may be unsealed on the order of the court to conduct the legal proceedings; otherwise, the voting equipment is to remain sealed. Please see the "Voting Systems & ePollbooks" section of this *Manual* for more information.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPENDIX

County Election Board Forms

County Election Administrator's Election Checklist

Sample Proxy Statement

Sample County Chair Certification used in a Primary Election to Affirm Party Affiliation

Sample Certification of Death of a Local Office Holder

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using a DRE Voting Systems

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Optical Scan Voting Systems

Absentee Central Count Toolkit for County Election Boards

IC 5-3-1-4 Publication of Notice

Telephone List

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Election Board Forms

Below are some of the forms used in the 2022 Primary and General Elections for county election boards. These forms are no longer included in this *Manual.* Election forms, including those used by candidates or campaign finance committees, can be found in the "Election Administrators' Portal" on www.in.gov/sos/elections or through the state's Forms Management website, www.forms.in.gov. County election administrators also have access to forms on the INSVRS County Portal.

CAN-1	Candidate Filing Challenge
CAN-5	County Election Board Candidacy Filing Confirmation for 2022
CAN-6	Circuit Court Clerk's or Election Director's Certificate of Primary Election Candidate List
CAN-9	Legal Notice of Primary Election
CAN-12	Statement of Economic Interests for Local and School Board Offices
CAN-39	Legal Notice of General Election
CEB-1A	Certificate of Delivery of Voting Systems to Precinct or Vote Center
CEB-1B	Certification of Return of Precinct or Vote Center Materials by Inspector and Judge
CEB-1C	Certificate of Return of Voting Systems from Polls
CEB-6	Appointment and Oath of Office for County Election Board Member
IEC-6	Indiana Voting System or Electronic Poll Book Disposal Plan
IEC-9	Certification: Test of Direct Record Electronic Voting Systems
IEC-10	Certification of Test of Optical Scan Ballot Card Automatic Tabulating Machines
IEC-22	County Certification of Voting System and Electronic Poll Book Inventory

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Election Administrator's Election Checklist

VOTER REGISTRATION

_____ voter registration acknowledgment cards have been sent
_____ all name and address changes have been completed
_____ all additional residence documentation submitted from certain mail-in voters has been processed
_____ press release to media concerning last day to register and first day to vote absentee
_____ updated registration lists for county chairmen upon request
_____ check registration list; make sure all is in order
_____ run poll lists or if using electronic pollbooks, conduct any necessary acceptance testing of a new pollbook or upgrade
_____ certify number of registered voters
_____ put certificates on cover of poll lists (unless using electronic poll books)

CANDIDATES

_____ prepare candidate kits (declarations, campaign finance forms and manuals, etc.)
_____ prepare candidate folders
_____ prepare candidate checklists (who has filed which forms?)
_____ send notice to any candidate who has not filed campaign finance reports if required to do so

BALLOT PREPARATION

_____ estimate number of official, absentee, and provisional ballots
_____ prepare ballot worksheet for each precinct
_____ proofread worksheets
_____ make arrangements with printer; take worksheets to printer
_____ make corrections; have official, provisional, and sample ballots printed
_____ proofread finished official, provisional, and sample ballots
_____ have deputies, county election board members, county chairmen, and school board representative proof finished ballots
_____ have sample ballots available for distribution

ABSENTEE VOTING

_____ notify county chairmen of number of absentee boards to be appointed
_____ appoint absentee voting boards (including traveling boards)
_____ prepare absentee ballots (seal and signature stamp of clerk (using state prescribed seal if clerk is a candidate on the ballot; board member initials)
_____ process applications
_____ mail ballots (return postage prepaid)
_____ provide for bipartisan security of returned ballots in the clerk's office (cabinet, box, or room with 2 locks and keys, one for each appointed member of county election board).
_____ Provide key to county election board member of opposite party, if member requests.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ELECTION WORKERS

_____ notify county chairmen to nominate workers
_____ prepare roster sheets of nominated workers (including alternates, if any)
_____ mail appointment letters to nominated workers
_____ prepare sign-in sheet for election training
_____ prepare instructions for poll workers (opening/closing polls, counting ballots); review instructions; revise to reflect recent election law changes or other new county procedures
_____ prepare supply lists for inspectors
_____ purchase precinct boxes and clerk's box from printer; or prepare your own
_____ hire clerical assistants to help in canvassing of election results
_____ prepare canvassing sheets (if not included in the clerk's box of supplies)

ELECTION WORKER TRAINING

_____ set date for training (county election board members should attend and assist)
_____ arrange for large meeting room (don't forget tables and chairs if needed)
_____ arrange for audio-visual aids as needed
_____ prepare training sign-in sheet for precinct officials
_____ prepare sample forms for use as training aids
_____ provide sample ballots
_____ prepare checklist of issues to cover at meeting
_____ arrange for voting system to be used as a training aid
_____ record training of inspectors (and other poll workers required to be trained by county)

MISCELLANEOUS

_____ prepare watcher credentials for candidate and media watchers
_____ mail letters to polling places stating times for delivery and pick-up of voting equipment
_____ arrange to have keys to polling places or instruct the inspectors to do so
_____ arrange for delivery of voting systems and completion and filing of documentation.
_____ publish legal notice of election and location of polling places in newspaper
_____ prepare telephone logs for Election Day telephone calls
_____ prepare electronic poll books (if applicable in county) to conform with requirements in state law or county security procedure filed with Election Division.
_____ make election night drop-off arrangements for precinct inspectors
_____ review Election Day procedures with office staff.
_____ advise courts, attorneys and public if office is closed for non-election business (case filings, child support for example)
_____ discuss election night security with sheriff's department. Make arrangements for at least one deputy to be available at courthouse or election central
_____ transmit election night results to the Indiana Election Division.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

POST ELECTION

_____ process any provisional ballots to determine validity

_____ determine if discrepancies exist between number of votes cast on direct record electronic voting systems and signatures on poll lists; conduct follow-up audit if necessary.

_____ certify local election results (majority of members of the county election board must sign certificate)

_____ certify results to the Indiana election division and return CEB-9 form

_____ tally election statistics

_____ review recount and contest procedures if necessary

_____ deliver copies of canvass sheets to county chairmen and election division

_____ prepare certificates of election, if requested by candidate or as courtesy

_____ arrange for long-term storage and security of election documents and voting systems

_____ process election claims (precinct statement of expenses, etc.)

_____ update registration record for each voter

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample County Chair Certification used in a Primary Election to Affirm Party Affiliation

CERTIFICATION OF COUNTY CHAIRMAN OF THE
☐ DEMOCRATIC PARTY OR ☐ REPUBLICAN PARTY
IN SUPPORT OF
DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

I, _____, as county chairman of the

(check one) ☐ Democratic Party **OR** ☐ Republican Party in

_____ County do hereby certify, pursuant to IC 3-8-2-7,
(insert name of County)

that _____
(insert name of candidate)

is a member of the above named party in good standing. This certification is made in support of the declaration of candidacy filed by the above named candidate for the elections being held in the year 20_____ only.

Certified this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

County Chairman of the Indiana ☐ Democratic Party **OR** ☐ Republican Party

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Certification of Death of a Local Office Holder

INSTRUCTIONS: This certification must be filed with: 1)The governor in the case of the death of a person who holds state office or a person who is a judge of a circuit, superior, probate, county or city court; 2) The secretary of state in case of the death of a person who holds a legislative office; 3) The circuit court clerk of the county in which the officeholder resided in the case of the death of a person who holds a county, city, town, township, or school corporation office not covered by number 1) above. If this certification is filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall forward a copy of this certification with a notice of death, within 72 hours of becoming reasonably satisfied the certification is true, to the state chairman of the political party that elected or selected the deceased individual. If this certification is filed with the circuit court clerk, the circuit court clerk shall forward a copy of this certification with a notice of death, within 72 hours of becoming reasonably satisfied the certification is true, to either: (a) the person who must give notice of a political party caucus (for example, state or county chairman) or meeting (for example, the county auditor gives notice of a meeting of the county commissioners) to fill the vacancy; OR (b) to the person or entity who has the power to fill the vacancy if no political party caucus is required. A vacancy may not be filled until a copy of this certification is filed with the person who has the power to fill the vacancy or the person who must give notice of the caucus to fill the vacancy. The period in which to fill a vacancy by caucus does not begin until the person who must give notice of the caucus or notice of the meeting receives this certification. IC 5-8-6

CERTIFICATION OF DEATH OF OFFICEHOLDER

I, _____, certify, under the penalties of perjury, as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 years and I am competent to make this certification.

2. I reside in _____ County, Indiana.

3. To the best of my knowledge and belief (Name) _____, (office) _____ died on the ____ day of _____. The facts known to me that support my knowledge and belief are as follows: (use any of the following examples as facts, if true, or list any other fact known to person making the certification)

    a. A member of the deceased's family has advised me of the death of _____.
    b. I read an obituary in the _____ newspaper that reported the death of _____.
    c. I attended the funeral of _____ on the _____ day of _____ , 2005.
    d. Other: death certificate, information from doctor, hospital, coroner or deputy coroner.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify, under the penalties of perjury, that the information in this Certification of Death of Officeholder is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____ _____/_____/_____ (_____)_____ (_____)_____

Signature | Date signed (MM/DD/YY) | Telephone *(Day)* | Telephone *(Evening)*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTICE OF DEATH

_____ Chairman of the _____ Party
XXX
_____, IN _____

Dear _____:

On the ___ day of _____, a certificate of death was filed with my office certifying that _____ (insert name of deceased), (insert name of office) has died. The certification of death is attached to this notice. _____ (insert name of deceased) was elected (or selected) to the office of _____ as a candidate of the _____ Party.

I am reasonably satisfied that this certification of death is true and, therefore, it is my sad duty, pursuant to IC 5-8-6-6, to provide you with this Notice of Death so that you, as _____ Chairman of the _____ Party, may proceed to fill the vacancy in the office of _____ pursuant to statute.

Sincerely,

(name)
(office)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Electronic (DRE) Voting Systems

STEP 1: Prepare for the Public Test

- Create ballot "test deck" of pre-audited ballots for use during the public test, which must include:
  - A vote for straight party voting, for each candidate (including write-in candidates) and each public question on the ballot in the precinct;
  - At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote to confirm the machine will reject an overvoted ballot.
- Perform "logic and accuracy" testing using the "test deck" before the public test to ensure the systems are capturing vote totals correctly on the individual machines and the main tabulation hub.
  - Not a legal requirement, though most, if not all, vendors incorporate pre-testing to ensure coding was managed correctly.
- Identify location for public test that will accommodate the county election board, members of the public, media, and staff and has access to electricity, election management tabulation software, and any other equipment required to successfully support the public test.

STEP 2: Publish Legal Notice of Public Test

- Notice must include date, time, and location of the public test.
- Must be published at least 48-hours in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4, which includes newspaper publication (see appendix for statutory language).

STEP 3: Conduct the Public Test Not Later Than 29-Days Before Election

- Testing may occur before the statutory deadline, if legal notice is published at least 48-hours before the test.
- Sample Testing Checklist:
  - Review list of randomly selected machines sent from VSTOP. (IC 3-11-14.5-1)
    - Ensure that machines from at least three different precincts are tested. Three is the minimum legal requirement; counties are permitted to test more than three precincts
  - Visually inspect *each* voting system unit to be used at the precinct on Election Day and ballot label (the screen) for correct settings, proper functions, and accurate ballot information.
  - Print a "zero" tape to ensure no ballots have been recorded on the machine.
  - Use the "test deck" to enter the combination of straight party, candidate, and public question selections on each ballot, making sure to attempt an overvote to ensure the system will not permit an overvoted ballot.
  - Test the functionality of the system components used by a voter with disabilities to independently and privately cast a ballot.
  - Print a "totals" tape.
  - Remove the voting system's ballot storage media, and "upload" to the county's computer designated for the tabulation of election results.
  - Print an "election results" report.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

    - Compare results on the individual machine's "totals" tape to the results printed from the "election results" report to the totals the county calculated from its pre-audited "test deck."
        - If an error is detected, determine the cause and correct the error.
        - Repeat the test process then or at a later date (after recess, not adjournment of meeting) to have the errorless count. If the error cannot be corrected, and errorless count documented, then that voting system may not be used in the election.
- Seal voting system after test of the unit is successfully completed, making sure the unit was reset to zero for use on Election Day or during absentee voting.
- Seal and retain all testing material and records used in the public test in the same manner as voted ballots.

STEP 4: File signed copy of the IEC-10 Certification of Test of Election Voting Systems with the Indiana Election Division not later than seven (7) days after the public test is completed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Checklist for Public Test in Counties Using Optical Scan Voting Systems

STEP 1: Prepare for the Public Test

- Create ballot "test deck" of pre-audited ballots for use during the public test, which must include:
  - A vote for straight party voting, for each candidate (including write-ins) and each public question on the ballot in the precinct;
  - At least one (1) ballot for each office that has an overvote to confirm the machine will reject an overvoted ballot.
- Perform "logic and accuracy" testing using the "test deck" before the public test to ensure the systems are capturing vote totals correctly on the individual machines and the main tabulation hub.
  - Not a legal requirement, though most, if not all, vendors incorporate pre-testing to ensure coding was managed correctly.
- Identify location for public test that will accommodate the county election board, members of the public, media, and staff and has access to electricity, election management tabulation software, and any other equipment required to successfully support the public test.

STEP 2: Publish Legal Notice of Public Test

- Notice must include date, time, and location of the public test.
- Must be published at least 48-hours in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4, which includes newspaper publication (see appendix for statutory language).

STEP 3: Conduct the Public Test No Later Than 29-Days Before Election

- Testing may occur before the statutory deadline, if legal notice is published at least 48-hours before the test.
- Sample Testing Checklist:
  - Review list of randomly selected machines sent from VSTOP.
  - Ensure that at least five percent (5%) machines are randomly selected. (IC 3-11-13-22)
  - Visually inspect each voting system unit to be used at the precinct on Election Day for correct settings and proper functions.
  - Print a "zero" tape to ensure no ballots have been recorded on the machine.
  - Use the "test deck" to enter the combination of candidate and public question selections on each ballot, making sure to attempt an overvote to ensure the system will not permit an overvoted ballot.
  - Test the functionality of the system components used by a voter with disabilities to independently and privately cast a ballot.
  - Print a "totals" tape.
  - Remove the voting system's ballot storage media, and "upload" to the county's computer designated for the tabulation of election results.
  - Print an "election results" report.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

    - Compare results on the individual machine's "totals" tape to the results printed from the "election results" report to the totals the county calculated from its pre-audited "test deck."
        - If an error is detected, determine the cause and correct the error.
        - Repeat the test process then or at a later date (after recess, not adjournment of meeting) to have the errorless count. If the error cannot be corrected, and errorless count documented, then that voting system may not be used in the election.
- Seal voting system after test of the unit is successfully completed, making sure the unit was reset to zero for use on Election Day or during absentee voting.
- Seal and retain all testing material and records used in the public test in the same manner as voted ballots.

STEP 4: File signed copy of the IEC-9 Certification of Test of Election Voting Systems with the Indiana Election Division no later than seven (7) days after the public test is completed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Central Count Toolkit

Sample Resolution To Count Absentee Ballots After 6:00 A.M. On Election Day

NOTE: *This resolution may only be adopted by a county election board in a county that has adopted electronic poll books for in-person absentee (early) voting and for voting on Election Day or a county that has adopted a vote center plan.*

_____ COUNTY ELECTION RESOLUTION ORDER NO. _____

RESOLUTION TO COUNT ABSENTEE BALLOTS AT ANYTIME AFTER 6:00 a.m. ON ELECTION DAY

Recitals

Whereas, IC 3-11.5-4-11(e) permits the _____ County Election Board to pass a resolution, by unanimous vote of all of its members, to begin counting absentee ballots any time after 6:00 a.m. on Election Day provided that the following occur:

1) Electronic poll books have been updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots not later than 12:01 a.m. on election day; and
2) The absentee ballots are processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting.

RESOLUTION

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the _____County Election Board, as follows:

1) Electronic poll books shall be updated to reflect receipt of absentee ballots no later than 12:01 a.m. on Election Day; and
2) That the absentee ballot counters shall process absentee ballots as required by IC 3-11.5-4-12.

IT IS THEREFORE FURTHER RESOLVED that assuming the tasks described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above have been completed, the absentee ballot counters may begin counting absentee ballots any time after 6:00 a.m. on Election Day.

This Resolution may not be repealed or amended except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the _____ County Election Board as provided in IC 3-11.5-4-11(f).

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ Democratic County Election Board Member

_____ Republican County Election Board Member

_____ Circuit Court Clerk as Secretary of the County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Resolution For Expedited Review By Absentee Ballot Counters of Absentee Ballots Cast In-Person

_____ COUNTY ELECTION RESOLUTION ORDER NO. _____

RESOLUTION FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW BY ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS CAST IN-PERSON

Recitals

Whereas, IC 3-11.5-4-12(f) permits the _____ County Election Board to pass a resolution, by unanimous vote of all of its members, to expedite review by absentee ballot counters for absentee ballots cast in-person.

RESOLUTION

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the _____County Election Board, as follows:

1) This resolution applies to absentee ballots cast in-person before Election Day at the clerk's office under IC 3-11-10-26, satellite absentee office under IC 3-11-10-26.3, or before an absentee travel board under IC 3-11-10-25.

2) That the absentee ballot counters may but are not required to make the following findings under IC 3-11.5-4-12 with respect to the absentee ballots described in paragraph 1 above:

    a. That the signature on the absentee ballot envelope corresponds to the voter's signature on the voter's absentee ballot application (or voter's registration record when no application is used); and
    b. That the absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct.

The county election board shall still perform the review and comparison of the absentee voter's signature on the ballot security envelope and absentee ballot application (or voter registration record when no application is used) by the county election board under IC 3-11.5-4-4 and IC 3-11.5-4-5 as required.

This Resolution may not be repealed or amended except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the _____ County Election Board as provided in IC 3-11.5-4-12(g).

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ Democratic County Election Board Member

_____ Republican County Election Board Member

_____ Circuit Court Clerk as Secretary of the County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Pre-Election Absentee Ballot Container Cover Sheet

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

This bag (or container) contains absentee ballots for _____ precinct for the _____ (primary or general) election and must be opened only on Election Day under IC 3-11.5.

Signed: _____
Circuit Court Clerk
_____ County

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-5

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Certification of First List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book counties)

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Certification of Absentee Voters

First List
(Provided to Inspector with Pollbook)

I certify that the below (or attached) list contains the names of absentee voters for Precinct _____ who were sent and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

So certified this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____
Circuit Court Clerk
_____ County

Certification of Poll Clerks that Absentee Ballot List Was Processed

The poll clerks hereby certify that the Inspector has marked the pollbook to indicate that the absentee ballots of the voters contained on this list (or "attached list") have been received by the county election board.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk

Date: _____

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-9

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Certification of Supplemental List of ABS to Poll Workers (only used by paper poll book counties)

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Certification of Absentee Voters

Supplemental List
(Provided on Election Day)

We certify that the below (or attached) list contains the names of absentee voters for Precinct _____ who were sent and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

So certified this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____ _____
County Election Board Member **County Election Board Member**

_____
County Election Board Member

Certification of Poll Clerks that Absentee Ballot List Was Processed

The poll clerks hereby certify that the Inspector has marked the pollbook to indicate that the absentee ballots of the voters contained on this list (or "attached list") have been received by the county election board.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk
Date: _____

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Courier Return Envelope (only used by paper poll book counties)

ABSENTEE BALLOT COURIERS RETURN ENVELOPE

Precinct_____ Date of Election: _____

THIS ENVELOPE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:

(1) A list certified by the Circuit Court Clerk, and processed by the Inspector, of absentee voters who were provided and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

(2) Any supplemental list certified by the county election board, and processed by the Inspector, of absentee voters who were provided and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

(3) Any affidavit of challenge executed by a qualified person under I.C. 3-11.5-4-16 related to an absentee ballot.

(4) The above items were deposited in this envelope in the presence of both Poll Clerks and sealed by Inspector.

CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTOR AND POLL CLERKS:

The Inspector or Poll Clerks certify that they have complied with the requirement of marking the names of absentee voters contained on the enclosed lists in the pollbook.

ATTEST:

_____
Inspector

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk

CERTIFICATION OF ABSENTEE BALLOT COURIERS

The absentee ballot counters certify that they have not opened or tampered with the envelope since the envelope was delivered to them by the Inspector.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Absentee Ballot Courier Absentee Ballot Courier

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Counter Rejected ABS Ballot Envelope

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS
REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Precinct_____

Date of Election: _____

TO THE ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: Enclose in this envelope all rejected absentee ballots, fill out the space below regarding the number or rejected ballots, sign and place this envelope in the container for all the absentee materials for the precinct when you have finished counting the absentee ballots in this precinct.

This envelope contains _____ rejected absentee ballots

ATTEST:

_____
Democratic
Absentee Ballot Counter

_____
Republican
Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-14(b)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample ABS Counters Accepted ABS Ballot Envelope

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS
ACCEPTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Precinct_____

Date of Election: _____

TO THE ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: For all absentee ballots accepted by the absentee ballot counters open the envelope containing the ballot and place all accepted ballots with their separated envelopes in this envelope before counting. Fill out the space below regarding the number of accepted ballots and, after you are finished counting all the absentee ballots in the precinct, place this envelope in the container for all the absentee materials for the precinct.

This envelope contains _____ accepted absentee ballots

ATTEST:

_____ Democratic Absentee Ballot Counter

_____ Republican Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-12

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Oath of ABS Ballot Counters

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Oath of Absentee Ballot Counters

I do solemnly swear or affirm under the penalties of perjury the following:

1) that the ballots and papers for the above-named precinct have been placed into and sealed the bag (or container) for the precinct;

2) that I did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or to otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots for the precinct; and

3) that I had no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag for the precinct.

_____
Signature of Democratic Absentee Ballot Counter

_____
Signature of Republican Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-6-22

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Title 5, Article 3. Publication of Notices

IC 5-3-1-4 Notices by political subdivisions and school corporations; requirements; notice in multiple counties; supplementary notices

(a) Whenever officers of a political subdivision are required to publish a notice affecting the political subdivision, they shall publish the notice in two (2) newspapers published in the political subdivision.

(b) This subsection applies to notices published by county officers. If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the county, then publication in that newspaper alone is sufficient.

(c) This subsection applies to notices published by city, town, or school corporation officers. If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the municipality or school corporation, then publication in that newspaper alone is sufficient. If no newspaper is published in the municipality or school corporation, then publication of the notice shall be made in one (1) of the following:

(1) A locality newspaper that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(2) A newspaper published in the county in which the municipality or school corporation is located and that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(d) This subsection applies to notices published by officers of political subdivisions not covered by subsection (a) or (b). If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the political subdivision, then the notice shall be published in that newspaper. If no newspaper is published in the political subdivision, then publication of the notice shall be made in one (1) of the following:

(1) A locality newspaper that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(2) A newspaper published in the county and that circulates within the political subdivision.

(e) This subsection applies to a political subdivision, including a city, town, or school corporation. Notwithstanding any other law, if a political subdivision has territory in more than one (1) county, public notices that are required by law or ordered to be published must be given as follows:

(1) By publication in two (2) newspapers published within the boundaries of the political subdivision.

(2) If only one (1) newspaper is published within the boundaries of the political subdivision, by publication of the notice in that newspaper and in one (1) of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) In another newspaper:

(i) published in any county in which the political subdivision extends; and

(ii) that has a general circulation in the political subdivision.

(3) If no newspaper is published within the boundaries of the political subdivision, by publishing the notice in two (2) publications, consisting of either or both of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) A newspaper that:

(i) is published in any counties into which the political subdivision extends; and

(ii) has a general circulation in the political subdivision.

(4) If only one (1) newspaper is published in any of the counties into which the political subdivision extends, by publication of the notice in one (1) of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper that circulates within the political subdivision.

(B) The newspaper published in the county if the newspaper circulates within the political subdivision.

(f) A political subdivision may, in its discretion, publish public notices in a qualified publication or additional newspapers or locality newspapers to provide supplementary notification to the public. The cost of publishing supplementary notification is a proper expenditure of the political subdivision.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TELEPHONE LIST

STATE AGENCIES:

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
Direct (317) 232-3939
Toll Free (800) 622-4941

INDIANA SECRETARY OF STATE
General Information (317) 232-6531

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Toll Free 800-223-3387
Direct (317) 231-7100
Fax (317) 231-7129

INDIANA LIBERTARIAN STATE PARTY
Direct (317) 920-1994

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Direct (317) 635-7561
Fax (317) 632-8510

FEDERAL AGENCIES:
U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
General Information
Direct (301) 563-3919; Toll Free (866) 747-1471

Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division (202) 307-2767; (800) 253-3931
Department of Justice, Public Integrity Section, Election Crimes Branch (202) 514-1412
Department of Defense, Federal Voting Assistance Program Toll Free (800) 438-8683
Federal Election Commission (202) 694-1100; Toll Free (800) 424-9530
Federal Communications Commission (202) 418-2120 or (888) 225-5322

COUNTY ELECTION BOARD MEMBERS:

NAME: _____ NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ PHONE: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2022
Indiana
Voter Registration
Guidebook

Published by the
Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street
Indiana Government Center South, Room E-204
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2743
(317) 232-3939 * (800) 622-4941 in Indiana
FAX: (317) 233-6793
www.in.gov/sos/elections

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2022 Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook

IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT USING THIS GUIDEBOOK

This guidebook is a summary of the most recent voter registration requirements set forth in Indiana Code 3-7 with reference also to applicable federal laws. This publication is written primarily for local election officials who process voter registration forms and conduct elections. Others who might find this publication helpful include candidates, political parties, and members of the public and media.

This guidebook is designed to serve as a resource for voter registration issues. Although the Election Division staff has taken every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information in this publication, **where your legal rights and responsibilities are involved, do not rely on this manual. Instead, review the law yourself or consult your attorney.**

We want to emphasize the importance of your compliance with applicable voter registration laws. Handling and processing voter registration applications properly can make the difference in whether someone is eligible to vote or run for office as a candidate, or not. This publication attempts to outline the process for maintaining accurate registration records as well as the more common questions asked on Election Day regarding voter eligibility issues. County officials who mishandle voter registration issues can expose the county to lawsuits, and anyone who mishandles applications can expose themselves to criminal liability.

As the consequences can be critical, we want to provide you with a clear guide to the most routine voter registration issues. Please contact the Election Division staff for help on any question or issue that may arise. We are happy to assist you and to help you prevent mistakes from happening.

Feel free to call or e-mail us through our Internet home page listed below.

Indiana Election Division Staff
(317)232-3939 or 1-(800)-622-4941 (toll-free in Indiana)
www.in.gov/sos/elections

J. Bradley King, Division Co-Director
Angela M. Nussmeyer, Division Co-Director
Matthew Kochevar, Co-General Counsel
Valerie Warycha, Co-General Counsel
Lori Clark, Data Scientist
Stephanie Davidsen, Director of Special Projects
Abbey Taylor, Campaign Finance Program Director
Michelle Thompson, Campaign Finance Program Director
Kimmy Hollowell-Williams, Executive Assistant
Joseph Mclain, Executive Assistant

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOTER REGISTRATION INTRODUCTION 1
State Administration 1
County Administration 2
Resources 2
Indiana's Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) 2
Online Voter Registration (OVR) 3
System Security 3
Training Materials & Guides 3

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS 5
Citizenship 5
Age 5
Imprisonment 6
Residence 6

REGISTERING TO VOTE 9
Applying to Register to Vote 9
Deadline for Applying to Register to Vote 10
Mail-in Voter Registration Applications 10
Hand-delivered Voter Registration Applications 10
Emailed or Faxed Voter Registration Applications 11
Full-Service Agencies 11
Online Voter Registration 11
Voter Registration Applications Received After Statewide Deadline 11
Completing the Voter Registration Application 12
Voter Identification Number 13
Age and Citizenship Questions 14
Residence 14
Homeless and Mobile Voters 14
Overseas Voters 15
College Students 16
Person Committed to an Institution 16
HAVA Residency Documentation for Certain Voters 16
HAVA Residence Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2003 and no later than December 31, 2005 16
HAVA Residence Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2006 17
Additional Residence Documentation Requirements and Processing of Voter Registration Applications 17
Additional HAVA Residence Documentation and Absentee Voting 18
Additional Residence Documentation and Voting on Election Day 19
Assistance with Voter Registration Applications 20
Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals 20
Online Voter Registration 21

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING VR APPLICATIONS 23
Pending Voters, Active Voters, and Rejected Applications 23
Incomplete Registrations 24
Missing or Inaccurate Date of Birth Information 25
Missing or Incomplete "Certified Statement of Acceptance" 25
Updates to an Existing Voter Registration Record 26
Mailing and Residence Addresses 27
Registrations Mistakenly Received by Incorrect County 27
Scanning Voter Registration Records 28

FULL SERVICE AGENCIES 29
Registering to Vote at the BMV 30
VRG-6 Form 31

MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS 33
Extended Registration Deadlines for Military & Overseas Voters Using the FPCA 33
Overseas Voters & Indiana Residency 34

VOTERS WITH PRINT DISABILITIES 37

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS 39

VOTER LIST MAINTENANCE 43
Disfranchisement of Persons Imprisoned Following Conviction 43
Death 44
Cancellation by Voter 45
Use of Declinations for Voter List Maintenance 46
Voter Registration Maintenance Programs 46
Statewide Voter List Maintenance Mailer 47
Indiana Data Enhancement Association (IDEA) 47
Multi-State Voter Registration Information 48
USPS National Change of Address Service 49
County Voter List Maintenance Mailer 49
Federal District Court Jury Notice Mailings 50
Military/Overseas Voters with Army Post Office Addresses or Fleet Post Office Addresses 50
Social Security Administration Death Records 50

VOTER HISTORY & REDISTRICTING 51
Posting Voter History 51
Make Voter Registration Update (VRG 4/12) Before Posting Voter History 51
Updating SVRS when Precincts or Election Districts Change 51

FAIL SAFE PROCEDURES 55
Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Does Not Appear on the Poll List 55
Mistake by County 55
Cancelled Voter 55
Receipt Showing Timely Registration at BMV or Full Service Agency 56
Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Appears on the Poll List but the Voter's Name or Address Has Changed 56

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter is on poll list but has moved within the same precinct or the voter's name has changed. 56
Moves Occurring Less than 30-days Before **Election** 57
Moves Within the Same County and Same Congressional District 58
Presidential Only Ballot (VRG-15 form) 58
Accessing Voter Registration Documents and Poll Lists after an Election 58

PUBLIC RECORDS 61
Public Records Requests 61
Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse 62
Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers 62
Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen 63
Public Records Retention 64
Retention of Paper Voter Registration Records 64
Retention of Poll Lists & Other Voter Registration Documents 65
Scanning Voter Registration Records 66

PROCESSING CANDIDATE PETITIONS 67
Required Number of Petition Signatures 67
Major Party Candidates for U.S. President, U.S. Senate & Indiana Governor 67
Minor Party or Independent Candidates 68
Petitions of Nomination for Federal, State & Local Office 68
Petition of Nomination & Candidate's Consent for School Board Office 70
Processing Petitions of Nomination 70
Petition Carriers 70
Review of Petitioner's Information & Signature 71
Disputing a Certified or Rejected Petition of Nomination 74

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES 75
Investigations and Enforcement 75
Penalties 75

APPENDIX 77

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER REGISTRATION INTRODUCTION

Voter registration issues are governed by federal and state law. Indiana's voter registration laws are substantially affected by two important pieces of federal legislation: The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("NVRA") and The Help America Vote Act of 2002 ("HAVA").

NVRA expanded voter registration opportunities and protected voters from removal unless certain conditions were met. HAVA provided states with federal dollars to update voting systems so that voters with disabilities could vote privately and independently, and it established standards for voting systems. The two federal laws act together to require and provide guidance on the regular maintenance of the rolls of registered voters. HAVA also required states to implement a statewide voter registration system (SVRS). Indiana's SVRS links each county voter registration office to all other county voter registration offices, and to certain state and federal agencies, so county voter registration records can be updated in "real time."

The bulk of the work processing voter registration applications and maintaining accurate records is done by county voter registration officials. The Secretary of State, along with the Indiana Election Division, maintains Indiana's SVRS. The database connects all 92 counties and is accessible only by select state and county employees.

State Administration

The Secretary of State is the chief election official of Indiana, except for the coordination of Indiana's responsibilities under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which is a duty for the bipartisan co-directors of the Indiana Election Division. The Secretary of State is a statewide elected official, who is chosen by the voters of Indiana to serve a four-year term.

The Secretary of State has several election-related responsibilities under the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and Indiana law, including the following:

1) Encouraging students at colleges and universities to serve as poll workers or assistants.
2) Encouraging high school and home-schooled students to serve as poll workers or assistants.
3) Developing and implementing the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Indiana State Plan, including the statewide voter registration system, in cooperation with the Co-Directors of the Division.
4) Performing the duties of the chief state election official under HAVA.
5) Establishing "proficiency standards" for county users of the statewide voter registration system to permit the user to access the voter registration system.

The Secretary of State works with the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division in maintaining a statewide voter registration system, called the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS). The database connects all 92 counties and is accessible only by select state and county employees.

The Election Division of the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State assists the Indiana Election Commission and the Secretary of State in the administration of Indiana election laws, including the following:

1) Overseeing and implementing the National Voter Registration Act (or "Motor Voter" law, allowing individuals to apply to register to vote at motor vehicle departments) for Indiana.
2) Implementing the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) in Indiana.
3) Maintaining maps and legal descriptions of all precincts in Indiana.
4) Approving proposed precinct boundary changes for conformity with state law, subject to any challenge being filed with the IEC.
5) Maintaining campaign finance reports filed by candidates for state legislative and statewide offices and by political action committees and regular party committees that contribute to candidates for these offices.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6) Approving uniform election and registration forms.
7) Advising and instructing local election officials on election administration.
8) Publishing brochures and manuals to assist candidates, political parties, the media, and the general public in understanding election administration issues.
9) Accepting candidate filings for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorneys.
10) Publishing election returns on the Division's website.
11) Providing information regarding voter registration and absentee ballot procedures to military and overseas voters.

State law requires that the Election Division staff consist of an equal number of employees from the Democratic and Republican parties (Indiana's two major political parties). The staff is divided into legal, voter registration and precinct mapping, and campaign finance departments. The Division is headed by two co-directors of opposite political affiliation, appointed by the Governor, following nomination by the major political party state chairs.

County Administration

In Indiana, a county voter registration office maintains the voter registration records for the county, as part of the statewide voter registration system, and is subject to requirements established by federal and state law. The Indiana Election Division and Secretary of State do not have legal authority to change an individual's voter registration record without the permission of the county voter registration office. The state's primary role is limited to maintaining, updating, modernizing, and securing SVRS to ensure compliance with state and federal law.

The county official responsible for maintenance of the registration rolls is either the circuit court clerk ("clerk") or a separate board of voter registration ("board"), including combined boards of elections and registration created in Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties by state law. The clerk is an elected official, chosen by the voters to serve a four-year term.

A board of voter registration consists of two members, who are appointed by the county chairmen of the major political parties (currently existing in Allen, LaPorte, Madison, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, and Vigo counties). In Lake and Porter County, the board of elections and registration consist of the clerk and four other members split evenly between the two major political parties. (IC 3-6-5.2; IC 3-6-5.4; IC 3-6-5.6; IC 3-7-12) Tippecanoe County also has a combined board of elections and registration, though it consists of the clerk, one Democratic member, and one Republican member along with bi-partisan staff. The county voter registration office must arrange for a separate listing in each local telephone directory, under the heading of county offices. The listing must be styled "Voter Registration" and include the appropriate addresses and telephone numbers for the office. (IC 3-7-12-24)

Resources

<u>Indiana's Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)</u>

Federal law requires each state to develop a computerized voter registration system. In Indiana, the state manages the infrastructure and the counties manage the data entry and record keeping, and a voter's registration record is generally assigned one of four statuses in the statewide voter registration system:

1) **Pending:** A pending voter is a person who recently registered or updated their registration and must wait up to seven (7) days for their registration to be approved and become active after the mailing of the vote acknowledgement card pursuant to Indiana law;
2) **Active:** This status means the individual is registered to vote;
3) **Inactive:** While remaining registered at the address listed as their residence on their voter record, an inactive voter record may be eligible for cancellation if the person fails to vote in any election during a two federal election cycle (in other words, up to four years).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4) **Cancelled:** A voter with a cancelled registration record may have previously had their record moved to inactive status and then failed to update their registration record or vote in any election within two federal election cycles; or a person may have died, filed a written request for cancellation at an address, or been disenfranchised after being convicted of a crime and imprisoned.

It is possible for the same individual to have more than one registration record (an "active" record and an "inactive" record, for example) at the same time. However, no voter record is ever deleted from the statewide voter registration system. Instead, a voter record is assigned one of the four statuses noted above. This is important, as the statuses of these records are critical when applying voter fail safe laws discussed later in this *Guide*.

The SVRS also contains a variety of modules for users to record absentee information, create reports, enter candidate information, and enter election results. Some of this functionality is discussed in this *Guide* or covered in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Step-by-Step training guides on the county portal accessed by users.

Online Voter Registration (OVR)

Indiana law permits a resident to register online at indianavoters.com, if the person has a current and valid Indiana credential: driver's license, state ID card, or learner's permit. The Indiana credential requirement allows the person's signature to be imported from their BMV record to their Indiana registration record.

A voter who does not have an Indiana credential is still eligible to register to vote, but cannot take advantage of the convenience that online registration at www.indianavoters.com provides. Instead, the individual can either 1) complete a paper voter registration form and mail or hand-deliver it to county or state voter registration officials; or 2) register at a full service agency, for example when completing a transaction for a BMV credential such as a driver's license or state ID card. Details about the registration process are found later in this *Guide.*

System Security

The security of our election systems (including the statewide voter registration system) is of the utmost importance. Some of the tools and precautions being taken in Indiana to ensure secure voting include partnering with the Election Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) and the U.S. and Indiana Department of Homeland Security, performing risk and vulnerability testing, requiring multi-factor authentication requirements for state and county users to access the SVRS, receiving and sharing with county officials threat notifications and security advisories, installing intrusion detection systems to monitor internet traffic accessing websites and databases, and ensuring counties comply with adopting security protocols as required by state law.

An individual must use "two-factor authentication," such as a token or other method approved by the Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Election Division, to access the statewide voter registration system. (IC 3-7-26.3-15) Further, each county voter registration office shall file a statement with the Election Division setting forth the name and contact information for at least one individual for the state to communicate with regarding cybersecurity issues. (IC 3-7-26.3-15)

State and county election officials take the security of our elections process very seriously and are working diligently to ensure that every available defense is utilized.

Training Materials & Guides

The Secretary of State and the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division have developed several resources primarily for local election administrators to manage the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). These resources include: Build Notes for each new enhancement to SVRS, Step-by-Step Instructions for certain processes, as well as "Standard Operating Procedures" or "SOPs" concerning the use of SVRS. These resources are published on the SVRS County Portal, and should be consulted for direction and guidance.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001233

The content of the SOPs can change frequently due to changes in state law, technical changes made to the design of the system, and new questions raised by county and state users that require clarification. As a result, the SVRS County Portal should always be consulted to ensure local administrators are following the Division's latest advice. However, where there is conflict between the SOP and state law, state law takes precedence over the guidance in the SOP.

The Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division have determined that SOPs, Build Notes, and Step-by-Step materials are not disclosable as public records pursuant to IC 5-14-3-4(b)(10) and IC 5-14-3-4(b)(19)(J). Requests for these materials created by and maintained by the state should be directed to the Indiana Election Division.

In addition to the resources to help county election administrators navigate SVRS, the Election Division publishes a number of publicly available guides: *Voter Registration Guidebook, Candidate Guide, Election Calendar: Election Administrator's Edition, Election Administrators' Manual*, and in municipal election years, a *Town Election Guidebook*. County election officials receive a copy of the manuals at the annual Election Administrator's Conference. The guides are also posted online at in.gov/sos/elections under the "Election Administrator's Portal."

County users are required to meet the proficiency standards established by the Secretary of State in order to have access to the voter registration system. A county user must demonstrate to the Secretary of State and the Election Division that the user has been sufficiently trained and can properly access the system and comply with the laws governing the operation of the system.

A county voter registration office may revoke an individual's authorization to access the system for good cause and shall file a report of the revocation with the Secretary of State and the Election Division not later than seven (7) days after the revocation is effective. (IC 3-7-26.3-35)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

Standard Operating Procedure GEN 5.1 User Access & Security in SVRS

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS

In general, a person must be registered in order to vote in Indiana. (Ind. Const. Art. 2 § 14)

A person must meet the following requirements to be a registered voter in Indiana:

1) be a citizen of the United States;
2) be at least eighteen (18) years of age on the day of the next general or municipal election held in November or a special election;
3) live in a precinct continuously for at least thirty (30) days before the next election; and
4) not currently be in prison following conviction of a crime. (Ind. Const. Art. 2 § 2; IC 3-7-13-1; IC 3-7-13-4)

There are also "fail-safe" procedures under state and federal law that provide procedures for certain persons to vote even though they do not meet the residency requirement. These fail-safe procedures will be discussed in more detail later.

A registered voter who will meet the age and residency requirements on the date of the next general, municipal, or special election may vote for nominees for general election races and political party offices of precinct committeeman and state convention delegate elected at a primary election, even though the voter is not yet 18 years of age on the date that the primary election is conducted.

Citizenship

A person who is a citizen of the United States at birth or who becomes a citizen of the United States after birth through the federal naturalization process may submit a voter registration application. Pursuant to HAVA, an applicant must answer the question "are you a citizen of the United States of America?" on the voter registration application. Procedures when an applicant leaves this question blank or answers "no" are discussed in more detail later.

Age

A person must be at least eighteen (18) years of age on the date of the next general, municipal, or special election. However, in Indiana, **a 17-year old may register to vote if they will be 18-years old on or before the date of the next general or municipal election held in November, or the date of a special election.** Since there are no general or municipal elections in the year following the presidential election (2021, for example), some 16-year olds may also qualify to register to vote under this law if the individual will be at least 18 years of age by the date of the next general election (2022, for example). (IC 3-7-13-2)

Pursuant to HAVA, a voter registration form must ask and an applicant must answer the question "Will you be 18 years of age on or before Election Day?" A 17-year old voter who meets the age requirement by the date of the general, municipal, or special election (general and municipal elections occur in November) should answer 'yes' on the registration form if they register to vote before the primary election. (Procedures to follow when an applicant leaves this question blank or answers "no" are discussed in more detail later.)

For example, John Smith was born November 1, 2004, and will turn 18 in 2022. He decides to register to vote in February 2022. John should mark 'yes' in the box asking if he will be 18 on or before Election Day since November's general election will be held on November 8, 2022. His registration form should be processed by the county voter registration official, and he may then vote for the first time in the May primary election.

State law allows a 17-year-old eligible to vote in a primary election to nominate candidates for the November ballot and to vote for the political party offices of precinct committeeman and state convention delegate. A 17-year-old voter is not permitted to vote in a special election unless the person turns 18 on or before the date of the special election,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

and is not permitted to vote on a public question as these contests are not a nomination; rather, it is the final, determining contest. County election administrators must create a "special" 17-year-old primary election ballot that does not include the public question or special election, if applicable. A special "underage" voter special designation is also included with the voter's record in the ePollbook or printed Election Day poll list to assist poll workers in identifying a 17-year old voter in a primary election.

Imprisonment

Voter registration rules regarding a person's eligibility to register and vote after criminal conviction vary from state-to-state. In Indiana, a person who is convicted of a crime and imprisoned following conviction does not permanently lose their right to register and vote. Instead, an individual is not entitled to register to vote or cast a ballot *while imprisoned following conviction of a crime*.

A person who was registered to vote before conviction and imprisonment may have their registration moved to cancelled status only if the individual is currently imprisoned after conviction. (IC 3-7-13-4; IC 3-7-46-2) County voter registration officials are assisted by the Indiana Department of Correction and local county sheriff departments in keeping track of which voters are disenfranchised by providing information on persons who are imprisoned following conviction of a crime. (IC 3-7-46)

It is important for county voter registration officials to know when the individual's term of imprisonment ends to determine if the voter's record should be moved to a cancelled status within SVRS. If the term of imprisonment ended before your office takes action, then the individual's registration record status should not be moved to "cancelled" because the person is no longer currently imprisoned. Both parts of the fact analysis – convicted of a crime and currently imprisoned – must be true in order to change the voter's registration status. Further, orders from the court may not be indicative that a person is currently imprisoned following conviction of a crime. The county sheriff or the Indiana Department of Correction will have the best information to determine the individual's current status as it relates to imprisonment following conviction of a crime.

A disenfranchised voter's registration is not automatically restored in Indiana. Once an individual is no longer imprisoned following conviction, the individual may register to vote, even if the person is on probation, parole, or home detention, or enrolled in a variety of community correction programs. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-16-6)

A county voter registration office should NOT move the registration record of a person sentenced solely to time served, probation, parole, home detention, or a variety of community correction programs to cancelled status within SVRS. A person who is in jail awaiting trial or not currently serving a sentence following conviction should not have their voter registration status moved to cancelled and remains eligible to apply to register to vote and to vote. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-13-6)

Unlike the age and citizenship questions, there is not a separate question on the voter registration application regarding imprisonment following conviction of a crime. However, the applicant is asked to affirm that the applicant is not currently in prison after being convicted of a crime when the applicant signs the voter registration application.

Residence

A person who resides in a precinct continuously before a general, municipal, or special election for at least thirty (30) days before the date of the election may apply to register to vote. (IC 3-7-13-1) In other words, the person does not need to live in the precinct for 30-days before registering to vote; instead, the individual must be living in that precinct for the 30-days preceding the date of the next election. Our state's 29-day statewide voter registration deadline allows for a person moving into their precinct on day 30 before the election to be registered; if not, certain fail-safes may be applicable. A person who will meet the residency requirement on the day of the next general, municipal, or special election may register and vote in the primary election. (IC 3-7-13-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate, or a person holding public office. (IC 3-5-5) While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, or overseas. These issues will be discussed in detail later in the *Guide*.

For college students, they may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school; OR
2) The address where they live while not attending school.

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college or during summer and winter breaks is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. The student may register at school, if they so choose. It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter on the basis that: 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution; or 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-5-7)

If an individual is adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness, the individual may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed; OR
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

REGISTERING TO VOTE

Applying to Register to Vote

Hoosiers can submit a voter registration application in person, by mail, and, in certain instances, online. Absent military and overseas voters can also submit a voter registration application by fax or email when using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA). Likewise, voters with print disabilities can submit a combined form) by fax or email to register to vote. More information about military and overseas voters and voters with print disabilities can be found later in this *Manual.*

A person may apply to register to vote at the following locations:

1) Bureau of Motor Vehicles ("BMV") license branch while applying for or renewing a driver's license, permit, or identification card;
2) public assistance office while applying for services;
3) certain agencies serving persons with disabilities while applying for assistance;
4) law enforcement offices whenever a person is applying for a license to carry a handgun;
5) armed forces recruitment agencies;
6) county voter registration offices and the Indiana Election Division; and
7) unemployment compensation offices while applying for services. (IC 3-7-14; IC 3-7-15; IC 3-7-16; IC 3-7-19; IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5-1; IC 3-7-20.5-3; IC 3-7-20.5)

A person may also apply to register using either a current and valid state (VRG-7 English, VRG-7 Spanish, VRG-11 English, or VRG-11 Spanish) or federal mail-in registration form. Absent military and overseas voters may register to vote using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). A voter with print disabilities may register to vote by using a combined registration/absentee application form similar to the FPCA. This form is currently under development as of the date of printing of this *Manual.* Voter registrations submitted on outdated forms may be rejected by county voter registration officials. (IC 3-7-22-3)

The state voter registration application can be obtained at a number of places, including: public libraries, license branches, township trustee offices, city and town clerks' offices, county voter registration offices, clerk's offices that are in a separate location from their board of registration office, public secondary schools, and the Indiana Election Division. Current versions of the mail-in registration applications may be downloaded from the Indiana Election Division web site: www.in.gov/sos/elections or www.indianavoters.com. (IC 3-7-23-2; IC 3-7-31-1)

In addition to state-approved VRG-7 and VRG-11 registration forms, the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires states to accept the federal voter registration application, a sample of which is included in the appendix. (IC 3-7-22-2) The most recent version of the federal voter registration form can be accessed on the Election Assistance Commission's web site at www.eac.gov. The federal voter registration form includes an instruction packet and is available to download in a number of different languages.

Paper "mail-in" registration applications may be mailed or hand-delivered by the voter or a person presenting the form on behalf of the voter. (IC 3-7-22-9) Registration forms are no longer required to be printed on card stock. (State Forms: VRG-7; VRG-7 (Spanish version); VRG-11 (mail-in registration form with specific county return address))

Another federal form is the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to as Standard Form 76, which is a combined registration application/absentee ballot request, available for use **only** by absent uniform services voters and overseas voters. The FPCA can be accessed on the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) web site at: http://www.fvap.gov/resources/media/fpca.pdf. Absent military and overseas voters can submit the FPCA by mail, but can also transmit the form by email or fax.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana law also permits voters with print disabilities to use a combined form to register to vote and request an absentee ballot for a full calendar year (January 1 to December 31). This form can **only** be used by voters with print disabilities, which is defined in statute as an individual who is unable to independently mark a paper ballot or ballot card due to blindness, low vision, or a physical disability that impairs manual dexterity. (IC 3-5-2-50.3) This form will be made available to county voter registration officials and Hoosier voters at indianavoters.com.

(NOTE: Unlike the FPCA or a combined form for voters with print disabilities, submitting a voter registration form by email or fax is not permitted when using the federal voter registration form or the state's voter registration forms (VRG-7, VRG-11).)

A person with a current and valid Indiana driver's license, Indiana BMV identification card, or Indiana learner's permit can apply to register to vote online at www.indianavoters.com. The Indiana-issued credential is needed to register online as the electronic signature captured at the BMV is imported to the voter's registration record. Individuals without an Indiana credential may still register to vote using the paper voter registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, federal mail-in form)

Deadline for Applying to Register to Vote

As a general rule, the voter registration period closes in Indiana 29-days before each primary, general, municipal, or special election. Absent military and overseas voters have an extended registration period that continues through the eighth day before the primary, general, municipal, or special election. Please see the "Military & Overseas Voters" section of this *Guide* for more details.

In an election year there are two different registration periods: pre-primary and pre-election. The pre-primary registration period runs from December 1 (or the first Monday in December if December 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday) through the twenty-ninth day before the primary. The pre-election period runs from fourteen (14) days after the primary election through the twenty-ninth day before the general, municipal, or special election (IC 3-7-13-10)

If a person is conducting a voter registration drive and takes custody of another person's application form to deliver to a county voter registration office, then that person must follow specific rules when handling the person's registration form. Please review the section "Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals" found later in this *Guidebook.*

Mail-in Voter Registration Applications

Paper "mail-in" voter registration applications, such as the state's VRG-7 and VRG-11 or the federal voter registration form, can be mailed or hand-delivered. If mailed, the envelope must contain a postmark dated on or before the twenty-ninth day before a primary or general election to be processed before an election.

Mail-in voter registration applications may be sent directly to a county or may be sent to the Indiana Election Division. Mail-in voter registration applications received by the Indiana Election Division that are postmarked on or before the twenty-ninth day before the primary or general election will be immediately forwarded to each county voter registration office, and must be processed no matter how late the county voter registration office receives the application, so long as the postmark indicates that the voter registration application was placed in the U.S. mail by the twenty-ninth day before the primary or general election. (IC 3-7-33-4) The Indiana Election Division will provide a notice to the county whether the application is timely or not.

If a mail-in registration application contains no postmark, then the application must be processed prior to the election only if the registration application is *received* in the mail by a county registration office, or the election division, not later than the Monday following the close of the registration period before the election. (IC 3-7-33-4)

Hand-delivered Voter Registration Applications

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A paper "mail-in" registration form (VRG-7, VRG-11, federal voter registration form) may also be hand-delivered by the applicant to the county voter registration office or Indiana Election Division. The applicant hand-delivering the forms must do so not later than close of business on the voter registration deadline. (IC 3-7-13-11)

Emailed or Faxed Voter Registration Applications

State law requires nearly all voter registration applications to be signed in indelible ink, which means the VRG-7, VRG-11, and federal voter registration forms cannot be faxed or emailed. The exceptions are 1) registering to vote using the online voter registration system (indianavoters.com); 2) registering at the BMV during a credential transaction where the record is sent electronically; 3) military and overseas using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA), and 4) voters with print disabilities using the combined form.

Full-Service Agencies

Voter registration applications completed and turned in to a full-service registration agency (BMV, FSSA, DWD, DOH and law enforcement agencies upon applying for a handgun license) on or before the twenty-ninth day before the election must also be processed before the election even if the registration application is received by the county voter registration office after the twenty-ninth day before the election.

NOTE: Full-service registration agencies (BMV, FSSA, DWD, DOH, and Law Enforcement Agencies) do not accept completed registration application forms from the general public; rather, the agencies accept registration forms from customers who are conducting specific types of transactions with the office. For example, the BMV will submit voter registration applications for only those customers conducting a credential transaction. In other words, the customer must apply for and complete the process to secure an Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or learner's permit in order for the BMV to register you to vote. For all other transactions, such as purchasing a license plate or title, BMV will provide a registration form but the customer must submit it to the county voter registration office or the Indiana Election Division not later than the statewide voter registration deadline.

Online Voter Registration

Online voter registration applications submitted no later than 11:59 pm (prevailing local time) on the twenty-ninth day before the election must be processed before the election. SVRS is programmed to accurately reflect Eastern Time or Central Time, according to the time zone the county receiving the application is located within.

A reminder that a person registering to vote through indianavoters.com must have a valid Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or Indiana learner's permit to use the online system. While the Indiana credential is a requirement to register online, it is not a requirement to register to vote using the "mail-in" paper voter registration that may be mailed or hand-delivered to the county voter registration official or Indiana Election Division.

Voter Registration Applications Received After Statewide Deadline

A county voter registration office may receive voter registration applications during periods when registration is closed. If they do, the information contained in the late application may be entered into the statewide system when received by the county, but this application cannot be approved and a confirmation notice may not be mailed to a "late applicant" until the voter registration period reopens after the election. The name of the late applicant must not appear on any certified list of voters prepared for the upcoming election. (IC 3-7-13-12)

A county voter registration office may not issue a certificate of error to an individual whose voter registration application was not timely filed. A county voter registration office may not approve a registration application, or update an **existing** registration record while registration is closed, except for a military voter who qualifies to register under a procedure described below, when an approved absentee ballot application includes a name change, change of address from a voter to another address **within the same precinct** (IC 3-11-4-17.5(e)), or to correct an error or add omitted information identified when a certificate of error is issued (IC 3-7-33-5(h), for example) The restriction on

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

updating voter registration records when registration is closed does not apply to the county voter registration office processing information provided on precinct poll lists or VRG 4/12 forms, which are returned to the county after the polls close on Election Day. The poll lists and related documents must be resealed following the processing of this information. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 52.1 Processing VR Applications During Closed Period in SVRS***

Completing the Voter Registration Application

A person is required to provide the following information on a voter registration application:

1) The applicant's name;
2) Residence address (see below under "Residence");
3) Birth date;
4) A voter identification number (Indiana driver's license number, if the voter has one), Social Security Number (last 4 digits), Indiana BMV identification card number, or Indiana learner's permit number;

   (See below under "Voter Identification Number" concerning situations when an applicant states on the application that the applicant does not have any of these voter identification numbers, or when an applicant leaves Box #13 of the application totally or partially blank.)
5) If the person has no residence address with a street number or name, then a description or map indicating where the person's residence is located; and
6) The applicant's signature on the statement swearing or affirming the applicant's qualifications to vote and to the truth of the statements on the application.

The applicant's phone number, email address, and gender may also be provided at the voter's option. (IC 3-7-31-5; IC 3-7-34-1) Federal mail-in voter registration forms ask for party affiliation and the voter's ethnicity, which are not required registration information in Indiana. Further, these two fields are not recorded in the statewide voter registration system for Indiana voter registration purposes. In addition, under HAVA requirements and state law, all registration applications must include a "yes" in response to the following two questions: 1) "Are you a U.S. Citizen?" and 2) "Will you be 18 years of age on or before the Election Day?" (See section on "Incomplete Applications" for more information.)

In general, Indiana statute requires county voter registration officials to reject voter registration applications that are not submitted on the most recent version of the form (or a grandfathered version of a form) approved by the Indiana Election Division. (IC 3-7-31-2; IC 3-5-4-8(c)) However, county registration officials are authorized by statute to make minor modifications to registration forms approved by the Division so that the forms are compatible with the county's record system. The county is required to file the modified forms with the Election Division prior to use. (IC 3-7-31-2; IC 3-7-32-3)

In general, a voter is required to execute and file a registration application with an *original* or "wet" signature. (IC 3-7-32-1; IC 3-7-32-2) Except as described below, a voter registration application that contains a *copy* of the voter's signature is not acceptable and is incomplete. Applications without a voter's original signature are also incomplete. A voter registration application submitted in the following manner is not required to have a voter's original signature:

1) an application transmitted from a BMV branch to a county voter registration office through SVRS;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) an application submitted through the state's online voter registration (OVR) system;
3) a combined voter registration and absentee application submitted by fax or electronic mail from an overseas or absent uniformed services voter (Federal Post Card Application or "FPCA", also referred to as Standard Form 76);
4) a combined form used by a voter with print disabilities; and
5) an application submitted by a voter unable to write. (IC 3-5-4-1.7; IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-11-4-4)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 6.1 Dupes***

Voter Identification Number

Generally, an individual who applies to register to vote or applies to update an existing voter registration record must provide a "voter identification number" on the registration application. (IC 3-7-13-13; IC 3-7-31-5) The voter identification number is the individual's Indiana driver's license number, Bureau of Motor Vehicles ID Card number (which is referenced only on the voter registration forms), or Indiana learner's permit number.

If an individual does not have an Indiana driver's license, BMV ID card, or Indiana learner's permit number, the individual must provide the last four (4) digits of the individual's Social Security number when the individual registers to vote. If an individual does not have an Indiana driver's license number, BMV ID Card number, Indiana learner's permit number, or a Social Security number, then the statewide voter registration system (SVRS), will automatically assign a number as the individual's voter identification number. (IC 3-7-13-13)

Once the voter has supplied or been assigned a voter identification number, it may not be changed unless:

1) the voter made an error when providing the number when the voter registered to vote;
2) the Indiana Election Division or a county voter registration office made an error when entering the number into the statewide system;
3) the voter obtains or provides an Indiana driver's license number or a partial social security number after the voter was assigned an identification number by SVRS (see below); or
4) the voter ceases to have an Indiana driver's license number after the voter provided that number. (IC 3-7-13-13(e))

Since many voters were registered prior to the change in law requiring a voter identification number, Indiana statute requires a precinct election officer (typically a poll clerk or a person assigned those responsibilities in a vote center county) to request this voter identification number from such voters during an election. A poll clerk is required to:

1) explain to a voter what a voter identification number is;
2) request that the voter write a voter's identification number on the poll book; and
3) explain that a voter is *not required* to provide a voter identification number at the polls in order to vote. (IC 3-7-29-1; IC 3-11-8-25.1(g))

If a voter gives a voter's identification number, then the county voter registration office shall update the voter's registration to include this information. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 8.1 Voter Identification Numbers***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 18.2 Invalid SSN, Expired DLN, and Suspended DLN in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Age and Citizenship Questions

As implemented by Indiana law, HAVA requires that all voter registration applications contain the following two questions that the voter must affirmatively indicate on the voter registration application by checking a box "yes" or "no": 1) "Are you a U.S. Citizen?", or 2) "Will you be 18 years of age on or before Election Day?". For question (2), Election Day refers to a general, municipal, or special election. General and municipal elections occur in November. Special elections can occur in November and at other times.

Furthermore, Indiana law permits certain persons under the age of 18 to register to vote if they will be 18 on or before the date of the general, municipal or special election. (IC 3-7-13-1) The law also permits a qualified person under 18 to become a registered voter and vote in a primary election. However, a voter under 18 may not vote on a public question if included on the primary election ballot or if a special election is conducted before the individual turns 18. (IC 3-7-13-3) When printing a pollbook for a primary or special election held before the general election, the county must identify those voters who are not yet 18, so that these voters are given the correct ballot style.

If the county voter registration office receives a registration application that is incomplete as a result of the failure of the applicant to answer the age and citizenship questions noted above, then the county voter registration office shall treat the application as "incomplete." Unlike some incomplete information, it is not permissible for a county voter registration official to affirm these choices over the phone with the voter. Instead, the registration application may only be processed when the applicant submits an amended voter registration form or a sworn written statement, under the penalties of perjury, to answer the incomplete age or citizen question on the original application, but not later than the twenty-ninth day before the date of the next election. (IC 3-7-34-2; IC 3-7-34-3(a)) Of course, if the applicant answers either or both of these questions "no" the registration application must be rejected.

See procedures following "Incomplete Registrations" later in this Manual *when other information has not been provided by the applicant as voters have different deadlines by which to provide other missing information.*

Residence

Residence means the place: 1) where a person has the person's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment; and 2) to which the person has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. (IC 3-5-2-42.5) In addition, the election code contains standards used to determine the residency of a voter, candidate, or a person holding office. (IC 3-5-5)

While this definition and these standards are helpful, there are some recurring issues raised with regard to providing information about a registration applicant's residence for those who are homeless, mobile, in college, overseas, or committed to an institution due to a mental illness.

Homeless and Mobile Voters

People who have a non-traditional residence, like those who are homeless, or those who live in a motor home, must still provide a location sufficient to allow local election officials to place the person in a precinct. If the person stays in more than one place, the voter registration official should ask the person to designate the location where the person usually sleeps in the county.

If the place has no street address, then have the person indicate the location by drawing a map of the location on an attached paper or writing a description of the location of the person's residence on the state's voter registration form (VRG-7 or VRG-11) or federal mail-in registration form in the appropriate box sufficient for the county to identify which precinct the individual resides in if the voter registration application is approved. A person with a non-traditional residence must also provide a mailing address within the county where the person resides.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A post office box will not suffice as the residence address for purposes of establishing the precinct in which the voter must vote, but may be used as a mailing address. (IC 3-7-37)

With the advent of online voter registration, it is not possible to use the diagram for online applications with a non-traditional residence. These online applicants are directed to supply the intersections closest to their residence on the line marked "residence address" on the online application. Counties will then use this information to place the voter in the correct precinct and contact the applicant if further information is needed to determine the correct precinct.

An online applicant with a non-traditional residence must include a mailing address within the county where the applicant resides (such as a post office box or the address of a friend or shelter that will accept mail on the applicant's behalf). The county shall process the application and mail the acknowledgement card or notice of disposition (if the application is rejected) to the mailing address given.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 57.2 Registration Procedures for Homeless or Mobile Voters***

Overseas Voters

Although an overseas voter may not have a physical residence in a precinct, that voter is still entitled to vote in a precinct in Indiana. An overseas voter includes:

1) an absent uniformed services voter who, by reason of active duty or service in a branch of the military, is absent from the United States on the date of the election or a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed outside Indiana;

2) a U.S. citizen who temporarily resides outside of the U.S. but intends to return to the U.S., and

3) a U.S. citizen who is residing in another country and their return to the U.S. is uncertain, and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided before leaving the United States. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

The Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also known as Standard Form 76, is used by overseas voters to apply to register to vote. When completing the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), the applicant must provide "the complete street address of your voting residence where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot" as this determines the precinct where the person votes. For overseas citizens this is usually the U.S. address where they last lived. An overseas voter does NOT need to have any current physical ties to this address; however, applicants cannot use a post office box as an Indiana residence address.

If a person is an overseas voter who indicates their "return is uncertain" and resides in another country and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided in Indiana before leaving the U.S., then this overseas voter is a U.S. citizen who is still entitled to vote by virtue of his or her U.S. citizenship. In Indiana, this type of overseas voter is entitled to a **federal only ballot.** This individual is considered for election purposes to be a registered voter of the Indiana precinct where the county voter registration office is located, and the county voter registration official should register this individual at office's address. (IC 3-11-4-8; IC 3-5-2-24)

NOTE: The FPCA provides a box where an overseas voter may mark the individual is a U.S. citizen who has **never** lived in the United States. This is the fifth box under item #1 on the FPCA. **Individuals marking this box are ineligible to register and vote in Indiana.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

College Students

College students may only register at one of two places:

1) The address where they live while attending school; OR
2) The address where they live while not attending school

NOTE: the intent of where students plan to return after attending college, or during summer and winter breaks, is not to be factored into the decision to approve their registration. They may register at school, if they so choose.

It is a violation of election law to challenge a voter on the basis that 1) the voter is enrolled in an educational institution or; 2) the voter's address on the registration record is at an address which is housing provided for students by an educational institution. (IC 3-5-4.5-2)

Person Committed to an Institution

An individual adjudged mentally ill and committed to an institution for individuals with a mental illness may state either of the following, but not both, as the individual's residence for purposes of voting:

1) The address of the institution where the individual has been committed; OR
2) The address where the individual lives when the individual is not committed to an institution. (IC 3-5-5-17)

HAVA Residency Documentation for Certain Voters

The section below applies to certain first time voters who submitted an application to register to vote by mail, and who are required by the federal Help America Vote Act to provide proof of *residency*. This section should not be conflated with Indiana's voter ID law, which requires specific types of identification to verify a person's *identity* to cast a ballot on Election Day or absentee in-person at the Clerk's office or other early voting location.

Proof of residency requirements do not apply to a person who 1) hand-delivers their voter registration application to the Indiana Election Division or county voter registration office, 2) registers to vote online at indianavoters.com, 3) is an absent uniformed services or overseas voter, or 4) is entitled to vote absentee under federal law due to a determination by the Indiana Election Division that a permanent or temporarily accessible polling place cannot be provided for the individual or any other reason under federal law. (IC 3-7-33-4.5(b))

HAVA Residence Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2003 and no later than December 31, 2005

As implemented by Indiana law, HAVA requires that an individual who, on or after January 1, 2003, and no later than December 31, 2005, submitted an application to register to vote by mail and who had not previously voted in a general election (or a special election for federal office) in the *county* as of the date the registration application is received, must provide additional residence documentation to the county voter registration office prior to voting.

The documentation required to provide proof of residency may be either: (1) a current and valid photo identification; or (2) a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document. Proof of residency documentation must show the name and residence address of the voter at the address shown on the voter's registration. Identification documents may be submitted in the mail with the registration application; in person or by mail at the county voter registration office at a later date; or at the polls on Election Day. (IC 3-7-22-5(5); IC 3-7-33-4.5)

Even among this group of first-time voters who register by mail, this HAVA additional documentation requirement does not apply to everyone. Specifically, this documentation requirement does not apply to:

1) an absent uniformed services voter;
2) an overseas voter; or

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3) an individual entitled to vote absentee under federal law due to a determination by the Indiana Election Division that a permanent or temporarily accessible polling place cannot be provided for the individual, or for any other reason under federal law.

In addition to absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters whose exemptions are described above, this additional HAVA residence documentation requirement does not apply to an individual who submits a registration application that includes the individual's Indiana driver's license number or the last four digits of the individual's Social Security number if the county voter registration office matches this information in SVRS with an **existing** Indiana identification record bearing the same number, name, and date of birth set forth in the voter registration application.

HAVA Residence Documentation: Voters Who Registered to Vote by Mail on or after January 1, 2006

If an individual submits an application to register to vote by mail on or after January 1, 2006, and has not previously voted in a general election (or special election for federal office) *anywhere within Indiana*, as of the date this application is received, the individual must provide the HAVA additional documentation described above to the county voter registration office before voting.

In addition to absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters whose exemptions are described above, this additional HAVA documentation requirement does not apply to an individual who submits a registration application that includes the individual's Indiana driver's license number or the last four digits of the individual's Social Security number if the county voter registration office matches this information in SVRS with an existing Indiana identification record bearing the same number, name, and date of birth set forth in the voter registration application. (IC 3-7-33-4.5)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters in SVRS***

Additional Residence Documentation Requirements and Processing of Voter Registration Applications

If the county voter registration office determines that the applicant is required to submit additional residence documentation, but has not done so, the office shall process the voter registration application but make a notation in the statewide voter registration system that additional residence documentation is required for that voter.

Once the voter submits the residence documentation, the county voter registration office shall remove this notation on the voter's registration record and enter the following information about the documentation provided:

1) the date the documentation was provided;
2) whether the documentation was:
    a. presented to a precinct election board by a voter voting in person at the polling place;
    b. filed with the county voter registration office by the applicant as part of the original filing of the application to register to vote, or in a subsequent filing received by the county voter registration office; or
    c. filed with the county voter registration office by the county election board after the person applied to cast an absentee ballot; and
3) a brief description of the type of documentation provided.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The SVRS provides each county voter registration office with a coding system for identifying the types of residence documentation. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-7-27-20) This coding system is set forth below and is available in the current version of the *Election Day Handbook* produced by the Indiana Election Division:

Type of Documents	Document Code
Indiana Driver's License or Bureau of Motor Vehicles ID Card	**DL**
Current and Valid Photo ID	**PH**
Current Utility Bill	**UB**
Bank Statement	**BK**
Government Check	**GV**
Paycheck	**PY**
Other Government Document	**GD**

To reduce as many problems as possible at the polls, every effort should be made to obtain the residence documentation from voters required to give it prior to Election Day.

Additional HAVA Residence Documentation and Absentee Voting

If a voter who is required to provide additional residence documentation prior to voting submits an absentee ballot application to vote absentee by mail, the county election board shall include a notice (ABS-12) in the absentee ballot envelope (inner envelope with the ballots ABS-6 mailed to the voter). The ABS-12 informs the voter that the voter must file the additional documentation with the county voter registration office not later than the close of polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. (prevailing local time), for the absentee ballot to be counted.

If the absentee voter is voting before an absentee voter board (either in the clerk's office, a satellite facility, or a traveling board), the absentee voter board, shall, upon accepting the completed absentee ballot from the voter, provide the voter with the ABS-12. If the voter **does** present the required residency documentation prior to voting absentee in person, the county voter registration office shall immediately remove the flag from voter's registration record in SVRS to reflect that the residency documentation requirement has been met. If the voter **does not** present the required residency document before receiving the absentee ballot, the county election board shall add a notation on the absentee ballot application indicating additional HAVA documentation is required. The text of the notation must substantially conform with the language set forth in (IC 3-11-10-28; IC 3-11.5-4-3.5(c))

When an absentee voter subject to the additional residency documentation requirement returns a voted absentee ballot by mail, the county election board shall contact the county voter registration office to determine if the additional identification documents have been filed with the county voter registration office by the voter. If the voter **has** filed the documents, the county election board shall add a notation to the voter's absentee ballot application indicating that the required documents have been filed and that the absentee ballot may be counted if the ballot otherwise complies with this article.

If the voter **has not** filed the documents with the county voter registration office, the county election board shall add a notation on the absentee ballot application substantially as follows*: "Inspector (or absentee ballot counters): As of (insert date the absentee ballot application was approved) this voter was required to provide additional identification documentation with the county voter registration office before this ballot may be counted. Check the poll list and county election board certification to see if the voter has filed this information. If not, process as a provisional ballot if the ballot otherwise complies with Indiana law*." (IC 3-11.5-4-12; IC 3-11.5-4-3.5(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If the absentee ballot was made provisional, then the voter's ballot will not be counted unless the voter provides the documents to the county voter registration office prior to the close of the polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. prevailing local time. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; 3-11.7-2-1(b); IC 3-11.7-5-2(c), IC 3-11.7-5-3)

Additional Residence Documentation and Voting on Election Day

The county voter registration office shall indicate on each precinct's poll list or electronic pollbook used on election day whether any voter on the list is required to provide additional residence documents before voting in person or by absentee ballot. (IC 3-7-29-1) The county voter registration office may continue to receive identification documentation after the preparation of the poll list or downloading of information into the electronic pollbook.

In addition, the county voter registration office shall visit the appropriate post office not later than noon (local prevailing time) on Election Day to accept delivery of mail containing identification documentation. (IC 3-11-10-11; IC 3-11.5-4-7)

All absentee ballots will be counted at a central location in the county. When absentee ballot counters are preparing an absentee ballot to be counted, they must determine if the absentee voter is not required to file additional residence information with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5. If the absentee ballot counters find that the voter has not filed the additional information required to be filed with the county voter registration office under IC 3-7-33-4.5, the absentee ballot shall be processed as a provisional ballot under IC 3-11.7. (IC 3-11.5-4-12)

If a voter offers to vote at the polls on Election Day, and the poll list or electronic pollbook indicates that the voter is required to present this HAVA additional residence documentation prior to voting, the poll clerk shall advise the voter that the voter must present one of the documents identified above in section (a). If a voter presents the required document, the poll clerk shall add a notation to the poll list or in the electronic pollbook indicating the type of document presented by the voter, using the statewide system document coding method described above. (IC 3-11-8-10.3(b)(5); IC 3-11-8-25.2)

NOTE: These documents may be presented as electronic communications (for example, using a smartphone, tablet computer, or in printed form).

After an election, the county voter registration office shall unseal the precinct election material and record on the county voter registration record information on the poll list regarding residence documentation provided by voters at the polling place prior to voting. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) This will remove the flag indicating the need to supply additional documentation for future elections.

If a voter is required to provide HAVA additional residence documentation, but does not do so at the polling place, the precinct election officials shall allow the voter to vote a provisional ballot after the voter and the officials complete the forms required for casting provisional ballots. The voter's provisional ballot will not be counted unless the voter provides the documents to the county voter registration office prior to the close of the polls on Election Day at 6:00 p.m. prevailing local time. (IC 3-7-33-4.5; IC 3-11.7-2-1(b); IC 3-11.7-5-2(c), IC 3-11.7-5-3)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters in SVRS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 16.1 Absentee Log for information***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 36.1 Absentee Ballot Cancelled Due to Cancelled Registration***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Assistance with Voter Registration Applications

If a voter is unable to write, the voter may procure another individual to complete the voter registration application and write the voter's name on the registration application. The voter shall make the voter's mark on the signature line of the application unless physically unable to do so (for example, "X"). (IC 3-7-32-7) The person filling out the registration application on behalf of the voter shall also write the person's own name and address on the registration application in the space provided for that purpose. If an absent uniform services voter or an overseas voter is unable to sign or mark the registration application due to a disability, any person designated by the voter may sign the voter's name on the application as long as it is signed in the presence of the voter. (IC 3-7-36-4)

Handling Completed Voter Registration Applications by Certain Individuals

Indiana has laws that govern the activities of individuals who assist applicants with the registration process and how the county voter registration office processes applications filed by certain persons other than the applicant.

A person who receives a completed state-approved voter registration application (VRG-7 or VRG-11) from the applicant must provide the applicant with a receipt (contained on the state application) as well as complete and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" on the bottom of the voter registration application. (IC 3-7-31-5) This requirement does not apply to the federal voter registration mail-in form.

A person who receives a completed state or federal voter registration application from an applicant must file the application with the Election Division or the county voter registration office not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days from receipt. The ten-day deadline to file the registration application begins on the date that the person who ***initially*** received a completed voter registration application from the applicant received it, even though the registration application was passed on to another individual to file. This rule applies whether the state or federal voter registration form is used. (IC 3-7-32-8)

The following individuals are exempt from the ten (10) day filing requirement as well as the requirements to provide a receipt and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance:"

1) A member of the applicant's household.
2) An applicant's attorney in fact.
3) An employee of a license branch who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
4) An employee of a public assistance agency who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
5) An employee of an agency serving persons with disabilities who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
6) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-18 who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
7) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-19 who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
8) An employee of the office of the department of employment and training services (DWD or Work One) who accepts and transmits a VRG-6 or VRG-7 as part of the employee's official duties.
9) An employee of the United State Postal Service or a bonded courier, acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the United States Postal Service or a bonded courier company.
10) The Indiana Election Division acting in accordance with IC 3-7-33-3.7.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11) A state agency or county voter registration office receiving an application through the online voter registration system under IC 3-7-26.7.
12) A precinct election official (inspector, poll clerk, poll judge, etc.) acting in accordance with the official's duties.
13) A county voter registration official acting in accordance with IC 3-7. (IC 3-7-32-8)

A county voter registration office may not reject the application solely on the ground that an individual who was required to file the application within ten (10) days did not comply with the requirement. The county shall process the application if the applicant is otherwise qualified to register to vote. The county voter registration official shall provide notice of the apparent violation to the county election board for action not later than three (3) days after receipt of an application not timely filed. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

An application accepted by an individual required to complete the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" is incomplete if the individual does not provide the individual's name, residence address, date of receipt, or signature. (IC 3-7-34-1.5(b)) However, the county voter registration office may not reject an application that is incomplete for this reason. The county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the individual who received the completed application from the voter, if possible, and one (1) effort to contact the voter to obtain the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the application even if unable to obtain the missing information. However, within three (3) days of receipt of an application with missing information on the certified statement, the county voter registration must also provide notice of the failure to the county election board for appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

Online Voter Registration

A person with a valid Indiana driver's license, identification card or Indiana driver's permit may register to vote or change their registration information online at Indianavoters.com. (IC 3-7-26.7)

While having an Indiana driver's license, state ID card, or Indiana driver's permit is not necessary to use a paper "mail-in" registration form in Indiana, an Indiana credential is a requirement to use online registration system at indianavoters.com. When an applicant submits an application online, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) compares the information submitted by the applicant with the information in the Bureau's database listing the individuals with current and valid Indiana driver's licenses or ID cards. If the BMV confirms that the applicant has a valid Indiana driver's license or ID card, the completed application is submitted to the appropriate county voter registration office. A registration form submitted through the online process is not required to be signed in indelible ink or indelible pencil. Instead, the digital signature from the voter's BMV record is transmitted and attached to the voter's registration record, which is a reason the individual must have a valid Indiana credential to register online. (IC 3-7-32-2)

If the BMV is unable to confirm the number entered by the applicant, the applicant will receive a warning message stating: "Please review and correct all errors. There was an error validating the driver's license or state ID number you entered." An applicant will NOT be permitted to continue unless the BMV is able to confirm the credential number entered belongs to an individual. If an online applicant receives an error message, the voter may register to vote using the paper "mail-in" voter registration form following the procedures outlined in this guide (pg. 17). The county voter registration official will determine the person's eligibility, and send notice to the individual voter upon processing or denying the application.

A voter registration application submitted online not later than midnight, prevailing local time, on the 29th day before Election Day must be processed prior to the election. (IC 3-7-33-3.5) Online applications submitted after the statewide voter registration deadline will not be processed until voter registration opens again after the election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Except as described above, the county voter registration office will process an online application in the same manner as other voter registration applications. (IC 3-7-26.7-7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING VR APPLICATIONS

The county voter registration office shall determine from the information on the voter's registration application whether the applicant is eligible to register to vote. When processing the application in SVRS, the county user shall enter the NVRA tracking number into SVRS along with the applicant's information. The NVRA tracking number is a five-digit number found in the bottom right hand corner of the voter registration application form and is used for reporting purposes to the U.S. Congress.

After determining the applicant is eligible to register to vote, the county voter registration office shall then mail a Voter Registration Acknowledgement Notice (available through SVRS) by non-forwardable mail to the applicant at the mailing address provided on the registration application informing the applicant about the disposition of the application. (IC 3-7-33-5) If the application is approved, the notice must state: (1) that the application was received; (2) that the applicant is registered at the address placed on the form; (3) the name of applicant's precinct; and (4) the address of the polling place for the named precinct. (IC 3-7-33-5)

Voters often call this notice their "voter registration card," which may be re-printed by the county at the request of the registered voter. Additionally, the voter acknowledgement card may now be downloaded and printed by registered voters after logging in to indianavoters.com. A county is not required to send a new notice if a polling location changes in the future (IC 3-11-8-3.2); however, a county may choose to do so to inform voters of a change in a precinct polling location in a non-vote center county.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Merge and Unmerge Step by Step in SVRS***
- ***Transfer and Duplicate Processing Step by Step in SVRS***
- ***Point Address Table Step by Step in SVRS***

Pending Voters, Active Voters, and Rejected Applications

When a county voter registration office approves a voter registration application, and mails an acknowledgement notice to the voter, the applicant is designated in the statewide voter registration system as a "pending voter," except in one situation described in the next paragraph. **The applicant is not officially a registered voter or added to the voter registration record as an "active voter" until the end of seven (7) days after the voter acknowledgement notice (described above) is mailed.**

If the voter receives the acknowledgment notice by delivery from the U.S. Postal Service and presents that notice to the county voter registration office in person before the expiration of the seven (7) day period, the county voter registration office shall change the record to indicate that the applicant is now an "active voter" and officially registered to vote at that address, even though the seven (7) day period has not yet expired. (IC 3-7-33-5(f))

If an individual who is not currently registered to vote in Indiana submits a registration application, and the acknowledgement notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to an unknown or insufficient address **on or before** the deadline date for the required seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the application must be denied by the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-33-5) The denial of the application is not considered a "cancellation" since the application was not approved, and the person was not added to the voting rolls at the address specified on the application.

If an individual who is currently registered to vote in Indiana submits a new registration application to update their registration address, and the acknowledgement notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to an unknown or insufficient address **on or before** the deadline date for the required seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the county voter registration office must both deny the application for registration at the new address and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

cancel a registration at any Indiana address that the applicant stated on the application as a previous voter registration address if that previous voter registration address is outside the precinct of the address listed on the most recent registration application.

When the county voter registration office cancels the voter's record at the previous registration address, the county voter registration office must send a notice to the voter at that previous address by forwardable mail advising the voter that the application to register at the new address has been denied and that the registration record at the previous Indiana registration address listed on the registration application has been cancelled. The notice shall also indicate that, to be registered to vote, the individual must submit a new voter registration application. A voter registration application form must be sent with this notice. (IC 3-7-33-5(i))

If the acknowledgement card is returned by the U.S. Postal Service due to unknown or insufficient address **after** the seven (7) day period following the mailing of the notice, the voter may then be mailed an address confirmation or NCOA mailing to the voter at that address; however, the voter's registration may not be cancelled until the procedures for removing inactive voters under federal law have been completed. (IC 3-7-38.2)

If the application for registration is denied, the notice must state that the application was received, and the Notice of Disposition (available through SVRS) must state the reason(s) for denial. (IC 3-7-33-5) Federal law requires that any rejected registration application be retained for 24 months.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure GEN_07.2_Auto-Activate Registrations Functionality in SVRS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 4.2 USPS***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 10.1 Polling Place***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 13.1 Pending***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 58.2 Voter List Maintenance***

Incomplete Registrations

A person is required to provide the following information on a voter registration application: (1) the applicant's name, (2) residence address, (3) birth date, and (4) a voter identification number (except where applicant does not have an Indiana driver's license, Indiana BMV ID card, Indiana driver's permit, or social security number, and in this case, SVRS assigns a voter number to the individual). The applicant's phone number and email address may also be provided at the voter's option. (IC 3-7-31-5; IC 3-7-34-1)

In addition, under HAVA requirements and state law, all voter registration applications must include a "yes" in response to the following two questions: "(1) Are you a U.S. Citizen?" and "(2) Will you be 18 years of age on or before the Election Day?" If a voter fails to answer these questions, they may correct the application by submitting a sworn statement under the penalties of perjury to those questions. (IC 3-7-34-3)

Indiana law (IC 3-7-31-5) requires that the registration application "provide for the residence address and mailing address of the individual completing the forms." The application forms approved by the Indiana Election Division direct an individual whose mailing address is the same as the individual's residence address to write the word "SAME" in the mailing address box. If the mailing address box is instead left blank, county voter registration offices may assume that the residence and mailing address of the applicant are in fact the same and process the application without requiring the applicant to complete the mailing address box.

Although the statewide voter registration system includes information regarding the gender of voters (IC 3-7-26.4-8), county voter registration offices may not require an applicant to provide gender information for the application to be considered complete.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a registration application is incomplete, so that the county voter registration office is unable to make a determination of the applicant's eligibility for registration, then the county voter registration office shall make at least one (1) attempt to contact the applicant by mail, and one (1) attempt to contact the applicant by phone (if available), in order to obtain the missing information. (IC 3-7-34-2) If the missing information is obtained from the voter, then the county voter registration office shall complete and process the application. (IC 3-7-34-3)

Certain missing information can be obtained over the phone (see FAQ section of this *Manual*). However, the omission of responses to the age and citizenship questions can be corrected by the applicant submitting a new registration form or sworn statement under the penalties for perjury to answer those questions. (IC 3-7-34-3) If a voter, or a person assisting a voter, does not sign the application, the county voter registration office shall make at least one (1) effort to contact the voter, or the person who assisted the voter, to obtain the missing signature. Upon receiving the signature, the county voter registration office shall process the application.

Voters only have until the **twenty-ninth** (29th) day before the election, or the statewide voter registration deadline, to supply the answers to the age and citizenship questions. Voters have until the **tenth** (10th) day before the election to provide missing "incomplete" information, including a missing signature. If the missing information is not obtained in a timely manner, then the county voter registration office must reject the application and certify the application, along with any other applications with missing information that have been rejected, to the County Election Board. (IC 3-7-34-4) If an incomplete application is rejected after attempts to cure the defect, a notice describing the reasons for rejection must be sent to the applicant at the mailing address provided on the application.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3***

Missing or Inaccurate Date of Birth Information

The Election Division is required to request information from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles regarding records of individuals whose date of birth is: (1) missing from the statewide voter registration system; or (2) indicates that the age of the registrant is at least 115 years. Once the information is obtained, the Election Division shall forward the information to the appropriate county voter registration office. If the county voter registration office determines that the individual listed in the Bureau of Motor Vehicles record is the same individual listed in the statewide voter registration system, then the county shall amend the individual's voter registration record to contain the correct date of birth and document the source of information for this correction. (IC 3-7-38.2-4)

Missing or Incomplete "Certified Statement of Acceptance"

There are additional requirements for certain individuals who assist applicants in the registration process. The VRG-7 and VRG-11 state voter registration applications have a place for an individual who accepts a completed voter registration application from the applicant to complete a "Certified Statement of Acceptance." This statement does not apply to a federal "mail-in" registration form.

An application accepted by an individual required to complete the "Certified Statement of Acceptance" is incomplete if the individual does not provide the individual's name, residence address, date of receipt, or signature. (IC 3-7-34-1.5(b)) However, the county voter registration office may not reject an application that is incomplete for this reason.

Instead, the county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the individual who received the completed application from the voter, if possible, and one (1) effort to contact the voter to obtain the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the application even if unable to obtain the missing information. However, within three (3) days of receipt of an application with missing information on the certified

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

statement, the county voter registration must also provide notice of the failure to the county election board for appropriate action under IC 3-6-5-31. (IC 3-7-34-4.5)

The following individuals are exempt from the ten (10) day filing requirement as well as the requirements to provide a receipt and sign the "Certified Statement of Acceptance:"

1) A member of the applicant's household.
2) An applicant's attorney in fact.
3) An employee of a license branch, who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
4) An employee of a public assistance agency who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
5) An employee of an agency serving persons with disabilities who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
6) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-18 who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
7) An employee of an office designated under IC 3-7-19 who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties.
8) An employee of the office of the department of employment and training services (DWD) who accepts a VRG-6 or VRG-7 in furtherance of the employee's official duties. .
9) An employee of the United State Postal Service or a bonded courier, acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the United States Postal Service or a bonded courier company.
10) The Indiana Election Division acting in accordance with IC 3-7-33-3.7.
11) A state agency or county voter registration office receiving an application through the online voter registration system under IC 3-7-26.7.
12) A precinct election official acting in accordance with IC 3-6-6.
13) A county voter registration official acting in accordance with IC 3-7.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 20.1 Date Received for Incomplete VR Application***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 50.1 Processing First Time Voters***

Updates to an Existing Voter Registration Record

If the registration application is an update to an existing voter registration record for that voter, an acknowledgment notice must still be sent as described above. If the notice sent out in response to a registration update is returned within seven (7) days by the United States Postal Service due to "unknown or insufficient address," then the county voter registration office must both deny the application for registration at the new address and cancel a registration at any Indiana address that the applicant stated on the application as a previous voter registration address if that previous voter registration address is outside the precinct of the address listed on the most recent registration application.

When the county voter registration office cancels the voter's record at the previous registration address, the county voter registration office must send a notice to the voter at that previous address by forwardable mail advising the voter that the application to register at the new address has been denied and that the registration record at the previous Indiana registration address listed on the registration application has been cancelled. The notice shall also

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

indicate that, to be registered to vote, the individual must submit a new voter registration application. A voter registration application form must be sent with this notice. (IC 3-7-33-5(i))

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 53.2 Handling VR Updates on Poll Book without a VRG 4/12 Form***

Mailing and Residence Addresses

The SVRS-generated acknowledgement notice is sent to the mailing address on the voter registration application and not to the registration address. One explanation as to why statute requires the notice to be sent to the mailing address is that the registration address could not be used to mail notices to those with non-traditional residences (such as. homeless individuals). Other people, such as voters who live in small towns that do not have residential mailing delivery by the Postal Service, but instead use Post Office boxes, military voters, college students, and nursing home patients, may only receive a notice if it is sent to their mailing address. (IC 3-7-33-5)

An inadequate residence address should become evident when the registration official attempts to place the applicant into a precinct. If the residence address on the application is inadequate, state statute requires the county voter registration office to attempt to process the application in the same manner as an incomplete application in an effort to cure the defect. If the effort to cure the defect is unsuccessful by the end of the tenth day before the election, the county voter registration office must reject the incomplete application and certify a list of rejected incomplete applications to the County Election Board. (IC 3-7-34-4)

Registrations Mistakenly Received by Incorrect County

If a county voter registration office receives a voter registration application from a voter that contains a registration address in Indiana, but not in the county of the voter registration office receiving the application, then the county voter registration office shall forward the application to the voter registration office of the county indicated by the residence address listed on the application on an "expedited basis" (meaning within 48 hours of receiving the incorrectly delivered form). (IC 3-7-34-9) The county voter registration office can fulfill this requirement by forwarding an optically scanned image of the registration to the correct county voter registration office and by forwarding the original copy to the correct county later. (IC 3-7-34-9)

The county voter registration office of the county where the voter resides must process the forwarded registration application if the county voter registration office in the incorrect county (or the full service voter registration agency) received the application on or before the close of voter registration. If the incorrect county mistakenly received the form by mail, then the same deadlines that apply to mail-in forms received by the correct county apply in this case. If the registration was not received in a timely manner, the registration is processed by the correct county voter registration office in the same manner as other applications that are not timely filed. (IC 3-7-33-4)

If a timely voter registration is received by the correct county after the poll lists have been printed, or if electronic poll books are being used, after the information has been downloaded into the electronic poll book for use on Election Day, then the county voter registration office is required to issue a certificate of error if the county voter registration office approves the application (assuming that the voter's registration has become active and no longer "pending"). (IC 3-7-34-13)

Sometimes a county may receive a federal "mail-in" voter registration form for a person living in another state. While state law does not specifically address this situation, a county may direct the application to the chief election official in that state, if possible. The Election Division can provide contact information for the other state's office. (IC 3-7-34-9)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 5.1 Applications Outside the County***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 34.2 VR Transfers and Timely Scanning of VR Cards***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 38.1 BMV Hopper Items Sent to Wrong County***

Scanning Voter Registration Records

A county voter registration office shall scan a paper document and attach the scanned image of the document to the voter's file in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) if the paper document creates, amends, or cancels the voter's registration record. In addition, the county voter registration office shall scan a voter registration application that is subsequently rejected and associate it with the rejected record in the SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

In addition to state or federal registration forms submitted on paper to county or state election officials, documents like the Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation (SAMC) Notice or the voter list maintenance response card sent to a voter during the bi-annual statewide list maintenance project may also need to be scanned and attached to the voter's electronic record in SVRS. If a voter uses one of these notices to update their registration within their county or authorization cancellation, then it is considered a voter registration document and needs to be properly retained in the county's paper voter registration file and an electronic copy made to add the image to the voter's SVRS record. (NOTE: much like a regular voter registration form, these notices must be signed by the voter and, if updating a registration, the voter is to answer affirmatively to the age and citizenship questions.)

Other notices created by county or statewide voter list maintenance project that are not altering a voter's registration may be scanned and added to the voter's record in SVRS but are not required to be.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FULL SERVICE AGENCIES

The federal National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires that certain federal, state, local and nongovernmental agencies (with the agreement of the federal or nongovernmental offices) provide the following voter registration services:

1) Distribution of mail-in voter registration applications;
2) Assistance in filling out voter registration application with each transaction in which a person applies for assistance, renewal or recertification of assistance, or a change of address, unless the applicant declines in writing; and
3) Transmission of all completed applications to the appropriate county voter registration within a timely manner (Indiana law requires five (5) days for all agencies except for the BMV).

Indiana has designated the following as full service voter registration agencies:

1) License branches (IC 3-7-14)
2) Each county office that administers TANF (IC 3-7-15-2)
3) Each county office that administers Medicaid (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 12-15)
4) Each county office that administers Food Stamps (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 12-14)
5) Each office of the Department of Health that administers WIC (IC 3-7-15-2; IC 16-35)
6) Agencies that serve persons with disabilities as identified by the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division (IC 3-7-16) (Bureau of Developmental Disabilities Services and Bureau of Rehabilitative Services)
7) Each unemployment compensation office (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5)
8) A law enforcement agency (Indiana State Police; county sheriff's department; municipal law enforcement agency); (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5)
9) Each county board of voter registration office (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-19)
10) Any federal or non-governmental entities designated by unanimous vote of a county election board (or which was designated in the county's NVRA implementation plan before July 1, 2013) (IC 3-7-21)

State and federal law require that anyone who applies for assistance, renews an application for assistance, or submits a change of address application at any of the above entities, shall also be provided with a voter registration form, assistance in completing the form, and transmittal of the form to the county voter registration office, unless the applicant declines to register to vote in writing. A slightly different process applies at Bureau of Motor Vehicle (BMV) license branches.

An FSSA office providing "full service" voter registration is permitted to submit voter registration applications and declinations to a county voter registration office by first class U.S. mail. (IC 12-14-1.5-6; IC 12-14-25-5; IC 12-15-1.5-6)

Local branches of some other agencies that perform registration activities, for example, local offices of the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), forward all voter registration applications and declinations to a central clearing house in DWD's state office and from there the applications are forwarded to the counties. State Forms: VRG-6 (registration application at "full service" voter registration agencies)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State law requires law enforcement offices to distribute a voter registration form whenever a person is applying for a license to carry a handgun unless the person declines in writing to register to vote. This includes each office affiliated with the Indiana state police, county sheriff, and municipal law enforcement. The following persons shall act as a "governing body" for these named entities:

1) The superintendent of state police.
2) The county sheriff.
3) The chief of police or comparable law enforcement officer for a municipal law enforcement agency.

For all “full-service” voter registration agencies, the persons acting as the governing body of the agency shall be responsible for the following:

1) Designating an individual to be responsible for performing the voter registration duties of the agency in each office of the agency where services are provided.
2) Providing a list of the address and telephone number of each agency office where voter registration services will be provided and each individual designated by the governing body to be responsible for performing voter registration duties.
3) Receiving a list of the current addresses and telephone numbers of each county voter registration office from the Election Division.
4) Receiving pre-addressed packets from the Election Division for law enforcement offices to transmit voter registration applications to county voter registration offices.
5) Receiving notification of scheduled date of each primary, general, municipal, and special election in the jurisdiction in which the election will be held. (IC 3-7-18-2; IC 3-7-20.5-1; IC 3-7-20.5-3)

Registration applications made at any other full service agency besides BMV, must be forwarded by the agency to the county voter registration office within five (5) days of receipt. IC 3-7-18-19; IC 9-24-2.5-4; IC 12-14-1.5-1 (TANF); IC 12-14-25-3 (Food Stamps); IC 12-15-1.5-4 (Medicaid); IC 16-35-1.6-4 (WIC)

If a person applies to register to vote at a full service agency on or before the voter registration deadline (even if a county VR office receives it after the deadline), then the voter’s registration application should be processed as timely.

Registering to Vote at the BMV

A person must be offered the opportunity to apply to register to vote while applying for a new motor vehicle driver’s license, permit, or identification card, or a renewal of any such license, permit, or identification card, at a BMV license branch. (IC 3-7-14-5) The BMV license branch forwards the registration applications directly to the county voter registration office electronically through SVRS. The BMV no longer transmits a duplicate paper copy of a voter registration application to a county voter registration office after the electronic copy of the application is submitted by the BMV from the license branch to the county via the Statewide Voter Registration System. (IC 9-24-2.5-4)

The BMV also receives voter registration applications electronically through their online services when a person renews their driver’s license or state ID card. The voter registration records are collated at a central clearing house in the BMV’s state office and from there are forwarded to county voter registration offices.

If applications accepted at the BMV during specific credential transactions contain all the information required to be supplied by the voter, but not all the information required to be supplied by the agency, then the county voter registration office shall make one attempt to obtain the missing information from the BMV. If the missing information is not obtained from the BMV within seven (7) days after the county voter registration office provides notice to the BMV, the county voter registration office must notify the Indiana Election Division. The Election Division will then contact the BMV to request that this information be provided to the county voter registration office or require the BMV to file a statement with the county voter registration office indicating why the information is not available. (IC 3-7-34-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The registration application must be processed whether the information is received from the BMV or not. (IC 3-7-34-6) However, if the BMV agency fails to supply the missing information, then the county voter registration office shall certify this fact to the Indiana Election Division on an "expedited basis" (meaning within 48 hours after the county office receives the incomplete form). (IC 3-5-2-23.2; 3-7-34-7) The Indiana Election Division is then required to notify the BMV that the BMV is required to supply this missing information. (IC 3-7-34-7)

Please note: While full service agencies such as the state BMV or Department of Workforce Development are required to provide voter registration forms to the general public, the agencies only accept registration forms from specific customers as noted in state and federal law. In other words, the agencies cannot receive a voter registration form from the general public and submit it on behalf of the voter. Instead, the general public must submit paper registration applications to their county voter registration or the Indiana Election Division or register online at www.indianavoters.com using a valid Indiana driver's license or state ID card.

VRG-6 Form

The Indiana Election Division has created a VRG-6 voter registration form for full-service agencies to use. **The VRG-6 form is not a public facing registration document and is only used for the specific transactions noted in statute at each of these agencies.** Full service agencies are to contact the Election Division should the need for a copy of the current version of the VRG-6 form arise.

While the VRG-6 form used by these agencies share a common format (with the noted exception of the BMV), the form number found in the lower right corner of the document corresponds to the specific agency. Below is a table with the name of the agency and its corresponding VRG-6 form number:

VRG-6 Form Designations for Full Service Agencies

Form 46913 (R14/5-19)	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Form 46914 (R9/9-11)	Public Assistance Agencies
Form 46915 (R9/9-11)	Disability Agencies
Form 46916 (R7/9-11)	Additional Designated Offices
Form 47366 (R7/9-11)	Workforce Development
Form 56699 (5-19)	Law Enforcement

The top half of the VRG-6 form includes a space for the person registering to vote to complete along with the full service agency point of contact. On this portion of the form, the person indicates if the person wants to register to vote or not. If the person registers to vote and marks the "yes" box, then the top half of the form is torn off and provided to the registrant as proof of registration. The lower portion, which is substantially similar to the VRG-7 and VRG-11 state voter registration form, is then forwarded the county voter registration official.

If the individual declines to register to vote, then the person marks "no" on the upper half of the form and then the entire document is kept by the full service agency to forward on to the county voter registration official. This is the "declination" and is a confidential document kept on file by the county voter registration official pursuant to the retention schedule. (IC 3-7-27-6)

The full service agency is to send with the VRG-6 registrations or declinations a completed VRG-9 Indiana Voter Registration Material Transmittal form. If the agency hand-delivers VRG-6 registrations or declinations to the county voter registration official, then the county voter registration official is to provide the VRG-8 Indiana Voter Registration Material Receipt form to serve as a receipt.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Indiana law requires a full service voter registration agency to transmit completed paper applications and declinations to the county voter registration office within five (5) days of receipt. If a county voter registration office is not receiving a packet of applications and declinations in a timely manner, please contact the NVRA officials (Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division). (IC 3-7-15-9; IC 3-7-16-28; IC 3-7-18-19)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 09.2 BMV Registrations in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS

There are special rules relating to registration and absentee voting applicable to certain military voters. State and federal law provide an extended deadline in which to register, special application forms, and additional options for transmitting applications and ballots. In addition to the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) website (www.fvap.org), the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* published by the Indiana Election Division is a good resource for local election officials and voters navigate the process outlined below.

A military voter, otherwise known as an "absent uniformed services voter," is an individual serving away from the individual's permanent residence who is also:

1) **a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or other uniformed service** on active duty who, by reason of active duty, is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote;
2) a member of the **Merchant Marine** who, by reason of service in the Merchant Marine, is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote;
3) a member of the **Indiana National Guard** deployed or on assignment outside Indiana; or
4) **a spouse or dependent** of any of the above who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, is absent from the place of residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote.

An absent military voter might also be an overseas voter but could also be stationed stateside (within the United States) but outside of Indiana. (See Indiana Code 3-5-2-1.5 for definition of "absent uniformed services voter" and IC 3-5-2-49.3 for definition of "uniformed services.")

An "overseas voter" is defined as any of the following:

1) an absent uniformed services voter who, by reason of active duty or service, is absent from the United States on the date of the election;
2) a person who resides outside the United States and is qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States; or
3) a person who resides outside the United States and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States. (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

There are two types of non-military overseas voters: (1) those living overseas who intend to return to the US; and (2) those living overseas whose return to the US in uncertain. Those overseas voters who register using a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to as Standard Form 76, are asked to check one of the boxes in item #1 (see Appendix) The significance of this distinction is covered later in this *Guide*.

Extended Registration Deadlines for Military & Overseas Voters Using the FPCA

All overseas and absent uniformed services persons can submit an application to register to vote using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA) so long as the application is received on or before the eighth day before the election. Some recently discharged or relocated military persons and their family can register to vote up until noon (prevailing local time), Election Day. Please refer to the current version of the *Indiana Election Administrator's Calendar* or the *Military and Overseas Voters' Guide* for more details.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The county voter registration office shall process an FPCA registration application received from an overseas voter or absent uniform services voter during the period beginning on the twenty-ninth day before the election and ending on the **eighth (8th) day before the election**. (IC 3-7-36-10)

An absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) who has returned to Indiana may also apply to register to vote using the VRG-7, VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application form, or FPCA beginning on the seventh day (7th) before Election Day and until noon (prevailing local time), on Election Day if the voter:

1) is otherwise entitled to vote in Indiana;
2) was absent from Indiana during the previous registration period;
3) returns to Indiana no earlier than the seventh day before Election Day but before noon (prevailing local time) on Election Day;
4) shows the county registration office a discharge dated on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period or a government movement order with a reporting date on or after the beginning of the preceding registration period;
5) completes a registration application (VRG-7, VRG-11, Federal Voter Registration Application form, or FPCA); and
6) signs an affidavit (ABS-13) that the voter has not voted at any other precinct in the election. (IC 3-7-36-14)

If an absent uniform services voter (or the voter's spouse or dependent) registers under these conditions then the voter is entitled to vote in the upcoming election **at the office of the circuit court clerk** any time after the voter registers **but before noon (prevailing local time), Election Day**. Many county courthouses are closed on Election Day itself, and so the county election board may designate another location by resolution for these voters who vote after noon on the day before election and before noon on Election Day. (IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-10-26)

If the person votes in the upcoming election at the office of the circuit court clerk the voter will cast an absentee ballot and the circuit court clerk will certify that the voter registered under this statute and the circuit court clerk will attach the certification to the voter's absentee ballot envelope. (ABS-11)

The county election board delivers these certificates by courier to the precinct election boards at the polls on Election Day. The inspector attaches the certificates to the poll list in the presence of the poll clerks and the poll clerks sign a statement indicating that the inspector did so. If the person does **not** vote in the upcoming election, then the circuit court clerk delivers the voter's registration application to the board of registration (if applicable). The voter is then registered effective the first day of the next registration period. (IC 3-5-2-1.5; IC 3-7-36-14; IC 3-11-4-3; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9; IC 3-11.5-4-24)

In general, a voter may not submit a registration form by fax or by electronic mail. (IC 3-5-4-1.7; IC 3-7-32-4) However, an absent uniform services voter or an overseas voter may submit a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also referred to Standard Form 76, by fax or electronic mail. (IC 3-7-32-4; IC 3-11-4-4)

Overseas Voters & Indiana Residency

Although an overseas voter (as defined above) may not have a physical residence in a precinct, that voter is still entitled to vote in a precinct in Indiana if the person has, at some point in their life, resided in Indiana. For example, a person who is the child of a parent who formerly resided in Indiana, but the child was born outside of Indiana, and has never resided in this state, that person is not qualified to register to vote in Indiana. (Article 2, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

An overseas voter who resides outside of the U.S. but intends to return to the U.S. is entitled to vote absentee by mail, fax, or email when using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). The applicant must provide "the complete street address of your voting residence where you are registering to vote and requesting an absentee ballot" as this determines the precinct where the person votes. For overseas citizens this is usually the U.S. address where the person last resided in Indiana. An overseas voter does NOT need to have any current physical ties to this address; however, applicants cannot use a post office box as an Indiana residence address. An overseas voter using the FPCA that indicates the individual intends to return to the U.S. is to receive a full ballot for the precinct where the person is registered to vote and delivered by the method selected by the voter.

If a person is an overseas voter whose return is uncertain, is residing in another country and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person resided in Indiana before leaving the U.S., then this overseas voter is a U.S. citizen who is still entitled to use the FPCA and vote absentee by mail, fax, or email by virtue of his or her U.S. citizenship. In Indiana, this type of overseas voter is entitled to a **federal only ballot**, and is considered for election purposes to be a registered voter of the Indiana precinct where the county voter registration office is located. (IC 3-11-4-8; IC 3-5-2-24)

An overseas voter who states that the voter's return to the U.S. is uncertain may provide the Indiana address where the person lived previously, if known. However, the county voter registration office should designate the residence address of the voter as the address of the county voter registration office when entering the voter's record into SVRS.

NOTE: The FPCA also provides a box where an overseas voter may mark the individual is a U.S. citizen who has never lived in the United States. This is the fifth box under item #1 on the FPCA. Individuals marking this box are ineligible to vote in Indiana.

A reminder that a military or overseas voter using the FPCA may vote absentee by fax or email. However, a voter must waive their right to secret ballot to use this option as a bi-partisan team must remake the ballot on official ballot card stock to be read by the voting system. The county election official must transmit the ABS-9 form along with the person's emailed or faxed ballot. The voter must also complete the ABS-9 and return it with their completed ballot. The deadline to submit an FPCA to request a faxed or emailed ballot is noon (prevailing local time), the day before Election Day. A faxed or emailed ballot must be received by the county election board not later than 6 p.m.(prevailing local time), Election Day. (IC 3-11.5-4-10)

A military or overseas voter might also request to vote-by-mail using the FPCA, and the county election official must mail the ballot anywhere in the world to the voter and provide for return postage for the completed ballot. The application deadline to vote-by-mail using the FPCA is the same as the "civilian" voter's deadline to submit an ABS-Mail application, which is 11:59 p.m., twelve (12) days before the election. (IC 3-11-4-3) An overseas voter's absentee-by-mail ballot postmarked on or before Election Day may be received by the county election board not later than noon (prevailing local time), ten (10) days after the election and still be counted. (IC 3-12-1-17)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***The 2020 Military and Overseas Voters' Guide***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 51.1 Handling FPCA & ABS Attorney General Absentee Applications in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTERS WITH PRINT DISABILITIES

A voter with print disabilities is an individual who is unable to independently mark a paper ballot or ballot card due to blindness, low vision, or a physical disability that impairs manual dexterity. (IC 3-5-2-50.3)

Voters with print disabilities are encouraged to use the combined form for voters with print disabilities to register to vote, update their voter registration, or apply for an absentee ballot. The combined form is a benefit to voters with print disabilities as it updates a voter's registration record, expands the methods for an absentee ballot to be sent and received to include mail, fax, or email, and serves as a request for an absentee ballot for one calendar year (January 1 to December 31 of the year in which the application is approved).

A voter with print disabilities may make this request and submit a combined print disabled voter registration and absentee application via email or fax using accessible technology developed for persons with print disabilities. When a county election board or county voter registration office receives a request for a combined form, the office that received the request for the application must send the combined form not later than the end of the first business day after the office receives the request from the voter by e-mail or fax if an email or fax number is provided to the office. If the e-mail address or fax number is not provided by the voter with print disabilities or the e-mail address or fax number does not permit the office to send the application, then the application shall be sent by mail.

If filing a paper copy of the form, then the voter must be able to personally sign their name or make their mark on the combined form. It is possible for nearly any person to assist the voter in signing the combined form, except for the voter's union representative or employer. (IC 3-11-9-2-(a)) If the voter's attorney-in-fact signs the application on behalf of the voter, a copy of the power of attorney must be filed with the application. (IC 3-11-4-2(b))

Voters with print disabilities using the combined form to register to vote must submit the application not later than twenty-nine (29) days before the election. As noted above, the voter is permitted to fax or email the combined form to the Indiana Election Division or county voter registration official in addition to hand-delivery or mail. A county voter registration official cannot reject a voter registration request made by a voter with print disabilities using the combined form on the basis the document was faxed or emailed and does not contain an original, "wet" signature.

If the voter is qualified and the combined form is timely filed and approved by county election officials, the voter may be eligible to receive absentee ballots in each of the primary, general, municipal, or special elections conducted in their precinct during the calendar year. To receive an absentee ballot for the May primary election, the voter must indicate their political party preference (or non-partisan, if there is a local public question on the May ballot). Indiana law requires all voters to select a Democratic or Republican Party ballot in the primary election, as a voter must affiliate with one of the major political parties to participate in the primary election to nominate candidates for the November general or municipal election. Indiana law requires county election officials to rescind the absentee application portion of the voter's combined form for the remainder of the calendar year if the absentee ballot mailed to the voter is returned as undeliverable. (IC 3-11-4-6(e)) A voter with print disabilities must submit a combined form on or after January 1 each year to renew their absentee application for the calendar year (and to make changes in registration information, if applicable).

While a voter with print disabilities using the combined form may vote absentee by fax or email, the voter must waive their right to secret ballot to use this option as a bi-partisan team must remake the ballot on official ballot card stock to be read by the voting system. The county election official must transmit the ABS-25 form along with the person's emailed or faxed ballot. The voter must also complete the ABS-25 and return it with their completed ballot. The deadline to submit the combined form to request a faxed or emailed ballot is not set forth in current state law and may be determined by the 2022 session of the Indiana General Assembly. A faxed or emailed ballot must be received by

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

the county election board no later than 6:00 p.m. (prevailing local time), Election Day. (IC 3-5-2-50; IC, 3-7-16-9.5 [NEW; IC 3-11-4-5.8 [NEW]; IC 3-11-4-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS

The following is a list of frequently asked questions concerning voter registration applications.

Question 1: *Is the county voter registration office or the agency that sent in the application (for example, the "BMV") responsible for attempting to obtain the missing information on the application?*

Answer 1: If a county voter registration office receives an incomplete voter registration form from the BMV that does not contain information required to be supplied by the BMV, the county voter registration office shall promptly make one (1) effort to contact the BMV to obtain the information. If the information is not obtained from the BMV not later than seven (7) days after the county voter registration office contacts the BMV, the county office must notify the Indiana Election Division. The Indiana Election Division shall contact the BMV to request that the information be provided to the county voter registration office or that the BMV file a statement with the county voter registration office indicating why the information is not available. (IC 3-7-34-5) If the county voter registration office obtains the information required to complete the form from the BMV, the county voter registration office shall process the form as a completed registration application. (IC 3-7-34-6) If the county voter registration office cannot obtain the information from the BMV, and the form is otherwise complete, the county voter registration office shall process the form as an incomplete registration application. (IC 3-7-34-6)

The county voter registration office shall certify to the Indiana Election Division on an "expedited basis" (meaning, within forty-eight (48) hours, as defined by IC 3-5-2-23.2) a list of the registration forms from "full-service" voter agencies that have been processed but do not contain information required to be supplied by the agencies. The Indiana Election Division shall notify the agency that the agency is required to supply the omitted information on an expedited basis to the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-34-7)

With regard to hand-delivered or mailed applications, a county voter registration office is responsible for obtaining information from incomplete registration applications using the procedures described in "Incomplete Registration" section page #.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 1.3 Incomplete Registrations***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 20.1 Date Received for Incomplete VR Application***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 9.2 BMV Hopper***

Question 2: *Which information is essential to be provided on a voter registration application and must be completed prior to processing?*

Answer 2: An application is considered "incomplete" if any of the following information has not been provided by the applicant:

- the name of the applicant;
- residence address (other than the ZIP code);
- date of birth;
- the statement that the applicant is a U.S. citizen;
- the statement that the applicant will be at least 18 years of age on or before the general, municipal, or special Election Day;

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- an attached map/or written description if the voter has no residence address with a street number or name;
- the voter identification number or a statement that the applicant has no voter identification number;
- the signature of the applicant on the statement swearing or affirming the applicant's qualifications to vote and to the truth of the statements on the application.

Checking a box on the application (indicating that the applicant has no voter identification number, or that one meets the age and citizenship requirements) meets the legal standards for "making a statement."

An application is NOT considered "incomplete" if any of the following information has not been provided by the applicant:

- the applicant fails to state whether the application is a new registration, address change, or name change;
- the Indiana county where the applicant lives;
- gender;
- zip code;
- a previous registration address;
- a telephone number;
- an email address;
- information regarding a change of name; or the date the applicant signed the application.

If an applicant leaves box #5 (Mailing Address) blank and doesn't write the word "Same" indicating the mailing address is the same as the registration address, the county should nevertheless process the application if the registration address provided is one to which the United States Postal Service can deliver mail. These applications should be processed by the county voter registration office and either accepted or rejected, notwithstanding any of this information not being provided by the applicant.

Question 3: *What if a registration is submitted on the most recent registration application approved by the Division but the applicant leaves Box #12 of the state VRG-7 or VRG-11 application (which requests a voter identification number or a statement indicating that the applicant has no voter identification number) blank? What if the applicant indicates that the applicant has a voter identification number, but the number is missing from Box #12? (Note: the equivalent voter identification number box on the federal voter registration form is Box #6.)*

Answer 3: The application is incomplete and must be processed in accordance with the guidance provided in SOP VRG 8.1, which includes contacting the voter to supply the missing information. (IC 3-7-34)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 18.2 Invalid SS or DLN Numbers***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Question 4: *What if a registration is submitted on the most recent registration application approved by the Division but the age or citizenship questions have not been answered?*

Answer 4: If the age and citizenship questions were not answered on the original registration application, then the application is incomplete and the county voter registration office shall contact the voter to supply the missing information. The county voter registration office must process the registration application only if the applicant submits a new registration form or a sworn written statement, under the penalties of perjury, answering the age or citizenship question that was not answered on the original application not later than the twenty-ninth day before the date of the next general election. In many cases, this statement could be part of a new voter registration application.

***Question* 5:** *Can any information that is deemed essential but missing on a voter registration application be filled in by the applicant over the phone?*

Answer 5: Yes, some missing information can be provided by the applicant over the phone. If a voter registration official is able to obtain the following information from an applicant over the phone, it can be filled in, initialed by the official, and then processed: first or last name of applicant, residence address of applicant, mailing address of applicant if USPS cannot deliver mail to the residence address, date of birth, or voter identification number or indication that voter has no voter identification number. However, a voter may not register to vote over the phone, as the county voter registration official needs the information first to be submitted in writing to comply with state law, whether that is through the paper voter registration forms, online registration, or electronic submission via the BMV credential transaction.

Question 6: *Does a voter who registers at a full-service site like a license branch have to provide additional proof of the voter's residence in Indiana (sometimes called "HAVA additional residence documentation")?*

Answer 6: No, this requirement for additional documentation to prove residence in Indiana only applies to certain individuals who registered by mail, not individuals who registered with a full service voter registration agency even if the full service voter registration agency later delivers the original voter registration application to the county voter registration office by mail. Specifically, the additional residence documentation requirement only applies to those individuals who registered to vote by U.S. mail for the first time **in Indiana** on or after January 1, 2006.

Question 7: *Does this proof of Indiana residence (HAVA additional documentation) requirement apply to a voter who fills out a registration application as part of a registration drive performed by a party or organization when the party or organization representative hand-delivers the registration applications to the county voter registration office?*

Answer 7: **No.** The additional documentation applies only to voter registration applications received in the mail. The Election Division uses a stamp reading "Application Received in person by the Indiana Election Division. Copies of ID DOCUMENTS NOT REQUIRED." to indicate when a registration application has been hand-delivered to the Election Division for mailing to a county voter registration office. A county voter registration office may want to use a similar stamp to identify these applications, particularly when the application has been hand-delivered to the incorrect county and must be mailed to another county.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Question 8: *What if a voter registration application is received by the county voter registration office by mail and then, before the close of registration, the voter either registers in person at the county voter registration office or at some full service registration site like the license branch?*

Answer 8: In that case, the voter has registered in person prior to the close of registration. Therefore, the HAVA additional residence documentation requirement would no longer apply to the voter.

Question 9: *Do county voter registration officials have to keep a copy of the identification documents provided to the voter registration office?*

Answer 9: Yes, if the voter provides a copy of the documentation to the voter registration office. The county voter registration office would keep copies of identification documents provided by voters for twenty-four (24) months. If documents are presented by a voter at the poll site or at the county voter registration office, for example, the poll workers or voter registration officials would document the type of document presented using the statewide system coding method discussed above. This information would then be recorded on the voter's registration record.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disfranchisement of Persons Imprisoned Following Conviction

While this law varies from state-to-state, in Indiana, a person who is ***imprisoned following conviction*** of a crime is ineligible to vote while imprisoned and must be removed from the registration rolls. (IC 3-7-46-2; 3-7-13-4) To be disfranchised, the person must satisfy both conditions: 1) the person must be convicted of a crime; and 2) the person must be currently imprisoned following the conviction.

A person who is in prison awaiting trial is not disfranchised because the person is imprisoned *before* conviction not *following* conviction. In addition, while a person may be subject to an order issued by a court, some orders are not considered "imprisonment" for purposes of this statute. More specifically, a person who is:

1) on probation;
2) on parole;
3) subject to home detention under IC 35-38-2.5; or
4) placed in a community corrections program under IC 35-38-2.6;

is eligible to register and to vote in Indiana. (IC 3-7-13-5; IC 3-7-13-6)

Some types of community corrections programs include work release, electronic monitoring, substance abuse programs, and day reporting. Applicants in these programs are eligible to apply to register to vote. Further, an order from a court may not be the best source of information as a county voter registration official must have confirmation that the person is currently imprisoned following conviction of a crime. It is possible for a person to be convicted and released and the information is not captured on an order from a court.

If a person's registration status has been moved to cancelled status because of their imprisonment following conviction, the person may once again register as soon as the person is released from prison provided that it is during an open registration period. (IC 3-7-13-5)

NVRA requires that the office of each U.S. Attorney provide the Indiana Election Division with information about Indiana residents imprisoned following conviction of a federal crime. The Election Division must forward this information to the appropriate county. (IC 3-7-46-3)

Additionally, state law requires the Co-Directors of the Indiana Election Division to forward notice from correctional departments in other states to the appropriate county voter registration office. If the information provided to the county voter registration office indicates that the voter is currently imprisoned following conviction of a crime, then the person is disenfranchised and the county shall cancel the voter's registration record, enter the information into SVRS, and send notice of disenfranchisement (VRG-17) produced by the SVRS to the voter at the last known address of the voter. (IC 3-7-46-3.5[NEW])

State law requires that SVRS permit the state Department of Correction to provide the Indiana Election Division with an electronic list of Indiana residents who have been convicted of a crime and placed in a Department of Correction facility during the previous month. The list is made available through SVRS to county voter registration offices to permit the county offices to cancel the registration records of disfranchised individuals on an expedited basis. (IC 3-7-46-4.1)

In addition, each county sheriff is required to provide the county voter registration office with quarterly lists of Indiana residents who have been convicted of a crime and placed in the county jail during the previous

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

quarter. (IC 3-7-46-6) These lists are to be provided at least once each quarter and not later than January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 of each year and must contain a list of each Indiana resident who was imprisoned after conviction at any time during the previous quarter. Additionally, the county sheriff must use the VRG-1 summary sheet when providing this list. (IC 3-7-46-6) The county voter registration office shall provide any voter registration office in another county of the name and last known addresses of each person on the list from the sheriff whose last known address is in another county. (IC 3-7-46-7)

It is vitally important for county voter registration officials to confirm whether the individual convicted of a crime is currently in prison. To satisfy state law, only those individuals that are convicted of a crime and are currently in prison after conviction are to be disfranchised. Should the county receive information after the convicted individual has already been released from prison or jail, then the voter should not be disfranchised.

The county voter registration office shall prepare a notice to be mailed to the last known address of each person within the county who has been disfranchised. (IC 3-7-46-8) The county voter registration office shall mail the notice to the disfranchised person not later than the day following the day that the voter's registration has been canceled. (Notice of Disfranchisement available through SVRS; IC 3-7-46-9)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 12.1 DOC Hopper Items***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 56.2 Notice to Disenfranchised Voters***

Death

A county voter registration office may cancel a voter's registration due to death when notified in one of the following ways:

1) through the Indiana Department of Health (DOH) hopper in SVRS (populated by information provided by DOH) (IC 3-7-45-2.1);
2) by receiving a copy of a death certificate (IC 3-7-45-4(a));
3) by receiving information regarding a person who is reported deceased by the bureau of motor vehicles as provided by SVRS (IC 3-7-45-2.2);
4) by receiving a copy of a notice of estate administration or other notice of death (such as an obituary) published in a newspaper or on a website published by a licensed funeral director or embalmer that meets the qualifications to publish legal notices under state law (IC 3-7-45-4(b));
5) by receiving notice from the Indiana Election Division (IED) of death notices from the Social Security Administration (IC 3-7-45-6.1);
6) by receiving notice from the IED of out of state deaths through the State and Territorial Exchange of Vital Events (STEVE) (IC 3-7-45-5); and
7) by receiving notice from the local health department via reports filed with the county auditor on January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 of each year (IC 3-7-45-2.1(e)).

A county voter registration office may request additional written information before cancelling a voter under (2) or (4) above if the information contained in the initial notification is not sufficient to identify the person whose registration is to be cancelled. If additional information is not given or is still insufficient to identify the person whose registration is to be cancelled, the county is not required to cancel the person's registration.

State law requires that the State Department of Health provide the Indiana Election Division with an electronic list of deceased individuals through SVRS so that a county voter registration office can cancel the voter registration records

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

of deceased individuals on an expedited basis. (IC 3-7-45-2.1) The State Department of Health is also required to obtain information regarding death of Indiana residents occurring outside of the state and transmit those records to the county no less than on a monthly basis. (IC 3-7-45-5) Each county voter registration office shall cancel the registration of each deceased person listed in these reports. (IC 3-7-45-3)

On a monthly basis, the Indiana Election Division is required to obtain information regarding Indiana residents who have been identified as deceased by the federal Social Security Administration and to provide this information to a county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-45-6.1) These records are provided through the SVRS hopper.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 3.1 Processing Deaths***

Cancellation by Voter

NOTE: The Indiana laws governing cancellation by voters are currently in litigation. The Indiana Election Division will advise of any court action that impacts current statutes and procedures.

A voter may choose to cancel the voter's registration, but this request must be in writing and signed by the voter. A voter who requests cancellation should be provided with an "Authorization to Cancel Registration" available through SVRS or by using the VRG-14 form. When this authorization is signed and returned by the voter to the appropriate county voter registration office, the registration must be cancelled.

There is an exception to this requirement. The county voter registration office may rely on written information provided either directly by a voter registration office in another state or forwarded from the Election Division that was sent by the voter registration office in the other state. If this information is provided directly from the other state to the Indiana county voter registration official, then the out-of-state voter registration official must provide a copy of the voter's signed voter registration application, which indicates the person authorizes cancellation of their previous registration. If the Election Division forwards written information, that is signed by the voter, from another state to an Indiana county voter registration official, then the county should consider this confirmation that the individual is registered in another jurisdiction and has requested cancellation of their Indiana registration. A copy of the actual voter signature is not required to be provided to the county for the voter's status to be moved to be canceled, if the written notice is forwarded by the Election Division, though the Election Division forwards all voter registration records that the office receives from other states to the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-43-3) County voter registration officials are advised to review the date the person registered out-of-state and registered in Indiana to confirm which registration is more recent when performing their analysis under this statute. The matter of what is required from another state for a county voter registration office to cancel an Indiana voter's registration after they register to vote in another state is still under litigation.

The Indiana Election Division shall forward voter registration cancellation requests received by the Division to the appropriate county voter registration office on an "expedited basis" after the Election Division receives the cancellation. The Election Division may send an optically scanned image of the cancellation to the county and forward the original copy of the cancellation to the county at a later date. (IC 3-7-34-10)

A county voter registration office that receives authorization from a voter to cancel a voter's registration in another county is not required to forward a paper copy of the authorization to another county if the authorization of cancellation has been transmitted to the county listed on the voter's registration record via SVRS. The county voter registration that received the original authorization to cancel shall retain the paper copy of the authorization until all of the following are satisfied:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and
3) Twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in subdivision (2). (IC 3-7-43-6; IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Use of Declinations for Voter List Maintenance

A county voter registration office may use a "declination" from a VRG-6 voter registration form forwarded to the county voter registration office by a full-service registration agency (WIC, for example), to send an address confirmation notice - Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation (SAMC) notice generated using SVRS - to a voter if the declination indicates that the registered voter who declined to register resides at an address different than the one currently on the registration record. (IC 3-7-38.2-2)

Voter Registration Maintenance Programs

The NVRA and Indiana law requires that any program for the maintenance of an accurate voter registration roll… "shall be uniform, nondiscriminatory, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965." (52 USC § 20507, IC 3-7-38.2-2)

Most voter registration maintenance programs will be conducted using the statewide voter registration system established under IC 3-7-26.3. A county voter registration officer shall perform voter list maintenance on a regular basis (IC 3-7-26.3-11) and must document that required voter list maintenance activities have been performed in accordance with the law. An Affidavit of County Voter Registration Officer Concerning Voter List Maintenance (State Form VRG-21) must be filed with the Indiana Election Division not later than seventy-seven (77) days before each primary, general, or municipal election. (IC 3-7-12-27)

The required voter list maintenance activity includes cancellation of an individual's record from the list for any of the following reasons:

1) the death of the individual;
2) the individual's confirmation that the individual resides outside of the county in which the individual is currently registered; or
3) an inactive voter fails to respond to a notice or otherwise act in accordance with law (52 USC § 20507) within the period prescribed by NVRA, unless the county voter registration office changed the voter's registration status from inactive to active during that period as a result of the voter's response or other action such as voting in a qualified election or filing a new registration document.

For voter list maintenance programs where a voter's registration can be changed to "inactive" status, at certain period of time before an election, the voter list maintenance program must be completed by the county voter registration official, and no voter registration records may be placed into "inactive" status. No voter registration records may be placed in inactive statutes during the "freeze period" which ends the day after the election.

A voter list maintenance program conducted during an even numbered general election year must be completed not later than ninety (90) days before a federal election.

A voter list maintenance program conducted during an odd numbered municipal election year must be completed not later than twenty-nine (29) days before a municipal election or special election (other than federal office) is conducted.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001276

A voter list maintenance program must be completed not later than ninety (90) days before the date that a special election is conducted to fill a vacancy in a federal office in a year in which a general election is not conducted. (IC 3-7-38.2-2)

Statewide Voter List Maintenance Mailer

The Indiana Election Division is required to conduct a state-funded residency address confirmation and outreach during each odd-numbered year. (IC 3-7-38.2-16.1) As part of this program, the state sends a non-forwardable mailing to each active voter in Indiana at their mailing address, which is then followed up by a second forwardable mailing sent to those whose first mailing was returned as undeliverable as defined in IC 3-5-2-49.7.

The registration record of those who do not respond to the second mailing or for whom the second mailing was also returned as USPS undeliverable as defined in IC 3-5-2-49.7 will be marked as "inactive" at that address. An "inactive" voter remains eligible to vote at their registration address, assuming the individual continues to reside at the address or otherwise qualify to do so under a "fail safe provision." However, if an "inactive" voter fails to vote from that address in any one election during the period in which the next two federal general elections are conducted (November election in even-numbered years) or does not otherwise update their Indiana voter registration, then the individual's registration record status at that address is moved to "cancelled" and the person must re-register to vote.

For example, Vickie Voter's registration status at Address A was moved to "inactive" in July 2021. Vickie may vote in any of the November 2021, May 2022, November 2022, May 2023, November 2023, May 2024, or November 2024 elections from Address A and have her registration status moved back to "active," assuming she continues to reside at her registration address and is otherwise qualified. If Vickie did not vote in any of those elections, then her registration status would be moved to "cancelled" after the November 2024 general election.

Later in this *Guide* fail-safe provisions are discussed that may apply to voters with cancelled records.

Indiana Data Enhancement Association (IDEA)

The Indiana Data Enhancement Association (IDEA), a multi-state voter registration data sharing program established in Indiana provides for the following:

- Member states of IDEA are not required to pay to Indiana any fee for the processing of the data from the member state.
- ember states of IDEA are not required to engage in any activity other than actions necessary to comply with standards for voter list maintenance set forth in the order as a condition for obtaining data from Indiana or other member states.
- The method for a state to join or withdraw from IDEA.
- The tenure of the membership of each state and duration of the order.
- Any other provisions necessary for the proper and effective administration of IDEA.

Indiana shall use the confidence factors set forth in IC 3-7-38.2-5.1(c) to determine whether the name of an individual registered in that member state appears to be the same as an individual registered to vote in Indiana or any other member state; and only forward potential matches of the names of individuals in a state who meet or exceed the confidence factor threshold under IC 3-7-38.2-5.1(c).

Any registration data provided to Indiana by another state member:

(A) is confidential under Indiana law;

(B) must be safely secured by Indiana for the duration of a particular instance of a voter list maintenance activity; and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

(C) shall be destroyed immediately following the provision of data concerning potential duplicate voter registrations to IDEA member states.

Not later than thirty (30) days following the receipt of information indicating that a voter of Indiana may also be registered to vote in another state, the Election Division shall provide the appropriate county voter registration office with the name of the voter and any other information obtained under this subsection concerning that voter, if both of the following apply:

1) The first name, last name, and date of birth of the Indiana voter is identical to the first name, last name, and date of birth of the voter registered in the other state.

2) A comparison of the records indicates that there is a confidence factor that the records are for the same individual resulting from the accumulation of at least seventy-five (75) points based on the following criteria:
    a. Full Social Security number: 40 points.
    b. Last four (4) digits of Social Security number: 10 points.
    c. Indiana driver's license or identification card number: 50 points
    d. Date of birth: 25 points.
    e. Last Name: 15 points.
    f. First Name: 15 points.
    g. Middle Name: 5 points.
    h. Suffix: 5 points.
    i. Street Address 1: 10 points.
    j. Zip Code (first five (5) digits): 5 points.

The county voter registration office shall determine whether the individual:
1) identified in the report provided by the Election Division is the same individual who is a registered voter of the county;
2) registered to vote in another state on a date following the date that voter registered in Indiana; and
3) authorized the cancellation of any previous registration by the voter when the voter registered in another state.

If the county voter registration office determines that the voter is described in IC 3-7-38.2-5.1(d), then the county voter registration office shall cancel the voter registration of that voter. If the county voter registration office determines that the voter is described IC 3-7-38.2-5.1(d)(1), and (2), but has not authorized the cancellation of any previous registration, the county voter registration office shall send an address confirmation notice (that is, the Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation notice found in SVRS, or the “SAMC”) to the Indiana address of the voter.

Multi-State Voter Registration Information

From time to time, voter registration officials from other states or jurisdictions provide the Indiana Election Division or Indiana county voter registration officials information related to former Indiana voters that may now reside and be registered to vote in a new state. Further, the Indiana Election Division may share additional information from states that may enroll in the IDEA program.

County voter registration officials cannot cancel any registration record of an Indiana registrant on the list of eligible voters disclosed through IDEA or through other information obtained from other states because of a change of residence absent:

1) The Secretary of State, the Election Division, or county voter registration officials’ possession of a request or confirmation in writing directly from the registrant that authorizes the voter registration to be cancelled; or

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2) The Secretary of State, Election Division, or county voter registration officials' complying with the NVRA process of:
    a. notifying the registrant using the SAMC notice generated in SVRS, mailing it to the voter's Indiana address, and providing a postage pre-paid envelope to return the SAMC notice to the county voter registration official;
    b. giving the registrant an opportunity to respond for a period of at least 30-days to allow the individual to update or cancel their Indiana registration; and
    c. if no response is received by the voter within the 30-day period or the SAMC notice is returned as undeliverable by the USPS using the definition found in IC 3-5-2-49.7, then moving the voter's registration status to "inactive" and waiting until after two federal general elections to determine if the voter has voted or appeared to vote at any election conducted during that period at the address listed on the voter's registration record.

A request or confirmation comes "directly from the registrant" if the registrant personally generates the request or confirmation, even if that request or confirmation is received by the Secretary of State, Election Division, or county voter registration official from someone other than the registrant.

USPS National Change of Address Service

The Indiana Election Division is required to submit the names of all registered voters in Indiana to the USPS National Change of Address Service and to notify the county voter registration offices at least once each month regarding any address changes reported by the NCOA program. (IC 3-7-38.2-5; IC 3-7-38.2-8)

County Voter List Maintenance Mailer

A county voter registration office is also authorized by state law (IC 3-7-38.2-2(b)) to conduct a voter list maintenance program administered solely at the county level. A county voter list maintenance program conducted under this state law is optional, not required, but must comply with both federal and state laws.

In general, the first step in a county administered voter list maintenance program is for the county to determine that a voter's residence address, as listed in the voter registration record, is not current. To make this determination, the county can use only the following information: (1) returned notices sent to all "active" voters in the county; (2) returned jury notices because of an unknown or insufficient address; (3) information from the National Change of Address (NCOA) program; (4) information from the BMV that a voter has turned in the voter's driver's license in another state to obtain a driver's license there; (5) return of a voter acknowledgement card after the expiration of the seven (7) day pending period; (6) returned mailing sent to all voters of a precinct advising voters of a change of precinct boundary or the precinct polling place; (7) information received from the election division from the USPS National Change of Address Program; and (8) a declination to register to vote by a voter stating that the voter resides at an address different from the address on the voter's registration record.

Other sources concerning voter addresses **cannot** be used in a county voter list maintenance program conducted under this law. These sources include returned mail from other government offices; returned mail received by political parties or candidates as a result of campaign activity, or information provided by a precinct committeeman or poll workers.

To conduct a county voter list maintenance program, the county must send the voter a mailing that complies with the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). The precise format of this mailing (usually a postcard), and how the mailing is used in the overall voter list maintenance program, depends on the type of information used to determine that a voter's registration address is not current, and whether or not the voter responds to the mailing.

For further information regarding how to conduct a county voter list maintenance program, and to receive assistance in preparing the content and format of this mailing, please contact the Election Division.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Another simple method to conduct voter registration maintenance permitted under NVRA and state law is to include a request to cancel a registration as part of a jury questionnaire. An example of such a jury questionnaire is included in the attached appendix.

Federal District Court Jury Notice Mailings

No later than January 31 of each even-numbered year, the state requests information from the clerks of the Northern and Southern federal district courts regarding federal jury notices returned as undeliverable and passes along that information to the appropriate county. The Election Division shall provide this information not later than 28-days following the primary election. The county shall send an address confirmation notice (NCOA notice) to the voter identified in the report not later than forty-two (42) days after the primary election. (IC 3-7-38.2-16)

Military/Overseas Voters with Army Post Office Addresses or Fleet Post Office Addresses

If in conducting voter list maintenance a county voter registration office is advised that a military/overseas voter's residence may have changed, and if the voter's address in the county voter registration record does not include an "APO" (Army Post Office Address) or "FPO" (Fleet Post Office) designation, then the voter registration office may disregard the notification of change of residence and is not required to act further to take the steps necessary to designate the voter's registration as "inactive." (IC 3-7-38.2-9)

Social Security Administration Death Records

A county voter registration office may cancel the record of a voter who is shown by Social Security Administration records (Death Master File) as deceased, unless the county determines that additional documentation is necessary before cancelling a voter record. These records are provided by Social Security Administration to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles pursuant to an agreement between the two agencies. Death records are also provided directly to the Indiana Election Division through monthly Death Master File reports.

Please be careful when cancelling a voter registration because of a voter's death reported by the Social Security Administration. The cancellation of the registration record of a living voter mistakenly identified as deceased can result in serious difficulties for the voter. However, a voter mistakenly identified as deceased can still vote a regular ballot if the county determines that a certificate of error should be issued. Alternatively, the voter may cast a provisional ballot if willing, which would allow the county election board to review the information on the challenge affidavit to determine if the individual was an eligible voter of the precinct.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VOTER HISTORY & REDISTRICTING

Posting Voter History

Each day after absentee voting concludes at the circuit court clerk's office, a satellite office, or a vote center, the county election board shall direct that absentee vote history be uploaded from each electronic poll list into the SVRS. (IC 3-11-10-29.5) Counties that do not use electronic poll books must keep a record of absentee voting activity in the SVRS. (IC 3-11-4-17)

A county voter registration official is also required by law to update a voter's vote history in SVRS not later than sixty (60) days following each election unless the county is subject to a post-election recount or contest. If a county experiences a post-election recount or contest, the county shall update SVRS not later than sixty (60) days following the conclusion of the recount or contest and the issuance of the order. (IC 3-10-1-31.2)

In a primary election within an election district in which more than one (1) political party chooses the party's nominees or in which a nonpartisan ballot is available for a voter to vote for an office or on a public question, a voter whose political party is not recorded on the poll list shall be shown on the voter's registration record as having cast an unknown ballot in that primary.

However, if a primary election within an election district in which only one (1) political party chooses its nominees and a nonpartisan ballot is not available, then a voter:

1) whose political party recorded on the poll list is not the political party conducting a primary within the election district;
2) who is indicated on the poll list as having requested a nonpartisan ballot; or
3) whose political party is not recorded on the poll list;

shall be shown on the voter's registration record as having cast a ballot for the political party choosing that political party's nominees in that primary election. (IC 3-10-1-31.3)

NOTE: Voter history information in SVRS is NOT a recording of how an individual voted for specific candidates. Instead, county voter registration officials record whether a person participated in the election by voting absentee or on Election Day. Additionally, in the May primary election, the county will record if a voter requested a Democratic, Republican, or non-partisan ballot. This is important information as a person's primary voting history may impact their ability to run for elected office without seeking certification from their county party chair.

Make Voter Registration Update (VRG 4/12) Before Posting Voter History

If a voter voted one last time in a county and filed a VRG 4/12 form to transfer the voter's registration to a different county in Indiana, the county voter registration official must update the voter's vote history even after the voter's registration is transferred to the other Indiana county and is canceled in the county where the voter formerly resided. The county voter registration office is required to add to a voter's registration record in the statewide voter registration system that the voter voted in the election before the record is transferred, using the affidavit on the VRG 4/12, to reflect a change in residence to another county by the voter and the voter's registration record in the voter's former county of residence is canceled. (IC 3-7-26.3-36[NEW]; IC 3-10-1-31.2)

Updating SVRS when Precincts or Election Districts Change

Every voter record is assigned to a precinct, and from there, assigned to the appropriate election districts. Over time, the precinct and election district boundaries will change, and voter records will need to be updated in SVRS.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001281

County commissioners, as the county executive, (or combined boards of elections and registration or county election board in certain counties) can alter precinct boundaries pursuant to IC 3-11-1.5. While a county executive may propose precinct boundary changes at any time, the order may not go into effect:

1) In even numbered years - from the first day to file a declaration of candidacy in a primary election until the day after a general election.
2) In a year when a municipality holds an election to elect municipal officials – January 31 until the day after the municipal election. This only applies to a precinct located wholly or partially in the municipality.

It may be possible for a precinct to be identified as containing a "split," in other words, the precinct boundaries remain the same, but part of the precinct is included in another election district. For example, three county properties in precinct 1 are annexed by Small City. Prior to this annexation, Small City was wholly contained in precinct 2. Rather than draw new precinct boundaries to transfer the three annexed county properties from precinct 1 to precinct 2, the county may choose to create a split "B" in precinct 1 to identify those three properties as within the city, but the remaining part of precinct 1 is now in split "A." In this example, this split tells poll workers that those living in precinct 1, split A do not vote in the city election but the voters in precinct 1, split B are entitled to vote in the city election.

The Indiana General Assembly is required to reapportion the Congressional Districts and redraw the legislative districts every ten (10) years, in the first year following the decennial census. The most recent decennial census was conducted in 2020; therefore, Congressional and state legislative district lines were redrawn in 2021.

With the exception of Marion, Lake, and St. Joseph counties, the county executive is required to reapportion the four (4) single member county council districts and three (3) county commissioner districts or certify that the current districts comply with state statute, every ten (10) years in the first year following the decennial census (meaning by December 31, 2021, for example) and file a copy of the ordinance adopting or recertifying the districts with the circuit court clerk. (IC 36-2-2-4; IC 36-2-3-4)

With the exception of Marion County, city and town councils are required to reapportion city or town council districts, or certify current districts comply with state statute, every ten (10) years in the second year following a decennial census but must do so not later than November 8 of the year before a city or town election is conducted (IC 3-11-1.5-32; IC 36-4-6; IC 36-5-2).

All Indiana school corporations are required to divide or recertify the school board districts every ten (10) years in the first year following a decennial census if the school has districts where only voters who reside in the district may vote for a district representative. (IC 20-23-4-35.5)

City and town ordinances establishing council districts or certifying existing districts are required to be filed with the circuit court clerk of the county containing the greatest population of the city or town (IC 36-1-6-10; IC 36-4-6-3; IC 36-4-6-4; IC 36-4-6-5; IC 36-5-2-4.1) In the case of a precinct order, the county must follow the process established by IC 3-11-1.5 and work closely with the Election Division on those proposed precinct boundary changes. To create a "precinct split," the circuit court clerk may file a request with the state HAVA administrator to request Election Division co-director approval to authorize the voter records to be designated in a new split precinct.

The county voter registration official is required to update a voter's record in SVRS to reflect any change to precinct or election district assignment.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure EM 10.2 Posting the Vote in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 53.2 Handling VR Updates on Poll Book without a VRG 4/12 Form in SVRS.***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 58.2 Voter List Maintenance***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FAIL SAFE PROCEDURES

Fail safe provisions of federal and state law permit a person to vote in specific circumstances even though the person's name does not appear on the poll list or the person's name or address is different than the name or address that appears on the poll list. These specific circumstances are described below.

Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Does Not Appear on the Poll List

Mistake by County

A voter whose name does not appear on the poll list because of an error made by the county may nonetheless vote after the county "issues" a certificate of error. The voter is not required to wait until the certificate of error arrives at the polling place. In a county using an electronic poll list, the county voter registration official can transmit the certificate of error to a precinct through the electronic poll list. In a county using traditional paper poll lists, the county voter registration official can confirm the issuance of the certificate of error by phone or electronic communication with a poll worker. (IC 3-7-48-1; 3-7-48-2; 3-7-48-3; 3-7-48-4) (Certificate of Error available through SVRS)

A county voter registration office may issue a certificate of error at any time after the poll list for the precinct has been printed or data has been downloaded into an electronic poll book for use on Election Day. The certificate must be executed by the county voter registration officer (the circuit court clerk, or by both members of the board of registration in a county where a separate board exists). The certificate of error must be numbered in the method prescribed by the state for entry in the statewide voter registration system.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 35.3 Certificates of Error***

Cancelled Voter

The voter's name is not on the poll list but the county has a record of the voter at the address the voter claims to now live but the record shows the registration has been cancelled.

This voter must be allowed to vote in the precinct if the voter is willing to sign a written statement on the poll book in the presence of the inspector or one of the judges that the voter continues to reside at the address in the precinct that was formerly shown on the county's voter registration record. **This is so even if the registration records show that the voter's registration at the address was cancelled at the voter's request!**

The voter is also allowed to make an oral affirmation instead of signing a written statement. If this occurs, the poll clerks must write down the information on the poll book for the voter and initial the statement. (IC 3-7-48-5) In a county using electronic poll books, the written affirmation by the voter is made on the VRG 4/12 and an oral affirmation by the voter may be documented by the poll clerks on the VRG 4/12. If the electronic poll book can accommodate the addition of a voter's information, the VRG 4/12 is not necessary and the poll workers can add the voter's information, and the voter will sign the electronic poll book.

If this procedure is used, the precinct election board should contact the County Election Board so that the County Election Board can contact any other precinct where the voter's name may be incorrectly included on the poll list. (IC 3-7-48-6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Receipt Showing Timely Registration at BMV or Full Service Agency

The voter's name is not on the poll list but the voter appears at a polling place with a receipt from the BMV or other "full service" registration agency (VRG-6) indicating that the voter submitted a registration application at the agency before registration closed.

If the person is not on the poll list but produces a receipt of registration from an agency (like the BMV, FSSA, law enforcement agency, or DWD office) they have a right to vote a regular ballot (unless otherwise challenged) if: 1) The date on the receipt indicates the voter applied to register before registration closed (29 days before the election); **AND** 2) the county registration office either has no record of the registration application or shows that the application was received and approved. (IC 3-7-48-7)

The voter may not vote a regular official ballot if the county's records show that the registration was received and rejected unless the county voter registration office determines that the rejection was a mistake. If the county voter registration office determines that the registration application was properly rejected, the voter must be offered the opportunity to cast a provisional ballot. (IC 3-7-48-7.5)

If the county records show that the registration application **was approved,** but the voter is not on the poll book, the county voter registration office must issue a certificate of error. If the voter produces a timely receipt of registration and the county voter registration office has no record of the registration application being received, the inspector and judge must write the name and address of the voter in the poll book and require the voter to sign the poll list. The inspector and judges MUST add a note on the poll list to the effect:

> "Permitted to vote after producing receipt per IC 3-7-48-7. Receipt stated date of application as *INSERT MONTH/DAY/YEAR*, which was within the registration period. Receipt stated registration office address or ID # as *INSERT LOCATION*, and agency employee as *INSERT EMPLOYEE NAME*."

Before the voter casts a ballot using this procedure, the voter must complete a registration application form (State Form VRG-7 or VRG-11, for example), and provide the completed voter registration form to the precinct election board. Each precinct election board is required to be furnished with blank voter registration applications for this purpose. The completed voter registration application is then attached to the poll list for processing later by the county voter registration office. (IC 3-7-48-7)

If the voter is allowed to vote under this procedure because the county registration office has no record concerning the person's registration application, the county voter registration office is required to notify the Indiana Election Division within seven (7) days after the election so that the election division can investigate to try to determine why the voter has a receipt but the county received no registration application. (IC 3-7-48-9)

Fail Safe Procedures Where the Voter's Name Appears on the Poll List but the Voter's Name or Address Has Changed

Voter is on poll list but has moved within the same precinct or the voter's name has changed.

The voter should sign the poll book with the new address located within the same precinct or new name (for example, a new married name). The voter's registration record must be updated to include the new address or new name after the election. In counties using electronic poll books, the voter shall use a VRG 4/12 to update the voter's name or indicate a change of address within the same precinct. (IC 3-7-39-7; IC 3-7-41-2; IC 3-10-1-31.1(e))

In general, a voter who moves from one address within a precinct to another address within the same precinct may vote under a fail-safe provision by indicating their new address in the same precinct in the poll book (or on a VRG

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

4/12 in counties using electronic poll books). However, if a precinct is partly in a municipality and partly outside of a municipality, and a person moves within the precinct from the part of the precinct within the municipality to the part of the precinct outside the municipality, then the person may not vote a regular ballot in a municipal election under this fail-safe provision. However, the voter could request to vote a provisional ballot. (IC 3-7-39-7)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 41.1 Transfer Within Precinct on Absentee Ballot Application***

Moves Occurring Less than 30-days Before **Election**

If the voter moved outside of the precinct shown on their registration record to any other precinct in Indiana less than 30-days before the election, the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, an *Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Registration* (VRG-4/12 form) and then the voter may proceed to vote a regular ballot in the precinct of their former residence, unless otherwise challenged. (IC 3-10-11-6)

However, in a municipal election year (for example, 2023), a person who moves from outside a municipality to a location inside a municipality or from within a municipality to outside the municipality may not vote in the precinct of the person's former residence in an election held entirely within the municipality. (IC 3-10-11-4) Further clarification on voters moving in or out of a municipality in a split precinct is covered in the section above. (IC 3-7-39-7)

In addition, a voter of a school corporation that changes their residence from inside the boundaries of the school corporation and to a new residence outside the boundaries of the school corporation in the final thirty (30) days before a controlled project referendum, school tax or safety tax levy referendum is not eligible to return to their former precinct of residence in the school corporation to vote on the public question. (IC-6-1.1-20-1.9; IC 6-1.1-20-3.9; IC 20-46-1-16: IC 20-46-9-16) However, a voter in this scenario is permitted to vote on the other offices on the ballot, if otherwise qualified. County election officials where a local public question related to school corporation matters must create a ballot style where the local public question is not included on the ballot, but the rest of the offices are. In the primary, a voter in this scenario would use the "17-year old" ballot style since an underage voter is not permitted to vote in a public question election. A similar ballot style must be created for the general or municipal election to remove the school corporation-related public question for this universe of voters.

If the voter completes a VRG 4/12 under this fail safe provision, the inspector shall provide the voter with a voter registration application (state VRG-7 or VRG-11, for example) and request that the voter complete and sign the application. If the voter completes the voter registration application, the inspector shall return the application to the county voter registration office.

NOTE 1: If the voter indicates that the voter's current residence is located within another county in Indiana, the voter is considered to have directed the county voter registration office of the county where the precinct is located to cancel the voter registration record within the county. The precinct election board shall provide the voter with a voter registration application for the voter to complete and file with the county voter registration office of the county where the voter's current residence address is located. (IC 3-11-8-25.1)

NOTE 2: The county that administered the election must mail the transfer affidavit (VRG-4/12) used for this purpose for a person who has moved to a precinct in another county, together with the original affidavit of registration (and any new registration application if submitted), to the county in Indiana where the person now resides within thirty (30) days after registration opens after the election. (IC 3-7-43-4) A transfer affidavit (VRG 4/12) used to transfer registration within the county must be processed after the election. (IC 3-7-39-5; IC 3-10-1-31.1(e); IC 3-11-8-25.1)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 37.1 Handling VRG 4/12 forms in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Moves Within the Same County and Same Congressional District
(Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Voter Registration form VRG 4/12 process)

In general election (or even-numbered) years, if the voter moved outside of the precinct to another precinct that is still in the same county and congressional district, the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, an *Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Registration* (VRG-4/12 form), and then the voter may proceed to vote a regular ballot in the precinct of their former residence, unless otherwise challenged. Federal law also allows the voter to make an "oral affirmation" of this information in the presence of the precinct election board. If this happens, the poll clerks shall reduce the substance of the affirmation to writing at an appropriate location on the poll list and initial the affirmation. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(e))

In a county using an electronic poll book, the voter may complete the VRG 4/12 or make an oral affirmation that the poll clerks document the oral affirmation on the VRG 4/12 and initial the VRG 4/12. If the electronic poll book has the ability to do so, the oral affirmation may also be captured on the electronic poll book instead of on the VRG 4/12.

If the voter completes a VRG 4/12 under this fail-safe provision, the inspector shall provide the voter with a voter registration application (VRG 7 or 11, for example) and request that the voter complete and sign the application. If the voter completes the voter registration application, the inspector shall return the application to the county voter registration office.

NOTE: A voter who moved outside of a city or town may not return to the precinct where the voter formerly resided to vote in a municipal election. The next municipal election year is 2023. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(c)) Likewise, a voter who moved from a location outside of a city or town to a location within a city or town before a municipal election may not vote in the precinct of the person's former residence. (IC 3-10-12-3.4(d))

This fail-safe provision may also apply for certain types of public questions if the voter continues to reside within the jurisdiction in which the public question applies.

See *Appendix* for "flow" chart outlining the scenarios above. Contact the County Election Board or Indiana Election Division for more information.

Presidential Only Ballot (VRG-15 form)
If the voter moved from an Indiana precinct to a new residence outside of Indiana and moved less than thirty (30) days before the general Election Day in presidential election years (for example, 2024), the voter must produce, or sign before the inspector or a judge, or submit with an absentee ballot application, *an Affidavit for Presidential Voting Only* (VRG-15). Only then may the voter proceed to vote on a ballot in their precinct of their former residence. However, the voter may only be given a ballot to vote for electors for president and vice-president. (IC 3-10-10) This ballot is known as a "presidential-only" ballot, and should only be given to a voter in this specific example.

NOTE: If the person is allowed to vote with a VRG-15, then this affidavit constitutes authorization to cancel the person's registration. (IC 3-7-43-5) When a voter indicates at the polls that the voter's current residence is located outside Indiana, the voter is considered to have directed the county voter registration office of the county where the precinct is located to cancel the voter registration record within the county. (IC 3-11-8-25.1(m))

Accessing Voter Registration Documents and Poll Lists after an Election

Although, in general, election records are to be maintained under seal until the time for the filing of a recount or contest has expired, or if a recount or contest is filed until the recount or contest is completed, the county voter registration office may unseal the envelopes containing the poll lists and transfer affidavits to update the registration records of the county beginning immediately after the election. The county voter registration office should also use

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001288

the poll lists to update the registration record to include the voter's voter identification number if the voter's voter identification number is not already included in the registration record.

The poll lists must be resealed after updating the registration records as described above. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) See the "Retention of Election Records" tab of the current version of the *Election Administrator's Manual* for additional discussion of public access to election records.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC RECORDS

Public Records Requests

In general, voter registration records are public records and are subject to examination and copying by the public pursuant to IC 5-14-3. Documents that are confidential and not subject to examination and/or copying by the public include:

1) records concerning declinations to register;
2) records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered; and
3) voter registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons. (IC 3-7-27-6)

Further, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize the statewide voter registration system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of the statewide voter registration system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4)

In addition, though voter registration applications do not request a full social security number, to the extent a voter registration application or record contains a full social security number the number must be redacted except for the last four digits. (IC 5-14-3-4(a)(12))

A county voter registration office shall, with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county in SVRS, act in accordance with the non-discriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board regarding providing duplicate copies of a computer disc or other similar record that contains voter registration information. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a duplicate copy in electronic form or not. If the policy does allow duplicate electronic copies then it must do so according to the non-discriminatory uniform policy. (IC 3-7-27-6(c); IC 5-14-3-3(g)) **The policy should be in written form in the minutes of the county election board.**

A person requesting any information out of SVRS from a county voter registration office must submit the request on State Form VRG-24. This form requires the requesting person to agree that the information will not be used to solicit merchandise, goods, services or subscriptions. The person must also agree not to sell, loan, give away or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fund-raising activities. In addition, if there is a cost for providing copies for records, the charge must be uniform to all purchasers. (IC 5-14-3-8(d))

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list, report, or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the county voter registration office to create the list, report, or record. However, if a list, report, or record has been created, whether required by statute or not, it is a public record and must be provided unless it is subject to some exception under the Public Records Act. (IC 5-14-3-4)

The statewide voter registration system laws (IC 3-7-26.3; IC 3-7-26.4) contain several provisions regarding requests made to the county or to the state for records or reports from the system. Certain persons (state major political party committees, for example) may purchase an annual subscription for the unrestricted voter registration file from the Indiana Election Division for all the information contained in the statewide voter registration system. All other persons may obtain a restricted copy of the list, after certain information such as date of birth and gender, have been redacted by the Division. All persons (except the Chief Justice of Indiana and the clerks of the Northern and Southern District Courts, who are entitled to purchase the list without charge for jury management) are required to pay a fee of $5,000 per calendar year to the Indiana Election Division for the annual subscription to the unrestricted voter registration file.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Indiana Election Division is permitted to provide parts and reports from the voter registration information maintained on the statewide voter registration system to an individual to confirm that voter's registration status, and for certain purposes listed in IC 3-7-26.3-29. However, these reports may not include the date of birth, gender, telephone number, voting history, or registration date of individual voters, except when the part or report is to be provided to a person who has already paid for an annual subscription for this data. The Election Division can also provide reports which include this restricted information, but do not permit the identification of any individual voter as the result of providing the compilation. (IC 3-7-26.4-4; IC 3-7-26.4-8)

Finally, the state or a county has discretion whether to disclose administrative or technical information that would jeopardize the statewide voter registration system, or infrastructure information which would disclose the configuration of the statewide voter registration system, in response to a public records request. (IC 5-14-3-4) It is the view of the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division that this would include step-by-step training documents, build notes, contracts, and standard operating procedures created by the state. If such a request is made for these materials, please direct the requestor to the Indiana Election Division.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure GEN 1.1 Voter list Data Extraction and Dissemination***

Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Abuse

Indiana law establishes an address confidentiality program for persons who are victims of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault. A person who applies to the Indiana Attorney General and qualifies under this program may designate an address provided by the Attorney General as his or her address for service of process and receipt of mail. **This confidentiality program does not apply automatically to every person who is granted a protective order by a court.**

Like an absent uniformed services voter, a participant in this program is entitled to an absentee ballot in any election that is conducted during the year in which the applicant applied for an absentee ballot. (ABS-Attorney General) The absentee ballot application allows the program participant to provide the address designated by the Attorney General as the mailing address for receipt of the absentee ballot. The name, address, telephone number, and any other identifying information relating to a program participant, as contained in a voting registration record, is confidential for purposes of Indiana's public records law. The county voter registration office may not disclose for public inspection or copying a name, an address, a telephone number, or any other information described in this subsection, as contained in a voting registration record except (1) To a law enforcement agency, upon written request and (2) as directed by a court order. (IC 3-11-4-6; IC 5-26.5; IC 5-14-3-4(a)(1))

Address Confidentiality for Elected Officials & Law Enforcement Officers

Under Indiana law, certain law enforcement officers and public officials may apply to have their home address restricted from disclosure on a "public property database website" maintained by a county, municipality, or township government. (IC 36-1-8.5-7) A "public property database website" refers to an internet website that is:

1) available to general public over the Internet;
2) does not require registration, subscription, or the creation of a user name and password to search the web site; and
3) connects the law enforcement officer or public official's home address to their name, so that a search of the web site for the person's name discloses the covered person's home address. (IC 36-1-8.5-5)

In a primary election, the county election board is required to publish a public notice of election, which includes the name, address, and office sought of each candidate seeking nomination. If a candidate on the primary election ballot

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

has their home address restricted from a "public property database website," then their home address would not be not included in the notice of primary election created under IC 3-8-2-19.

However, this would not entitle the person to have their address restricted or made confidential in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS). This is because under Indiana law, the SVRS database is owned and maintained by the State of Indiana through the Indiana Secretary of State and the Indiana Election Division and does not come within the law's definition of a "public property database website." (IC 3-7-26.3-3)

Certain Voter Registration Reports to be Provided to County Party Chairmen

The county voter registration shall provide the following voter registration information to certain county chairmen and candidates as provided by state law:

1) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the beginning of the registration period and ending sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election is to be forwarded not later than sixty (60) days before the election, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-2)

2) A report containing information regarding all registration applications, excluding any confidential information, executed from the period beginning sixty-five (65) days before a primary, general, or municipal election and ending twenty-nine (29) days before the election is to be forwarded daily and within forty-eight (48) hours of the data on which the report was created, upon request, to the Democratic, Libertarian, or Republican (bona fide political parties) party chairmen, if the party has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the election, and an independent candidate's committee if the candidate is on the ballot in the election. (IC 3-7-28-3)

3) One (1) copy of the registered voter list prepared for the inspector of each precinct under IC 3-7-29-1 shall be furnished to the Democratic and Republican county chairmen, after the county election board receives a written request from the chairman. The copy shall be furnished to the county chairman as soon as the lists are prepared. (IC 3-7-28-4)
    - As soon as the registered voter list is prepared, a copy shall be furnished upon written request to the county chairman of any political party that has at least one (1) candidate on the ballot in the next election; the committee of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot in the next election; and the county chairman of any other bona fide political party. (IC 3-7-28-5)
        - To qualify as a bona fide political party under IC 3-7-28-5, a political party must file a certification with the clerk of the circuit court of the county that the political party is a bona fide political party together with verifiable factual representations to support the certification. (IC 3-7-28-6)
    - **NOTE:** Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-3(f), additional copies of the registration lists for the inspectors of each precinct shall be kept open to the public for inspection and copying in the same manner as other public records under IC 5-14-3 at the office of the circuit court clerk or board of registration as soon as the registration lists are completed. (IC 3-7-28-7)

4) A list of voters who are mailed voter list maintenance notices under IC 3-7 is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or 3) an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5) Following the mailing of voter list maintenance notices and the cancellation of a voter's registration under IC 3-7, a master list of precincts showing all persons whose registrations have been cancelled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. (IC 3-7-28-9; IC 3-7-28-10) The master list of copies shall be prepared and furnished not later than fifteen (15) days after a voter's registration has been canceled under the voter list maintenance program. (IC 3-7-28-11)

6) A list of deceased persons whose registrations have been canceled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-12)

7) A list of disfranchised voters (that is, individuals who were cancelled following imprisonment after conviction of a crime) whose registrations have been canceled is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee, if the independent candidate is on the ballot for the next general election to be conducted in the county. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-13)

8) A list of the names and addresses of all voters whose registrations have been canceled under IC 3-7 is to be provided to the following upon request: 1) Democratic and Republican county party chairmen, and 2) the chairmen of a bona fide political party of the county or an independent candidate's committee participating in a primary, general, or municipal election. Upon request, the county voter registration office shall report cancellations daily and within forty-eight (48) hours after the day the cancellations were made, until Election Day. A request filed for this report may state that the list is to include only cancellations made by the county voter registration office within a period specified in the request. (IC 3-7-28-14)

Public Records Retention

A county voter registration office receives many documents in the performance of its duties. These records must be retained for a period of time specified by the NVRA and Indiana statute. Also, a county commission on public records may have adopted a retention schedule pursuant to IC 5-15-6 that may apply to the retention and destruction of public records. However, this retention schedule could not provide for the destruction of records earlier than dates specified by federal or state statute applicable to the records in question.

Retention of Paper Voter Registration Records

The county voter registration office shall retain a voter's paper registration records associated with the address at which the voter is registered to vote until all of the following are satisfied:

1) the voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) the general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and
3) twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in (2) above.

For example, if a voter's registration is cancelled July 1, 2020, the voter's paper registration records associated with the voter's registration at that address may be disposed of as provided in state law and the county's retention

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

schedule after November 8, 2022. Alternatively, if the voter's registration was cancelled on September 30, 2019, then the cancelled registration can be disposed of after November 8, 2022. (IC 3-10-1-31.1) In the example, the general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's record was held in November 2020 and 24-months after that election is November 2022.

It is critically important to always keep both the original voter registration application and any later documentation related to that registration to update or cancel a person's registration, such as a VRG 4/12, Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation (SAMC) Notice, or Statewide VLM-Voter Response Card, for any voter who is "active" or "inactive" until the registration is cancelled. Once cancelled for any reason (death, request for cancellation, voter list maintenance programs, and imprisonment following conviction), most of the documents concerning the cancelled registration (including but not limited to VRG 4/12; VRG-7; VRG-11; VRG-14; federal voter registration form; statewide address confirmation notice [SAMC]; a voter completed voter response card [VRC under the statewide voter list maintenance program in IC 3-7-38.2-17] must be kept by the county voter registration official until the following are satisfied:

1) The voter's registration at the residence address in the voter's registration application has been cancelled; and
2) The general election immediately following the cancellation of the voter's registration has occurred; and twenty-four (24) months have elapsed following the general election described in (2) above. (IC 3-10-1-31.1)

Retention of Poll Lists & Other Voter Registration Documents

Other documents that must be kept for two (2) years from the date the document was created or received are:

1) rejected registration applications;
2) declinations to register to vote using the VRG-6 form from full-service agencies;
3) reports regarding persons who have been imprisoned following conviction from the county sheriff, Department of Correction or any court;
4) reports regarding the death of any person used to cancel that person's registration received from the State Department of Health or any local health official;
5) any postcard, list or other information received or created during the course of a voter list maintenance program (other than a completed voter response card to update or cancel a person's registration such as the VRC from the statewide voter list maintenance program or SAMC notice);
6) any document that identifies the full service voter registration agency where an applicant completed a voter registration application;
7) certificates of error; and
8) any report from the Indiana Election Division or other source from out of state regarding the cancellation of a registration due to a voter moving out of state. (IC 3-7-27-6)

County voter registration offices must keep the **poll lists** after Election Day once they are used to update voter registrations based upon activities occurring on Election Day. Poll lists must be retained at least twenty-two (22) months after the election before they are destroyed. However, for convenience's sake, these records may be batched with the records that may be destroyed after twenty-four (24) months. Further, a county may decide it is easier to batch records for destruction according to the year to which they pertain. For example, a policy might state all documents that pertain to the 2020 election may be destroyed on January 1, 2023, which is longer than the minimum 22-month requirement for primary or general election materials such as ballots, poll lists, and tabulator print-outs.

Though not a voter registration document or form, **minutes from the county election board meetings** and certified election results may never be destroyed. Original records must remain on file with the county election official in perpetuity.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Scanning Voter Registration Records

A county voter registration office shall scan a paper document and attach the scanned image of the document to the voter's file in the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) if the paper document creates, amends, or cancels the voter's registration record. In addition, the county voter registration office shall scan a voter registration application that is subsequently rejected and associate it with the rejected record in the SVRS. (IC 3-7-33-8)

In addition to state or federal registration forms submitted on paper to county or state election officials, documents like the Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation (SAMC) Notice or the voter list maintenance response card sent to a voter during the bi-annual statewide list maintenance project may also need to be scanned and attached to the voter's electronic record in SVRS. If a voter uses one of these notices update their registration within their county or authorization cancellation, then it is considered a voter registration document and needs to be properly retained in the county's paper voter registration file and an electronic copy made to add the image to the voter's SVRS record. (NOTE: much like a regular voter registration form, these notices must be signed by the voter and, if updating a registration, the voter is to answer affirmatively to the age and citizenship questions.)

Other notices created by county or statewide voter list maintenance project that are not altering a voter's registration may be scanned and added to the voter's record in SVRS but are not required to be.

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 27.1 Voting History on Voter Registration Applications***
- ***Standard Operating Procedure VRG 48.1 Storage and Retention Requirements for Paper VR forms***
- ***Current Version of Election Administrator's Manual*** **on "Retention of Election Records"**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PROCESSING CANDIDATE PETITIONS

Major party candidates, like candidates running in a primary as a candidate for nomination as President of the United States, U.S. Senator, or Governor, all minor party candidates (other than Libertarian Party candidates), all independent candidates, and all candidates for school board, gain access to the ballot by gathering signatures of registered voters on petition forms. These candidates are required to submit the petitions to the county voter registration office during specified filing periods. Counties are required to certify the number of valid signatures on the petition. In doing so, counties apply the standards for certifying signatures set forth in IC 3-5-6.

Candidates must always use the most current version of the form for filing. (IC 3-5-4-8) The "2022 Forms List" shared on the SVRS county portal contains the forms used in each election and includes the current version number, which is found in the upper corner of the form near the seal of the State of Indiana.

Please note: The content of a petition of nomination will vary slightly depending on the office sought, but the forms are substantially similar except for the CAN-34 used by school board candidates.

The Indiana Election Division publishes an *Indiana Candidate Guide*, which details the filing requirements for the offices on the ballot in the election cycle that year. Generally speaking, a candidate who is nominated by petition must file certified petitions of nomination, a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form, and in most cases, a statement of economic interests no later than the final date and time set by state law for filing. Filings received after this deadline must be rejected. (IC 3-5-4-1.9)

Candidate filings must be original. No copies or faxed or scanned documents may be accepted for filing, with the exception of the "receipts" provided by certain state agencies, the clerk of the Indiana House or Representatives, and the secretary of the Indiana Senate. (IC 3-5-4-1.7)

Please refer to the *Candidate Guide* to learn more about the filing requirements for each office type.

It is a Level 6 felony to pay or offer to pay an individual any property based on the number of petition signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question on a ballot. An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not "directly or indirectly" based on the number of signatures or applications obtained. (IC 3-14-2-1)

Finally, the state's petition forms are two pages. The front side is used to gather petition signatures and includes space for the petition carrier to complete; the back is used, generally, for county voter registration officials to complete their affidavit on the number of certified signatures for that specific petition. There is no state law that requires the petition forms to be double-sided or prohibits the use of a staple or paper clip to keep the two pages together. Further, if the back page is missing, a county voter registration official can print the second page and attach it to the petition, at the official's discretion. However, the decision made to assist one candidate in this regard should be applied to all candidates.

Required Number of Petition Signatures

Major Party Candidates for U.S. President, U.S. Senate & Indiana Governor

Democratic or Republican candidates seeking nomination in a primary election for U.S. President, U.S. Senate or Indiana governor must collect at least 500 signatures of registered voters in each of Indiana's nine Congressional district for a minimum amount totaling at least 4,500 statewide. (IC 3-8-3-2; IC 3-8-2-8) The office of U.S. President and Indiana Governor are not on the ballot in 2022. The petition form used by Democratic and Republican U.S. Senate primary candidates is the CAN-4.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTE: EFFECT OF 2021 CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING:

Beginning on the date the 2021 congressional redistricting plan is adopted by the General Assembly and ending on the date that the 2011 congressional redistricting plan is repealed or superseded, the petition must be signed by five hundred (500) voters from each congressional district created by the 2021 redistricting plan. (IC 3-8-2-8(d)) Therefore, county voter registration officials must denote the congressional district the person signing the petition currently resides after redistricting and at the time the petition is processed.

For example, Vickie Voter lived in Franklin Township in southern Marion County and signed a petition for a Republican (or Democratic) U.S. Senate candidate in August 2020. At the time she signed the petition, Vickie lived in the 7th Congressional District. However, the state legislature moved Franklin Township into the 6th Congressional District in the fall of 2021. Marion County voter registration officials will note Vickie's signature, assuming she currently resides at the registration address on the petition and in SVRS, as one certified signature in the 6th Congressional District (and not the 7th Congressional District).

Minor Party or Independent Candidates

A minor party (other than the Libertarian Party), or independent candidate in Indiana is nominated for placement on the general election ballot by petition of nomination. The candidate must collect signatures of registered voters in the election district that total at least 2% of the total votes cast in the 2018 Secretary of State's race in the election district the candidate wishes to represent to have their name printed on the ballot. (IC 3-8-6-3)

Minor party and independent candidates for local office should request from the county election board the number of certified signatures to qualify for the ballot; candidates for judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, and state legislative, statewide, or federal office should contact the Indiana Election Division for this information.

The Indiana Election Division computes the number of signatures an independent or minor party candidate would need to collect when running for a countywide local office, and publishes the totals in the "Indiana Candidate Guide." However, it is important to note that county election officials should refer to the precinct-level results from the 2018 Secretary of State's race for those local offices that are not comprised of the entire county.

A minor party or independent candidate for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office in 2022 will use the CAN-19 petition form; the CAN-21 will be used by minor party or independent candidates for local office other than candidates for judge or prosecuting attorney. Candidates belonging to the same minor party may include multiple names on the petition of nomination as long as all candidates on the petition are running statewide, in the same congressional or state legislative district, or in the same political subdivision. Independent candidates may only collect signatures on the petition of nomination forms for one independent candidate, as an independent candidate does not affiliate with a political party. (IC 3-8-6-4)

Finally, a petition of nomination is used by a minor party or independent candidate when the candidate wants their name printed on the ballot. Independent or minor party candidates may run as a write-in candidate. That process does not require a petition of nomination (CAN-3). **A write-in candidate's name is never printed on the ballot.**

Petitions of Nomination for Federal, State & Local Office

Petition of nominations for federal, state, and local office are filed with the county voter registration official for certification, unless the county has a separate bi-partisan board of registration (Allen, LaPorte, Madison, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, and Vigo counties, as of this writing). In those counties, the petition of nomination would be filed with the board of voter registration and a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form would be filed with the county election board or Indiana Election Division, whichever agency is responsible for receiving the filing. Except for federal candidates, candidates for statewide, state legislative, local, school board, and judicial offices, including prosecuting attorney, must also file a statement of economic interests with the appropriate office in order for the filing to be perfected. (The *Indiana Candidate Guide* offers those details.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When a county receives a petition of nomination, a "master petition" must be set-up within SVRS to assist counties with tracking the number of certified signatures. County users are able to set-up a master petition for local candidates within the SVRS module. If a county office is the first county to receive a petition of nomination for a candidate running for judicial office, prosecuting attorney, and state legislative, statewide, or federal offices, then the county should notify the state HAVA administrator so that a master petition can be set up statewide for all counties to use.

Figure A below shows the top third of the CAN-4 petition of nomination, which is substantially similar to other petitions of nomination with the exception of school board (CAN-34). In the space provided, the candidate should provide their name, address and office sought. The name and address of the candidate on the petition of nomination does not necessarily need to reflect the candidate's ballot name or voter registration address, though it is preferred because it is helpful to county election administrators when setting up the "master petition" in SVRS.

Remember, a candidate will file a declaration of candidacy or candidate consent form with their certified petitions, and the candidate's declaration of candidacy (or candidate consent) will have their name as they want it to appear on the ballot ("ballot name") along with their residence address to perfect their filing.

Figure A

INDIANA PETITION FOR PRIMARY BALLOT PLACEMENT AS A CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN 2022 **(CAN-4)**

State Form 46434 (R14 / 5-21)

Indiana Election Division (IC 3-8-2-8, IC 3-8-2-9(a), IC 3-6-12) **COUNTY:**_____

INSTRUCTIONS: This petition is used to nominate candidates for placement on the May 3, 2022 Democratic or Republican Primary Election Ballot for the office of United States Senator. Petitioners are not required to provide precinct and congressional district information. The county voter registration office will complete this information after the petition is filed. Except in cases of disability, the petitioner must complete this information in the petitioner's own handwriting. If assistance is provided due to disability, the assister must complete the affidavit on the reverse of this form. Each candidate must also complete a Declaration of Candidacy for Primary Nomination form (CAN-2). **This petition must be filed with the appropriate county voter registration office for processing beginning January 5, 2022, and not later than NOON, February 1, 2022. Once certified the petition must be filed, along with CAN-2, with the Secretary of State or Indiana Election Division no later than NOON, Feb. 4, 2022.**

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF INDIANA OR THE INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION: Each of the undersigned represents that 1) the individual resides at the address after the individual's signature at the time this petition was processed, 2) the individual is a duly qualified registered voter in Indiana, and 3) the individual desires to be able to vote for the candidate listed below; and each of the undersigned requests you to place the following names of legally qualified candidates on the May 3, 2022 Primary Election Ballot as candidates of the *(check only one box)* ☐ Democratic Party **or** ☐ Republican Party.

Candidate Name *(As established on CAN-2 form)*	**Complete Candidate Address** *(Does not need to match the CAN-2 form.)*	**Office Sought**

In the upper corner of the form is a blank space for the county's name. It is not a requirement for candidates to collect petition signatures from voters in the same county on the same form, or for the candidate to include a county's name on the petition. However, candidates are encouraged to keep voters of the same county on one form, as it is in their best interest.

The voter registration official in the county where each petitioner resides may certify or reject the signature. For example, if the petition contained signatures of voters living in Perry and Warrick counties, the Perry County clerk may only certify signatures of those registered voters in Perry County. The candidate or candidate's representative would then collect the petition and submit the remaining signatures for Warrick County's review. Transferring petitions to multiple counties could delay in processing or result in a petition not being received by the deadline for review. (See "Filing Petitions" section below) (IC 3-8-2-9; IC 3-8-6-8)

Please note: there is an exception to the signature review of school board petitions (CAN-34) if a school corporation is located within more than one county. In this case, the CAN-34 is submitted with the county voter registration official having the greatest percentage of population of the school corporation. This voter registration official is then required to certify the signatures of all voters on the petition, even those not residing in the county of the voter registration official using the statewide search in SVRS. After certifying the petition, the clerk shall promptly certify the names of each of the candidates on the petition to the county election board of each other county in which the school corporation is located. (IC 3-8-2.5-5(b); IC 3-8-2.5-5(d))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Petition of Nomination & Candidate's Consent for School Board Office

The CAN-34 Petition of Nomination and Consent for School Board Office is used for candidates who want to qualify for school board office. These candidates must collect at least ten (10) signatures of registered voters within the election district. (NOTE: A few school corporations in Lake County are governed by state law requiring higher numbers of certified signatures. The school plan or the school corporation's attorney would be the best resource if unsure of the number of signatures needed.)

In a metropolitan school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing **in the same board member district** as the nominee. (IC 20-23-7-8.1) In a community school corporation, the petition must be signed by ten (10) registered voters residing within the boundaries of the school corporation. (IC 20-23-4-29.1) Additional petition requirements apply in some school corporations. School board member candidates should consult a personal attorney if necessary.

At the top of the form the candidate should include their name as the candidate would like for it to appear on the ballot, the candidate's residence address, and the office sought. These are important elements for county election officials and provide necessary guidance for building a ballot. The lower portion of the front page is substantially similar to other petition of nomination for registered voters of the election district to sign.

Unlike the petitions used for major party candidates running for some statewide offices and petition forms used by minor party or independent candidates, the CAN-34 also serves as the candidate's consent to run for office should she procure the required number of certified petition signatures. The back of the form requires the candidate to answer a few questions and include their notarized signature. It is not necessary for the candidate to complete the consent on each petition submitted, if the candidate intends to submit multiple petition pages. Instead, only one consent must be completed.

Finally, a school board candidate must also submit the CAN-12 Statement of Economic Interests:

- at the time of filing the CAN-34 petition for review in counties where the circuit court clerk is the county voter registration office; or
- at the time of filing the CAN-34 petition with the circuit court clerk after the petition has been reviewed by the county board of voter registration. (IC 3-8-9-5)

Processing Petitions of Nomination

Candidates must file petitions of nomination during specific periods of time in the election calendar**. A county voter registration official may not accept a petition before filing opens or after filing closes.** (IC 3-5-4-1.9; IC 3-8-2-10; IC 3-8-2.5-4; IC 3-8-3-1; IC 3-8-6-10). Please consult the current version of the *Indiana Election Calendar: Election Administrator's Edition* for those specific dates and times in 2022.

Petition Carriers

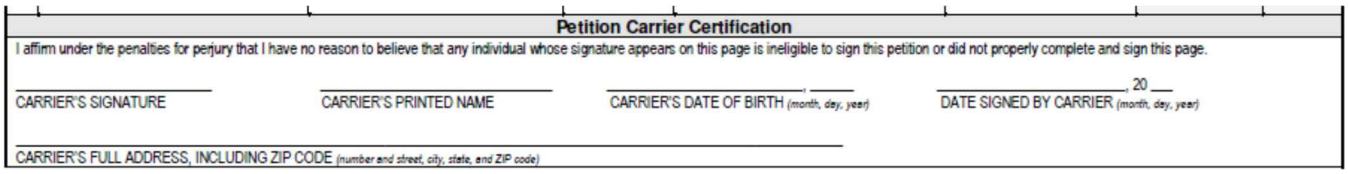
State law does not set forth any requirements about who may circulate a petition to gather signatures for ballot access. For example, there is no legal requirement in Indiana that a person be a registered voter of the state to circulate a petition for signatures. Instead, it requires a petition carrier to complete an affidavit found on the petition form in the event there is an issue with the filing. Failure to complete the affidavit may result in the petition being rejected by county officials.

Before processing a candidate's petition, a county voter registration official should first look to the bottom of the petition and confirm the petition carrier information is complete (**Figure B**). Each petition submitted to a county voter registration official must have this section completed or the petition may not be processed until it is perfected. (IC 3-6-12, generally) The petition carrier MUST including the following (IC 3-6-12-7):

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- Signature
- Date signed
- Printed name
- Date of birth
- Full address, including the ZIP code

Figure B



Petition Carrier Certification

I affirm under the penalties for perjury that I have no reason to believe that any individual whose signature appears on this page is ineligible to sign this petition or did not properly complete and sign this page.

CARRIER'S SIGNATURE _____ CARRIER'S PRINTED NAME _____ CARRIER'S DATE OF BIRTH *(month, day, year)* ____, ____ DATE SIGNED BY CARRIER *(month, day, year)* _____, 20 __

CARRIER'S FULL ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE *(number and street, city, state, and ZIP code)* _____

If the petition carrier does NOT comply with these requirements, voter registration officials must accept the filing but do NOT determine the validity of the signatures (IC 3-6-12-8) and give the petition carrier the best possible notice the certification is incomplete (IC 3-6-12-9). The petition carrier has until the petition filing deadline date and hour to correct the error (IC 3-6-12-9(b)). If deadline date passes AND the petition carrier's error has NOT been corrected, then the signatures will not count pursuant to IC 3-6-12-8.

To prevent issues with the petition carrier certification, the Division's advice for counties is to review each signature page before the petition carrier leaves or inform the petition carrier to double check their work before filing to prevent bigger hurdles later in the process.

NOTE: A candidate circulating a petition for the candidate's placement on the ballot is considered a petition carrier for purposes of the state law requiring a petition carrier to include the carrier's information on the petition. (IC 3-6-12-2)

Review of Petitioner's Information & Signature

County voter registration officials should consult IC 3-5-6, generally, for guidance on reviewing and certifying petition signatures. State law (IC 3-8-3-2; IC 3-8-2-8) requires a petitioner to include each of the following:

- Petitioner's signature
- Printed name of petitioner
- Residence address of petitioner, as noted in the statewide voter registration system at the time the petition is processed

The petition forms include a field for date of birth, but it is not a required field for the voter to complete. It is an additional data point provided to assist county voter registration officials in searching for the voter in SVRS, but a missing or inaccurate date of birth is not, by itself, a legal reason to reject a signature.

Sometimes a voter's name on the petition does not match the voter's registration record. It is the Division's advice that state law requires the name on the petition ***reasonably conform*** to the name on the registration record; in other words, the names need not exactly match. (IC 3-5-6-6)

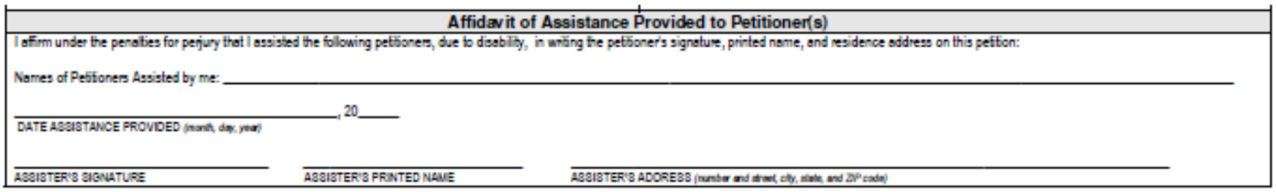
The registration address on the petition must match the voter's registration address in the statewide voter registration system **AT THE TIME THE PETITION IS PROCESSED BY COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICIALS.** If the petition and the voter's registration record do not match, then county officials must reject the person's signature on the petition and move to the next line of the form for review. (IC 3-5-6-5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

However, minor address variations are left to the county voter registration officials to determine whether certify the voter's signature. State law provides guidance on **whether to approve a voter's signature on a petition if the voter writes a** minor or substantial variation from the voter's address on the voter registration record. One example would be how to handle a situation where a voter left off "North" on their address. (IC 3-5-6-4; IC 3-5-6-5) The county voter registration office must use their judgment based upon the specific facts in each case.

Registration officials should give consideration to the possibility that a signature may not be a perfect match with the signature on file. (IC 3-5-6-6) People get older, become ill or infirm or have a disability, which may impact their ability to write legibly. Additionally, any person can provide assistance to a petitioner who is unable to sign or make their mark (no Power of Attorney (POA) is required), including writing in their signature. In this case, check the back of the petition to see if the individual in question was provided assistance and this assistance was properly documented on the petition form (see **Figure C**).

Figure C



Affidavit of Assistance Provided to Petitioner(s)

I affirm under the penalties for perjury that I assisted the following petitioners, due to disability, in writing the petitioner's signature, printed name, and residence address on this petition:

Names of Petitioners Assisted by me: _____

_____, 20____

DATE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED (month, day, year)

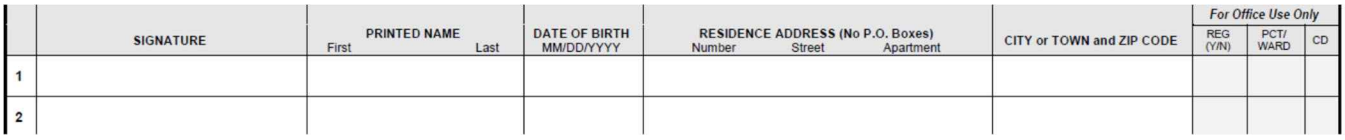
_____ _____ _____

ASSISTER'S SIGNATURE | ASSISTER'S PRINTED NAME | ASSISTER'S ADDRESS (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code)

Figure D is an example of the signature lines from a petition prescribed by the Indiana Election Division. County voter registration officials are encouraged to use the shaded area to the right of the petitioner's signature and information to aid with certification (the content in the shaded boxes will vary depending on the type of petition of nomination).

Many county officials will also place a checkmark or an "x" on the line number (found on the far left) to aid with their county. **Please avoid marking through the entire line containing the petitioner's signature and residence information!** Should a challenge be filed, it is important that all lines on the petition remain legible for county election board or Indiana Election Commission scrutiny. The petition forms have been updated to include an "office use only" section on each line for the petitioner to complete to aid with indicating whether the individual is registered to vote, their precinct/ward, and congressional district. Counties do not need to complete this section on the form but may be helpful when executing the county's affidavit found on the back or second page of the petition.

Figure D



	SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME First Last	DATE OF BIRTH MM/DD/YYYY	RESIDENCE ADDRESS (No P.O. Boxes) Number Street Apartment	CITY or TOWN and ZIP CODE	For Office Use Only REG (Y/N)	PCT/ WARD	CD
1								
2								

When processing a petition of nomination for a major party candidate for U.S. President, U.S. Senate, or Indiana Governor seeking the party's nomination in the May primary election, the county voter registration official must include the Congressional District of each voter as provided for on the form. These candidates must collect 500 signatures in each Congressional District, and this notation is critical when determining if the candidate met this threshold.

NOTE: EFFECT OF 2021 CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING:

Beginning on the date the 2021 congressional redistricting plan is adopted by the General Assembly and ending on the date that the 2011 congressional redistricting plan is repealed or superseded, the petition must be signed by five hundred (500) voters from each congressional district created by the 2021 redistricting plan. (IC 3-8-2-8(d)) Therefore, county voter registration officials must denote the congressional district the person signing the petition currently resides after redistricting and at the time the petition is processed.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

For example, Vickie Voter lived in Franklin Township in southern Marion County and signed a petition for a Republican (or Democratic) U.S. Senate candidate in August 2020. At the time she signed the petition, Vickie lived in the 7th Congressional District. However, the state legislature moved Franklin Township into the 6th Congressional District in the fall of 2021. Marion County voter registration officials will note Vickie's signature, assuming she currently resides at the registration address on the petition and in SVRS, as one certified signature in the 6th Congressional District (and not the 7th Congressional District).

While SVRS is designed to "attach" a voter record to a petition within the SVRS petition module, the reporting functions contained within SVRS are a guide and not the final certification made by the county voter registration official. Instead, each type of petition issued by the Indiana Election Division contains an area where the county voter registration official certifies the number of valid signatures contained on each petition, which is the official count for purposes of qualifying for a ballot. **Figure E** below is an example of such an affidavit found on one type of petition of nomination prescribed by the Indiana Election Division.

Figure E

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">County #1 Voter Registration Office Certification</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">I certify that, in accordance with IC 3-8-2-9, I have reviewed the registration records of the petitioners on this petition and certify the following total number to be registered voters of this County.
I also certify the following Congressional District breakdown of petitioners on this petition who are registered voters.</td></tr>
<tr><td>County:</td><td colspan="2"></td><td>Total Number of Valid Signatures:</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Witness my/our hand and seal this
_____ day of _____, 2022, at
_____.
Indiana.</td><td rowspan="4">COUNTY SEAL HERE</td><td>Congressional District</td><td>Number of Valid Signatures</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Signature 1</td><td colspan="2">☐ Clerk of the Circuit Court or
☐ Member of the Board of Registration (D)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Signature 2, if applicable</td><td colspan="2">☐ Member of the Board of Registration (R)</td></tr>
</table>

Note the designation of the "clerk of the circuit court" or "member of the board of registration." Only a few counties in Indiana have a separate, bi-partisan Board of Registration (Allen, LaPorte, Madison, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, and Vigo counties, as of this writing). In those counties, the co-directors of the board of registration are to sign the certification. For all other counties, the county clerk should sign the certification. In Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe County, where a board of elections and registration is established, the board's director and assistant director (in Lake and Porter County), or the board's co-directors (in Tippecanoe County) are to sign the certification. (IC 3-6-5.2-6; IC 3-6-5.4-7; IC 3-6-5.6-7)

After certifying a petition of nomination, the county voter registration office may, upon the request of the candidate named on the petition, return the original petition to the candidate for filing with the appropriate office. (IC 3-8-2-10(b); IC 3-8-3-4(b); IC 3-8-6-11(e)) Candidates should make arrangements and leave contact information with the county voter registration office, if the candidate would like the original petitions returned to them so that they may prepare for filing with the county election board or Indiana Election Division, whichever office receives their filing under law.

If a candidate for federal, statewide, state legislative, or judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, does not provide direction to the county voter registration official on whether or not the petition is to be returned to the candidate or her representative, then the county voter registration official may mail certified petitions to the Indiana Election Division. However, the petitions must be received by the Election Division not later than the final date and time set for filing a declaration of candidacy.

Alternatively, a county voter registration may certify and file a petition of nomination for <u>independent or minor party</u> candidates with the public official authorized to place names on the ballot and the town clerk-treasurer, if the petition of nomination is for a town office, not later than the final date and time set for filing a declaration of candidacy. (IC 3-8-6-10(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A candidate must file the original certified petitions of nomination with at least the minimum number of certified signatures required by law for the office, and an original declaration of candidacy not later than the final date and time for filing set in state law. **(Faxed, scanned, emailed, or photocopied petitions or declaration of candidacy must be rejected for filing pursuant to state law.)**

Only in a primary election held in even-numbered years will the Indiana Election Division receive certified petitions and declaration of candidacies for U.S. President, U.S. Senator, or Indiana Governor, depending on the election cycle. The Indiana Election Division will notify the candidate if they have qualified for placement on the primary election ballot statewide.

Independent and minor party candidates for federal, statewide, state legislative, and judicial office, including prosecuting attorney, will file with the Indiana Election Division the petitions certified by the county voter registration official, a declaration of candidacy, and a receipt showing the statement of economic interests has been timely filed with the appropriate agency. The Co-Directors of the Election Division will certify to the Secretary of State the required number of signatures to achieve ballot access and the number of certified signatures filed with the Division. The Secretary of State will then certify or deny the candidate's placement on the ballot.

A petition candidate for school board or other local office (other than judge or prosecuting attorney) in a county with a separate board of registration must file the candidate's statement of economic interests (CAN-12) with the circuit court clerk after the signatures on the petitions have been certified by the board of registration. In a county that does not have a separate board of registration, the candidate's statement of economic interests (CAN-12) must be filed with the circuit court clerk at the time the candidate's petitions are filed for review and certification. (IC 3-8-9-5)

Independent and minor party candidates running for local office will file certified petitions and a declaration of candidacy with the county election board. The county clerk must make the determination whether or not the candidate received sufficient number of signatures, and certify or deny the candidate's filing. If the circuit court clerk denies the candidate's certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately by certified mail. (IC 3-8-6-12(d); IC 3-8-6-12(h))

For school board candidates, the county clerk of the county in which the petitions were filed will certify or deny the certification. If the clerk with whom the petition was filed denies certification, then the clerk shall notify the candidate immediately 1) in person, if the candidate files the petition in person; or 2) by certified mail.

Disputing a Certified or Rejected Petition of Nomination

A candidate may file a CAN-1 challenge to dispute the county voter registration official's failure to certify individual signers as qualified petitioners or the determination by the clerk that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. The candidate may present their evidence at a hearing called by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-8-1-2(f); IC 3-8-2.5-6)

If the county voter registration official certifies a petition that is lacking the required petition carrier certification, a qualified person (candidate, party chair, or voter in the election district) may file a CAN-1 challenge, which requires a hearing to be conducted by the county election board or Indiana Election Commission, wherever the petition of nomination is filed. (IC 3-6-12-10)

County Voter Registration Officials, additional resources are available:

- ***Master Petition Step by Step in SVRS***

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Investigations and Enforcement

A county election board may investigate and rule on questions concerning reported voter registration law violations. If the county election board has substantial reason to believe that a violation of the voter registration laws has or will occur, the board may conduct an evidentiary hearing to resolve the issue. The county election board has the power to subpoena witnesses, and question those witnesses under oath. If, after affording due notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the county election board believes that an act constitutes or will constitute a violation, the board may take whatever action it deems proper under the circumstances. This includes referring the matter to the attorney general for civil action, such as an injunction, or to the county prosecuting attorney for criminal prosecution. (IC 3-6-5-31; IC 3-14-5-3)

With one exception, Indiana law requires that a county election board forward all challenge affidavits returned by precinct election officers following the close of the polls to the prosecuting attorney who will forward the affidavits to the foreman of the grand jury when the jury is next in session. Those challenge affidavits issued due to a voter needing to provide additional HAVA residence documentation for certain first time voters need not be transmitted to the grand jury. (IC 3-14-5-1)The grand jury is required to inquire into the truth or falsity of the affidavits, and to file a report of the results of its inquiry with the court. **Indiana law requires that a county election board also mail a copy of these affidavits to the Secretary of State of Indiana. (IC 3-14-5-2(c)(2))**

The prosecuting attorney shall preserve the affidavits and envelopes and return the affidavits and envelopes to the circuit court clerk after the completion of any proceeding resulting from the investigation of the affidavits or envelopes. (IC 3-14-5-2(f))

Penalties

Indiana election law provides that the following offenses are Level 6 felonies, which subjects a person to up to two and one half years of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction. The laws cited below should be studied carefully, since they may contain requirements or exemptions that are not set forth in detail here:

1) Conspiring with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to submit a false application for registration. (IC 3-14-2-1)

2) Paying or offering to pay an individual for doing any of the following: (A) applying for an absentee ballot; (B) casting an absentee ballot; (C) registering to vote; or (D) voting. (IC 3-14-2-1)

3) Accepting payment of property for doing any of the following: (A) applying for an absentee ballot; (B) casting an absentee ballot; (C) registering to vote; or (D) voting. (IC 3-14-2-1)

4) Knowing that an individual is ineligible to register to vote or to vote, does either of the following: (A) solicits the individual to complete an absentee ballot application; or (B) solicits the individual to submit an absentee ballot application to a county election board. (IC 3-14-2-2.5)

5) Knowingly voting or offering to vote at an election when the person is not registered or authorized to vote. (IC 3-14-2-9)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7) Except when permitted under certain "fail safe procedures", knowingly voting or offering to vote in a precinct except the one in which the person is registered and resides or knowingly making a false statement to a pollworker or when signing a poll list concerning the voter's name, residence address or voter identification number. (IC 3-14-2-11)

8) Knowingly voting or applying to vote in a name other than the person's own. (IC 3-14-2-12)

9) Having voted once at an election, knowingly applying to vote at the same election in the person's own name, or any other name. (IC 3-14-2-12)

10) Knowingly hiring or soliciting another person to go from one precinct to another for the purpose of voting at an election when the person hired or solicited is not a voter in the precinct. (IC 3-14-2-13)

11) Allowing a person to vote who is not entitled to vote, or by use of an unauthorized procedure if a precinct election officer or public official. (IC 3-14-2-14)

12) Knowingly omitting to perform a duty imposed by the election code if a precinct election officer or public official. (IC 3-14-4-3)

13) Paying an individual any property based on the number of petition signatures obtained to place a candidate or public question on a ballot. (An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not "directly or indirectly" based on the number of signatures obtained.) (IC 3-14-2-1)

14) Paying or offering to pay an individual any property based on the number of voter registration applications obtained by the individual. (An individual may continue to be paid for this political activity, but not "directly or indirectly" based on the number of applications obtained.) (IC 3-14-2-1)

Indiana election law provides that the following offenses are a Class A misdemeanor, which subjects a person to up to one year of imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both, upon conviction:

1) Refusing to receive and record a petition of nomination when presented in accordance with the election laws, or suppressing such a document that has been duly filed. (IC 3-14-1-1)
2) Recklessly destroying or failing to file or deliver to the proper office a voter registration affidavit or form of registration in accordance with IC 3-7 after the affidavit or form has been executed. (IC 3-14-2-5(b))
3) Knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly releasing or removing any registration materials or information contained in the statewide voter registration system from the county voter registration office, except when release or removal is necessary to comply with IC 3-7, or for the destruction of the materials under IC 5-15-6 (the record retention statutes. (IC 3-14-2-6)
4) Recklessly voting at an election, unless the person is a registered voter under the requirements of IC 3-7 at the time of the election. (IC 3-14-2-10)

Indiana election law provides that the following offense is a Class C infraction, which subjects a person to a judgment of up to $500: When a person knowing that a person is not a voter and will not be a voter at the next election applies for registration or procures registration for a voter. This offense if a Class A misdemeanor if it is committed knowingly or intentionally and the person has a prior unrelated adjudication or conviction for this violation within the previous five (5) years. (IC 3-14-1-2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

APPENDIX

Resources:

Sample Notice to Certain Voters Required to Provide Additional Documentation

Sample Jury Questionnaire with Voter Registration Questions

Fail Safe Decision Diagrams for Voters Moving Within or Out of State

Public Access Counselor Opinion regarding VRG-24

Public Access Counselor Opinions regarding CEB Uniform, Non-Discriminatory Policy to Release Full County VR File

Court Order Issuing Permanent Injunctions Regarding Voter List Maintenance

Commonly Used Voter Registration Forms:

Below is a list of voter registration forms used in Indiana. Copies of these forms are no longer included in this guidebook, as these forms may be updated at any time during the election year. Instead, county voter registration officials and voters should visit in.gov/sos/elections and select the "Election Administrator's Portal" link. On this page, a link is available to direct you to the current version of all election forms, including those listed below. Alternatively, the state's Forms Management agency maintains current versions of these forms at forms.in.gov.

- Affidavit of Request for Transfer of Voter Registration (VRG-4/12)
- Indiana Voter Registration by Mail Application (VRG-7)
- Indiana Voter Registration by Mail Application – Spanish (VRG-7 Spanish)
- Indiana Voter Registration Material Receipt (VRG-8)
- Indiana Voter Registration Material Transmittal (VRG-9)
- Authorization to Cancel Registration (VRG-14)
- Affidavit of Voter List Maintenance (VRG-21)
- Application for County Voter Registration Data (VRG-24)
- Uniformed Service Voter Registration Certificate (ABS-11)
- Affidavit for Late Voter Registration by Absent Uniformed Services Voter (ABS-13)
- Federal Registration Form
- Federal Registration and Absentee Ballot Request (for military and overseas voters) (FPCA; Standard Form 76)
- Combined Form for Voters with Print Disabilities

NOTE: The Voter Registration Acknowledgment Notices (VRG-10 and VRG-13a); the Authorization to Cancel Registration (VRG-14); the Notice of Disfranchisement (VRG-17); and the Certificate of Error (VRG-22) are available in an electronic format within SVRS for county users only.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IMPORTANT NOTICE
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND RESPOND PROMPTLY

Tuesday, November 12, 2019

JOHN DOE
1234 County Road 900 E
Plainfield, IN 46168-6782

Dear JOHN DOE:
Thank you for registering to vote by mail. Under a new federal law, if you submitted your application to register to vote through the mail after January 1, 2003, you must present the HENDRICKS County registration office with a copy of a personal identification document before your ballot can be counted in the next election.

If you believe you have received this notice in error, please check one of the following exemptions, sign this notice, and return the notice to the HENDRICKS County Voter Registration Office.

☐ I previously voted in a general election in HENDRICKS County in the following year (check one)

☐ 2018 ☐ 2016 ☐ 2014 ☐ 2012 ☐ Other _____

☐ If I was registered to vote under a different name at that election, my name was:

_____

☐ I am a military voter, the spouse of a military voter, or a dependent of a military voter, who is currently outside of Hendricks County

☐ I am an overseas voter who is currently outside of the United States

☐ I did not register to vote by mailing a voter registration application to your office.

Signature of Voter	Printed Name of Voter	Date Signed (MM/DD/YY)

If you do not qualify for one of the exemptions mentioned above, please come into the county voter registration office to present one of the documents listed below OR return this notice by mail (HENDRICKS COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION, 355 S WASHINGTON ST STE 218 DANVILLE, IN 46122-1798) or FAX (317-745-9452) with a photocopy of one of the following documents:

Do NOT mail this office an original copy of any document.

The document must have your name and current residence address PRINTED on the document:

- Current and valid photo identification, such as your Indiana driver's license
- Current utility bill
- Current bank statement
- Current government check
- Current paycheck
- Other government document that shows your name and address

PLEASE NOTE:

If you are required to present this documentation to the Hendricks County Voter Registration Office, we encourage you to do so now, if possible, and at least 30 days BEFORE election day.

If you do not do so, you will be asked by the poll workers at your precinct to present this documentation.

If you do not present the poll worker with this documentation, you will still be allowed to vote. If you present your documentation to the county voter registration offfice before the polls close at 6 pm local time, your ballot will be counted. If you do not present this document before the close of the polls, your ballot will NOT be counted since you have not complied with the requirements under the new federal law.

If you have further questions, please contact:

HENDRICKS COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION
355 S WASHINGTON ST STE 218
DANVILLE, IN 46122-1798
317-745-9249

Thank you for your assistance!

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Jury Questionnaire

Name_____

Address_____

Zip Code_____ Telephone_____

Qualifications:

ARE YOU A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU A RESIDENT OF _____ COUNTY?	YES ☐	NO ☐
DO YOU READ, WRITE, SPEAK AND UNDERSTAND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
DO YOU HAVE A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH OR PREVENT JURY SERVICE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU UNDER A SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR AN OFFENSE?	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE OUR VOTING RIGHTS REVOKED?	YES ☐	NO ☐
HAVE YOU SERVED AS A JUROR IN _____ COUNTY IN THE PAS YEAR? IF SO, LIST THE MONTH_____	YES ☐	NO ☐
ARE YOU UNDER A GUARDIANSHIP DUE TO A MENTAL INCAPACITY?	YES ☐	NO ☐

Statutory Exemptions: CHECK BOX TO CLAIM EXEMPTION.

☐ AGE 65 OR OLDER

Deferral:

☐ DUE TO PERSONAL HARDSHIP I AM UNAVAILABLE FOR JURY SERVICE AT THIS TIME, BUT WOULD BE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE NEXT TWELVE (12) MONTHS.

I WOULD BE AVAILBLE THE MONTH OF _____

THE JUDGE WILL ADDRESS ANY OTHER REASON YOU SHOULD BE EXCUSED IN COURT ON THE DAY YOU APPEAR FOR JURY SERVICE.

IF YOU ARE NOT A RESIDENT OF _____ COUNTY, DO YOU WANT TO CANCEL YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION?

YES ☐ NO ☐

I AFFIRM UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY THAT THE ANSWERS TO ALL QEUSTIONS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

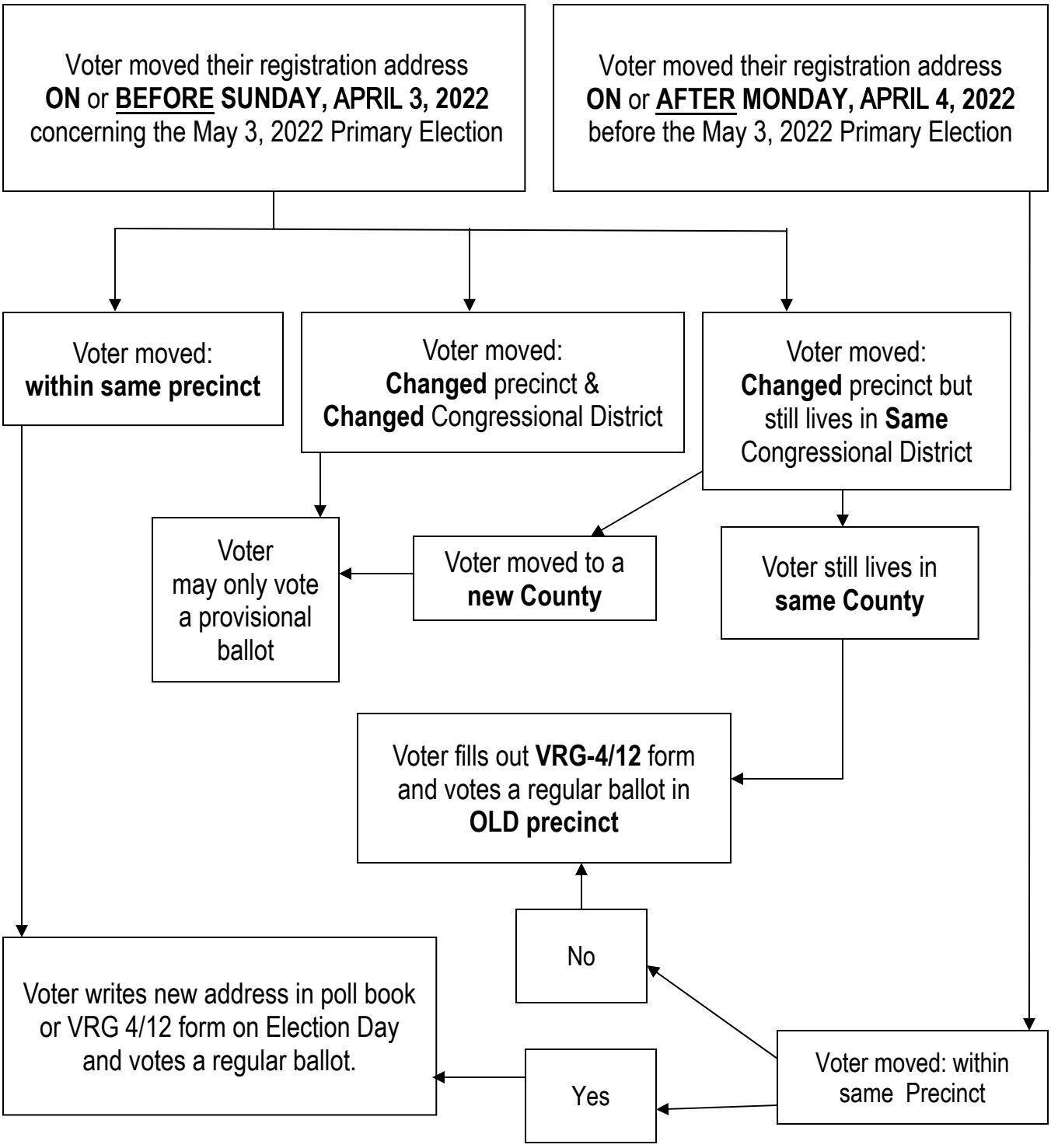
Date_____

Signature_____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

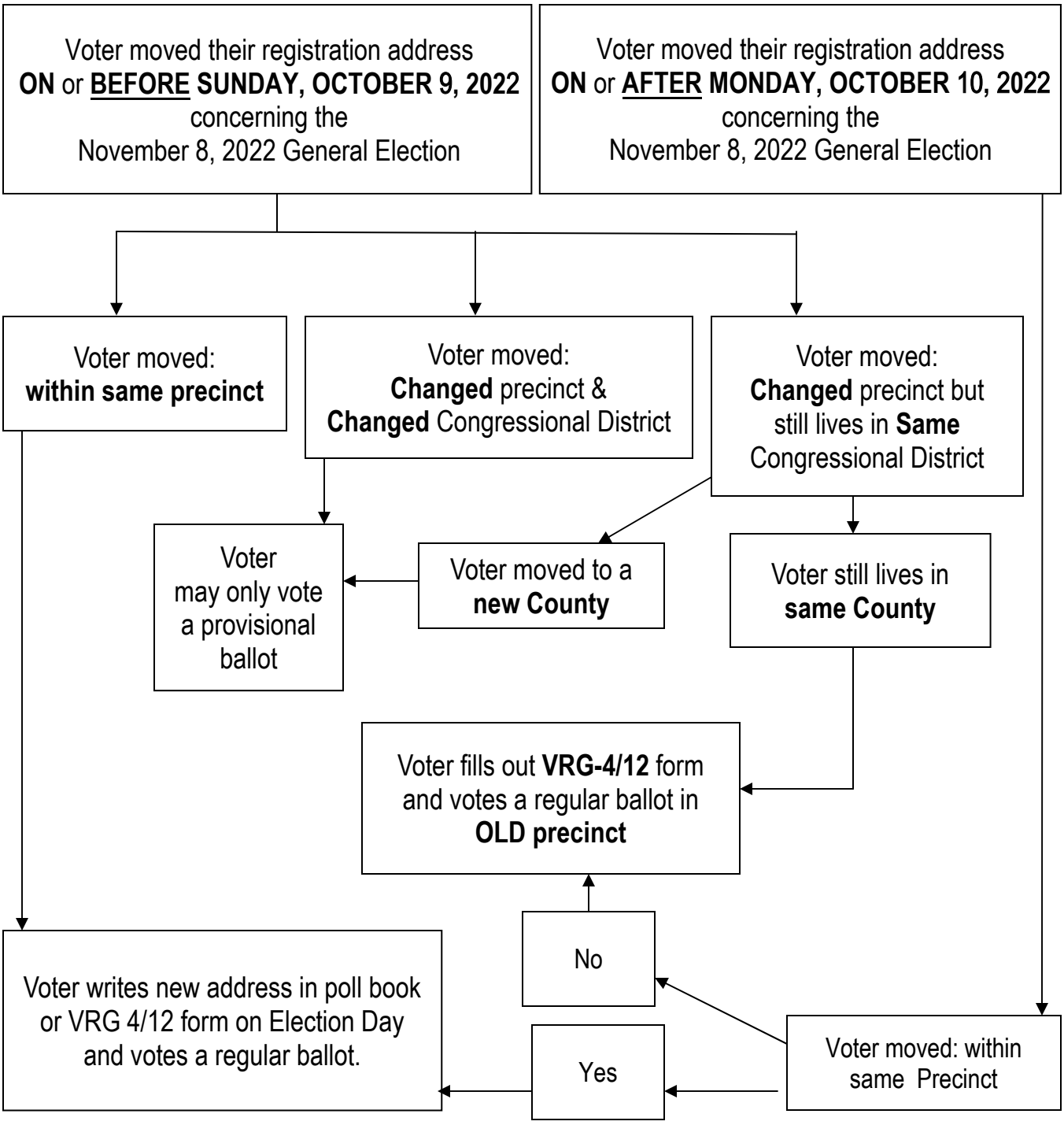
PRIMARY ELECTION FLOW CHART:
Voter Moved WITHIN the State of Indiana



DISCLAIMER: In some circumstances a voter who moves may not be able to cast a vote for all candidates or on all public questions in their precinct of former residences. Please contact your county election board for additional guidance. If a voter moves out of state, he or she is NOT eligible to go back to their old Indiana polling place one last time to vote in the primary election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

GENERAL ELECTION FLOW CHART:
Voter Moved WITHIN the State of Indiana



DISCLAIMER: In some circumstances a voter who moves may not be able to cast a vote for all candidates or on all public questions in their precinct of former residences. Please contact your county election board for additional guidance. If a voter moves out of state before the general election, he or she is ineligible to go back to their old Indiana polling place one last time to vote.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC ACCESS TO ELECTION RECORDS

General rules

Generally, the Access to Public Records Act ("APRA") *(Ind. Code § 5-14-3)* provides that all records maintained by a public agency are public records, but some may be confidential or disclosable at the discretion of the agency. All public records that do not fall into the statutory exceptions must be made available for public inspection and copying. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3)*

The APRA is a general statute; any specific statutes regarding access to specific records supersede the APRA. Title 3 contains provisions related specifically to election materials and voter registration records.

An agency cannot declare records confidential absent statutory authority or rule-making authority specifically allowing the agency to classify records confidential. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-4(a)(2))*

The agency may not deny access because the person refuses to state the purpose of the request. The agency may ask the purpose of the request but may not demand to know unless the agency can deny access on the basis of a statutory limitation on to whom or for what purpose the record may be disclosed. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3(a))*

If a public record is partially disclosable, the public agency must separate or redact the nondisclosable material and disclose the rest of the record. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-6(a))*

An agency may not disclose a social security number contained in the records of a public agency. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-4(a)(12))* The last four digits do not constitute a social security number.

Election materials (*applies to elections held after December 31, 2003)

The general rule for retention of election materials is that they must be retained for 22 months from the date of the election. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))* Any record concerning an issue in litigation must be retained until the controversy is resolved, subject to court orders.

The general rule for election materials is that they are available for public inspection and copying after the period for filing and recount and contest has expired. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))* This includes poll lists, applications for absentee ballots, ballot envelopes, tally sheets, and the computer programs used to tabulate votes.

Exceptions to public inspection and copying:

- Unused ballots may be disposed of after the time for filing a petition for recount or contest has expired. One ballot and one provisional ballot must be preserved. *(See I.C. § 3-11-3-31)*
- Affidavits challenging a voter as an illegal voter must be opened and copied. The copy must be sent to the secretary of state. The original must be resealed and delivered to the foreman of the grand jury. *(See I.C. § 3-14-5-2)* This includes provisional ballot affidavits. *(See I.C. § 3-14-5-2)*
- Provisional ballot materials indicating whether a voter's ballot was counted and if not, the reason why not, must be maintained as confidential. *(See I.C. § 3-11.7-6-3*)
- If an order is issued under *I.C. § 3-12-6-19, I.C. § 3-12-11-16*, or *42 U.S.C. 1973*, continued preservation of the confidentiality of the records is required.
- If a petition for a recount or contest is filed, the election material remains confidential until completion of the recount or contest. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(d))*

Ballots remain confidential even after the period for filing a petition for recount or contest has expired. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(c))*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

If a county voter registration office determines that the inspection and copying of precinct election material would reveal the political parties, candidates, and public questions for which an individual cast an absentee ballot, the county voter registration office shall keep confidential only the part of the election material necessary to protect the secrecy of the voter's ballot. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(f))*

Upon delivery of the poll lists, the voter registration office may unseal the envelopes containing the poll lists for the purposes of cancellation, transfer, name change, or addition of a registration. Upon completion of inspection, the poll list shall be preserved with the ballots and other election materials. *(See I.C. § 3-10-1-31.1(e))*

Voter registration records

Generally, voter registration affidavits or forms must be available at reasonable times for public inspection, transcription, and copying. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-12)*

If a county conducts a voter list maintenance program, the county must retain the related records for two years. The records must be available for inspection and copying. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-6)*

Exceptions to public inspection and copying of voter registration records:

- Records concerning declinations to register to vote
- Records that indicate the identity of a voter registration agency where a person registered
- Registration records of participants in the attorney general's confidentiality program for abused persons

A county voter registration office shall act in accordance with a nondiscriminatory uniform policy adopted by the county election board with regard to voter registration information concerning voters of the county maintained on a computerized system. The policy must either permit a person to obtain a copy of the electronic voter registration information or not permit a person to obtain a copy of the information. *(See I.C. § 3-7-27-6(c))*

A person who requests computerized voter information under this subsection must provide a written statement the person will not use the information to solicit merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions or sell, loan, give away, or otherwise deliver the information to any other person for a purpose other than political activities or political fundraising activities. State Form VRG-24 must be used.

A county voter registration office is not required to create and provide a list or record that has not otherwise been created unless state statute imposes a duty on the agency to create the list or record. But if a list has been created, even if not required by statute, it is a public record and access to it must be provided unless it is excepted from disclosure under the APRA. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3)*

If section 3 of the APRA (the right to inspect and copy records) conflicts with Ind. Code 3-7 (voter registration laws), I.C. 3-7 applies. *(See I.C. § 5-14-3-3(h))*

Original voter registration records (e.g. paper applications) must be retained as long as that voter is a registered voter, whether active or inactive. Upon cancellation of the registration, the 22-month retention begins.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

OPINION OF THE PUBLIC ACCESS COUNSELOR

JAMES A. O'BRIEN,
Complainant,

v.

ST. JOSEPH CNTY BD OF VOTER REGISTRATION,
Respondent.

Formal Complaint No.
19-FC-18

Luke H. Britt
Public Access Counselor

BRITT, opinion of the Counselor:

This advisory opinion is in response to a formal complaint alleging the St. Joseph County Board of Voter Registration violated the Access to Public Records Act.[1] Attorney Jamie C. Woods filed an answer on behalf of the board. In accordance with Indiana Code § 5-14-5-10, I issue the following opinion to the formal complaint received by the Office of the Public Access Counselor on February 18, 2019.

[1] Ind. Code §§ 5-14-3-1 to -10

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BACKGROUND

This complaint concerns a dispute over access to the voting histories of two members of the St. Joseph County Parks Board.

On January 17, 2019, James A. O'Brien filed public records requests with both the St. Joseph County Board of Voter Registration and the St. Joseph County Clerk seeking the following:

> A copy of vote histories identifying whether the following individuals voted in primary elections from 2008 through and including 2018 and reflecting whether said individuals voted in the Democrat or Republican primary for each respective year: Mr. Larry A. Catanzarite; Dr. Virginia Calvin.

Catanzarite and Calvin are both members of the St. Joseph County Parks Board. O'Brien says he is interested in reviewing these records because he believes, and intends to prove that Catanzarite and Calvin are both Democrats; and thus, their appointments to the parks board are at odds with a law that requires appointees to the to be from different political parties.[2] O'Brien says without these records there is no way for a member of the public to determine a board member's party affiliation.

In a letter dated February 8, 2019, the Board partially denied O'Brien's request. The Board relied on a resolution adopted by the St. Joseph County Election Board on May

---

[2] O'Brien does not cite any statutory authority for this claim. Presumptively he is referencing Ind. Code § 36-10-3-4(d).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

22, 2017. According to the Board, the resolution—authorized and adopted in accordance with Indiana Code section 3-7-27-6(c)—allows it to withhold certain electronically stored poll book information. As a result, the Board withheld from disclosure the records responsive to O'Brien's request for the years 2016 and 2018. The Board contends that it provided O'Brien the records requested for the two individuals for the years 2008 to 2014, which O'Brien does not dispute.

O'Brien filed a formal complaint with this office ten days later.

On March 4, 2019, the Board filed an answer disputing O'Brien's claim that its denial violated the Access to Public Records Act. Essentially the Board's answer mirrors the reasoning it used in the original, partial denial of O'Brien's request: the local election board adopted a resolution in accordance with a state statute that authorizes the board to withhold the requested records.

ANALYSIS

1. The Access to Public Records Act

APRA states that "(p)roviding persons with information is an essential function of a representative government and an integral part of the routine duties of public officials and employees, whose duty it is to provide the information." Ind. Code § 5-14-3-1. The St. Joseph County Board of Voter Registration is a public agency for the purposes of the APRA; and thus, subject to the Act's requirements. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-2(n). As a result, any person has the right to inspect

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

and copy the Board's disclosable public records during regular business hours unless the records are protected from disclosure as confidential or otherwise exempt under the APRA. *See* Ind. Code § 5-14-3-3(a).

2. Individual Voter History Records

This matter concerns access to individual voter history records. This office previously addressed this issue in *Opinion of the Public Access Counselor*, 14-FC-247 (2014).

Indiana Code section 3-7-27-6(c) allows a county voter registration office to pass a uniform non-discriminatory policy to allow or disallow a requester from seeking a duplicate copy or wholesale access to a voter registration list (see subsection (a)).

As noted in 14-FC-247, this subsection applies to a voter registration list, but not necessarily *individual* voter history by name. Presumably, the statute exists to protect the integrity of a system as a whole and defers to local government the discretion to allow access to a copy the list or not.

Contrast this with the prohibition on requests for voter history made to the Indiana Election Division. *See* Ind. Code § 3-7-26.4-8(c). This subsection, however, is SVRS-specific and only applies to the State Election Division and not individual counties. As evidenced by the release of paper voter history records to the requester in this case, voter histories are not confidential on the local level.

Therefore the policy passed by St. Joseph County is perfectly legitimate to deny access to lists of wholesale information extrapolated from the Voter Registration History. It does

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

not apply, however, to reasonably particular requests for individual entries.

Here, the requester asked for voter history information for two specific, named individuals. While the Board provided pre-2014 information, he was denied recent data. This Office agrees that there would be no other way to verify voting histories of individuals if the county policy is applied to individual entries. I have also verified that the Indiana Election Division does not consider county level voter history data to be confidential and the policies were intended to only apply to duplicate copy of lists or copies of systems.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is the opinion of the Public Access Counselor that the St. Joseph County Board of Voter Registration may deny copies of the voter registration list or access to wholesale system registration, but must receive and fulfill reasonably particular requests for individual entries.

Luke H. Britt
Public Access Counselor

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

STATE OF INDIANA

Indiana Election Division

J. Bradley King, Co-Director
Angela M. Nussmeyer, Co-Director

Indiana Election Division
302 West Washington Street, Room E204
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2767
Phone: (317) 232-3939
Fax: (317) 233-6793

MEMO

To: County Voter Registration Officers

From: Co-Directors J. Bradley King and Angela M. Nussmeyer

Date: November 19, 2021

Re: Court Order Issuing Permanent Injunctions Regarding Voter List Maintenance

---

The Southern District of Indiana United States District Court issued two permanent injunctions on November 2, 2021, concerning what is legally necessary to cancel a registration record of an Indiana voter because of a change of residence. Copies of these two orders are attached.

State law required the co-directors of the Indiana Election Division to establish the Indiana Data Enhancement Association (IDEA) pursuant to IC 3-7-38.2-5.1. With the litigation resolved, other states, who join IDEA, may provide Indiana with voter registration information to help identify if a person may be registered in Indiana and the IDEA-enrolled state.

Not later than thirty (30) days following the receipt of information indicating that a voter of Indiana may also be registered to vote in another state, the Election Division shall provide the appropriate county voter registration office with the name of the voter and any other information obtained concerning that voter, if both of the following apply:

(1) The first name, last name, and date of birth of the Indiana voter is identical to the first name, last name, and date of birth of the voter registered in the other state.

(2) A comparison of the records indicates that there is a confidence factor that the records are for the same individual resulting from the accumulation of at least seventy-five (75) points based on the following criteria:

(A) Full Social Security number: 40 points.
(B) Last four (4) digits of Social Security number: 10 points.
(C) Indiana driver's license or identification card number: 50 points.
(D) Date of birth: 25 points.
(E) Last Name: 15 points.
(F) First Name: 15 points.
(G) Middle Name: 5 points.
(H) Suffix: 5 points.
(I) Street Address 1: 10 points.
(J) Zip Code (first five (5) digits): 5 points.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From time to time, voter registration officials from other states or jurisdictions provide the Indiana Election Division or Indiana county voter registration officials information related to former Indiana voters that may now reside and be registered to vote in a new state.

When receiving information from IDEA, IED, or another state or jurisdiction outside of Indiana, the county voter registration office shall determine whether the individual:

(1) identified in the information provided in a report from IDEA or another state or jurisdiction is the same individual who is a registered voter of the county;
(2) registered to vote in another state on a date following the date that voter registered in Indiana; and
(3) authorized the cancellation of any previous registration by the voter when the voter registered in another state.

If the county voter registration office determines that the voter is described in IC 3-7-38.2-5.1(d), the county voter registration office shall cancel the voter registration of that voter. This may include reaching out to the voter registration official in the other state or jurisdiction outside of Indiana to request a copy of the individual's voter registration in the other state or jurisdiction.

If the county voter registration office determines that the voter is described by IC 3-7-38.2-5.1(d)(1) and (2) but has not authorized the cancellation of any previous registration, the county voter registration office shall send an address confirmation notice (SAMC) to the Indiana address of the voter.

The U.S. District Court for the Southern District in Indiana has ordered that county voter registration officials cannot cancel any registration record of an Indiana registrant on the list of eligible voters disclosed through IDEA or through other information obtained from other states because of a change of residence absent:

1) The Secretary of State, the Election Division, or county voter registration officials' possession of a request or confirmation in writing directly from the registrant that authorizes the voter registration to be cancelled; or

2) The Secretary of State, Election Division, or county voter registration officials' complying with the NVRA process of:
    a. notifying the registrant using the SAMC notice generated in SVRS, mailing it to the voter's Indiana address, and providing a postage pre-paid envelope to return the SAMC notice to the county voter registration official;
    b. giving the registrant an opportunity to respond for a period of at least 30-days to allow the individual to update or cancel their Indiana registration; and
    c. if no response is received by the voter within the 30-day period or the SAMC notice is returned as undeliverable by the USPS using the definition found in IC 3-5-2-49.7, then moving the voter's registration status to "inactive" and waiting until after two federal general elections to determine if the voter has voted or appeared to vote at any election conducted during that period at the address listed on the voter's registration record.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A request or confirmation comes "directly from the registrant" if the registrant personally generates the request or confirmation, even if that request or confirmation is received by the Secretary of State, Election Division, or county voter registration official from someone other than the registrant.

While this litigation was underway, the Election Division did not forward voter registration information received from other states until these legal issues were clarified and the law resolved. Now that this case is resolved, we will be forwarding this information from other states to your office.

Some individual voter registration records may have already been made "inactive" as a result of the statewide mailing conducted earlier in 2021. In some of those cases, the court order may permit you to proceed to cancel the registration record based on the receipt of a request to do so from the voter. In other cases, the court order permits you to send an address confirmation notice (SAMC), but you may not wish to do so since the voter's failure to respond to the second notice will not alter the November 2024 date before which you cannot cancel this registration record. If you have questions regarding this matter, please contact our office.

Enclosures (2)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

COMMON CAUSE INDIANA, Plaintiff, v. CONNIE LAWSON, in her official capacity as Secretary of State of Indiana, J. BRADLEY KING, in his official capacity as Co-Director of the Indiana Election Division, and ANGELA M. NUSSMEYER, in her official capacity as Co-Director of the Indiana Election Division, Defendants.	Case No. 1:17-cv-3936-TWP-MPB

PERMANENT INJUNCTION

The Court ISSUES A PERMANENT INJUNCTION prohibiting Defendants from implementing Ind. Code § 3-7-38.2-5.5(f) and from otherwise authorizing Indiana county voter registration officials to cancel any registration record of the Indiana registrant on the list of eligible voters because of a change in residence absent: (1) Defendants' or Indiana county voter registration officials' possession of a request or confirmation in writing directly from the registrant that authorizes the voter registration to be cancelled; or (2) Defendants or county voter registration officials complying with the NVRA-prescribed process of (a) notifying the registrant, (b) giving the registrant an opportunity to respond, and then (c) waiting until after two federal general elections to determine if the voter has voted or appeared to vote at any election conducted during that period at the address listed on the voter's registration record.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001327

For purposes of this order, a request or confirmation comes "directly from the registrant" if the registrant personally generates the request or confirmation, even if that request or confirmation is received by Defendants or Indiana county voter registration officials from someone other than the registrant.

Defendants shall give notice of the existence and terms of this injunction to Indiana county voter registration officials.

Date: 11/2/2021

Hon. Tanya Walton Pratt, Chief Judge
United States District Court
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution to all electronically
Registered counsel of record via
AM/ECF

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001328

IN THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEPOLE (NAACP) and LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF INDIANA,	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 1:17-cv-02897-TWP-MPB
CONNIE LAWSON, et al.,	)	
Defendants.	)	

PERMANENT INJUNCTION

The Court ISSUES A PERMANENT INJUNCTION prohibiting Defendants from implementing Ind. Code § 3-7-38.2-5.5(f) and from otherwise authorizing Indiana county voter registration officials to cancel any registration record of the Indiana registrant on the list of eligible voters because of a change in residence absent: (1) Defendants' or Indiana county voter registration officials' possession of a request or confirmation in writing directly from the registrant that authorizes the voter registration to be cancelled; or (2) Defendants or county voter registration officials complying with the NVRA-prescribed process of (a) notifying the registrant, (b) giving the registrant an opportunity to respond, and then (c) waiting until after two federal general elections to determine if the voter has voted or appeared to vote at any election conducted during that period at the address listed on the voter's registration record.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001329

For purposes of this order, a request or confirmation comes "directly from the registrant" if the registrant personally generates the request or confirmation, even if that request or confirmation is received by Defendants or Indiana county voter registration officials from someone other than the registrant.

Defendants shall give notice of the existence and terms of this injunction to Indiana county voter registration officials.

DATE: 11/02/2021

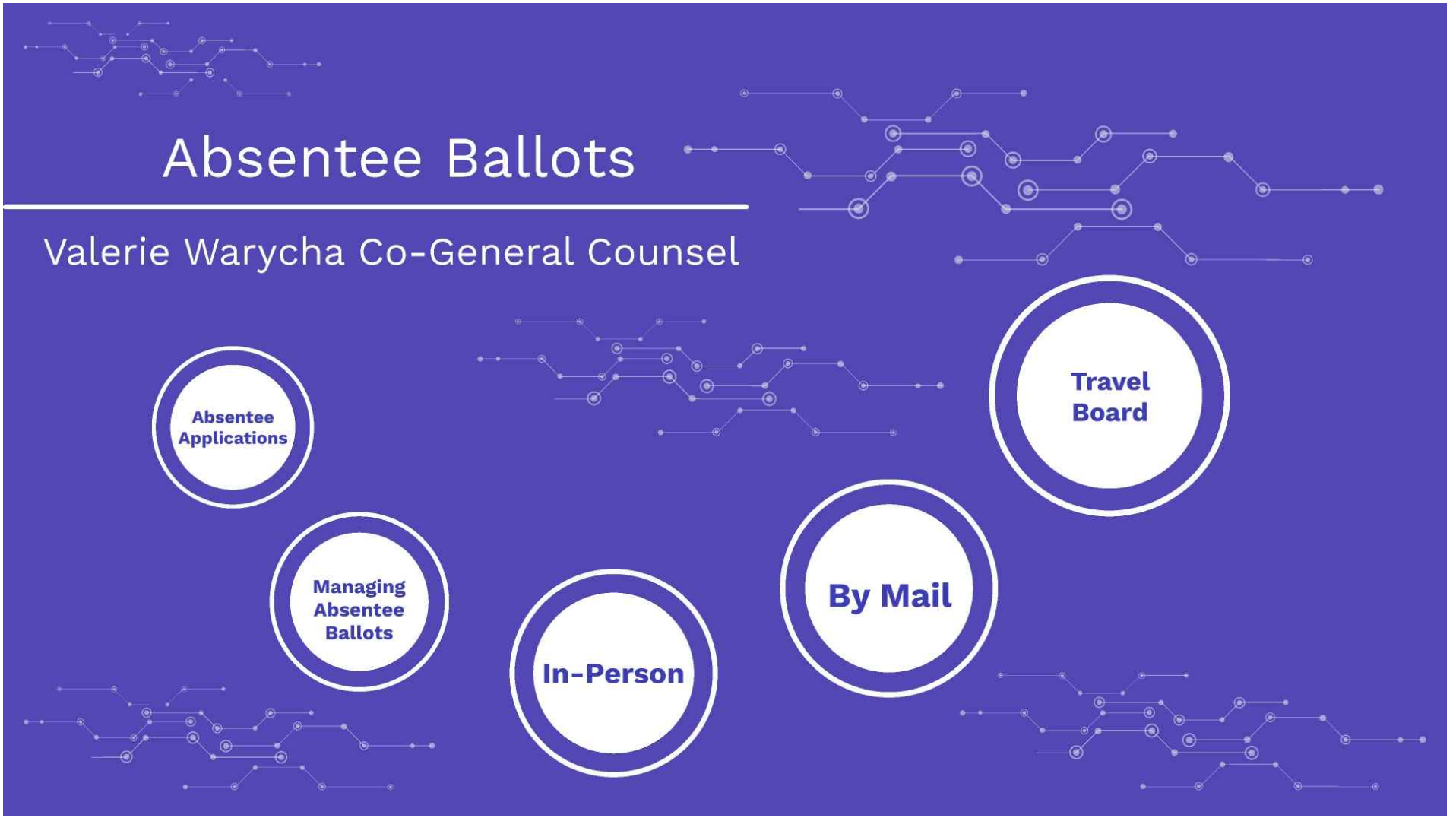
Hon. Tanya Walton Pratt, Chief Judge
United States District Court
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution to all electronically
Registered counsel of record via
AM/ECF

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballots

Valerie Warycha Co-General Counsel



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Applications
Direct Mail Disclaimer
Primary
By Mail
11:59 p.m. April 23
Travel Board
Noon May 4
General
By Mail
11:59 Oct. 22
Travel Board
Noon Nov. 2
Submission of Application

Submitting Applications

Directly to county election board or Indiana Election Division

Third parties must submit the application within 10 days or by the deadline, whichever is sooner (ABS -17)

ABS boards can be on the ballot, but must be segregated from managing ballots in precinct where their name appears

Direct Mail Disclaimer

(for absentee mail)

More than 100 pieces of mail, must include a disclaimer.

Name

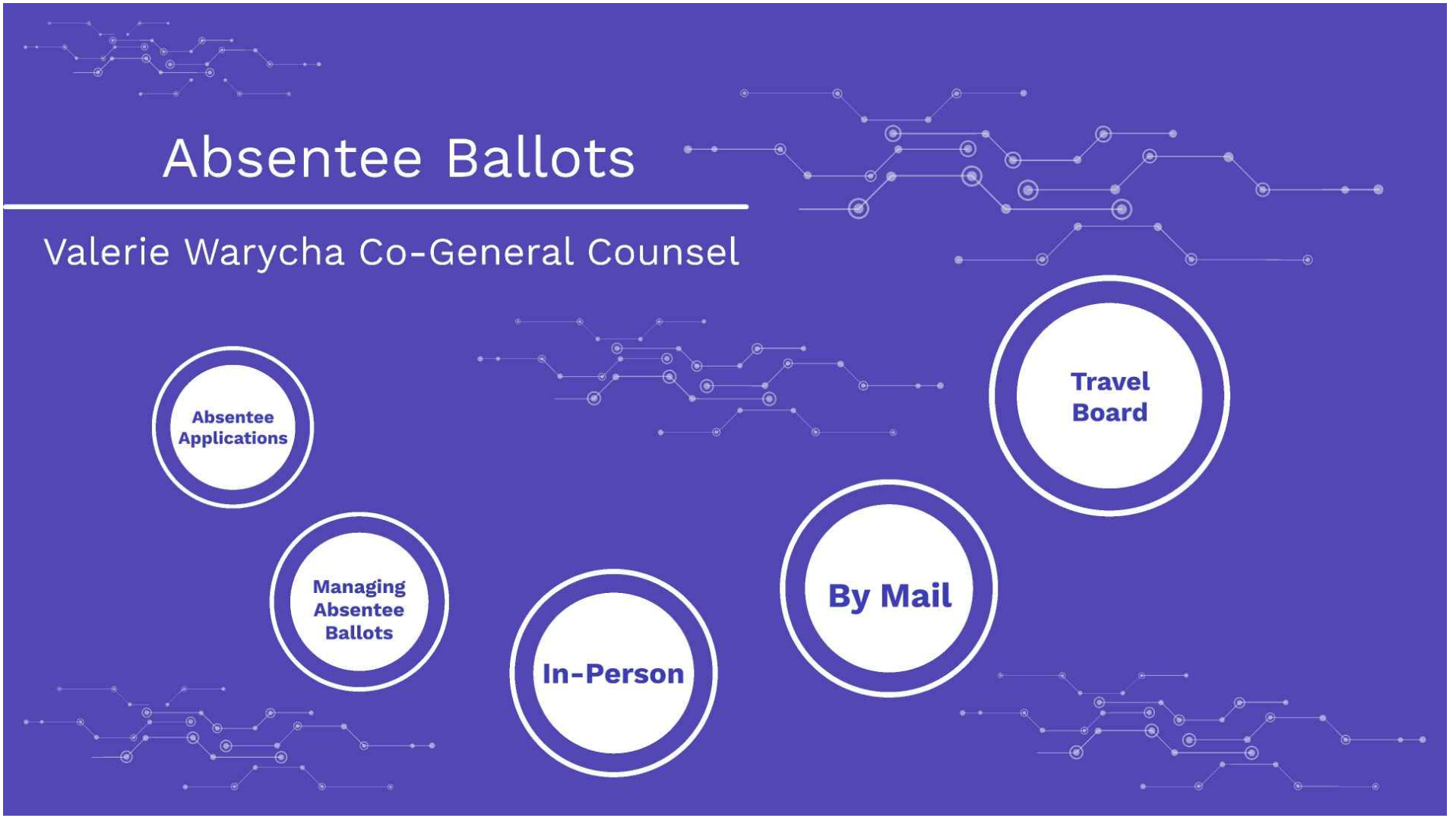
Address

12 point font

Color contrast

Absentee Ballots

Valerie Warycha Co-General Counsel



Replacement Ballot
Storing
Ballot Initialing
Managing Absentee Ballots
ABS Voter Boards
• Two people appointed by D and R chair
• Can't be on the ballot or related to a candidate
Deadline
• CEB must notify chairs 50 days before election
• March 16 and September 14
• Chairs must provide names 46 days before the election.
• By noon March 20 and September 18
Review
Disagreement
Denial

Applications must be reviewed by the ABS Board or County Election Board

- Applicant must be registered to vote in the precinct
- Information on application appears true
- Signature on application substantially conforms
    - Two signature reviews

Disagreement

By Mail - Application goes to county election board
In-Person - Vote a provisional ballot

Denial

- No notice requirement for domestic voters
- Military and overseas voters must send notice within 48 hours (ABS -14)

Ballot Initialing

- Optical scan or paper ballots - bi-partisan set of initials always required.
- DRE - No clerk's seal, signature or initialing is required to be on the ballot screen

Storing Absentee Ballots

- Place all accepted ballots in a large envelope
- Organize by precinct
- Store in a container with bi-partisan locks
- Store with ABS app attached

Replacement Ballot

Yes
- Doesn't arrive in a reasonable time
- Lost
- Damaged
- Defective

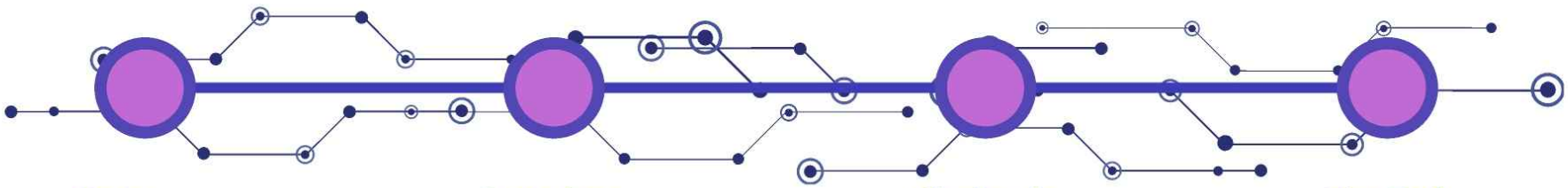
No
- Wants to change party

Absentee Ballots

Valerie Warycha Co-General Counsel

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In-Person Absentee Voting



Dates
2 Saturdays

Locations
Clerk's office & Vote Center used on Election Day

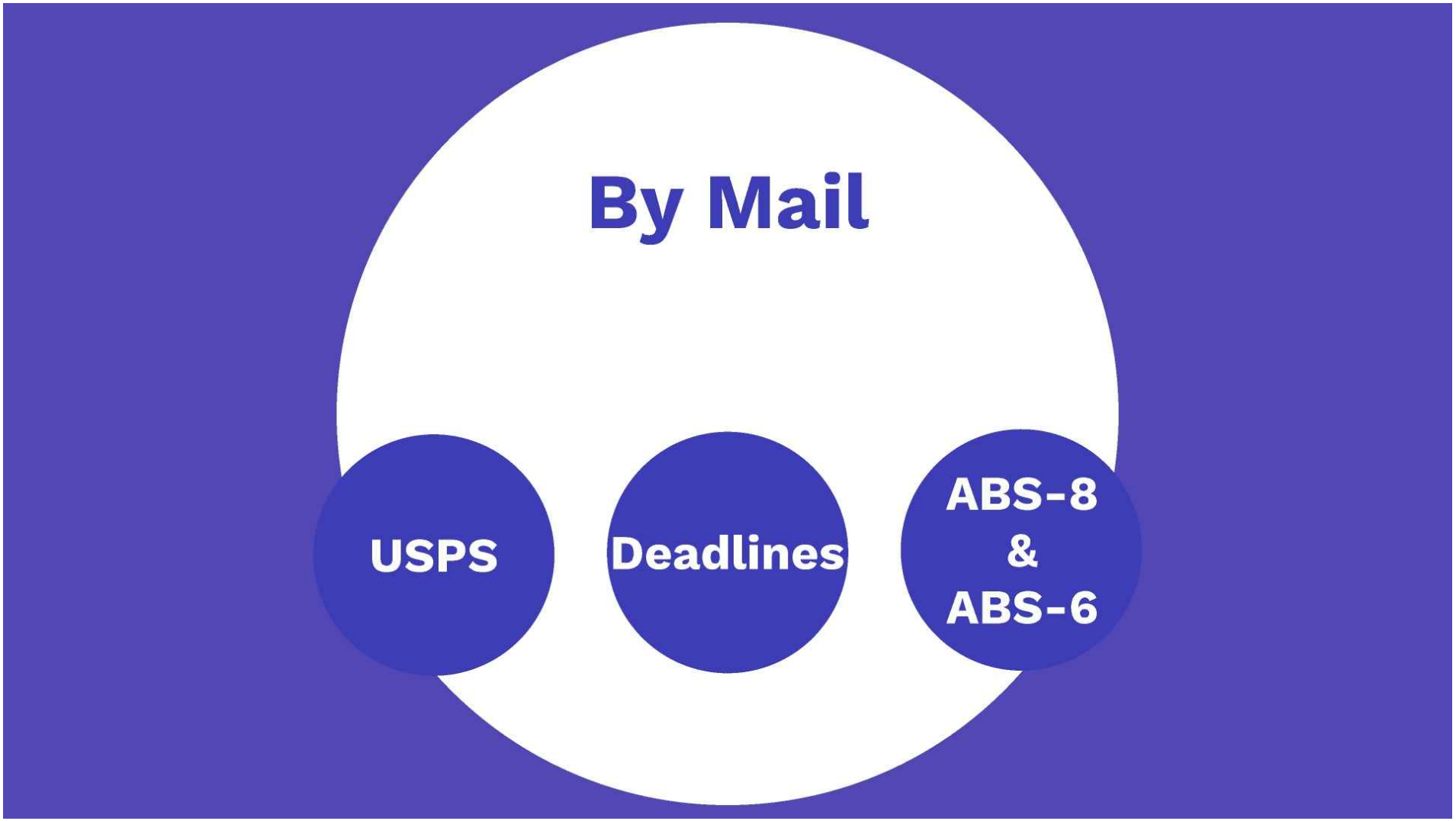
Signing-in

The End

Absentee Ballots

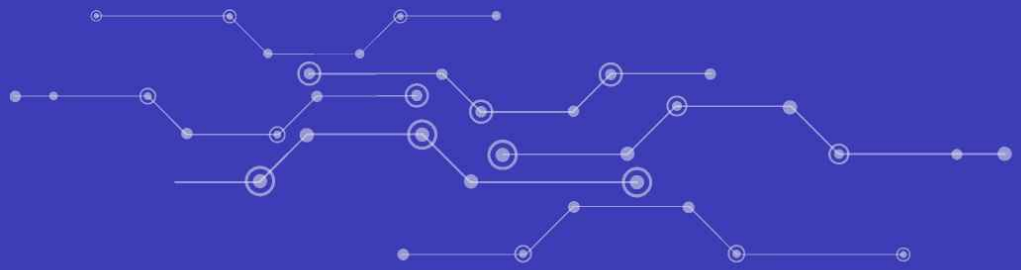
Valerie Warycha Co-General Counsel

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Preparing Absentee Ballot Mailings



Work with your USPS Mail Analyst
Include ABS Voter Bill of Rights and MOVE info sheet

Deadlines for Mailing Absentee Ballots

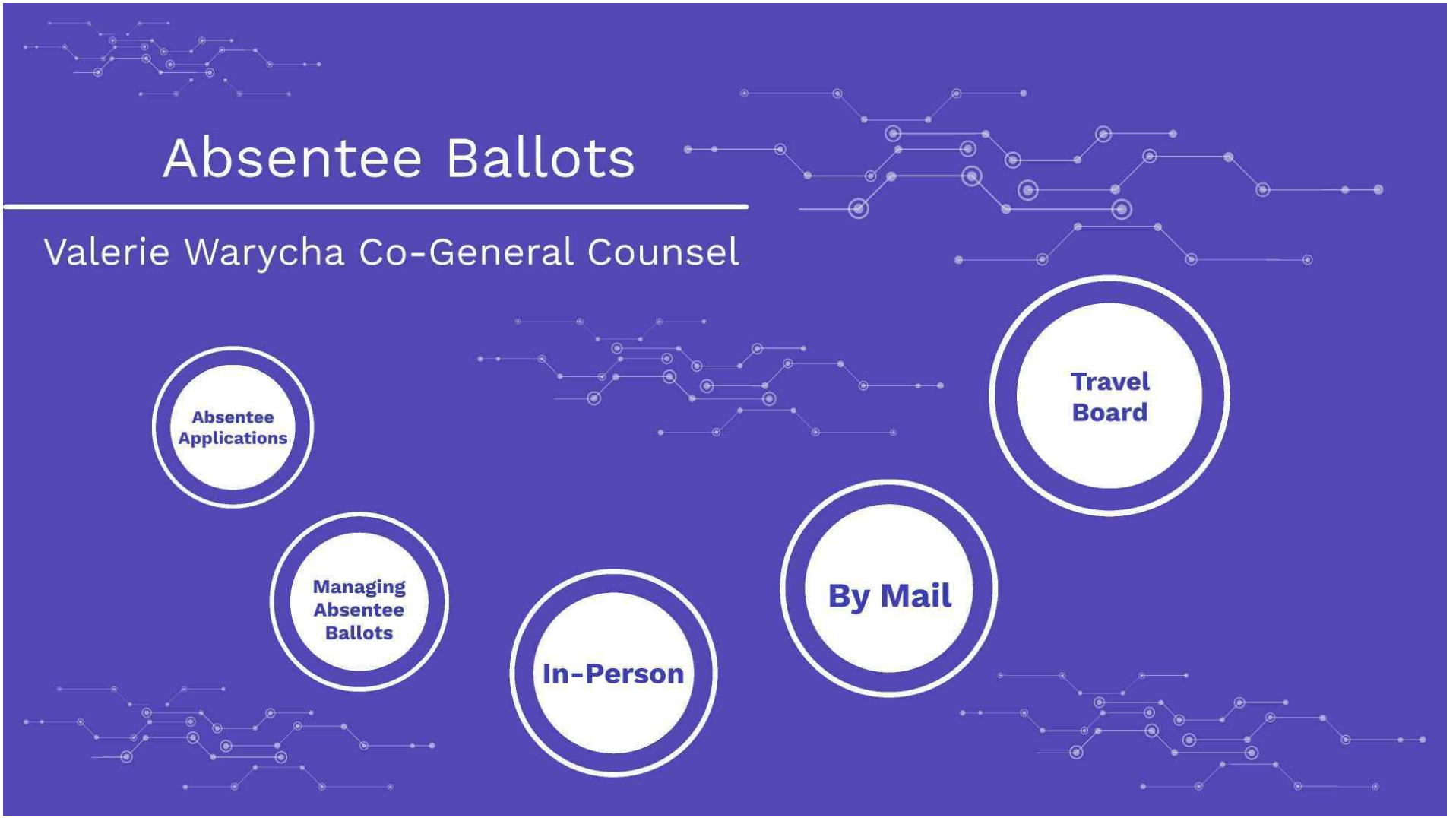
Absolute deadline 45 days before the election
or
not later than 5 days after receiving ABS Ballots

Mail ballots using ABS-8 and include an ABS-6 return envelope

Voter must seal and sign envelope

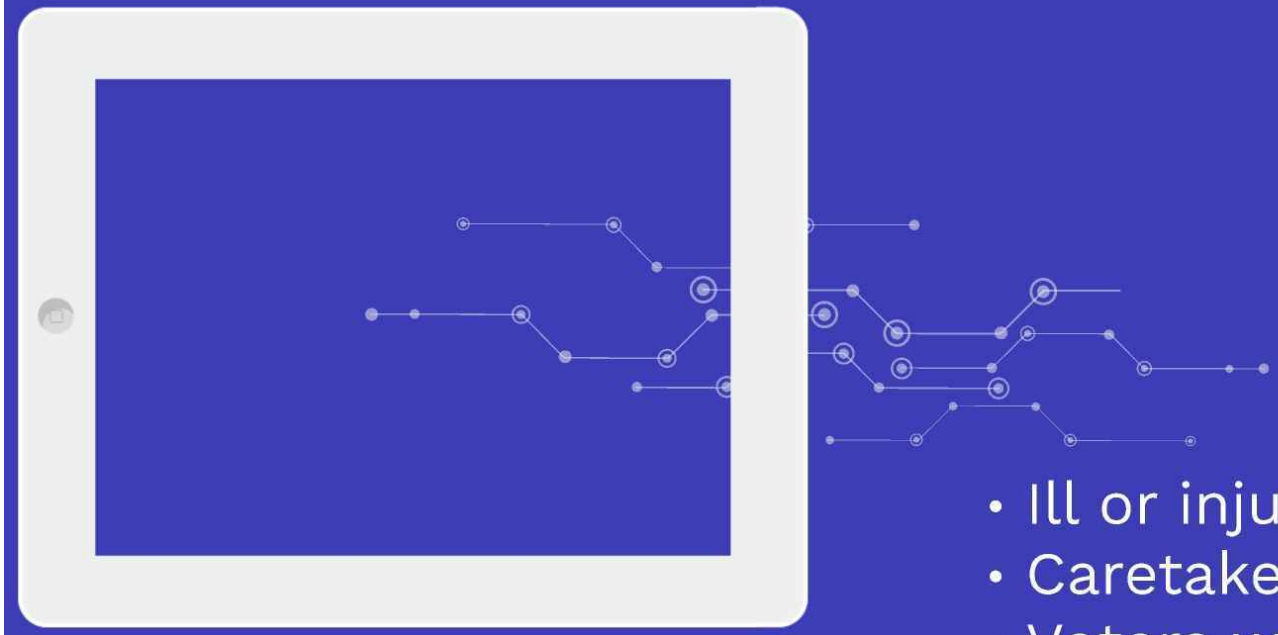
Absentee Ballots

Valerie Warycha Co-General Counsel



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Who is Eligible



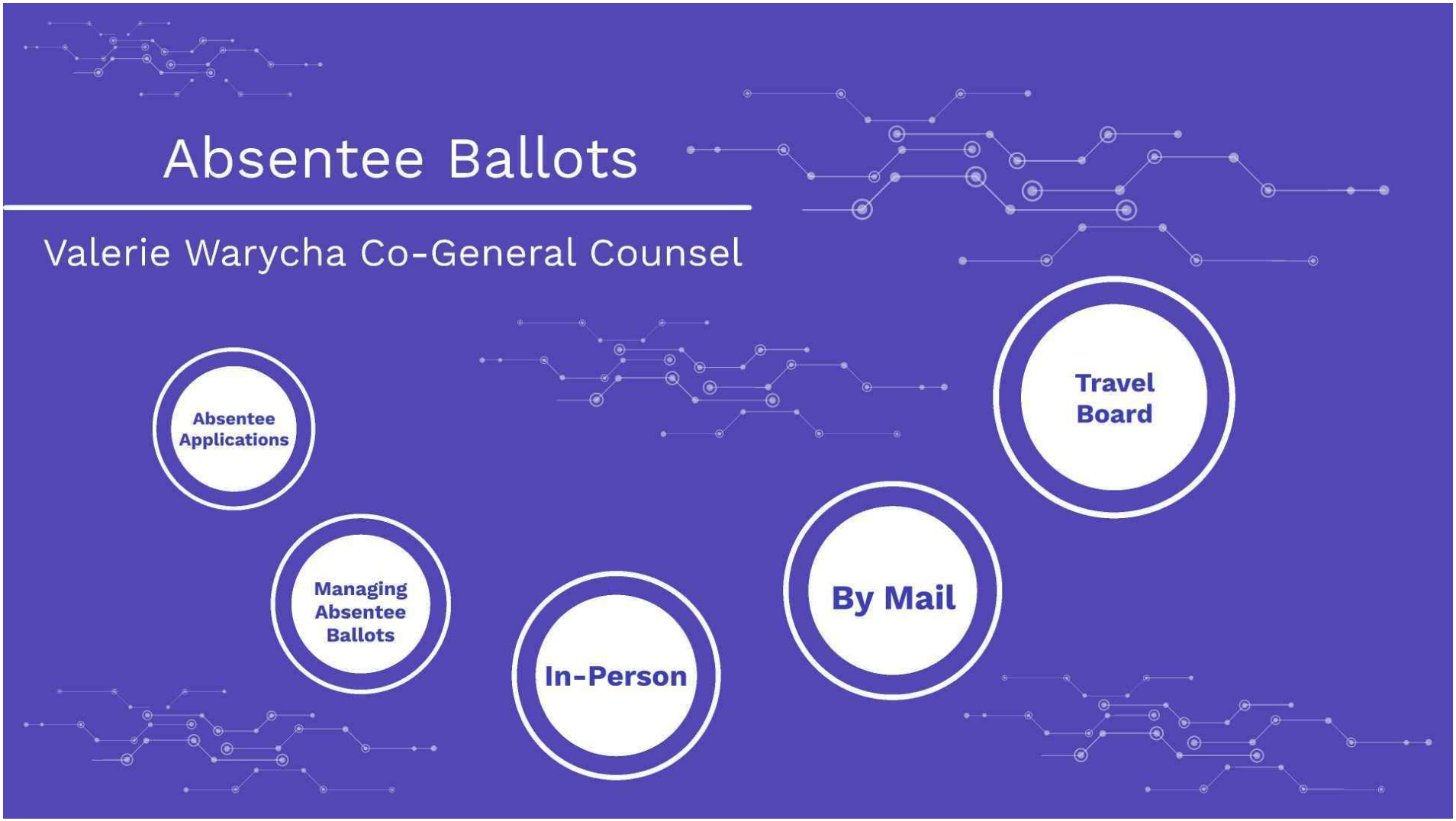
- Ill or injured voters
- Caretakers
- Voters with a disability
- Voters who can't mark their own ballot

Travel Board Dates

Primary
April 16-May 4

General
October 15 - November 2

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT


Absentee Ballots
Valerie Warycha Co-General Counsel
Absentee Applications
Managing Absentee Ballots
In-Person
By Mail
Travel Board

ABSENTEE VOTING: THE END

Processing and Counting Absentee Ballots

2020 Election Administrator's Conference

Dale Simmons
Co-General Counsel
Indiana Election Division

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

General Introduction

- Began as a pilot project in 1993 now required for all counties*
- No resolution required to opt in and a county may not opt out
- Marion County has special requirements and procedures

*IC 3-11.5-1-1.1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Features of Central Count

- An absentee ballot record is maintained for each person in SVRS*
- Absentee ballots counted by bi-partisan absentee ballot counters with county election board resolving any disagreement of counters**
- Lists of absentee voters delivered by couriers to the Inspectors to mark in paper pollbooks or electronic poll books updated with absentee information***

*IC 3-11.5-4-1, IC 3-11-4-17; ** IC 3-11.5-4-13(e); ***IC 3-11.5-4-1 , IC 3-11.5-4-8

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Initial Process

- Before Election Day, county election board (or absentee voter board) compares signatures on ballot envelope and absentee ballot application or other signature on file
  - CEB unanimously finds that the signature is genuine then absentee ballots securely stored by precinct in a labeled container until Election Day* (Sample Form CC 1)
  - If CEB finds signature is not genuine then CEB writes on the absentee ballot envelope: “The county election board has rejected this ballot because the signature is not genuine”**

*IC 3-11-10-4; IC 3-11.5-4-5, IC 3-11.5-4-6; **IC 3-11.5-4-4

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Initial Process

- CEB identifies absentee ballots of first-time Indiana voters who registered by mail and checks with the county voter registration office to see if residence document submitted
  - If the residence document submitted add a notation to ballot envelope indicating it was submitted*
  - If residency document has not yet been submitted CEB adds a notation to the ballot envelope substantially as follows*:

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: AS OF (insert date) THIS VOTER WAS REQUIRED TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION WITH THE COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICE BEFORE THIS BALLOT MAY BE COUNTED. CHECK TO SEE IF THE VOTER HAS FILED THIS INFORMATION. IF NOT, PROCESS AS A PROVISIONAL BALLOT IF THIS BALLOT OTHERWISE COMPLIES WITH INDIANA LAW.

*IC 3-11-10-4.5; IC 3-11.5-4-12(c)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

List Or No List?

Precinct Polls & Paper Pollbook	• Precinct list(s) of ABS voters • Pre-mark poll book or include a first list with election materials picked up by inspector. Second list, if any, sent to polls on Election Day*
Precinct Polls & ePB	• Precinct list of ABS voters included in the ePB**
Vote Center & ePB	• Precinct list of ABS voters included in the ePB**

*IC 3-11.5-4-1(2), IC 3-11.5-4-8; **IC 3-11.5-4-1(3) ; IC 3-11.5-4-15(c)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

List Processing Where ePB Not Used

- Pre-mark poll book or provide list to inspector: The circuit court clerk may either pre-mark the poll list with absentee voting information or provide a certified list to the inspector with this information to mark the poll list on election day"* (Sample Form CC # 2 for certified list)
- "Supplemental" List(s) provided on election day if required: Additional list(s), if any, contains absentee voters voting after delivery of the fist list and is certified by the county election board and delivered by absentee couriers to the polls on Election Day (CEB can authorize use of one courier by unanimous vote)** (Sample Form CC # 3)

*IC 3-11.5-4-1; **IC 3-11.5-4-8, IC 3-11.5-4-22

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

List Processing Where ePB Not Used

- **Inspector marks pollbook**: Prior to marking a pollbook from a list, Inspector must notify any challenger or pollbook holder of absentee voter's name and address*
  - First List: If the clerk has not pre-marked the poll list, then as part of the preparation of polls Inspector shall mark names of absentee voters on the first list into the poll book and poll clerks shall certify Inspector did so** (Sample Form CC # 2)
  - "Supplemental" List (if any): Inspector shall mark names of absentee voters on any supplemental list into poll book and poll clerks shall certify Inspector has done so on the list***(Form CC # 3)

*IC 3-11.5-4-15(b); **IC 3-11.5-4-24; ***IC 3-11.5-4-9(b)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

List Processing Where ePB Not Used

- Inspector places processed lists and any challenge affidavits into a return envelope and Inspector and poll clerks sign statement on envelope indicating lists have been processed* (CC Form # 4)
- Absentee Ballot couriers return envelope to CEB and sign a statement printed on envelope that they have not tampered with envelope **(CC Form # 4)

*IC 3-11.5-4-9(c) and (d) | **IC 3-11.5-4-9(e)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- Deadline to receive ballots is noon election day except for mailed absentee ballot from overseas voters*
- Once absentee ballot couriers return materials, or ePBs updated through noon, absentee ballot counters can begin processing that precinct**
  - Exception for counties that use ePBs and pass attached Resolution # 1 (more later)
- Except in Marion County, a team of absentee ballot counters must process only one precinct at a time but county may have multiple teams of counters***

*IC 3-11.5-4-10; **IC 3-11.5-4-11; *** IC 3-11.5-6-4, IC 3-11.5-6-5, IC 3-11.5-6-21

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- Vote center counties, and counties that use electronic poll books for in-person absentee and on Election Day, may adopt a unanimous resolution to permit absentee ballot counters to begin counting any time after 6 a.m. on Election Day* (Sample Resolution # 1)
  - Absentee ballots must be processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting; and
  - Electronic poll books must be updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots ***not later than*** 12:01 a.m. on Election Day
- If adopted, the resolution may only be repealed or amended by unanimous vote of the board**

*IC 3-11.5-4-11(d); **IC 3-11.5-4-11(e)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- Parties, independent candidates for federal or statewide office, and the media have the same right to watchers at an absentee central count location as they have to watchers at the polls*
- A watcher at a central location used for counting absentee ballots has the same rights and must follow the same requirements as a watcher in a polling place

*IC 3-11.5-3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- Absentee Ballot Counters open the container with the absentee ballots for the precinct, confirm the ballots are grouped by precinct, review returned lists, and check for challenge affidavits* (CC Form #1)
  - If county does not use ePB, challenges to absentee ballots, if any, are made in the precinct and returned with the lists to the central location**
  - If county uses ePB, any challenges are made at the central location by a CEB member or CEB designee**
  - A challenged absentee ballot is processed as a provisional ballot**

*IC 3-11.5-4-11, IC 3-11.5-4-12, IC 3-11.5-4-13, IC 3.11.5-6-5; **IC 3-11.5-4-15

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- Counters, review absentee ballots for any other issue affecting validity of ballot*
  - Whether signatures correspond or there is no signature
  - Whether qualified voter of the precinct
  - The ballot is open or has been opened and resealed (does not apply to military/overseas voters voting by Fax or email)
  - Bi-partisan initials missing from ballot (once envelope opened)

* IC 3-11.5-4-13

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Absentee Central Count Procedures

- The CEB may adopt a unanimous resolution applicable to absentee ballots cast in-person (clerk's office, satellite office, or travelling board) that provides as follows:
  - Absentee ballot counters are not required to review the signatures on these absentee ballots on Election Day
  - Absentee ballot counters are not required to find that the absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct for these ballots

  (See Sample Resolution # 2)*
- CEB (or absentee board) must still perform a preliminary signature review of absentee ballots**

*IC 3-11.5-4-12 (f) and (g); **IC 3-11.5-4-4, IC 3-11.5-4-5

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Absentee Central Count Procedures

- An additional thing the absentee ballot counters check the voter lists (or ePB) for is to check if a voter on the list voted at the polls
  - If absentee voter voted at the polls their absentee ballot is rejected**
  - Rejected ballots are placed in a separate envelope marked “rejected absentee ballots” with the name of the precinct and date of election* (CC Form # 5)

IC 3-11.5-4-13(a)(4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Absentee Voters Voting in Person

- In general, a person requesting an absentee ballot may not vote in person at the polls on election day*
  - Exception # 1: A voter who has received an absentee ballot but not returned it may return the ballot to the inspector and vote at the polls*
  - Exception # 2: A voter who requested an absentee ballot by mail but did not receive the absentee ballot may complete a PRE-5 and vote at the polls*
  - Exception # 3: A voter whose absentee ballot was received after noon on Election Day or whose ballot was rejected as defective by the absentee ballot counters if the voter appears before the CEB by 5 p.m. and obtains an ABS-21 signed by the ballot counters or CEB members and presents the ABS-21 at the polls**
- These exceptions assume the voter is otherwise qualified to vote and is not challenged.

*IC 3-11.5-4-18; **IC 3-11.5-4-21 , IC 3-11.5-4-13(f)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- If absentee ballot counters agree to reject a ballot then they write “rejected” on the ballot envelope, placed the ballot in a separate envelope marked “rejected absentee ballots” with the name of the precinct and date of election* (CC Form # 5)
  - If absentee ballot counters don’t agree then CEB settles disagreement**
- If additional residence document required for first time voter who registered by mail and absentee ballot counters find that the document has not yet been provided, the ballot is processed as a provisional ballot**

*IC 3-11.5-4-14 ; ** IC 3-11.5-4-12(c)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- All accepted absentee ballots are opened and the ballot is removed without unfolding or permitting a ballot to be unfolded or examined

- The accepted ballots are placed in a separate envelope with the name of the precinct on the envelope** (CC Form # 6)

** IC 3-11.5-4-12(b) and (d)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- Counting Begins- Ballot Protest for Ballot Cards
  - An absentee ballot counter or CEB member may "protest" counting all or part of a ballot*
  - If absentee ballot counters do not agree on protest the matter is referred to CEB**
  - Once absentee ballot counters or CEB make a determination on protested ballot the absentee ballot counters write "counted" or "not counted" on back of ballot and person protesting ballot shall sign the ballot (if it's a ballot card)***

*IC 3-11.5-6-6 | **IC 3-11.5-6-7 | ***IC 3-11.5-6-8

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- Ballot cards arranged by precinct before counted on an automatic tabulating machine* and may be counted with the assistance of another person to run the tabulator**
  - Damaged ballot cards may be remade by bi-partisan "remake team"***
  - A remade card must be marked "duplicate" and contain the same serial number as the original ballot****

*IC 3-11.5-6-5; **IC 3-11.5-6-3; ***IC 3-11.5-6-9; ****IC 3-11.5-6-12

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- Once counting is complete absentee ballot counters do the following:
  - Prepare a certificate of votes cast and deliver the certificate and tabulator print-out to CEB*
  - Place the following in a bag or container marked with precinct name: a) All ballots; b) Voter lists; c) Tally papers**
  - Seal and initial the container, mark the precinct name on the container, and notify the clerk of the number of ballots placed in the container, and deliver the container to the clerk**
  - Complete Oath of Absentee Ballot Counters and provide to clerk*** (CC Form # 7)

*IC 3-11.5-6-19, IC 3-11.5-6-20; **IC 3-11.5-6-21; ***IC 3-11.5-6-22

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Absentee Votes Cast on DRE

- County election board makes determination whether any ballot must be rejected and shall void any ballot the board determines must be rejected (reasons for rejection are listed in IC 3-11.5-4-13)
  - Absentee voters are given a unique ID entered into the voting system at the time they vote so that the voter's ballot can be later cancelled if necessary without viewing the ballot
- County election board tabulates the remaining ballots and produce a printout for each precinct in which a ballot has been cast

*IC 3-11.5-8

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Central Count

Step by Step: Process at Central Location

- CEB includes absentee vote totals in its canvass of vote totals for each candidate and public question in each precinct*
- It is a Level 6 felony for any person to release to the public information regarding the number of absentee votes cast for a candidate or on a public question before the polls close**

*IC 3-11.5-4-28 ; IC 3-12-4 | **IC 3-11.5-6-32 ; IC 3-14-4-10

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2021 Legislative Summary

July/August 2021 Focus on Changes to Absentee & Provisional Balloting Statutes

Presented by
Brad King & Angie Nussmeyer
IED Co-Directors

August 20, 2021

Background vector created by starline - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Acronyms

- ABS = Absentee
- BMD = Ballot Marking Device used with OpScan system
- CEB = County Election Board
- DRE = Direct Record Electronic Voting System
- ePB = Electronic Pollbook
- FPCA = Federal Post Card Application (UOCAVA voters only)
- FWAB = Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (UOCAVA voters only)
- OpScan = Optical Scan Ballot Card Voting System
- PEB = Precinct Election Board
- UOCAVA = Uniformed & Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (military & overseas voters)
- VR = Voter Registration
- VwPD = Voter with Print Disabilities

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Voting, Generally

- Mailed absentee ballots to vote must be sent by non-forwardable US mail
- In a primary election, voter's replacement absentee ballot (or in limited circumstances, Election Day ballot) MUST be for the same party the voter requested on their ABS application
  - Party info on SVRS label if security envelope returned
  - Otherwise, CEB should instruct ABS voter boards/Election Day poll workers to contact office to confirm party choice

Absentee Voting, Generally

- Voter marking absentee ballot before ABS voter board (that is, travelling board or “early” voting) to fold each marked ABS ballot separately to conceal the voter’s markings.
- Counties may use a letter opening machine to open ABS envelopes for processing.
- If voter’s ABS ballot is rejected, the CEB may issue certificate not later than 5PM (local prevailing time) on Election Day to allow the voter to cast a ballot at their voting location before polls close

Absentee Voting, Generally

- ABS-Mail & ABS-Travel Board submitted online at indianavoters.com must include a phone number
  - Does not apply to any paper absentee application
  - Email remains optional for online & paper form
- If ABS app is rejected, then notice must be sent to the voter by personal delivery, mail, or email.
  - Working to update SVRS to add notice of dispensation to create in the system, similar to UOCAVA voters

Related:

- State law already requires counties to send notice to military & overseas voters if the FPCA is rejected.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11-4-5.1 | IC 3-11-4-17.5
IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001383

Absentee Voting, Generally

- ABS voter board or CEB cannot affix initials on ABS ballot until the voter's app is approved or 24-hours before ABS ballot is mailed to voter
- Initialed ABS ballots must be kept under bi-partisan control until ballot is mailed
- When remaking a fax/email ballot, the bi-partisan remake team must affix their initials to the remade ballot

Related:

- Ballots cannot be remade on a DRE; ballots are remade on opScan ballot card or traditional hand-counted paper ballot
- Bi-partisan remake team must write "duplicate" on remade ballot & place matching serial numbers on voter's original ballot & remade ballot for purposes of review if recount or contest action filed (IC 3-12-3-6)

ABS Appointments

- CEB can use 16- & 17-year-olds who meet requirements of IC 3-6-6-39 to backfill certain ABS positions where county party chair failed to timely nominate:
  - ABS voter boards for ABS-Mail or ABS-In Person needs before Election Day
    - CANNOT use 16/17-year olds to fill openings for ABS-Travel Board positions!
  - ABS counters or couriers for Election Day
  - NOTE: Previously, CEBs could not use "students" to fill ABS position vacancies
- Unopposed candidates for city, town, township or school board office can serve as ABS counter or courier
- ABS Counters & Provisional Ballot Counters are not considered "lucrative" offices

Related:

- Not later than 50-days before the election, state law requires CEB to notify D/R county chairs of the number of persons needed for ABS voter board, ABS counter, ABS courier positions
- Chairs must nominate individuals not later than 46-days before election day of those individuals to serve in these positions
- CEB must appoint chair's nominees, if nominees meet requirements of IC 3-11.5-4-22

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Deadline Extended to 6PM

- Absentee ballots sent by mail, fax, or email must be received by the CEB not later than 6PM (local prevailing time)
  - ePB counties are to update SVRS & push ABS data to polling locations to determine if voter voted at an Election Day voting location before processing ABS at central count
  - Paper Poll list counties must "hold" ABS ballots received between noon & 6P to allow for the poll lists to be returned by poll workers after the polls close
    - Once poll list is received, county can determine if voter voted in person at an Election Day voting location before processing the absentee ballot at the central count

Related:

- The deadline to receive a mailed ABS ballot to military & overseas voters who used the FPCA remains unchanged; the security envelope must be postmarked on or before Election Day and received not later than noon, ten-days after the election
- Don't forget about the FWAB! CEBs may use the FWAB as the official ballot for a UOCAVA voter IF the voter's original ABS ballot was not received by the deadline

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Voting & Disaster Emergencies

- A voter who is otherwise qualified to vote on Election Day and wishes to vote by ABS ballot can file an ABS app IF the CEB unanimously agrees in their determination that:
  - during the last eleven (11) days before the election the governor has declared a disaster emergency under IC 10-14-3-12, or the county has declared a local disaster emergency under IC 10-14-3-29;
  - the disaster emergency prevents voters from voting in-person at the polls on Election Day; and
  - an absentee voter board can receive a voter's absentee ballot not later than 6 pm on Election Day;
- CEB will determine if ABS ballot can be transmitted & returned by the voter by mail or by personal delivery by ABS voter board or the two appointed members of the CEB (or their designees)

Military & Overseas Voters

- Removes the phrase “member of military” as a reason on the state ABS-Mail application
  - Instead, UOCAVA voters should use the FPCA
    - If UOCAVA voter uses ABS-Mail ballot application, then voter does not have the benefits of using the FPCA, which registers person to vote and serves as ABS application for one calendar year (Jan 1 to Dec 31)
- Adds “I am a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed or on assignment in Indiana or a public safety officer” as a reason on the state ABS-Mail app
  - National Guard members registered in Indiana AND deployed for service **inside Indiana** cannot use FPCA
  - Clarified reason on state ABS-Mail form

Hand Delivery of ABS-Mail Ballots

- Permits a family member to return voter's completed absentee ballot
  - Includes Spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece whose relationship to the voter is the result of birth, marriage or adoption
  - Still OK for the voter, bonded courier, member of the voter's household, or voter's attorney-in-fact to hand deliver completed ballot
    - Anyone but the voter who returns an ABS-Mail ballot by hand-delivery must complete the ABS-19 form

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Hand Delivery of ABS-Mail Ballots

- Permits hand-delivery of ABS-Mail ballots to in-person absentee or "early" voting locations in addition to the Clerk's Office
  - Anyone but voter hand-delivering an absentee ballot must complete ABS-19 at early voting location
  - CEB should plan for ensuring security & transport of ABS-Mail ballots delivered to early voting site back to CEB location where bi-partisan controls are in place

Related:

- On Election Day, a voted ABS-Mail ballot must be delivered to CEB by 6 PM (local prevailing time) **OR**
- Voter can complete PRE-5 affidavit to affirm voter never received their ABS-Mail ballot **OR**
- Voter can surrender it to Inspector at Election Day voting site for it to be rejected to vote in-person at their polling place
  - NOTE: In primary, voter must be given same party ballot requested on the ABS application. This is may be noted in the ePollbook, but if not, CEB should instruct Election Day poll worker to call CEB

Drop Box for ABS Ballots

- Requires a ballot "drop box" to be always under the physical control & supervision of the CEB
  - If drop box is NOT under control of CEB, then ABS ballot MUST be rejected
    - ABS voter board will write "REJECTED" on the security envelope & store ABS-Mail ballot in Rejected ABS Ballot bag
    - Rejection is recorded in SVRS
    - CEB is to promptly notify voter of rejected ballot, if possible
      - Before Election Day, voter can complete ABS-5 to request a replacement ballot
      - On Election Day, voter can request, before 5PM, the CEB to issue ABS-21 form to voter
        - Voter brings ABS-21 form to Election Day voting site to vote, if otherwise qualified

Drop Box for ABS Ballots

- Requires any "drop box" under control of another political subdivision to have notice published that substantially conforms with:
  - "Do not deposit a voted absentee ballot into this box or container. The absentee ballot will not be counted."
    - If a person deposits a voted absentee ballot in the drop box not controlled by the CEB, then CEB should follow procedures to:
      - Mark the ballot envelope "rejected" & store with other rejected ABS ballots
      - Update voter's SVRS record that ABS ballot was rejected
      - Promptly contact the voter their ABS ballot was rejected, if possible
        - See previous slide for additional notes on replacement ballot

Surrendering ABS-Mail Ballots at Early Voting Site

- Allows voter to surrender their ABS-Mail ballot at an early voting location & request replacement
  - Voter must present ABS-Mail ballot sealed in security envelope
  - Voter must complete ABS-5 Form
  - ABS voter board must mark ballot security envelope with word "REJECTED"
    - Store rejected ABS-Mail ballot in Rejected ABS Ballot bag at the early voting location
  - Voter permitted to vote in-person absentee ballot, but must:
    - Show photo ID
    - Complete ABS-In Person application or ePollbook, whichever the county uses
    - Complete ABS-In Person ballot on site
      - NOTE: In primary, voter must be given same party ballot requested on the ABS application. Info recorded on the SVRS label on the ABS Security Envelope.

Travel Board

- OpScan Ballot Marking Device may be used for travel board appointments by unanimous CEB consent
- CEB resolution must include:
  - Security protocols that are comparable to the protection provided to ABS votes cast by paper ballot.
  - Process to compare the signature on an ABS app (or on an ePB if no app used) with the applicant's signature in SVRS.
  - Ensure that an invalid ballot (as determined under IC 3-11.5) is not counted.
  - Specify how a spoiled absentee ballot is to be canceled in the direct record electronic voting system if a voter casts and returns a replacement absentee ballot.

Related:

- Same statute already permits a CEB to adopt unanimous resolution to use DRE at travel board appointments.

Travel Board

- If already determined to be a registered voter of the county, a person voting by travel board can:
  - Complete ABS app on-site to be approved by the ABS voter board team; and
    - Can be ABS-Travel Board paper app OR county can use ePB
  - If app approved, voter may cast ABS ballot before ABS voter board
  - NOTE: Process requires **unanimous** CEB approval before implementing procedures

Related:

- CEB can unanimously approve the use of an OpScan BMD unit or DRE unit to be used for travel board appointments.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Early In-Person Absentee Voting

- CEB can adopt resolution to allow for early voting at the clerk's office or satellite site for the 3rd Saturday before Election Day for at least 4-hours
  - Early voting statutes otherwise remain unchanged:
    - Clerk still establishes one location of the clerk's office for 28-days before election day & can be open all three weekends, though clerk's site must be open last 2 Saturdays before Election Day at minimum
    - CEB must unanimously agree to satellite early voting locations (that is, locations other than the clerk's office site)
      - Vote center counties are required to designate at least 1 Election Day vote center location to be open the last 2 Saturdays before Election Day at minimum; this is in addition to clerk's site

Voter Fails to Complete In-Person ABS Ballot

- A voter may leave a voting booth without hitting the “Vote” button on a DRE or fail to put their OpScan ballot in the security envelope
- ABS voter boards follow similar procedures poll workers use on Election Day:
  - Attempt to stop the voter before leaving the site & ask that they complete their ABS ballot
  - If voter has left, then ABS Board:
    - OPSCAN: Puts ballot into security envelope and seals it; secures ABS ballot with others; completes affidavit
    - DRE: Hits the “cast vote” button; documents procedure on affidavit

Reduced Early Voting Hours

- In-person ABS voting hours can be reduced in special election held under IC 3-10-8, if the special election is not held at the same time as any other election
  - In non-vote center county, CEB must unanimously agree to adopt a resolution
  - In a vote center county, CEB must unanimously agree to amend its vote center plan

Related:

- This statute already permitted the CEB to perform similar action in a municipal primary or municipal general election held in odd-numbered years; it is not otherwise possible to reduce in-person absentee voting hours in even-numbered years, unless the special election is held on a date other than the May primary or November general election.

Electioneering & Early Voting

- Electioneering is prohibited during early in-person absentee voting within:
  - One absentee voting location designated by the circuit court clerk;
  - satellite early voting location, including those vote center locations designated for in-person absentee voting; or
  - 50 feet of the entrance of an early voting location
- Electioneering is a class A misdemeanor

Related:

- This statute already prohibited "electioneering" in Election Day voting locations and within the area where early voting occurred; change applies the 50-foot "chute" rule to early voting sites

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-14-3-16

ADA Standards Apply to Early Voting Sites

- All in-person early voting locations must meet federal standards for accessibility for elderly voters & voters with disabilities
  - Same standards for Election Day sites must be used to evaluate in-person absentee locations
  - US Department of Justice provides a checklist for polling place compliance for voters with disabilities: https://www.ada.gov/votingchecklist.pdf

Related:

- Voters with print disabilities may request ABS-Mail ballot be sent by fax or email
- Counties using BMDs can now deploy those to travel board appointments (previously, unanimous CEB resolution could only apply to sending out DREs)
- Flexibility on ABS-Travel Board apps and using ePBs at travel board appointments

Voters with Print Disabilities

- Defines voter with print disabilities:
  - Individual who is unable to independently mark a paper ballot or ballot card due to blindness, low vision, or a physical disability that impairs manual dexterity
- IED to create combined registration/absentee application form, similar to the FPCA
  - Allows for registration up to 29-days before the election
  - Permits voter to request ABS-Mail ballot by mail, fax, or email
    - If sent by mail, application must be received not later than 11:59 PM, 12-days before the election
    - The Co-Directors disagree if a request is made by a voter with print disabilities to vote by fax or email if the application must be received not later than noon, the day before election, or not
  - Combined form valid for one calendar year (Jan 1 to Dec 31)

Voters with Print Disabilities

- Indianavoters.com to be updated with:
  - Access to apply for ABS ballot/VR using the combined form
  - Info about whether ABS ballot has been received by CEB
- VwPD may use email/fax/online site to request VR form or ABS app
  - Office must send form within one (1) business day
- SOS/IED may develop an online system for voters with print disabilities to vote online
  - Sites must be WCAG compliant

First ABS Signature Review

- For OpScan ballot cards w. paper apps:
  - Requires CEB or ABS voter board to perform the first signature review upon receipt of the ABS ballot and not later than Election Day
    - Signature on ABS app or FPCA must be compared to signature on ballot security envelope
    - The co-directors disagree whether the signature on the FPCA for a UOCAVA voter voting by fax or email would be compared against the signature on:
      - the ABS-9 affidavit/secrecy waiver form; or
      - SVRS, because there is no signature on the outside of the FPCA envelope for comparison
    - If a UOCAVA voter has FWAB on file for current election and the FWAB is to be counted, the signature on FPCA would be compared against the "information section" portion of the FWAB

First ABS Signature Review

- For OpScan ballots with ePB “app” or DRE ballot with ePB “app” and no paper application
  - Requires CEB or ABS voter board to perform the first signature review upon receipt of the ABS ballot and not later than Election Day
    - Signature on ePB used for in-person absentee or travel board must be compared to signature on ballot security envelope, if using OpScan ballot cards
    - Using a DRE system & no envelope? Then ePB “app” signature must be compared against signature on:
      - Affidavit created by CEB under IC 3-11-10-26 OR
      - On voter’s record in SVRS

First ABS Signature Review

- ABS Voter Board unanimously finds signature to be genuine?
  - Have app & ballot security envelope?
    - Attach application to voter's ballot security envelope
    - Store in designated carrier envelope for voter's precinct for review at the central count
  - Used ePB as "app" & have ballot security envelope?
    - Store ballot security envelope in designated carrier envelope for review at the central count
  - Used ePB as "app" & have affidavit used with DRE under county policy?
    - Store affidavit in designated carrier envelope for review at the central count
  - Used ePB as "app" & used SVRS to compare with ePB signature?
    - Nothing to store! But, be prepared to provide materials to ABS counters to perform their review at central count
  - Information that ABS ballot was received is recorded in SVRS

First ABS Signature Review

- ABS Voter Board unanimously finds signature not to be genuine (i.e. signature mismatch)?
  - CEB must send voter signature mismatch notice & give voter opportunity to cure problem
    - ABS-5 would NOT be an appropriate cure for this scenario
  - ABS Voter Board/CEB must write on the ABS ballot envelope or, if no envelope, the affidavit or other form of documentation:
    - "CEB has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. The ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6."
    - Date & reasons for signature mismatch determination
  - Voter's ABS materials are placed in provisional ballot envelope
    - CEB should use "other" field on PRE-4 affidavit to note envelope contains ABS ballot with signature mismatch issue & complete other fields on the affidavit, including voter's name and precinct
  - Information about signature mismatch is recorded in SVRS

Related:

- See slides regarding "Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature" later in presentation for next steps

First ABS Signature Review

- ABS Voter Board unanimously finds signature is missing?
  - CEB must notify voter & give voter opportunity to cure problem with signature mismatch notice
    - Alternatively, before Election Day, voter may use ABS-5 to request replacement ABS ballot; regardless of voter's choice, CEB must still send signature mismatch notice to the voter
  - ABS Voter Board/CEB must write on the ABS ballot envelope or, if no envelope, the affidavit or other form of documentation:
    - "CEB has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. The ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6."
    - Date & reasons for signature mismatch determination
  - Voter's ABS materials are placed in provisional ballot envelope
    - CEB should use "other" field on PRE-4 affidavit to note envelope contains ABS ballot with signature mismatch issue & complete other fields on the affidavit, including voter's name and precinct
  - Information about missing signature is recorded is SVRS

Related:

- See slides regarding "Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature" later in presentation for next steps

First ABS Signature Review

- If one member of ABS voter board disagrees on the signature's genuineness, then CEB must make determination:
  - Unanimous CEB agreement signature is genuine?
    - Follow procedures to store materials by precinct for central count
    - Information about missing signature is recorded is SVRS
  - Majority of CEB find signature to be genuine (that is, only one member finds signature not genuine)?
    - CEB writes "signature disputed" on the ballot security envelope (or DRE affidavit, if used) OR documents the name of the voter with a disputed signature, if no such affidavit exists
    - Voter's ABS materials are stored in the designated precinct carrier envelope for the voter's precinct
    - Disputed signatures are reviewed by ABS counters or CEB during central count

ABS ballots are NOT immediately rejected under new state law.
CEBs MUST follow procedures to properly notify voter of their missing signature or mismatched signature.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11.5-4-5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.6

First ABS Signature Review

- If one member of ABS voter board disagrees on the signature's genuineness, then CEB must make determination:
  - Majority of CEB in agreement signature is NOT genuine?
    - CEB must send signature mismatch notice to voter
    - CEB must write on the ABS ballot envelope or, if no envelope, the affidavit or other form of documentation:
      - "CEB has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. The ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6."
      - Date & reasons for signature mismatch determination
    - Voter's ABS materials are placed in provisional ballot envelope
      - CEB should use "other" field on PRE-4 affidavit to note envelope contains ABS ballot with signature mismatch issue & complete other fields on the affidavit, including voter's name and precinct
    - Information about missing signature is recorded is SVRS

ABS ballots are NOT immediately rejected under new state law.
CEBs MUST follow procedures to properly notify voter of their missing signature or mismatched signature.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11.5-4-5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.6

Second ABS Signature Review

- Second signature review must be performed by county before the ABS ballot can be tabulated on Election Day
  - Review is performed against the voter's ABS application and ballot security envelope
    - When using ePB as a replacement for ABS app and no security envelope, ePB signature is compared against SVRS signature
    - When using ePB as a replacement for ABS app AND county uses DRE affidavit, ePB signature is compared against affidavit signature

Related:

- CEB can adopt a resolution to forego the second signature review of absentee ballots from travel board or in-person absentee voting (IC 3-11.5-4-11(e))
- County can use SVRS signature as a third point of comparison, if needed (IC 3-11.5-4-11(b)

Second ABS Signature Review

- ABS Counters unanimously find signature not to be genuine (i.e. signature mismatch) or missing?
  - CEB must send voter signature mismatch notice & give voter opportunity to cure problem
  - ABS Counters/CEB must write on the ABS ballot envelope or, if no envelope, the affidavit or other form of documentation:
    - "CEB has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. The ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6."
    - Date & reasons for signature mismatch determination
  - Voter's ABS materials are placed in provisional ballot envelope
    - CEB should use "other" field on PRE-4 affidavit to note envelope contains ABS ballot with signature mismatch issue & complete other fields on the affidavit, including voter's name and precinct
  - Information about signature mismatch is recorded in SVRS

Related:

- See slides regarding "Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature" later in presentation for next steps

Second ABS Signature Review

- If, during central count, one member of ABS counter team disagrees on the signature's genuineness, then CEB must make determination:
  - Unanimous CEB agreement signature is genuine?
    - Counters continue with central count review procedures and count ballot, if voter otherwise qualified
  - Majority (or all) of CEB in agreement signature is NOT genuine?
    - CEB must send signature mismatch notice to voter
    - CEB must write on the ABS ballot envelope or, if no envelope, the affidavit or other form of documentation:
      - "CEB has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. The ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6."
      - Date & reasons for signature mismatch determination
    - Voter's ABS materials are placed in provisional ballot envelope
      - CEB should use "other" field on PRE-4 affidavit to note envelope contains ABS ballot with signature mismatch issue & complete other fields on the affidavit, including voter's name and precinct
    - Information about signature mismatch is recorded in SVRS

Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature

- Signature Mismatch Notice Elements
  - Instructions on how to complete & file signature mismatch affidavit or unsigned ballot affidavit with CEB
  - Include note voter can provide reason for the signature mismatch
  - Deadline for filing affidavit
  - Blank signature mismatch/unsigned ballot affidavit attached
- Signature Mismatch & Unsigned Ballot Affidavit
  - IED to prescribe form, but substantially similar to affidavit used in 2020 November election
  - Voter attests under penalties of perjury the signature on their ABS balloting materials

Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature

- Signature Notice & Affidavit to be generated by SVRS
  - County users must enter signature mismatch/missing signature issues on the voter's registration record
- Notice & Affidavit must be mailed to voter not later than close of business, two (2) business days after signature issue determined by CEB
  - Mailed to the voter's registration address
- Voter must return affidavit to CEB by:
  - Election Day, if voter delivers it to the Inspector of their voting location OR
  - Mail, fax, email, or hand-delivery not later than noon (local prevailing time), eight (8) days after election
- Signature affidavit may be attached to PRE-4/PRO-2 provisional ballot envelope to prep for provisional ballot hearing

Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature

- At the provisional ballot hearing for ABS ballots with signature issues:
  - CEB opens provisional ballot envelope to retrieve ABS security envelope/affidavit
    - If no envelope or affidavit, then no need to open PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope but will need to compare against ABS app/ePB signature
    - If no ABS app or ePB signature, then compare against SVRS signature (gap in law)
  - CEB shall compare voter's signature on the signature affidavit against the signature on the ABS ballot envelope/affidavit
    - If signature found genuine, the provisional ballot is counted, if voter is otherwise qualified
    - If signature is found NOT to be genuine or voter does not file signature affidavit on time, then provisional ballot shall be rejected
      - Rejected provisional ballots are to be recorded in SVRS, regardless of reason

Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature

- Same confidentiality restrictions that apply to other provisional ballots also apply to signature mismatch ballots
- County users MUST update the signature on the voter's registration record in SVRS to any matching signature made on the signature mismatch affidavit

ABS Scanning Before Election Day

- CEB may scan ABS ballots up to 7-days before Election Day
  - CEB must retract previously scanned ballot if it is rejected by:
    - CEB on Election Day through challenge procedures or
    - ABS counters on Election Day after following review procedures under IC 3-11.5-4-11 & IC 3-11.5-4-13
  - ABS ballots cannot be tabulated until Election Day

Related:

- ABS vote totals CANNOT be released to any person, not even members of the CEB, until the polls close at 6P (local prevailing time)
- As a general principle, voters have the right to a secret ballot under state law. Only certain voters permitted to vote by fax or email can waive secrecy using the ABS-9 form.

IC 3-11.5-4-6

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Early Start to Central Count

- Counties using ePBs at Election Day voting locations may start the central count of ABS ballots beginning, noon, 3-days before Election Day
  - CEB MUST unanimously agree to a resolution to start central count early
  - County must follow “normal” central count procedures, such as:
    - ABS voter board (or appointed members of CEB) must perform first signature review before ABS ballot can be processed at central count
    - ABS counters must perform second signature review & other review requirements found in IC 3-11.5-4, generally
    - CEB or proxy must be present to challenge ABS ballots & adjudicate disagreements between ABS counters

IC 3-11.5-4-11.5 | IC 3-11.5-4-15

Early Start to Central Count

- Can only review ABS ballots that are received the day before the central count starts each day:
  - Day 3 Start: Can only consider ABS ballots received up to 4-days out from Election Day
  - Day 2 Start: Can only consider ABS ballots received up to 3-days out from Election Day
  - Day 1 Start: Can only consider ABS ballots received up to 2-days out from Election Day
- ABS ballots may be scanned by not tabulated until Election Day

Related:

- Unanimous CEB resolution permits the second signature review of ABS-In person & ABS-Travel Board ballots to be waived; counties must still perform second signature review of ABS-Mail ballots by ABS counters (IC 3-11.5-4-12(e)(f))

Provisional Notice: Early Voting

- If early voter fails to provide photo ID, then the voter must cast a provisional ballot
  - ABS voter board must give voter an explanation of the actions the voter must take to have provisional ballot counted
    - ABS voter board must also give voter notice prescribed by IED
  - Clerk must mail additional notice to voter by US Mail
    - Notice prescribed by IED
    - Will include info about provisional ballot process & contact info to CEB

Provisional Notice: Election Day

- First time voter who registered to vote by mail AND did not provide proof of residency must vote by provisional ballot, if voter fails to provide proof of residency
  - Purple *2020 VR Guidebook* (pp. 16-19) has detailed procedural info
- Challenged voter at the polling place must vote by provisional ballot
  - Precinct election board must give voter an explanation of the actions the voter must take to have provisional ballot counted
    - PEB voter board must also give voter notice prescribed by IED
  - Clerk must mail additional notice to voter by US Mail
    - Notice prescribed by IED
    - Will include info about provisional ballot process & contact info to CEB

Provisional Balloting, generally

- Not later than three (3) calendar days after Election Day, each circuit court clerk must provide a notice by US mail, or other method providing actual notice, to each provisional ballot voter on a form prescribed by the Indiana Election Division providing information regarding:
  - the reasons that the voter's ballot is being challenged;
  - what actions the voter may take to have the provisional ballot counted;
  - the deadline for taking these actions for the voter's provisional ballot to be counted;
  - the CEB contact information so voter can inquire about their provisional ballot; and
  - Other information the circuit court clerk considers useful.

Provisional Balloting, generally

- As part of the Inspector's pick-up materials, CEB must include the new notice for voters casting a provisional ballot
- If only evidence presented to a CEB during the provisional ballot hearing is the affidavit challenging the ballot and the voter's response affidavit, then provisional is counted if the individual is a registered voter of the precinct

Related:

- Voters with ABS signature mismatch or missing signatures are now treated as provisional ballots with new procedures added to provisional ballot hearings. Please see related slides in this presentation.

Background vector created by starline - www.freepik.com
AMERICAN
OVERSIGHT

Questions?

Pre-Election
Absentee Ballot Container Cover Sheet

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

This bag (or container) contains absentee ballots for _____ precinct for the _____ (primary or general) election and must be opened only on Election Day under IC 3-11.5.

Signed: _____
Circuit Court Clerk
_____ County

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-5
CC Form # 1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

This form is only used in a county that uses paper poll books

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Certification of Absentee Voters

First List
(Provided to Inspector with Pollbook)

I certify that the attached list contains the names of the following:

1) **absentee voters to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and**
2) **absentee voters whose ballots have been received by the county election board**

for the following precinct: _____.

So certified this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____
Circuit Court Clerk
_____ County

Certification of Poll Clerks that Absentee Ballot List Was Processed

The poll clerks hereby certify that the Inspector has marked the pollbook to indicate that the absentee ballots of the voters contained on the attached list have been received by the county election board.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk

Date: _____

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 2

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

This form is only used in a county that uses paper poll books

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Certification of Absentee Voters

Supplemental List
(Provided on Election Day)

We certify that the attached list contains the names of the following:

1) **absentee voters to whom absentee ballots were sent or who marked ballots in person; and**
2) **absentee voters whose ballots have been received by the county election board**

for the following precinct: _____.

So certified this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____ _____
County Election Board Member **County Election Board Member**

_____
County Election Board Member

Certification of Poll Clerks that Absentee Ballot List Was Processed

The poll clerks hereby certify that the Inspector has marked the pollbook to indicate that the absentee ballots of the voters contained on the attached list have been received by the county election board.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk
Date: _____

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

This form is only used in a county that uses paper poll books

ABSENTEE BALLOT COURIERS RETURN ENVELOPE

Precinct_____
Date of Election: _____

THIS ENVELOPE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:

(1) Any list certified by the Circuit Court Clerk, and processed by the Inspector, of absentee voters who were provided and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

(2) Any supplemental list certified by the county election board, and processed by the Inspector, of absentee voters who were provided and returned an absentee ballot to the county election board.

(3) Any affidavit of challenge executed by a qualified person under I.C. 3-11.5-4-16 related to an absentee ballot.

(4) The above items were deposited in this envelope in the presence of both Poll Clerks and sealed by Inspector.

CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTOR AND POLL CLERKS:

The Inspector or Poll Clerks certify that they have complied with the requirement of marking the names of absentee voters contained on the enclosed lists in the pollbook.

ATTEST:

_____
Inspector

_____ _____
Democratic Poll Clerk Republican Poll Clerk

CERTIFICATION OF ABSENTEE BALLOT COURIERS

The absentee ballot counters certify that they have not opened or tampered with the envelope since the envelope was delivered to them by the Inspector.

ATTEST:

_____ _____
Absentee Ballot Courier Absentee Ballot Courier

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-1; IC 3-11.5-4-8; IC 3-11.5-4-9
CC Form # 4

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS
REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Precinct_____

Date of Election: _____

TO THE ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: Enclose in this envelope all rejected absentee ballots, fill out the space below regarding the number or rejected ballots, sign and place this envelope in the container for all the absentee materials for the precinct when you have finished counting the absentee ballots in this precinct.

This envelope contains _____ rejected absentee ballots

ATTEST:

_____ _____

Democratic Absentee Ballot Counter

Republican Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-14(b)
CC Form # 5

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS
ACCEPTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Precinct_____

Date of Election: _____

TO THE ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS: For all absentee ballots accepted by the absentee ballot counters open the envelope containing the ballot and place all accepted ballots in this envelope before counting. Fill out the space below regarding the number of accepted ballots and, after you are finished counting all the absentee ballots in the precinct, place this envelope in the container for all the absentee materials for the precinct.

This envelope contains _____ accepted absentee ballots

ATTEST:

_____	_____
Democratic	Republican
Absentee Ballot Counter	Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citations: IC 3-11.5-4-12
CC Form # 6

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Precinct: _____
Date of Election: _____

Oath of Absentee Ballot Counters

I do solemnly swear or affirm under the penalties of perjury the following:

1) that the ballots and papers for the above-named precinct have been placed into and sealed the bag (or container) for the precinct;

2) that I did not permit any person to open the envelope or bag or to otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots for the precinct; and

3) that I had no knowledge of any other person opening the envelope or bag for the precinct.

_____
Signature of Democratic Absentee Ballot Counter

_____
Signature of Republican Absentee Ballot Counter

Statutory Citation: IC 3-11.5-6-22
CC Form # 7

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Resolution # 1. This resolution may only be adopted by a county election board in a county that has adopted electronic poll books for in-person absentee (early) voting and for voting on Election Day or a county that has adopted a vote center plan.

_____ COUNTY ELECTION RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION TO COUNT ABSENTEE BALLOTS AT ANYTIME AFTER 6:00 a.m. ON ELECTION DAY

Recitals

Whereas, IC 3-11.5-4-11(d) permits the _____ County Election Board to pass a resolution, by unanimous vote of all of its members, to begin counting absentee ballots any time after 6:00 a.m. on Election Day provided that the following occur:

1) Electronic poll books have been updated to reflect receipt of the absentee ballots not later than 12:01 a.m. on Election Day; and

2) The absentee ballots are processed by the absentee ballot counters prior to counting.

RESOLUTION

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the _____County Election Board, as follows:

1) Electronic poll books shall be updated to reflect receipt of absentee ballots no later than 12:01 a.m. on Election Day; and

2) That the absentee ballot counters shall process absentee ballots as required by IC 3-11.5-4-12.

IT IS THEREFORE FURTHER RESOLVED that, after the tasks described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above have been completed, the absentee ballot counters may begin counting absentee ballots any time after 6:00 a.m. on Election Day.

This Resolution may not be repealed or amended except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the _____ County Election Board as provided in IC 3-11.5-4-11(e).

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____
Democratic County Election Board Member

_____
Republican County Election Board Member

_____
Circuit Court Clerk as Secretary of the County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sample Resolution # 2. This resolution may only be adopted by any county election board.

_____ COUNTY ELECTION RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW BY ABSENTEE BALLOT COUNTERS OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS CAST IN-PERSON

Recitals

Whereas, IC 3-11.5-4-12(f) permits the _____ County Election Board to pass a resolution, by unanimous vote of all of its members, to expedite review by absentee ballot counters for absentee ballots cast in-person.

RESOLUTION

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the _____County Election Board, as follows:

1) This resolution applies to absentee ballots cast in-person before Election Day at the clerk's office under IC 3-11-10-26, satellite absentee office under IC 3-11-10-26.3, or before an absentee travel board under IC 3-11-10-25.

2) That the absentee ballot counters may, but are not required, to make the following findings under IC 3-11.5-4-12 with respect to the absentee ballots described in paragraph 1 above:

    a. That the signature on the absentee ballot envelope corresponds to the voter's signature on the voter's absentee ballot application (or voter's registration record when no application is used); and

    b. That the absentee voter is a qualified voter of the precinct.

The county election board shall still perform the review and comparison of the absentee voter's signature on the ballot security envelope and absentee ballot application (or electronic poll book or voter registration record when no application is used) by the county election board under IC 3-11.5-4-4 and IC 3-11.5-4-5 as required.

This Resolution may not be repealed or amended except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the _____ County Election Board as provided in IC 3-11.5-4-12(g).

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____
Democratic County Election Board Member

_____
Republican County Election Board Member

_____
Circuit Court Clerk as Secretary of the County Election Board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2022 Election Administrator's Conference

Hosted by the Indiana Election Division

Dec. 14, 2021

Westin Indianapolis

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Honorable

Holli Sullivan

Indiana Secretary of State

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Partner Introductions:

- HAVA Administrator
- BMV
- USPS
- DLGF
- GeoConvergence

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001436

HAVA Admin

Molly Timperman

HAVA Administrator,
Indiana Secretary of State

MTimperman@sos.in.gov

o. (317) 234-8354

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001437

HAVA Administrator

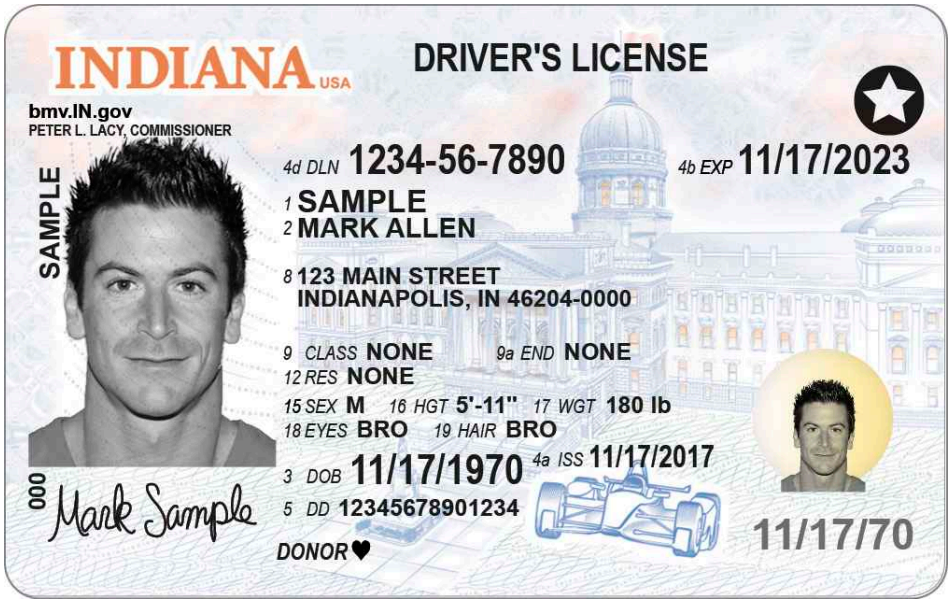
- Desktop Calendar Available
- 2022 HAVA Publication Timeline
  - Email sent around 12/20/21 with details
  - Order forms due mid-February 2022
  - Publications mailed mid-March 2022
- Precinct Key Updates
  - Print current precinct key from SVRS
  - Mark changes on the current key
  - Submit CAF & upload marked-up precinct key
  - Once approved, changes made to key
    - Additional steps to move voters may be required!
    - Contact Civix Help Desk

Stephen M. Leak

Executive Director Credential Programs

phone: (317) 234-5305

email: sleak@bmv.in.gov



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

United States Postal Service

Vivian Ramsey

Senior Territory Executive

Monica Pryor-Walston

Mailpiece Design Analyst

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001440

Indiana Department of Local Government Finance

Emily Crisler
General Counsel
EmCrisler@dlgf.in.gov

Dave Marusarz
Deputy General Counsel
DMarusarz@dlgf.in.gov

www.in.gov/DLGF

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001441

Department of Local Government Finance

2022 Indiana Election Administrator's Conference Agenda

December 14, 2021

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Three Types of School Referenda

- Controlled Project (Ind. Code § 6-1.1-20-3.5, 3.6)
- School Safety (Ind. Code § 20-46-9)
- Operating (Ind. Code § 20-46-1)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Controlled Project Referendum

- Referendum on a controlled project required if a petition by property owners/registered voters in the unit is filed with the county clerk.
  - 500 owners/voters or 5% of voters, whichever is less.
  - No petition, bonds or leases can be issued without referendum.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Controlled Project Referendum

- Unit/school corporation requests county auditor to determine estimated average percent tax increase.
- Unit fiscal body/school board adopts preliminary determination on project.
- If petition is timely & successfully filed with county clerk, county election board certifies proposed ballot question to the Department.
  - Must include auditor's determination.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Controlled Project Referendum

- The Department reviews ballot question for compliance with statute, including whether question is inaccurate or biased.
- Auditor's certified estimated average percent increases posted on the Department's website.
- Once approved, question is returned to county election board to be put on the ballot.
- Final certification must be done by
  - 74 days before a primary election,
  - 60 days before a special May election, or
  - August 1 before a general November election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Safety & Operating Referenda

School Safety Referendum

- Ind. Code § 20-46-9, effective July 1, 2019
- Uses listed in Ind. Code § 20-40-20-6, including:
  - Hire school resource officers.
  - Conduct a threat assessment.
  - Develop or update emergency response systems.
  - Capital expenses related to improving school safety (metal detectors, equipment, etc.)
  - Professional development programs related to school safety.
- Tax rate is limited to $0.10 per $100 AV.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Safety & Operating Referenda

Operating Referendum

- Ind. Code § 20-46-1
- For either of the following purposes:
  - To increase the school corporation's tax levy because it cannot perform its public educational duty without it.
    - Salaries
    - Hiring and retaining staff, esp. teachers
    - Transportation
    - Implementing academic programs
  - To offset circuit breaker losses.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Safety & Operating Referenda

Operating Referendum

- Can be sought in tandem with a controlled project referendum.
- Cannot be sought if:
  - A school safety referendum levy was approved in the last 3 years.
  - An operating referendum levy was approved in the previous year.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Safety & Operating Referenda

Ballot question must state:

- How many years the levy will be imposed, if approved.
- A short description of the purpose for the levy.
- The estimated average percent increase for residential & business property.
- When last referendum was held & whether it passed or failed.

- Form of the question is prescribed by statute & is subject to Department approval.

- Levy can be imposed for up to 8 years but may be extended for an additional 8-year term through another referendum.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Safety & Operating Referenda

- If a referendum fails, school corporation cannot hold another referendum for 700 days. Can cut wait time down to 350 days if 500 taxpayers/voters or 5% of voters in the school corporation petition for it.

- A successful levy can be imposed for up to 8 years. Before the end of the last year of the referendum levy, a school corporation can place a question on the ballot to either:
  - Renew the current levy for the same term and rate.
  - Adopt a new levy with a different term and rate.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Safety & Operating Referenda

- School corporation requests county auditor to determine estimated average percent tax increase.
- School board adopts resolution with proposed question.
- Resolution is forwarded to the Department along with county auditor's determination.
- The Department reviews ballot question for compliance with statute.
- Auditor's certified estimated average percent increases posted on the Department's website.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

School Safety & Operating Referenda

- Once approved, proposed question is returned to school corporation.
- School board certifies proposed question to county election board to have it put on the ballot.
- Final certification must be done by
  - 74 days before a primary election,
  - 60 days before a special May election, or
  - August 1 before a general November election.

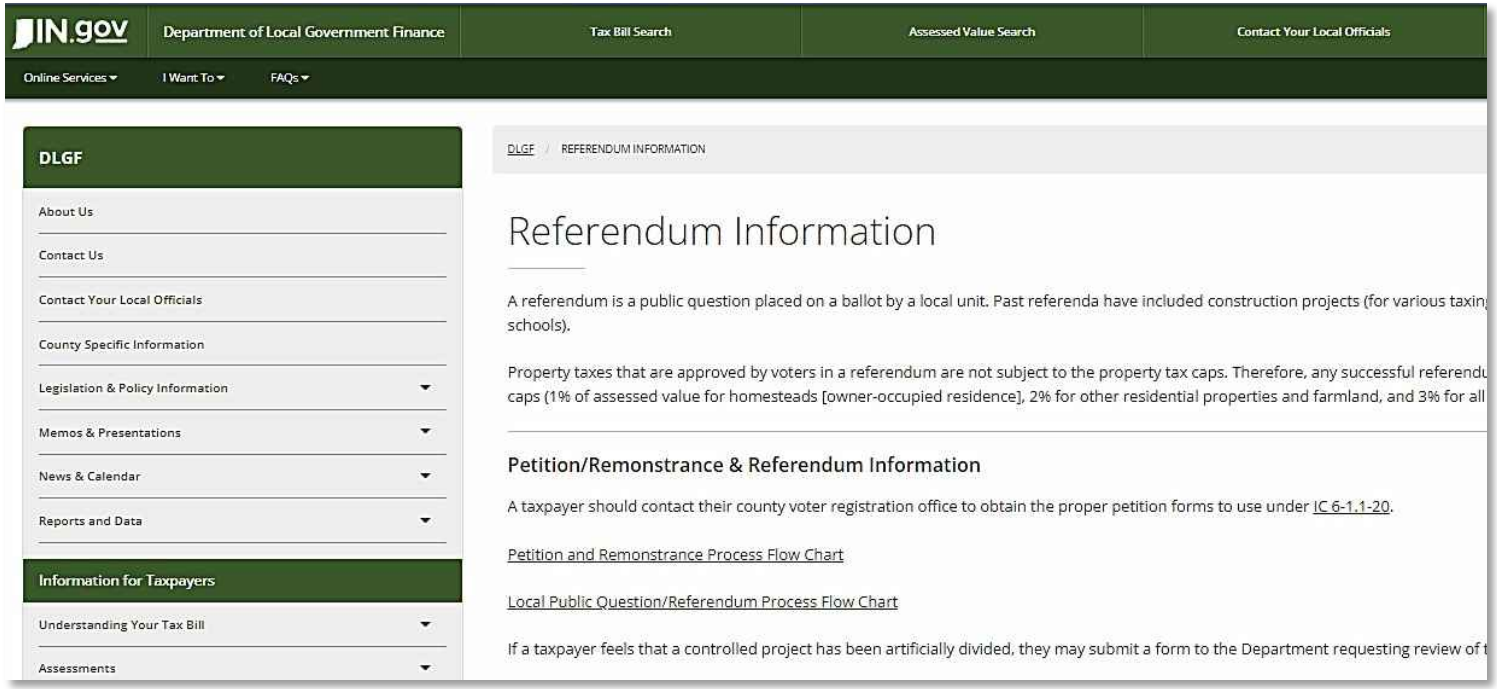
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DLGF Website – Referendum Information

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Referendum Information

http://www.in.gov/dlgf/referendum-information/



IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001455

Referendum Petition & Remonstrance Resources

- Petition & Remonstrance Process Flow Chart
  - https://www.in.gov/dlgf/files/210325-Flow-Chart-Petition-and-Remonstrance.pdf

- Local Public Question/Referendum Process Flow Chart
  - https://www.in.gov/dlgf/files/210325-Flow-Chart-Referendum.pdf

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Historic Referenda Information

- Construction Project Referenda
- Operating Referenda
- Historic School Tax Levy Referenda
- Bond Refunding Referenda

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Contact information

Emily Crisler

- General Counsel
  - Telephone: 317-234-8624
  - Email: emcrisler@dlgf.in.gov

David Marusarz

- Deputy General Counsel
  - Telephone: 317-233-6770
  - Email: dmarusarz@dlgf.in.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

geoConvergence

Geospatial Intelligence Inside & Out

Prem Radhakrishnan

Co-Founder & CEO

prem@39dn.com

Chris Walls

Co-Founder & COO

chris@39dn.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001459

INDIANA PUBLIC ACCESS LAWS

Presented by

Luke Britt, Indiana Public Access Counselor

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

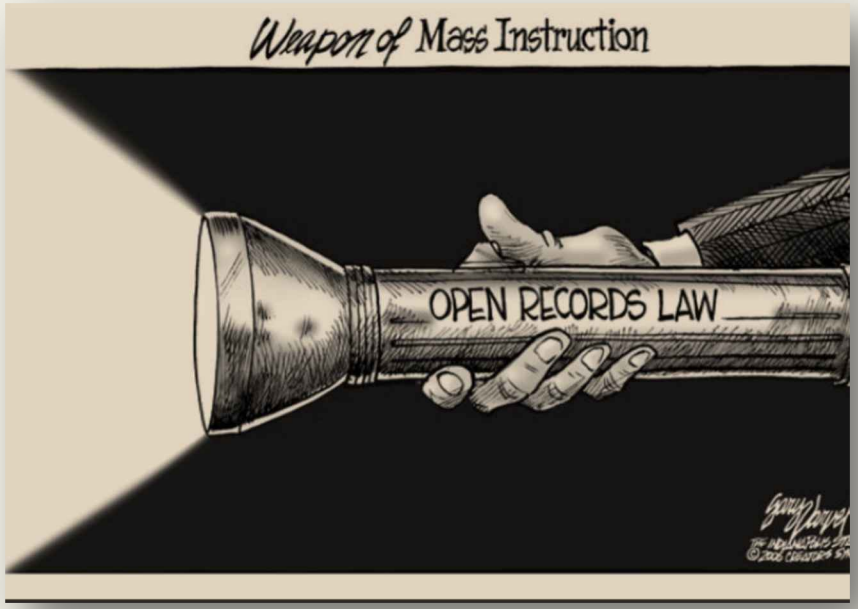
LEGISLATIVE INTENT

- **Indiana Code § 5-14-3-1 through 5-14-3-10**
  - **Enacted in 1983 ("APRA")**

A fundamental philosophy of the American constitutional form of representative government is that government is the servant of the people and not their master.

Accordingly, it is the public policy of the state that all persons are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those who represent them as public officials and employees.

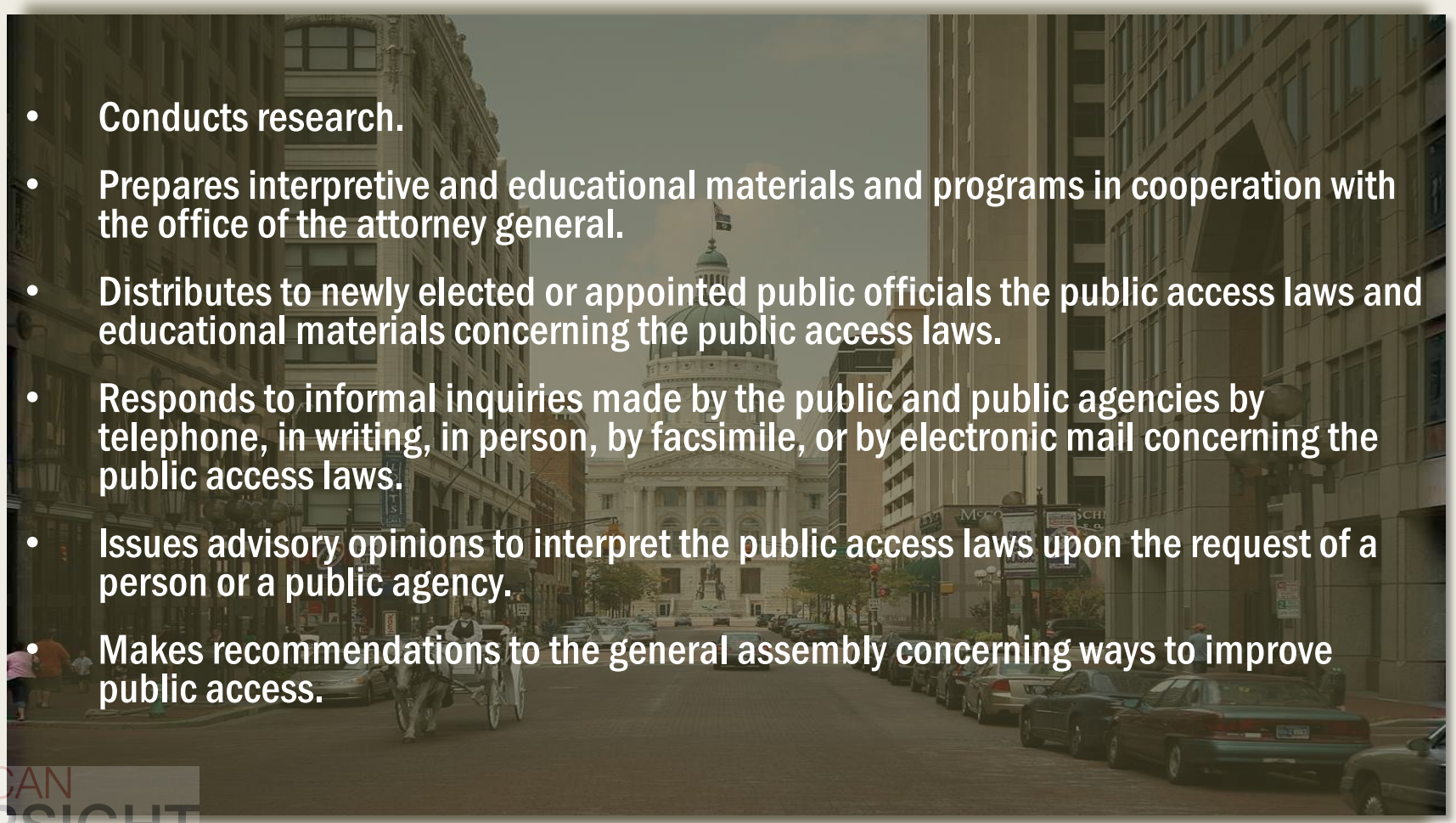
Providing persons with the information is an essential function of a representative government and an integral part of the routine duties of public officials and employees, whose duty it is to provide the information.



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PUBLIC ACCESS COUNSELOR

The Public Access Counselor provides advice and assistance concerning Indiana's public access laws (the Access to Public Records Act and the Open Door Law) to members of the public and government officials and employees.



- Conducts research.
- Prepares interpretive and educational materials and programs in cooperation with the office of the attorney general.
- Distributes to newly elected or appointed public officials the public access laws and educational materials concerning the public access laws.
- Responds to informal inquiries made by the public and public agencies by telephone, in writing, in person, by facsimile, or by electronic mail concerning the public access laws.
- Issues advisory opinions to interpret the public access laws upon the request of a person or a public agency.
- Makes recommendations to the general assembly concerning ways to improve public access.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2020-2021 FISCAL YEAR

- Received approximately 9000 Inquiries
- 600 Formal Complaints Filed
- 20-30 Informal Inquiries Filed
- Conducted 40 Trainings and Presentations

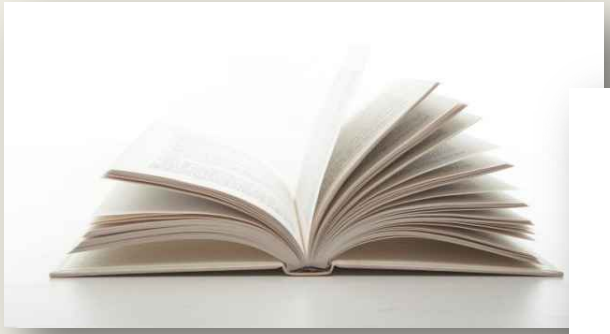
Opinions and Annual Report found at www.in.gov/pac

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS

"Public record" means any writing, paper, report, study, map, photograph, book, card, tape recording, or other material that is created, received, retained, maintained, or filed by or with a public agency and which is generated on paper, paper substitutes, photographic media, chemically based media, magnetic or machine readable media, electronically stored data, or any other material, regardless of form or characteristics.

Indiana Code § 5-14-3-2(n)



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

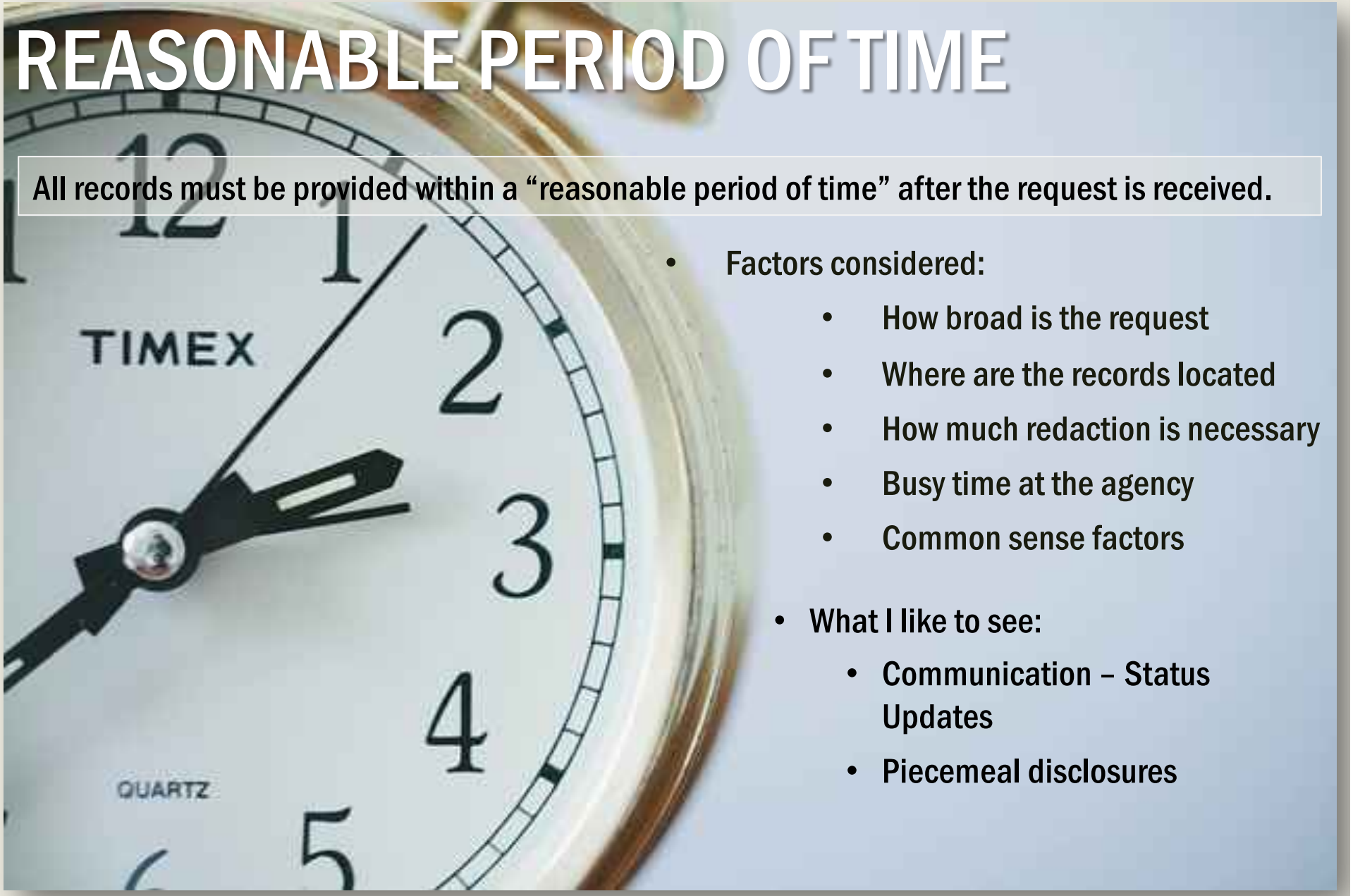
RESPONDING TO APRA REQUESTS

Time frames for responding to APRA Requests depend on the manner in which the public agency receives the request.

- If requestor is **physically present** in the office, the agency has 24 hours to respond.
- If the request is made by **mail or by facsimile,** the public agency has 7 days from the date it was received.
- Important: Production of documents is not required in these time frames, but within a reasonable time.
- Copy fees

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME

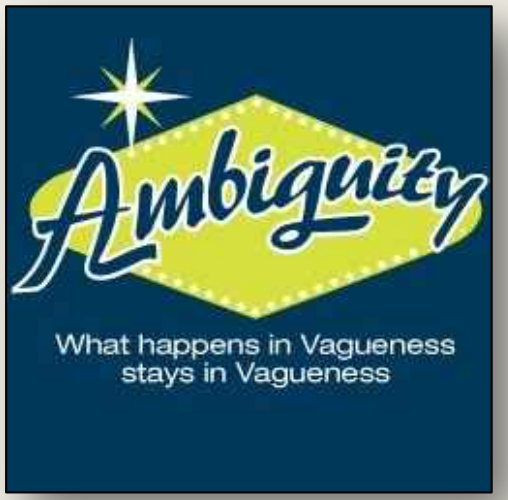


All records must be provided within a "reasonable period of time" after the request is received.

- Factors considered:
  - How broad is the request
  - Where are the records located
  - How much redaction is necessary
  - Busy time at the agency
  - Common sense factors
- What I like to see:
  - Communication – Status Updates
  - Piecemeal disclosures

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

REASONABLE PARTICULARITY



- A request from the public must be reasonably particular – a subjective standard

- Two conflicting cases
  - Can you find it?
  - Are there objective elements in the query?

- What I like to see:
  - No blanket denial
  - Cooperate to narrow request

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THREE CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC RECORDS

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THE GOOD: DISCLOSABLE RECORDS

- Meeting Minutes
- Budgets
- Invoices
- Receipts
- RFPs
- Contracts

© Andrew McAllister-Looking at the West.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THE BAD: CONFIDENTIAL PUBLIC RECORDS

Some Personal Health Information

Trade secrets

Student records

Social Security Numbers

Those declared confidential by state statute or federal law

© Andrew McAllister-Looking at the West.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

THE UGLY: DISCRETIONARY PUBLIC RECORDS

Investigatory records of law enforcement agencies

Attorney work product/client communication

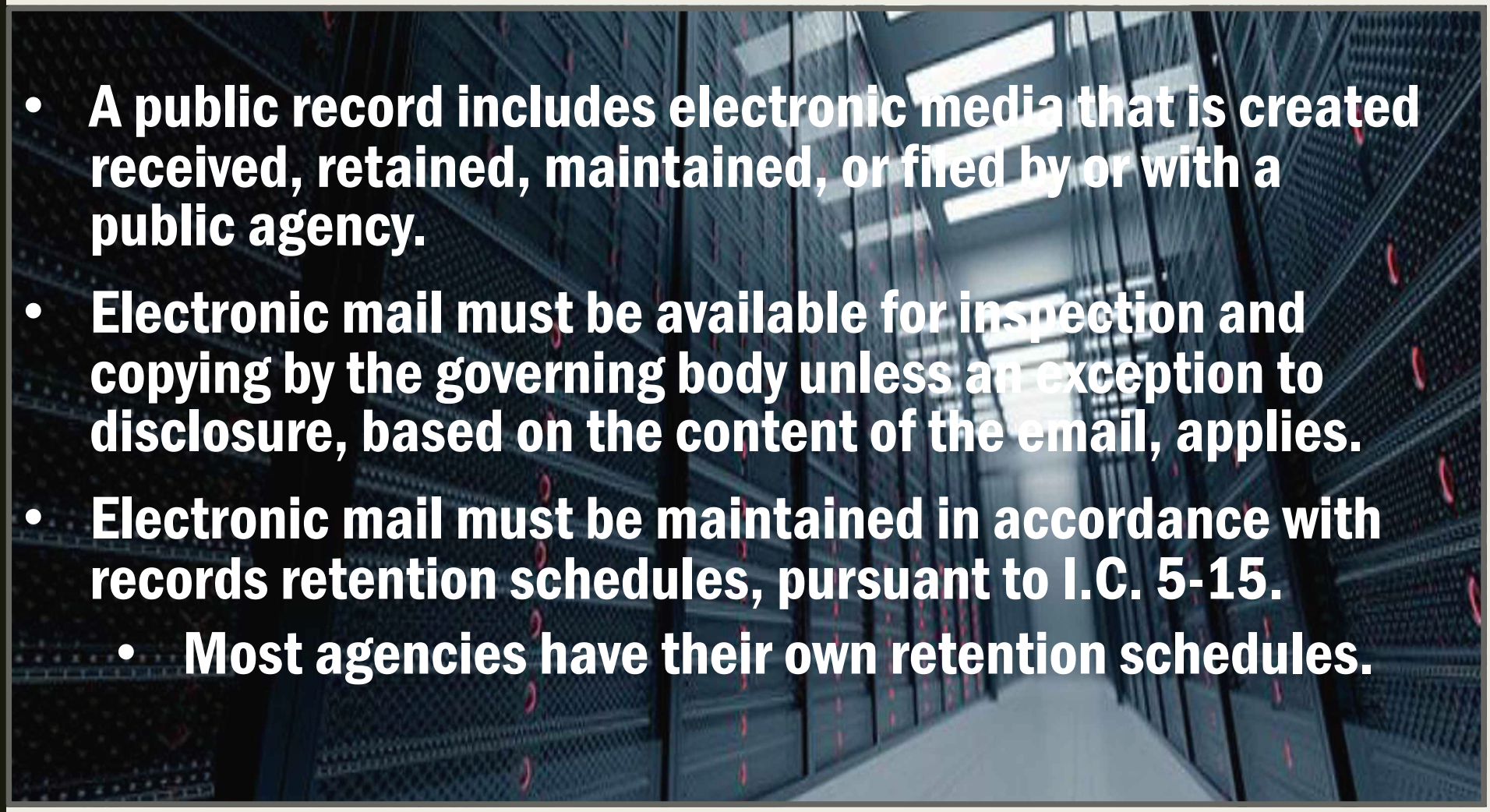
Deliberative material

Personnel files of public employees

© Andrew McAllister-Looking at the West.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

EMAILS



- A public record includes electronic media that is created received, retained, maintained, or filed by or with a public agency.
- Electronic mail must be available for inspection and copying by the governing body unless an exception to disclosure, based on the content of the email, applies.
- Electronic mail must be maintained in accordance with records retention schedules, pursuant to I.C. 5-15.
  - Most agencies have their own retention schedules.

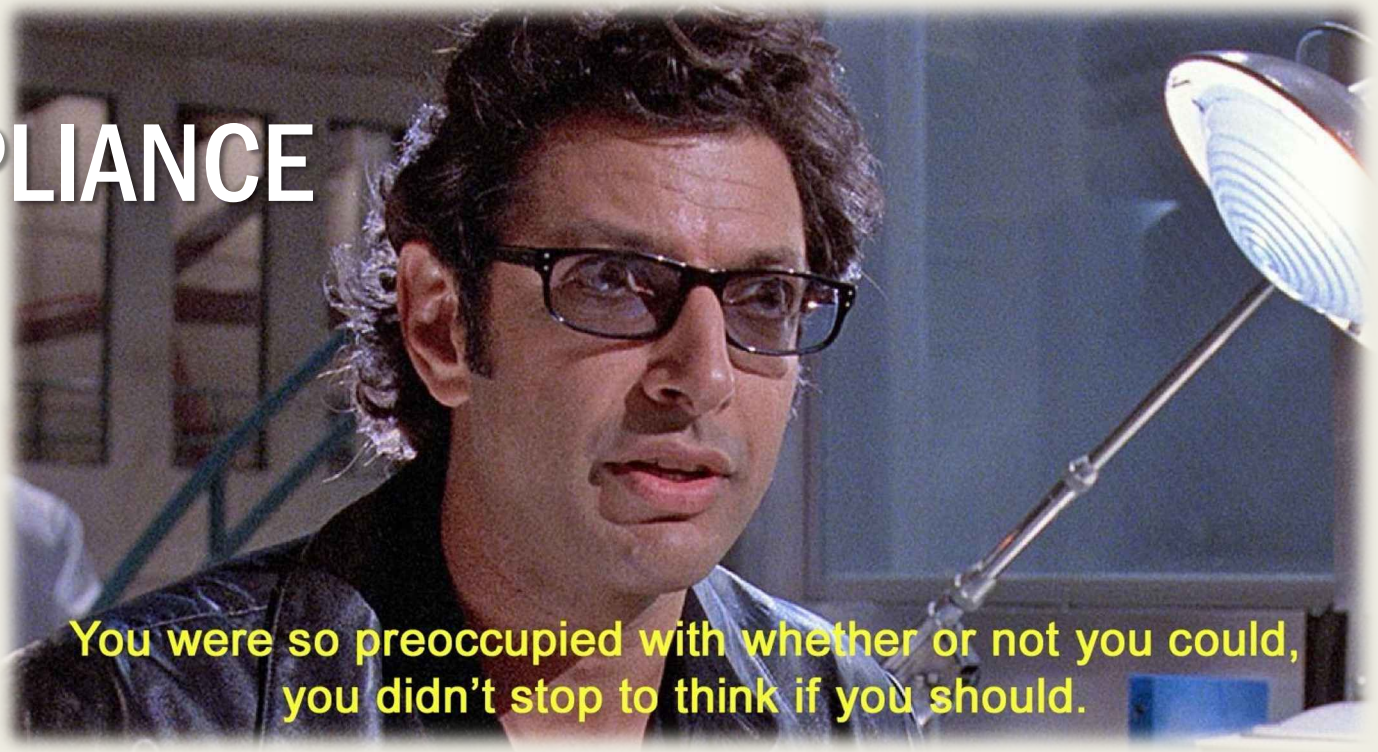
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DENIALS

- If a request is made orally, the agency may deny the request orally.
- If request is made in writing, the agency must deny the request in writing.
- Before the trial court, the burden is on the agency to demonstrate that the denial complied with the APRA.
- Court may review the records in-camera; the court may review the records if redaction of the record has occurred.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NONCOMPLIANCE



Consequences

- Complaint to Public Access Counselor
- Lawsuit

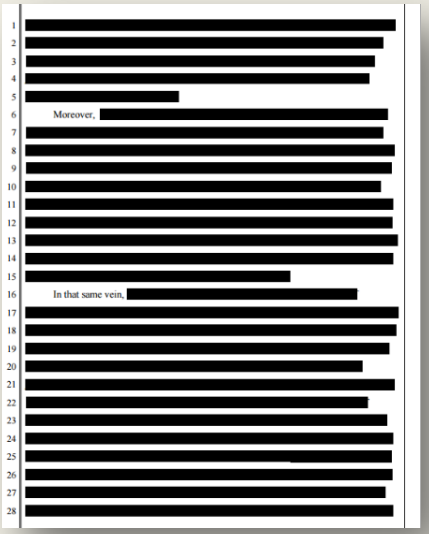
Penalties

- Court action seeking order to produce records and potentially order to pay attorney's fees
- Fines for knowing and intentional withholding of public records or violation of the ODL
- Bad press and damage to public perception

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS OF AGENCIES

- Offering to allow inspection is sufficient.
- Everything can be redacted
- Denials do not have to be explained
- Any document containing confidential information may be omitted from public records response



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

COMMON MISCONCEPTONS OF CITIZENS

- A public agency should:
  - Answer questions under APRA
  - Give me immediate access
  - Keep public records forever
  - Handle public records requests before handling other matters of the public agency
  - Keep public records in a format that is most convenient for me.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Public Access Handbook:

http://www.in.gov/pac/files/pac_handbook.pdf

Public Access Counselor Website:

http://www.in.gov/pac/

Contact Information:

Indiana Public Access Counselor

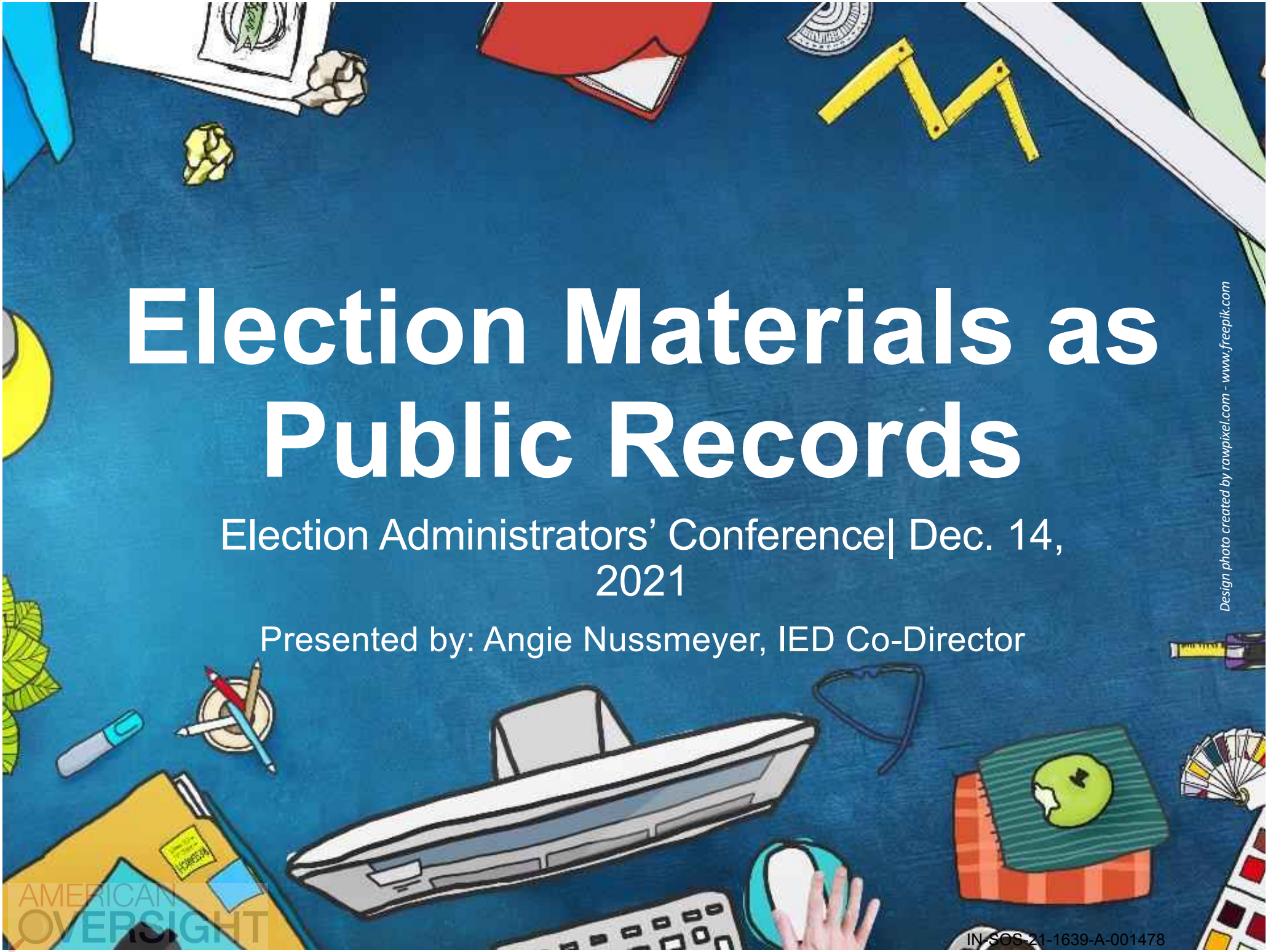
402 W. Washington St, W470

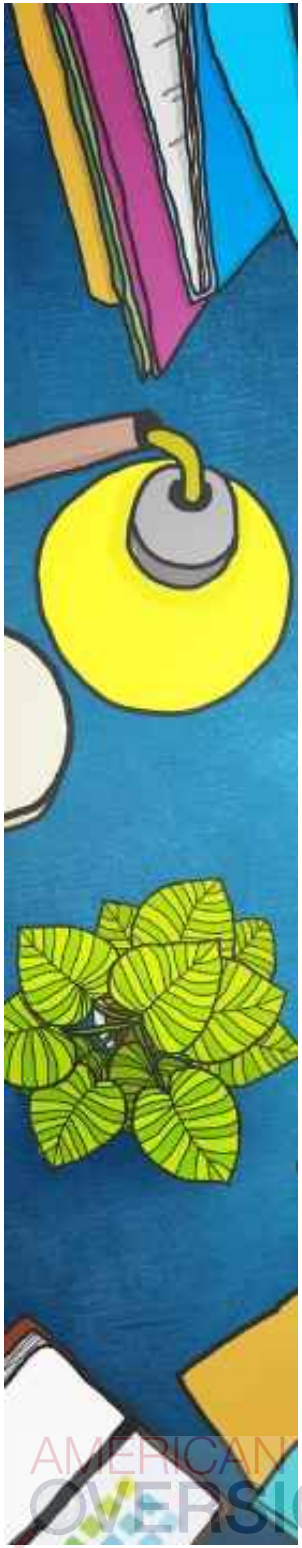
Indianapolis, IN 46204

317.234.0906

pac@opac.in.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT


Election Materials as Public Records
Election Administrators' Conference| Dec. 14, 2021
Presented by: Angie Nussmeyer, IED Co-Director
Design photo created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001478

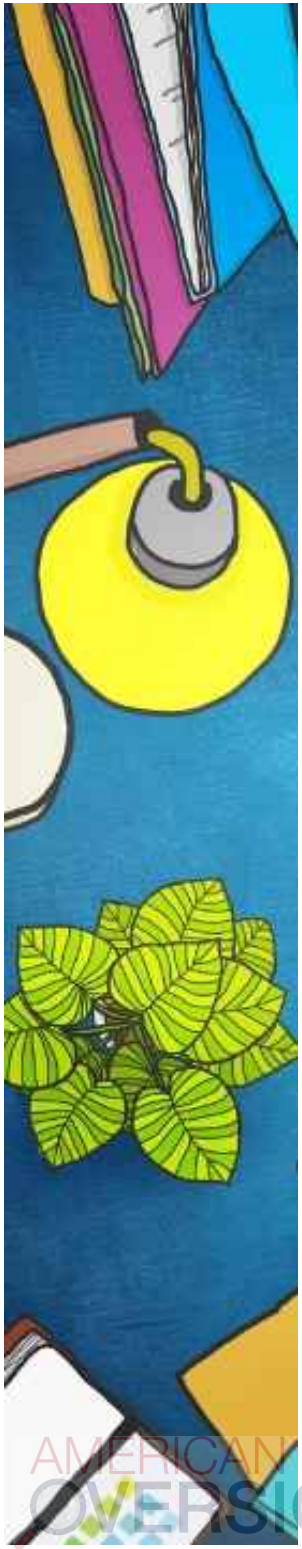


Acronyms

- ABS = Absentee
- APRA = IN Access to Public Records Act
- CEB = County Election Board
- EO = Elected Official
- LEO = Law Enforcement Official
- PAC = Public Access Counselor

NOTE: This presentation provides a broad overview of the state's public access laws. Persons should review the Access to Public Records Act with their personal attorney or county attorney to be fully and properly advised. Individuals can also request formal or information opinions from the State Public Access Counselor at in.gov/PAC.

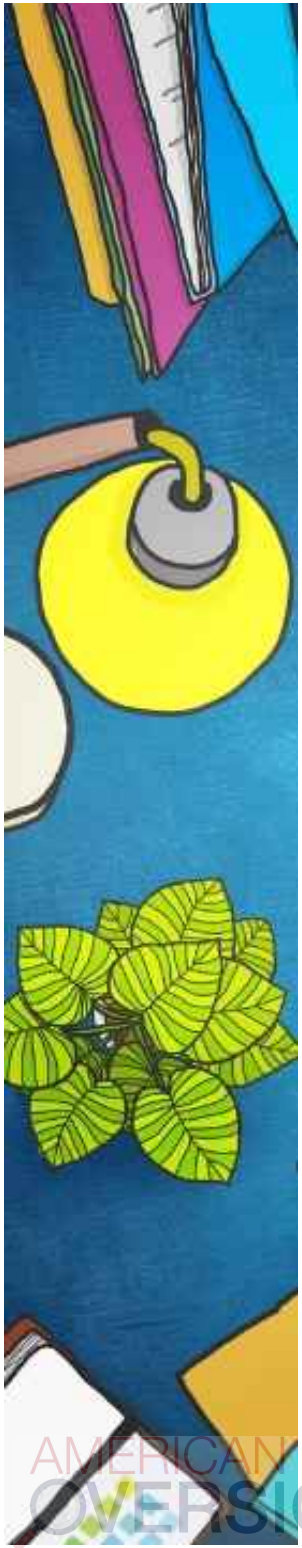
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Voter Registration Records

- All individual voter registration records are public information, except:
  - Records concerning declinations to register
  - Records that include the identity of the VR agency where person registered to vote
  - Any registration of a person enrolled in the Attorney General's address confidentiality program
    - Voter enrolled in this program must bring the information to your office
    - SVRS has integrated a checkbox on the record to suppress it from reports
- Reminder: full 9-digit SSN should be redacted to the last four digits

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

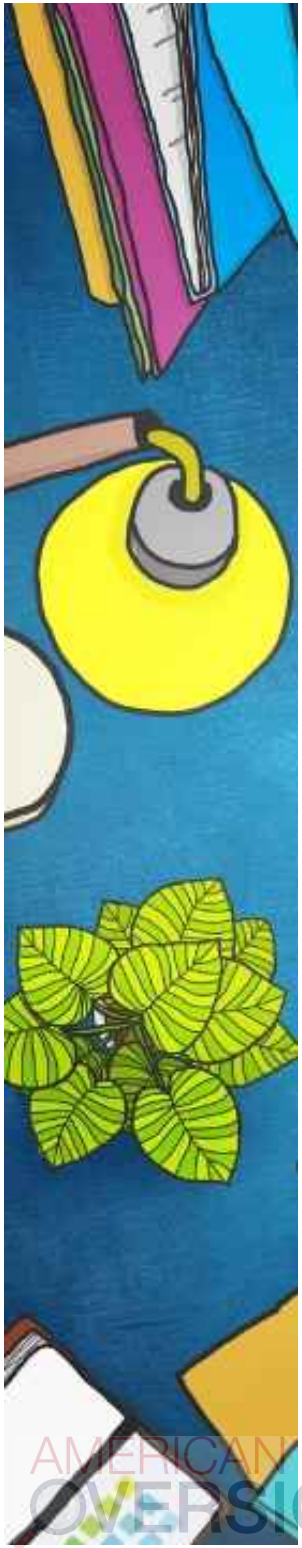


County Voter Registration File

- County's voter registration file IS public record, unless...
  - CEB must adopt a uniform, non-discriminatory policy to give all of the voter file upon request or not at all
    - State Public Access Counselor opinions:
      - O'Brien v. St. Joseph Cnty. Bd. of Voter Reg., 19-FC-18
      - Welsh v. Marion Cnty. Bd. of Voter Reg., 14-FC-247
  - Policy should be in written form in the CEB minutes
- Person requesting county voter file must fill out VRG-24 form first
- Any associated fee must be uniform and nondiscriminatory

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-27-6(c) | IC 5-14-3-3(g) | IC 5-14-3-9(d)

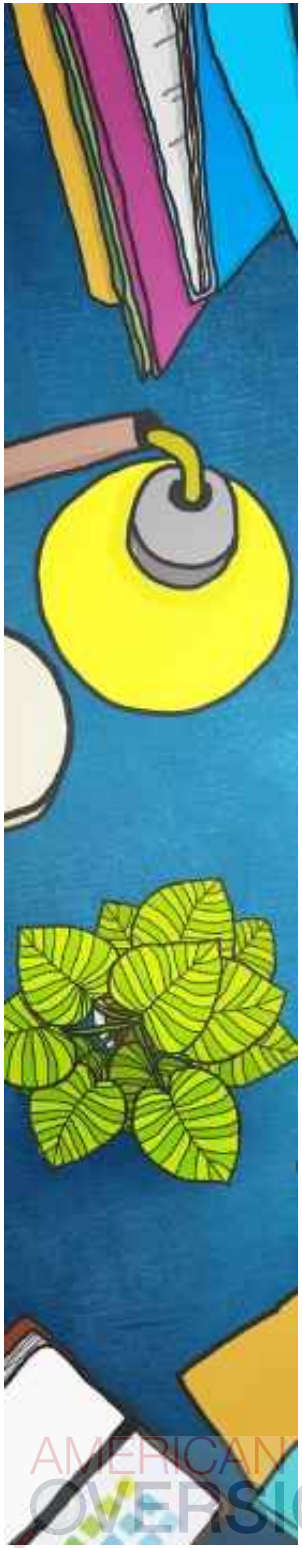


Statewide VR File

- Requests must be handled by IED
- IED can only make available a restricted version of the complete statewide VR file, free of charge, to the public
  - Requestor completes the IEC-3 form
  - IEC-3 form is mailed or hand-delivered
  - Copy of data is mailed to the requestor
- Only certain entities ("subscribers") are entitled to the unrestricted statewide VR file after paying a $5000 annual fee

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

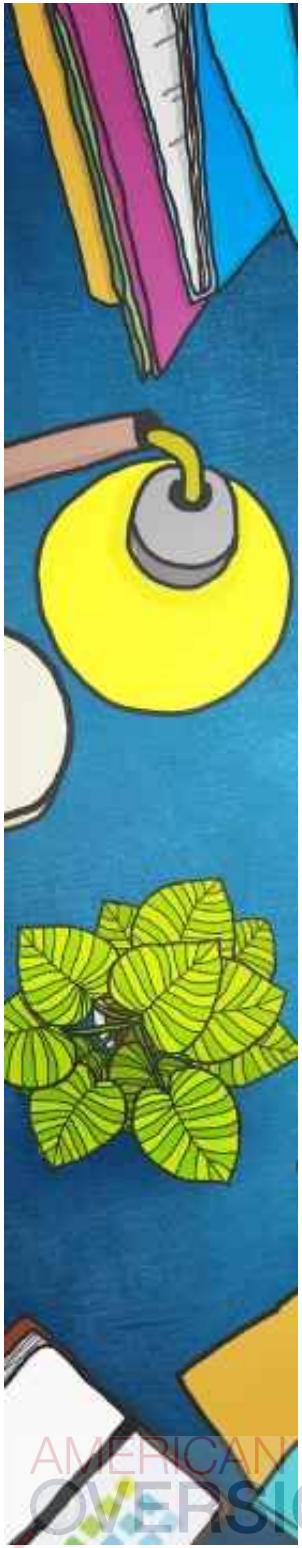
IC 3-7-26.4, generally



SVRS Reports

- Reports in SVRS are public record, generally
  - Reports in the “security” category are not public record (IC 5-14-3-4(b)(10))
  - Reports related to provisional ballots are not public record, until after the recount or contest deadline has passed (IC 3-11.7-6-3)
    - If portions can be redacted, then the disclosable portions of the report would be public record
- Requestor must file VRG-24
  - See PAC Opinion in appendix of *2022 VR Guidebook* for more information

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

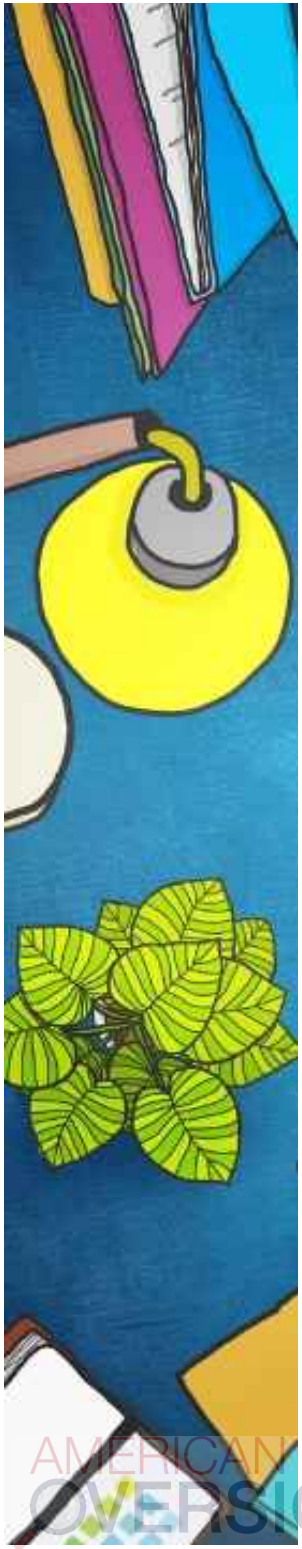


Election Materials

- Candidate Filings
  - Public information, including but not limited to:
    - CAN-2, CAN-37: declaration of candidacy
    - CAN-12: statement of economic interests
    - CAN-5, CAN-19, CAN-23, CAN-34: petition of nomination
    - CAN-3: declaration of candidacy for write-in candidates
- Absentee Applications
  - Originals are public records until ballot envelope affixed & materials stored for election day
    - ABS-Attorney General apps are CONFIDENTIAL
  - Therefore, counties are required to make a copy of or scan all ABS apps before attaching app to ABS envelope
    - NOTE: ABS-AG apps would NOT be scanned/copied

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11-10-8.5

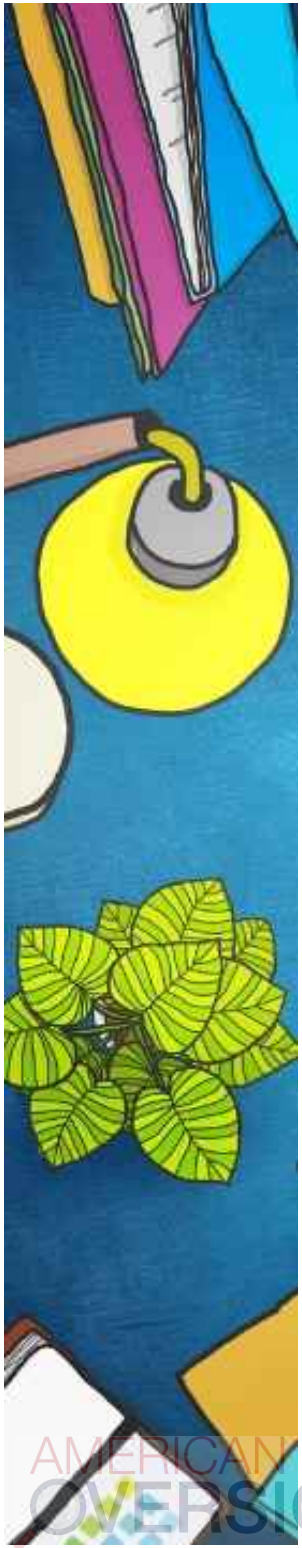


Election Materials

- Totals Tapes from Voting System Units
  - After polls close, appointed watchers or media watcher may request a copy of a tally tape generated from the unit
  - Once materials are delivered to CEB, tapes would be sealed with other election materials until recount or contest action passes
- Paper Poll Books
  - On Election Day, appointed watchers or pollbook holders may view the poll list
    - May NOT interfere with process however
  - Once returned to CEB, poll books are stored with election materials under seal

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-3-11 | IC 3-12-3.5-3 | IC 3-10-1-31.1 | IC 3-11-8-10.5

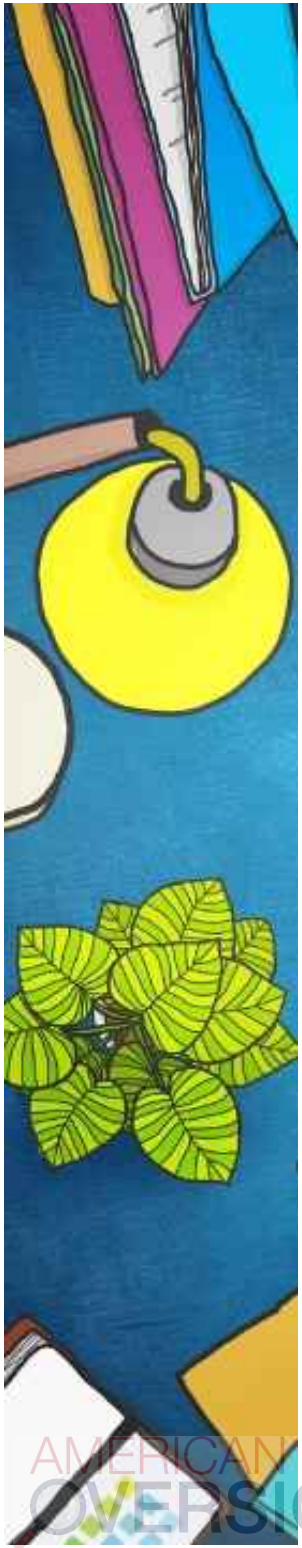


Election Materials

- ePB
  - ePB reports, once generated, are public record
    - Example: vote center counties must include times when voter data is to be created for parties. When report generated, it becomes public
  - Counties must maintain electronic logs for 22-months
- Voted Ballots
  - NOT a public record, unless requested under court order
    - Exception: after 22-months, voted ballots are to be destroyed OR can be given to a university
  - Include ballot cards, paper ballots & ballot images on DRE voting system

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

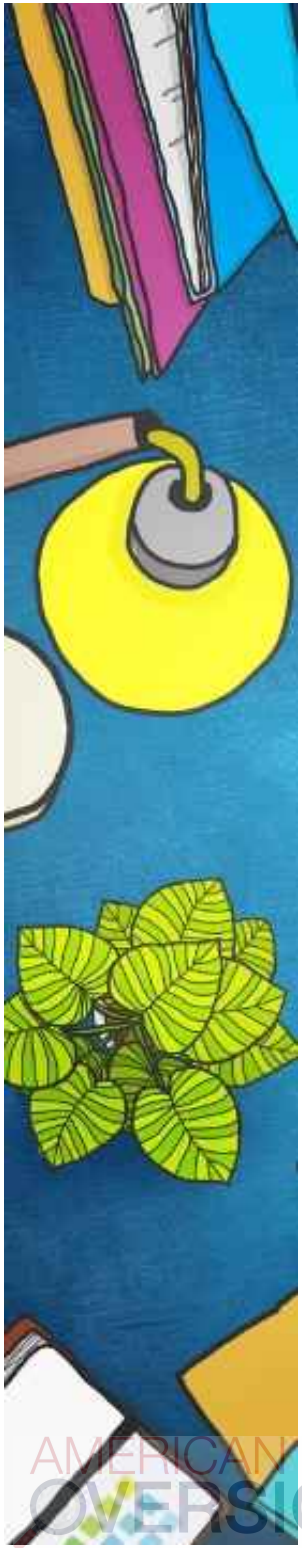
IC 3-11-10-8.5 | IC 3-10-1-31.1



Election Materials

- Provisional Affidavits (PRE-4/PRO-2) & Records
  - Until recount/contest action deadline passes:
    - Ensure PRE-4/PRO-2 remain confidential
      - This includes the list of voters who were sent an ABS-18A/ABS-18B for ABS signature mismatch/missing signature
    - Redact names of provisional ballot voters from reports
    - Do NOT use names of provisional voters during provisional ballot hearing
  - After recount/contest action passes, PRE-4/PRO-2 affidavits are public information
    - Voted provisional ballots become “regular” ballots & are maintained accordingly under seal
    - Non-voted provisional ballots MUST remain sealed in the provisional ballot envelope & stored with election materials

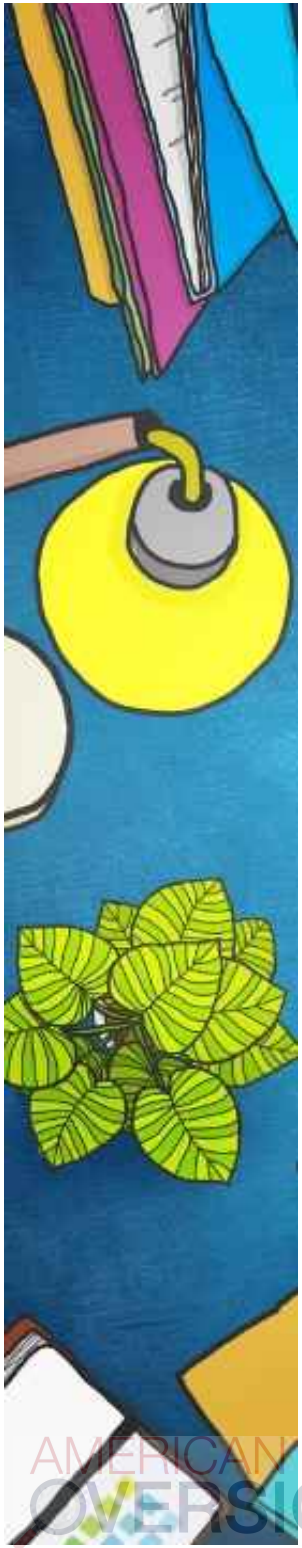
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Election Materials

- Campaign Finance
  - All filings are public records
  - CEB notices to committees are public record
    - For example, delinquency notices for late filers required under statute
- CEB Resolutions
  - With few exceptions, CEB resolutions are public record
    - See next slide for details on security protocol resolution
- CEB Minutes
  - Except for executive session, minutes are public record
  - Must record each aye & nay vote of member
  - Must include one regular official ballot from each township in the county & one provisional ballot from any precinct after ballots are printed before each primary, general, municipal, or special election
  - Must be kept in perpetuity

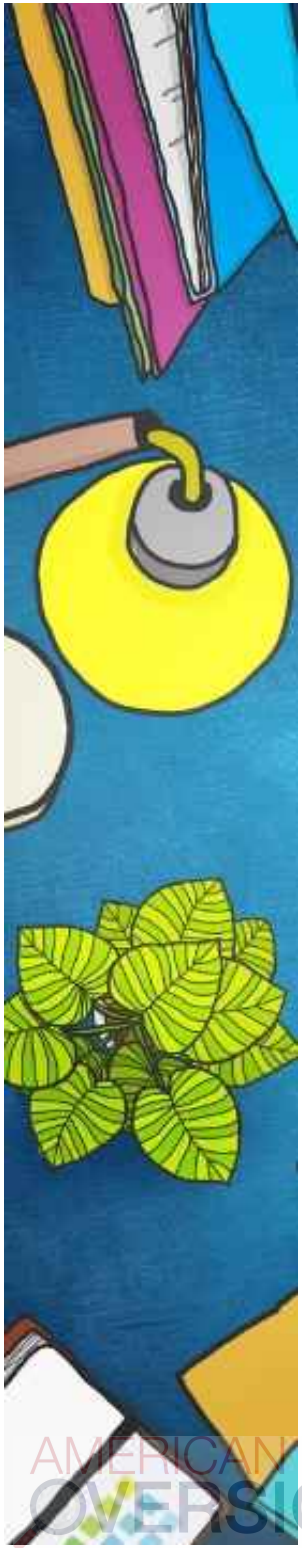
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Election Security Information

- Voting System Security Protocol
  - CEBs can choose to adopt a voting system security protocol as an alternative to the measures outlined in state law
    - If adopted, this resolution is confidential
- VSTOP Inventory of Voting Equipment
  - VSTOP database with voting systems & ePollbooks is confidential

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

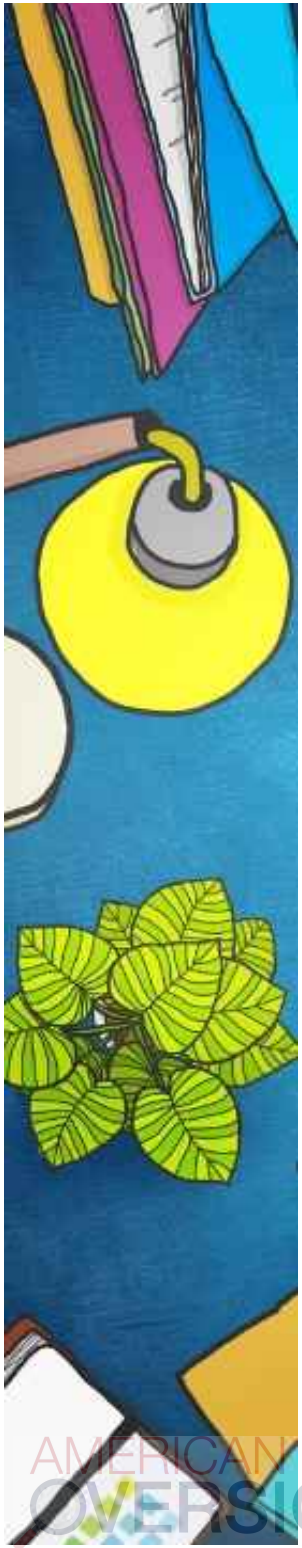


Election Security Information

- Other Security-Related Items that are NOT Disclosable:
  - Administrative or technical information that would jeopardize a record keeping system, voting system, voter registration system, or security system
  - Computer programs, computer codes, computer filing systems, and other software that are owned by the public agency or entrusted to it
  - A record or a part of a record, the public disclosure of which would have a reasonable likelihood of threatening public safety by exposing a vulnerability to terrorist attack. A record described under this subdivision includes the following:
    - (J) Infrastructure records that disclose the configuration of critical systems such as voting system and voter registration system critical infrastructure, and communication, electrical, ventilation, water, and wastewater systems.

IC 5-14-3-4(b)(10) | IC 5-14-3-4(b)(11) | IC 5-14-3-4(b)(19)(J)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

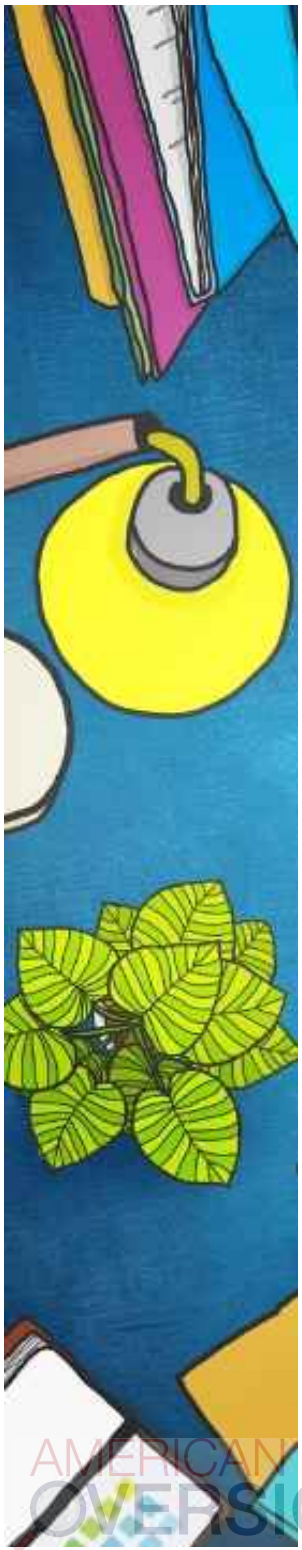


EO & LEO Address Confidentiality

- Certain elected officials & law enforcement may apply to have their home address restricted on a public property database website maintained by local government
  - Available to public over the Internet;
  - Does not require registration, subscription or creation of a username/password to search the site; and
  - Connects the EO/LEO home address to their name so that a search of the website for the person's name discloses their address.
- If EO/LEO becomes a candidate for public office, then their address cannot be published on the public notice of election should the EO/LEO have their address suppressed on the property database described above

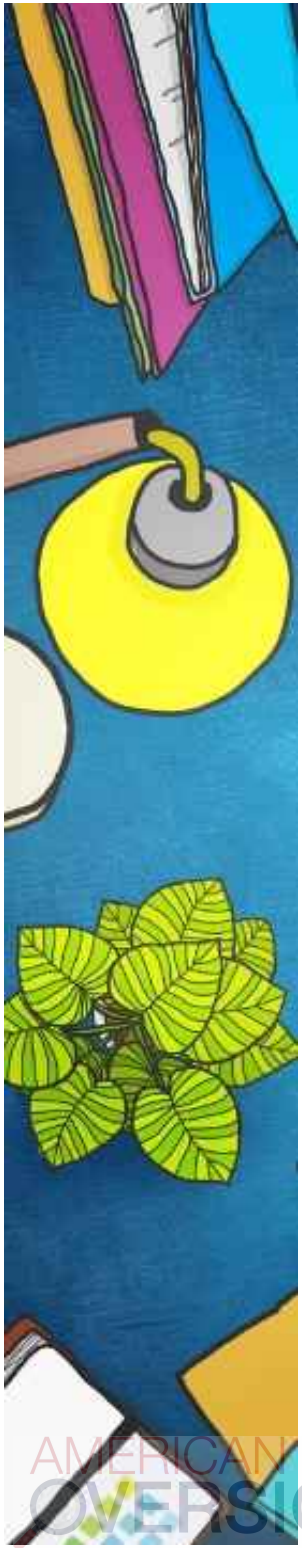
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 36-1-8.5-7 | IC 36-1-8.5-10 | IC 36-1-8.5-11



Exceptions to the APRA

- Work with county attorney to determine if:
  - Request is reasonably particular
    - State PAC Opinion on communications:
      - *Lewbel v. City of Carmel,* 18-FC-63
  - Materials gathered by agency are non-disclosable under APRA, such as:
    - Deliberative material
    - Administrative or technical information that would jeopardize a voting system, voter registration system or security system
    - A record or part of a record where the public disclosure of which would have a reasonable likelihood of threatening public safety by exposing a vulnerability to a terrorist attack, including infrastructure records that disclose the configuration of critical systems such as voting system and voter registration system critical infrastructure

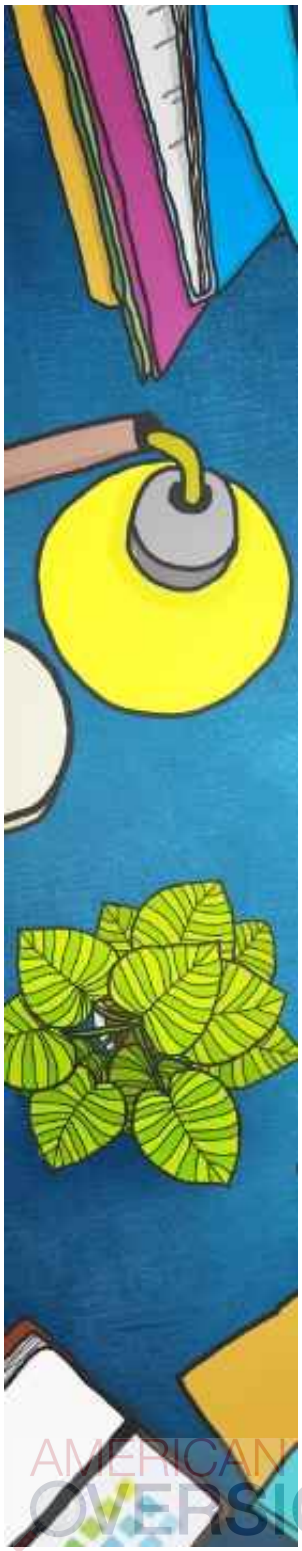


Party Chair Exemptions

- County VR officials shall provide the following to a county party chair, upon request:
  - Report containing info regarding all registration apps, excluding confidential info, executed from the:
    - start of the registration period through 65-days before the election & sent not later than 60-days before election
    - from 65-days before the election & ending 29-days before the election & forwarded daily and within 48-hours of data being created for the report
  - Poll lists
    - In non-ePB counties, copies of the paper poll list prepared for the inspector of each precinct on election day
    - In vote center counties, vote center plan must specify how county parties are to receive reports from ePBs

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-28-2 | IC 3-7-28-3 | IC 3-7-28-4 | IC 3-7-28-5 | IC 3-7-28-7 | IC 3-11-18.1-4(16)



Party Chair Exemptions

- County VR officials shall provide the following to a county party chair, upon request:
  - List of voters mailed VLM notices
  - Following the mailing of VLM notices & cancellation of voter's registration, a master list of precincts showing all persons whose registrations have been cancelled
  - List of deceased persons whose registrations have been cancelled
  - List of disfranchised voters whose registrations have been cancelled
  - List of all voters whose registrations have been cancelled

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-28-8 | IC 3-7-28-9 | IC 3-7-28-10 | IC 3-7-28-11 | IC 3-7-28-12 | IC 3-7-28-13 | IC 3-7-28-14

EXAMPLE 1

NOTE: These examples are provided for instructional purposes only; counties receiving public records requests must make their own determination on the proper response with the county attorney or others advising the official responding to the request to be fully and properly advised.

August 1, 2020
VIA EMAIL

Ms. Hendricks:

Pursuant to the Indiana Access to Public Records Act, I am requesting from the Cardinal County Clerk's Office copies of:

(1) the individual voter registration records of Jane Doe and William Smith;
(2) candidate filing documents from the May 2020 primary election for William (Bill) Smith; and
(3) Passwords used by staff to access the statewide voter registration system.

Please let me know when those records will be available, and any costs associated to fulfill this request. However, I would ask that any records be provided to me in electronic format, when possible.

Sincerely,

Joe Roberts

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

September 1, 2020
VIA EMAIL

Dear Mr. Roberts:

The Cardinal County Clerk's Office is following up on its initial response to your records request dated August 1, 2020.

Attached please find copies of the individual voter registration records of Jane Doe and William Smith and the candidate filing documents from the May 2020 primary election for William (Bill) Smith. Our office had to redact the 9-digit Social Security Number on Ms. Doe's record pursuant to IC 3-7-30-6.

Our office is denying your request for "passwords used by staff to access the statewide voter registration system." This is not disclosable pursuant to IC 5-14-3-4(b)(10) & (11).

There is no charge for the electronic copies of the voter registration and candidate filing documents. Should you require paper copies the fee is $0.10 per page.

Sincerely,

SAMPLE
FINAL RESPONSE TO #1

Acknowledges the initial request made by the requestor

Notes which records are being disclosed and if a portion is redacted, the state law supporting the decision

Notes which records are not being disclosed, and the state law supporting the decision

If there is a fee to collect, this is a good place to note it

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

EXAMPLE 2

NOTE: These examples are provided for instructional purposes only; counties receiving public records requests must make their own determination on the proper response with the county attorney or others advising the official responding to the request to be fully and properly advised.

September 28, 2020
VIA HAND-DELIVERY

Ms. Hendricks:

Pursuant to the Indiana Access to Public Records Act, I am requesting from the Cardinal County Clerk's Office copies of:

(1) All communications regarding voter list maintenance activities; and
(2) A copy of the countywide Cardinal County Voter Registration file maintained by your office.

Please let me know when those records will be available, and any costs associated to fulfill this request. However, I would ask that any records be provided to me in electronic format, when possible.

My email is JRJR111@madeup.com.

Sincerely,

Joe Roberts

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SAMPLE INITIAL RESPONSE TO #2

September 29, 2020
VIA EMAIL

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Our office is in receipt of your hand-delivered letter dated September 28, 2020, which was received by the Cardinal County Clerk's office on September 28, 2020, requesting the following information:

> "(1) All communications regarding voter list maintenance activities; and
> (2) A copy of the countywide Cardinal County Voter Registration file maintained by your office."

The Cardinal County Election Board has adopted a uniform, non-discriminatory policy to not disclose or otherwise make available its countywide voter file pursuant to IC 3-7-27-6(c). Therefore, we are denying your request under #2. A copy of the policy is attached.

Our office is currently reviewing its files for records responsive to request #1. We will respond within a reasonable amount of time

Sincerely,

Acknowledges the request and the date it was received by the office to help calculate the response time.

Recites the voter's request, verbatim

While not necessary to provide a denial in the initial response, the CEB has a clearly defined policy & sets expectations early

Informs the requestor that you are working on the rest of the request and will fulfill in a reasonable amount of time

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

December 15, 2020
VIA EMAIL

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Our office is following up on your public records request dated September 28, 2021, regarding "(1) All communications regarding voter list maintenance activities."

Before the Cardinal County Clerk's office reviews its records for materials responsive to this request, we would ask that you provide more particular information about the records you are requesting.According to the Indiana Public Access Counselor, requests must be reasonably particular, a requirement of APRA (IC 5-14-3-3).

When submitting a public records request for communications, the Indiana PAC has opined that request must identify the following four items:

(1) Named Sender;
(2) Named Recipient;
(3) Time frame of six months or less; and
(4) Particularized subject matter or search terms.

Lewbel v. City of Carmel, 18-FC-63, Opinion of the Public Access Counselor.

For the remaining portion of your request, we would ask that you provide more specific information.

Sincerely,

SAMPLE FINAL RESPONSE TO #2

Acknowledges the initial request made by the requestor & outstanding request to resolve

These paragraphs do not deny the request, but make it clear the request is not reasonably particular and how the person can revise or amend their request to comport with your understanding of state law & PAC opinion

Informs the requestor that you require a more specific request

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

EXAMPLE 3

NOTE: These examples are provided for instructional purposes only; counties receiving public records requests must make their own determination on the proper response with the county attorney or others advising the official responding to the request to be fully and properly advised.

February 1, 2021
VIA MAIL

Joe Roberts, Jr.
1234 Made Up St
Tulip Town, IN 11111

Ms. Hendricks:

Pursuant to the Indiana Access to Public Records Act, I am requesting from the Cardinal County Clerk's Office copies of:

(1) The make and model of the voting systems used by the county;
(2) An inventory of the individual voting system units maintained by the Cardinal County Election Board; and
(3) All logs and passwords for the servers dedicated to your county's election systems.

Please let me know when those records will be available, and any costs associated to fulfill this request. However, I would ask that any records be provided to me in electronic format, when possible.

Sincerely,

Joe Roberts

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

February 18, 2021
VIA MAIL

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Our office is in receipt of your letter dated February 1, 2021, which was received by the Cardinal County Clerk's office on February 11, 2021, requesting the following information:

> "(1) The make and model of the voting systems used by the county;
> (2) An inventory of the individual voting system units maintained by the Cardinal County Election Board; and
> (3) All logs and passwords for the servers dedicated to your county's election systems."

Our office is currently reviewing its files for records responsive to your request. We will respond within a reasonable amount of time

Sincerely,

SAMPLE INITIAL RESPONSE TO #3

Acknowledges the request and the date it was received by the office to help calculate the response time. While letter is dated February 1, the office received it on February 11, so February 18 is within 7-day response period

Recites the voter's request, verbatim

Informs the requestor that you are working on the rest of the request and will fulfill in a reasonable amount of time

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

March 12, 2021
VIA MAIL

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Our office is following up on your public records request dated February 1, 2021, requesting the following information:

(1) The make and model of the voting systems used by the county. *Cardinal County uses the SuperVote System, v.99999. More information about the voting system can be found on the vendor's website <www.SuperVote.madeup.com>*

(2) An inventory of the individual voting system units maintained by the Cardinal County Election Board. *We are denying this request pursuant to IC 3-11-16-6.*

(3) All logs and passwords for the servers dedicated to your county's election systems. *We are denying this request in part under IC 5-14-3-4(b)(10) as the logs contain technical information that would jeopardize our county's voting system and security system and denying the request for passwords under IC 5-14-3-4(b)(11).*

Sincerely,

SAMPLE FINAL RESPONSE TO #3

Acknowledges the initial request made by the requestor & responds to each point

In this case, the voting system make and model was not construed to be confidential, and pointing to a publicly available resource may help resolve the request

Informs the requestor on the grounds you are denying the request, which is required by APRA

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Resources

- Indiana Public Access Counselor Website: www.in.gov/PAC

- IED Website: in.gov/sos/elections under Election Administrator's Portal:
  - 2022 Indiana Voter Registration Guidebook
  - 2022 Election Administrator's Manual

Questions?

Abstract vector created by starline - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting System Security

Brad King

Co-Director

Indiana Election Division

2022 Election Administrator's Conference
December 13-15, 2021

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Inventory Reporting

- Whenever a county purchases, leases, or receives a voting system for their inventory:
  - the contract, lease, or other agreement approved by the county to get the voting system must be filed with IED not later than 30 days after the agreement is approved by county executive
- Each county must update their voting system and electronic pollbook information in the VSTOP inventory database when they gain or dispose of equipment
  - Not later than January 31 of each year, every county election board must certify to the Secretary of State that the information in the VSTOP inventory is accurate to the best of their knowledge (using the IEC-22 form)

IC 3-11-7-18 | IC 3-11-7.5-27 | IC 3-11-16-5

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sealing of Equipment Post Public Test

- Once the public test of the optical scan tabulators and DRE voting systems is completed the machines used for the test must be sealed until ready for deployment to the polls on election day
- All other election materials used for conducting for the public test must be sealed, retained, and disposed of in the same manner as paper ballots
  - Keep materials for at least 22 months after the election the public test was held for and then dispose of materials according to the county retention policy

IC 3-11-13-26 | IC 3-11-14.5-7 | IC 3-10-1-31.1

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sealing of Electronic Pollbooks Before Election Day

- Before giving an inspector an electronic pollbook for use on election day during Inspector Saturday or Sunday the CEB must:
  - Affix a tamper-proof numbered seal to the ePB or secured container holding a single ePB
  - Record the number of the seal affixed to the ePB or ePB container
  - Provide the inspector the list of ePB units and the number of each unit's seal

IC 3-11-3-10

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sealing of Electronic Pollbooks Before Election Day

- CEB may adopt a resolution by unanimous vote of the entire board to use an alternate protocol for delivering ePB to the inspector other than using seals
  - The protocol must contain:
    - The method to be used to ensure the ePB is not accessed, modified, or tampered with after the inspector receives the ePB
    - The method for poll workers to document that each ePB in their possession was successfully secured against improper access, modification, or tampering before delivery to the polls

IC 3-11-3-10

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting System Delivery to Polls

- Only the following can deliver a voting system to the polls:
  - County Election Board
  - Two-person team designated by CEB with each member affiliated with a different party of the two appointed CEB members (One D & One R)
  - Commercial delivery entity under contract with CEB
- Team members or commercial delivery company employees cannot be imprisoned, subject to lawful or home detention, on probation, parole, or placed in a community corrections program
- Team members and commercial delivery employees must execute CEB-1A form after delivery of voting system to polling location or vote center and file with CEB
  - Person receiving the unit must also affix their signature

IC 3-11-3-10

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting System Return from Polls

- NEW! Only the following can return a voting system from the polls:
  - County Election Board
  - Two-person team designated by CEB with each member affiliated with a different party of the two appointed CEB members (One D & One R)
  - Commercial delivery entity under contract with CEB
- Can return from polls at any time after Election Day to secure storage facility designated by county.
- Team members or commercial delivery company employees cannot be imprisoned, subject to lawful or home detention, on probation, parole, or placed in a community corrections program
- Team members and commercial delivery employees must execute CEB-1C form after delivery of voting system from polling location or vote center and file with CEB
  - Person receiving the unit must also affix their signature

IC 3-12-3-2.2

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting System Return from Polls

- Form CEB-1C must certify that:
  - Voting systems remained in custody of each of the two individuals during entire time systems were being returned.
  - No unauthorized person has access to any voting system during return.
  - The name and signature of person who received voting system and date that system was delivered to custody of that individual.
  - Completed Form CEB-1C must be filed with county election board immediately upon return of voting system

NOTE: All electronic pollbooks at precinct or vote center must be immediately delivered by inspector and judge of opposite party with other election material on election night from that location and secured by county election board. IC 3-12-3-2.2

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Security Policy for Voting Systems and ePBs

- Each county election board must have a security protocol to secure its voting systems and ePBs which must contain an audit trail to detect unauthorized access to the systems or ePBs
- The security protocol must be adopted by unanimous vote of the entire board (and must be filed with IED when approved)
- If CEB has not adopted a security protocol then board must use the statutory security methods outlined in the next slide

IC 3-11-15-46

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

“Hashtag” Validation for Voting Systems

- NEW! A voting system approved for use in Indiana must contain a validation method (the use of “hashtag” comparisons) to ensure that the software is tested and that no uncertified software is present on the voting system.
- For example, the current version of the approved software for Vendor A’s DRE voting system is 1.1. The county may use a validation method that requires a review the screen of each DRE unit to ensure it displays the current version of the software as 1.1.
- This “hashtag” comparison serves as the county election board’s confirmation that the individual voting system unit has the approved version of the software.

IC 3-11-15-13.9

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Statutory Security Method for VS & ePBs

- CEB must place a uniquely numbered seal on each voting system and ePB to secure the equipment and allows for post-election auditing
  - The seal has been prescribed by IED via VSTOP memo
- The seal must be placed on each voting system and ePB once the canvassing of the vote on election day is complete and must remain in place except when the CEB orders its unsealing for one of these reasons:
  - To conduct maintenance on the system or ePB or prepare the system for the next election in the county
  - To install certified updates to the hardware, software, or firmware of the system or update the ePB
  - Conduct a public test or audit that is required by law
  - For the CEB to correct an error under IC 3-12-5-14 or when ordered unsealed during a recount or contest action

IC 3-11-15-46

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Statutory Security Method for VS & ePBs

- CEB must reseal the equipment immediately after completing the reason the equipment was first unsealed
  - The equipment may remain unsealed when the device is prepared for election day until the canvass for that election is completed
- CEB must document each time the equipment is sealed and unsealed including
  - Identifying the serial umber of each voting system or ePB that is sealed and unsealed
  - The date of the sealing or unsealing took place
  - The individual who sealed or unsealed the device

IC 3-11-15-46

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disposal of Voting System or ePB

- If the CEB wants to dispose of a voting system or electronic pollbook they must file an IEC-6 form with IED to get approval of their disposal plan
  - Do not dispose any voting system or ePB until IED approval is given
- If the IEC-6 is completed in accordance with state law and IED approves of the plan then IED must:
  - Notify the CEB that its plan was approved after which the disposal plan may be executed
  - File a copy with VSTOP
- NEW! The IEC-6 must provide details regarding how a voting system or electronic pollbook will be disposed of, and the person who will dispose of the equipment.
- NEW! A county may dispose of voting system or electronic pollbook by selling, leasing, or transferring the equipment to the vendor from whom county obtained it, or to VSTOP.

IC 3-11-15-59, IC 3-11-59-60

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Disposal of Voting System or ePB

- County cannot dispose of voting system or electronic pollbook to any other person except:
  - An Indiana county.
  - VSTOP (the Voting System Technology Oversight Program)
  - State or local government in United States for purpose of conducting elections in that jurisdiction.
  - An Indiana political party entitled to nominate general election candidates by convention (Ds, Ls, or Rs) for the limited purpose of nominating those candidates.
  - NEW! A county voting system disposal plan filed with Election Division is confidential (may not be disclosed).

IC 3-11-15-59; IC 3-11-59-60

Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Retention Requirements for Electronic Pollbook "Soft" Data Files

- Remember that the "soft" electronic pollbook data files that are produced by county are subject to same 22-month record retention requirements as other "hard" copies of election documents and other material Indiana county.

IC 3-10-1-31.1

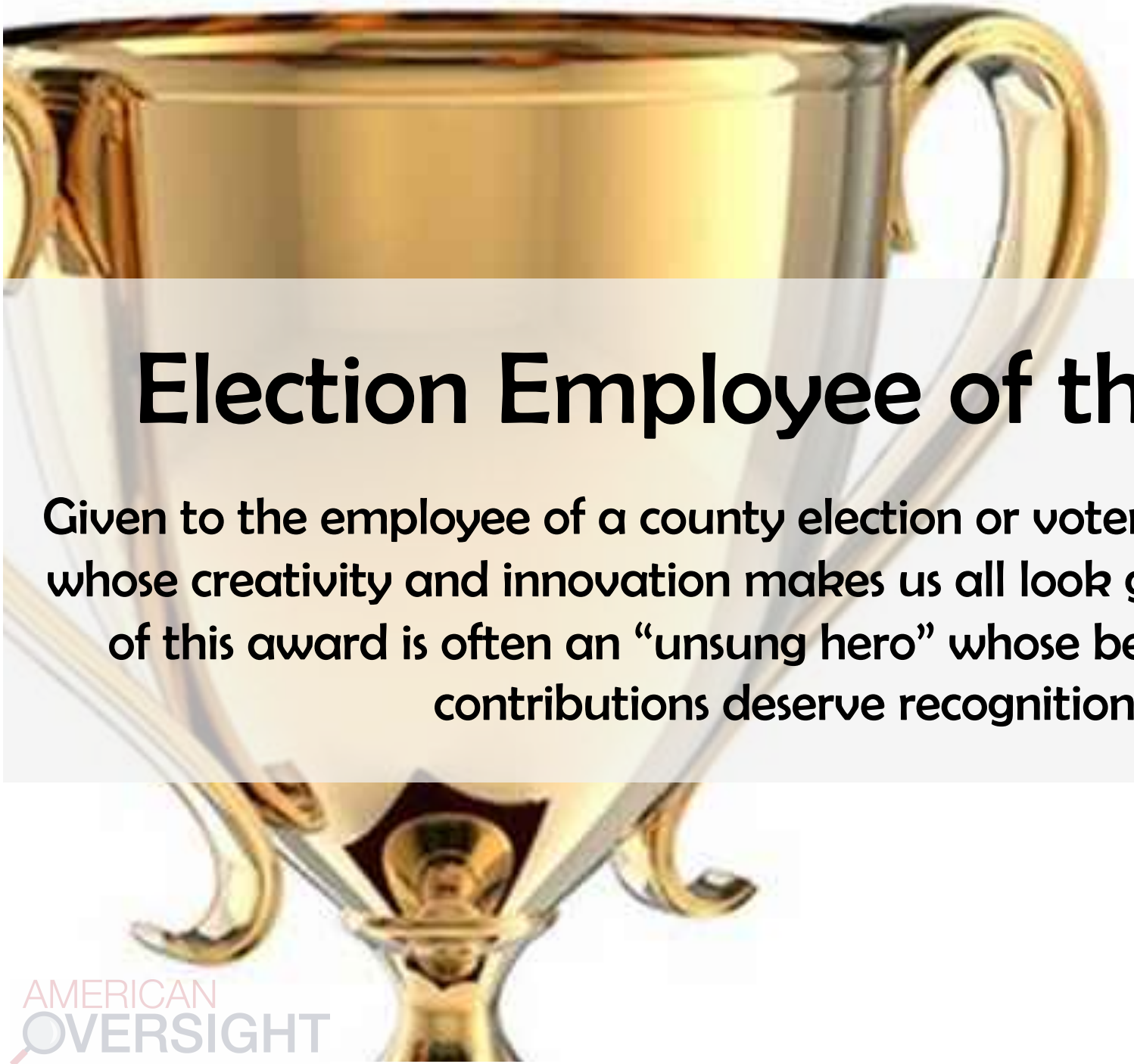
Background vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

And the award goes to...

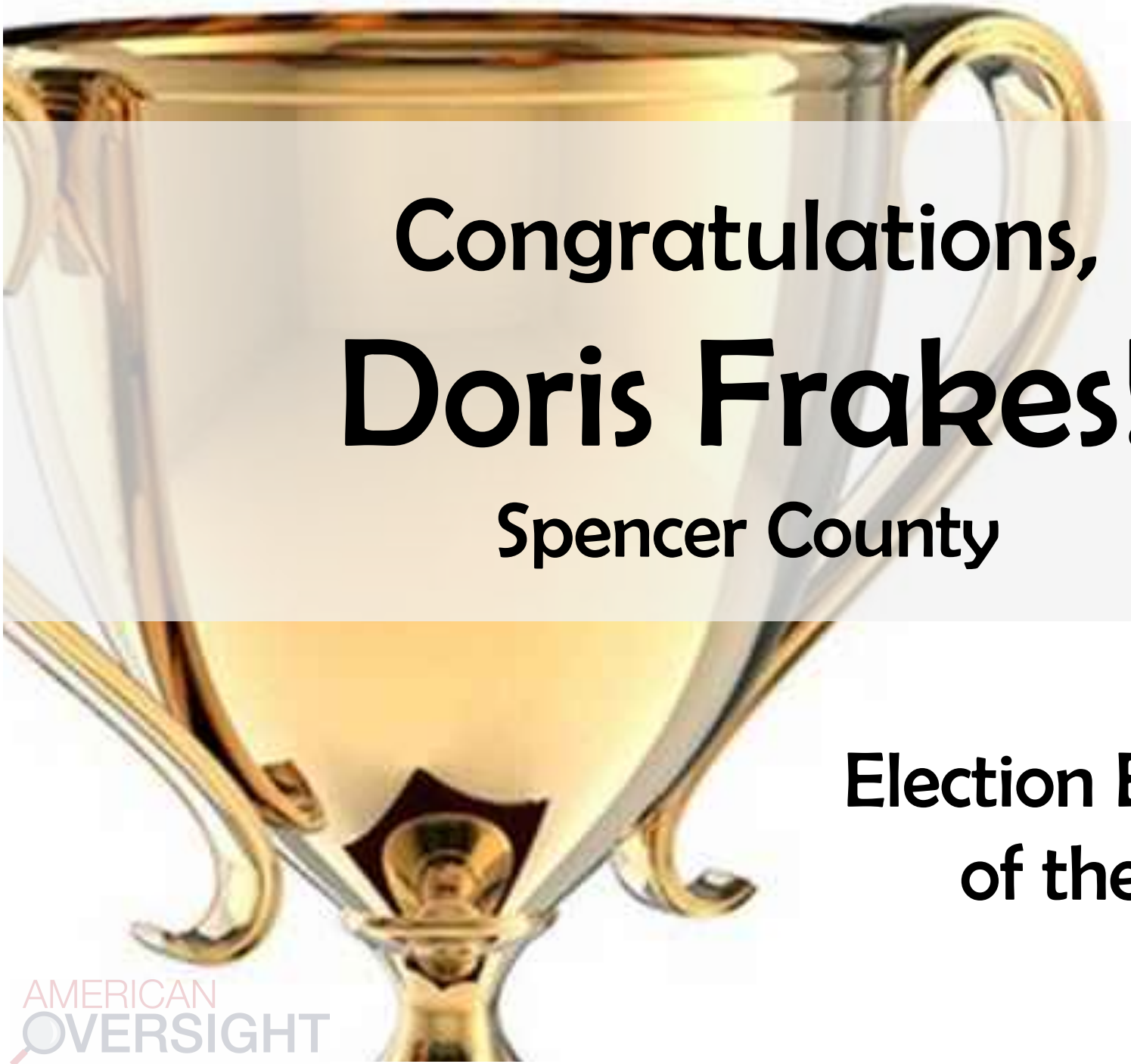
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Election Employee of the Year

Given to the employee of a county election or voter registration office, whose creativity and innovation makes us all look good. The recipient of this award is often an "unsung hero" whose behind-the scenes contributions deserve recognition.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Congratulations,

Doris Frakes!

Spencer County

Election Employee of the Year

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Registration Official of the Year

Given to the voter registration official(s) whose service rises above the challenges posed by budget constraints and complex statutes to ensure that both the right to vote and the integrity of elections are protected.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Congratulations,

Jeannie King & Sharon Slusher!

Porter County

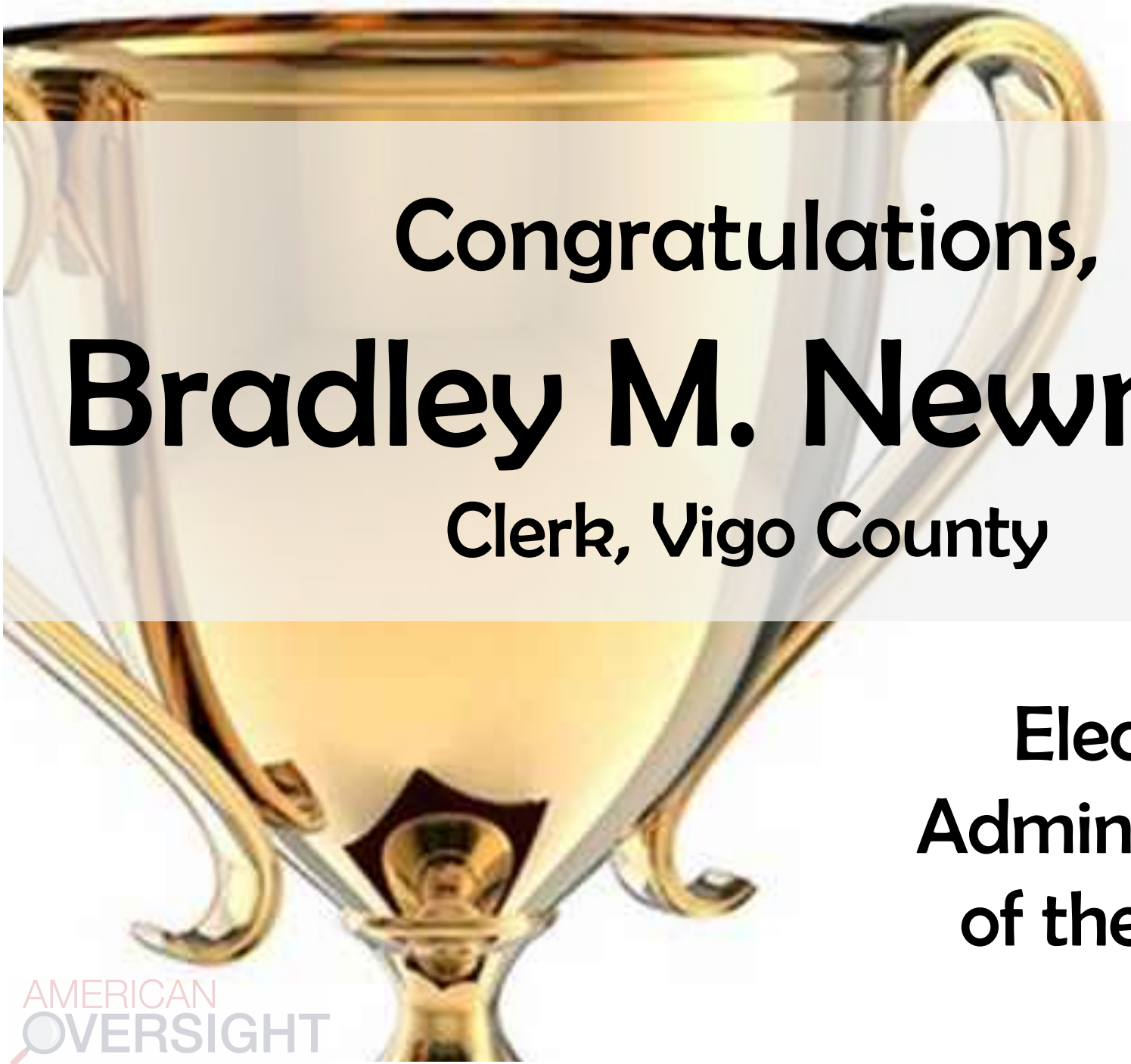
Voter Registration Official of the Year

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Administrator of the Year

Given to the election administrator whose dedication to the election process reaches beyond local boundaries to help election officials in other counties and throughout Indiana by working for improvements in election administration.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Congratulations,

Bradley M. Newman!

Clerk, Vigo County

Election Administrator of the Year

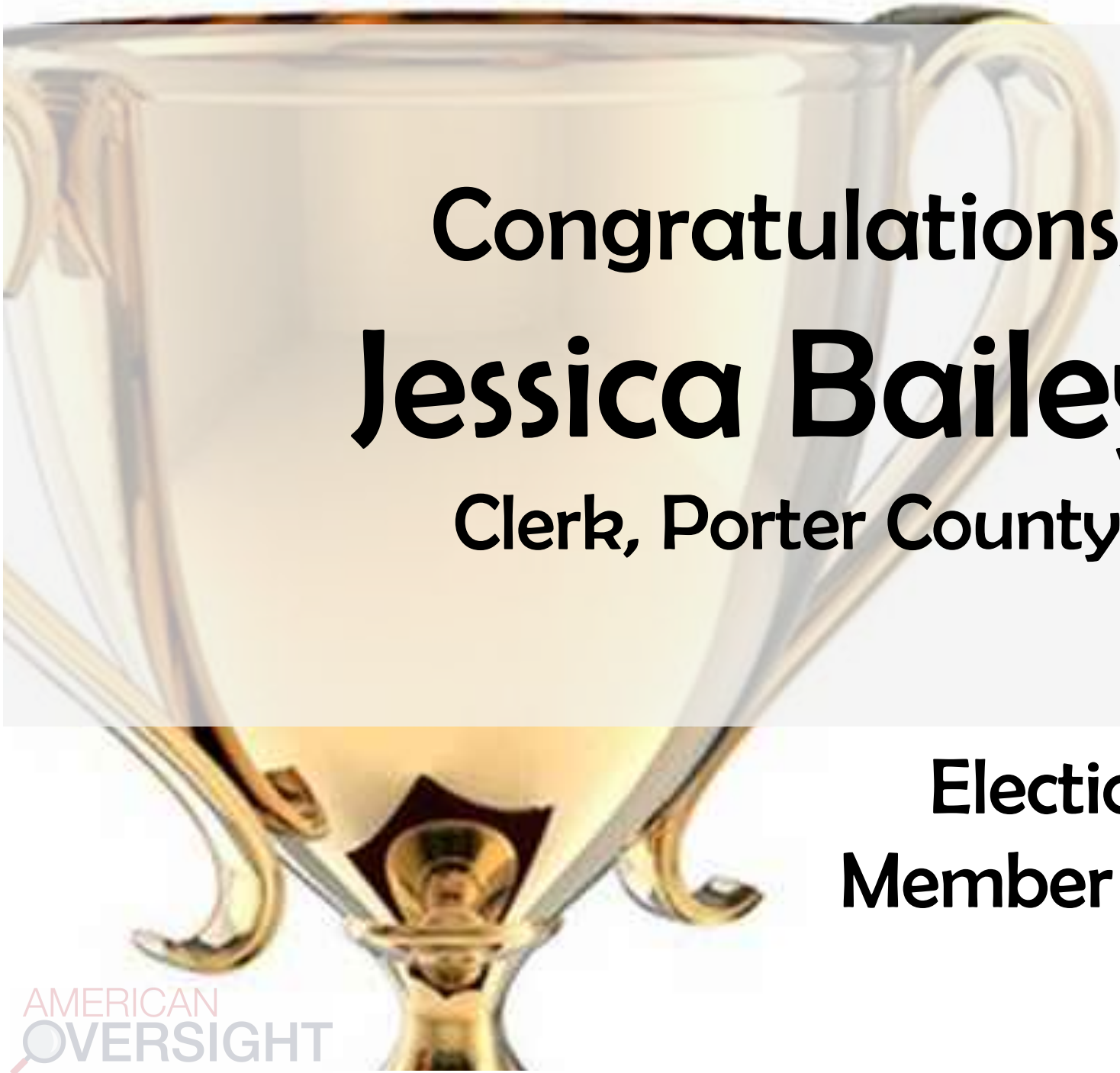
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001526

Election Board Member of the Year

Given to the county election board member(s) whose service embodies bipartisan cooperation in the administration of the election process, and whose achievement is to represent one political party, while serving all county voters.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Congratulations,

Jessica Bailey!

Clerk, Porter County

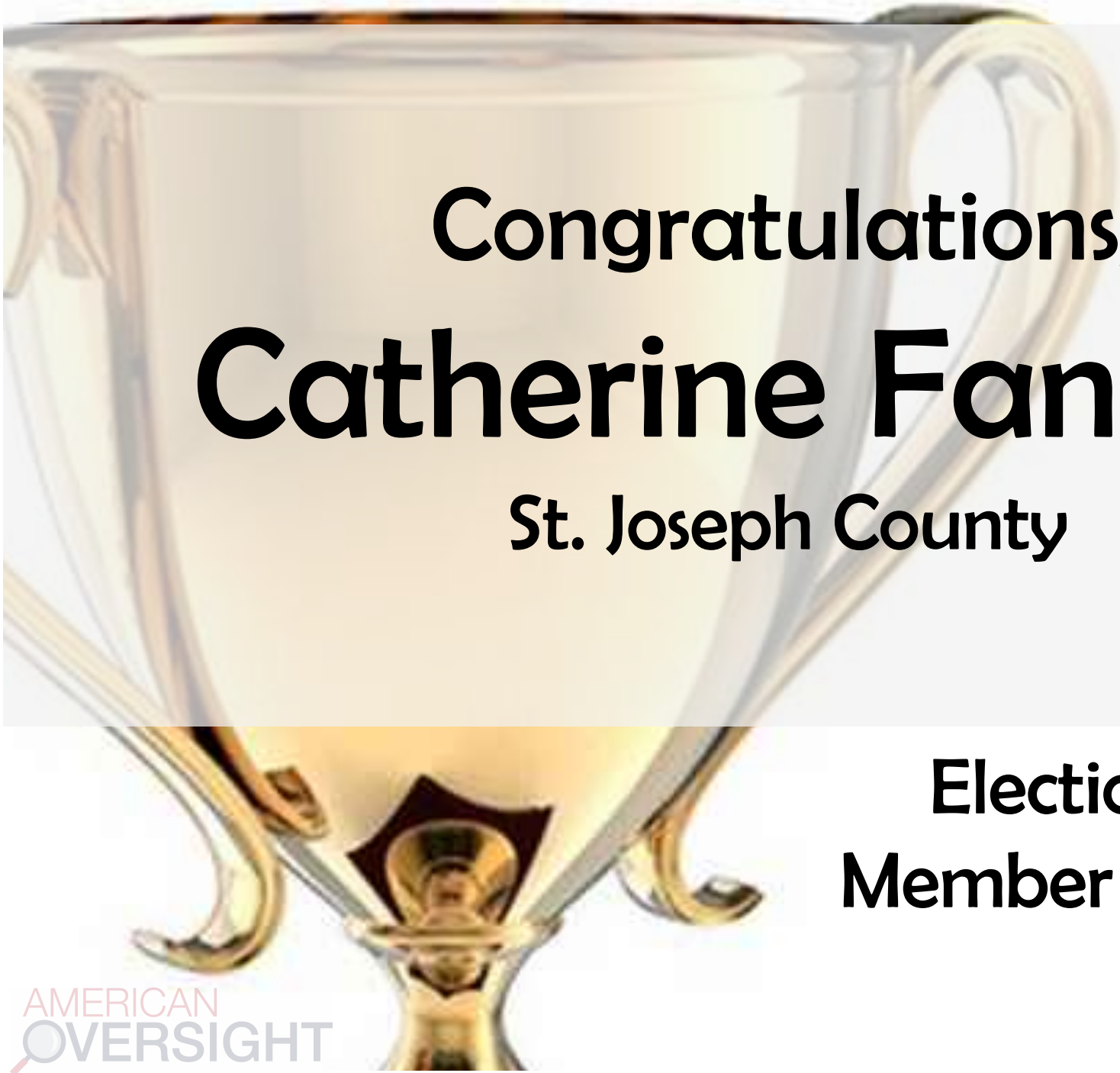
Election Board Member of the Year

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Election Board Member of the Year

Given to the county election board member(s) whose service embodies bipartisan cooperation in the administration of the election process, and whose achievement is to represent one political party, while serving all county voters.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Congratulations,

Catherine Fanello!

St. Joseph County

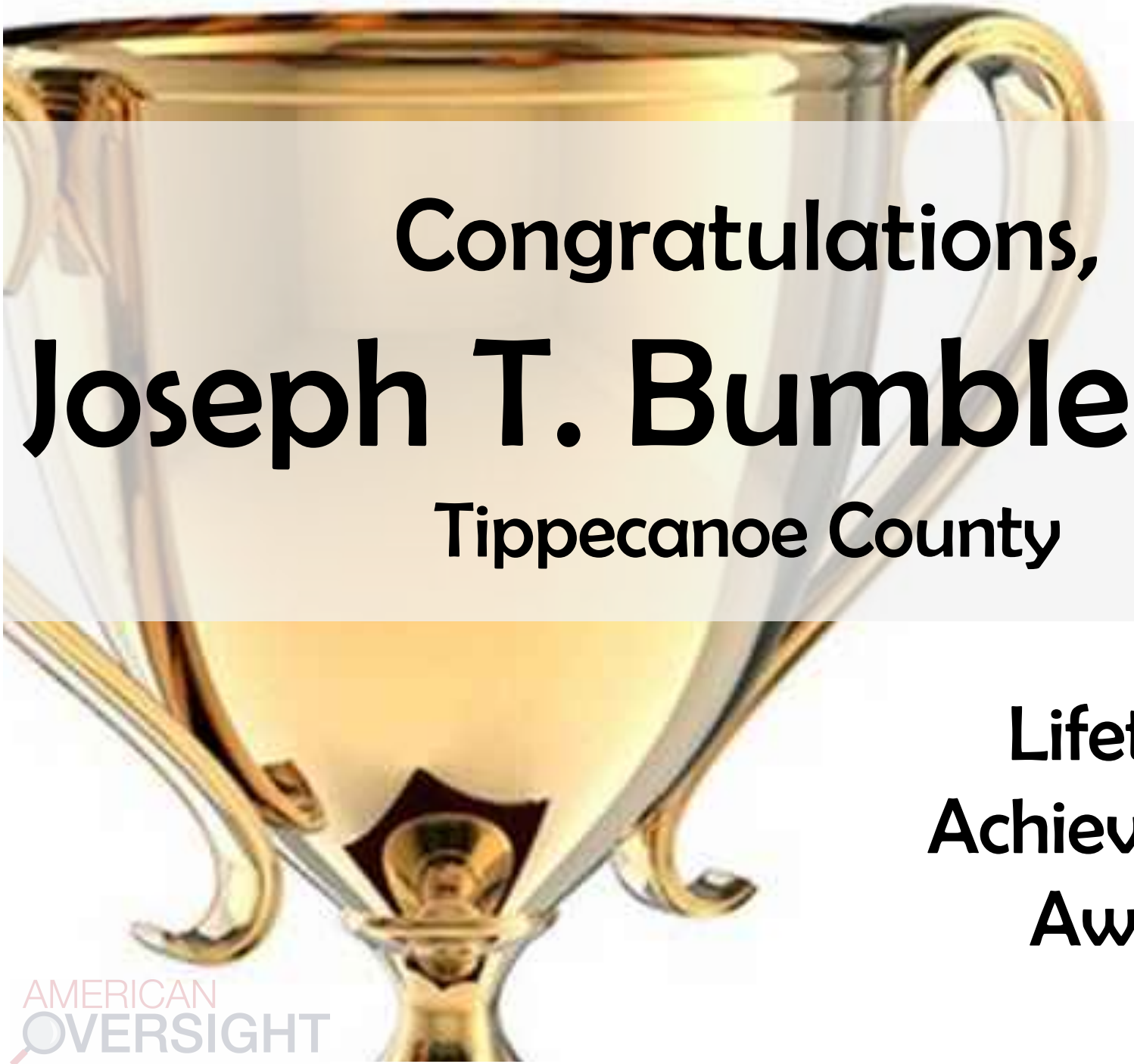
Election Board Member of the Year

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Lifetime Achievement Award

Given to the individual whose outstanding career embodies leadership, strength, and determination, coupled with friendliness and service to others.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Congratulations,

Joseph T. Bumbleburg!

Tippecanoe County

Lifetime Achievement Award

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001532

Christmas photo created by pvproductions - www.freepik.com
See you at 1:45pm!

Absentee Voting: The Basics

Valerie Warycha, Co-General Counsel | Indiana Election Division

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Timeline

- Absentee Application Filing Periods Open
- Day 60: ABS-Ballot Printing Estimate Due
- Day 50: Deadline for CEB to ask D/R County Chairs for ABS voter board/counter/couriers
- Day 50: ABS ballots delivered to CEB
- Day 46: D/R Chairs submit written nominations for ABS voter board/counter/couriers
- Day 45: Deadline to mail “first push” ABS-Mail ballots (and fax/email ballots requested on FPCA)
- Day 28: In-Person ABS Voting Begins in Clerk’s Office

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

ABS Timeline

- Day 19: Traveling Board begins
- Day 12: 11:59PM deadline to receive ABS-Mail applications & FPCA requests for mail ballots
- Day 10: All counties must have Clerk's Office open for in-person absentee voting
  - Vote Center counties have additional requirements
- Day 3: All counties must have Clerk's Office open for in-person absentee voting
  - Vote Center counties have additional requirements
- Day 1 (day before election): NOON deadline for…
  - ABS In-Person voting
  - ABS-Traveling Board applications
    - NOTE: Travel Board appointments must be complete by midnight
  - FPCA applications for fax/email ballots

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Timeline

- Election Day: 6PM deadline to receive…
  - Fax/emailed ballots & corresponding ABS-9
  - Mailed ballots, except those from overseas voters
    - NOTE: May be possible to send a traveling board team on Election Day in emergency situations at any point in the day
- Not later than noon, ten days after election…
  - CEB may receive a mailed ballot from overseas ABS voter AND count it, if otherwise qualified, IF ballot envelope is postmarked on or before day of Election
    - NOTE: If an individual has an FPCA on file & the CEB did not receive their absentee ballot then the FWAB stands as voter's official ballot as long as it is postmarked on election day and arrives not later than NOON, 10 days after election day

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Application

- Absentee voting process starts with a voter applying to receive an absentee ballot
- Various applications exist for a voter to use to apply for a certain type of absentee voting method
  - **ABS-Mail:** to receive an absentee ballot by mail
  - **ABS-Traveling Board:** to request a bi-partisan ABS travel board visit the voter and deliver and return an ABS ballot
  - **ABS-In Person:** Used by some counties when a voter arrives at the clerk's office or satellite location to absentee vote in person
  - **FPCA:** Special federal combined ABS application/VR form for military and overseas voters
  - **ABS-Attorney General:** ONLY for participants of the AG's Address Confidentiality Program for victims of domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault
  - **Print Disabled Voter:** Only for voters with print disabilities

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Application Filing Period

- **ABS-Mail**
  - Primary Election: December 1, 2021, to 11:59PM, April 21, 2022
  - General Election: May 17, 2022 to 11:59PM, October 27, 2022
- **ABS-Traveling Board**
  - Primary Election: December 1, 2021, to NOON, May 2, 2022
  - General Election: May 17, 2022, to NOON, November 7, 2022
- **ABS-Attorney General**
  - Primary Election: December 1, 2022, to 11:59PM, April 21, 2022
  - General Election: May 17, 2022, to 11:59PM, October 27, 2022
    - NOTE: ABS-Attorney General applications, if approved, are good until end of calendar year. For example, a person submits an ABS-AG application in Mach 2022. She will receive an ABS by mail ballot for the May AND November elections.
- **ABS-Voters with Print Disabilities**
  - There is currently a gap in the law setting a deadline for a voter with print disabilities to request that an absentee application be faxed or emailed to that voter. The 2022 General Assembly may act to clarify this deadline before the May primary.

IC 3-11-4-3

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Application Filing Period

- **Federal Postcard Application (Military & Overseas Voter)**
  - Filing Period: January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
  - Dual voter registration form & absentee application
    - Special voter registration deadlines for those using the FPCA
      - NOTE: Individuals who mark box 4 ("I am a US citizen and my return is uncertain") are to be registered to vote at the address of the county VR office
    - Deadline to receive FPCA to process a request for an ABS-Mail ballot is 11:59PM, 12-days before the election, which is the same for "civilian" voters
      - Deadline to receive ABS-Mail ballot from overseas voters is NOON, ten days after the election IF the ballot envelope is postmarked on or before the date of the election
    - Deadline to apply for a fax/email ballot is NOON, day before Election Day
      - Deadline to receive faxed/emailed ballot & ABS-9 is 6PM, Election Day

IC 3-11-4-3 | IC 3-11-4-6 | IC 3-11.5-4-10 | IC 3-12-1-17

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Pre-Filling ABS Applications

- Some information may be pre-filled by a third party:
  - Voter's Name
  - Residence Address
  - Mailing Address (if the same)
  - Date of Birth
- All other fields must be completed by the voter
  - HOWEVER, a voter with disabilities may receive help from a third party to assist them with completing the application
    - Nearly any person can provide this assistance

IC 3-11-4-2

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Pre-Filling ABS Applications

- NOTE: Voter's attorney in fact must attach power of attorney document, if they provide assistance with completing the form

- Example of the affidavit a person assisting an individual with disabilities must complete:

6. INFORMATION OF INDIVIDUAL ASSISTING ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICANT			
Name *(Please print.)*	**Date of birth** *(mm/dd/yy)* _____/_____/_____	**Telephone Number** *(Day)* ( )	**Telephone Number** *(Evening)* ( )
Registration Address *(number and street)*	**City/Town, State, ZIP Code**		
Mailing Address *(number and street)*	**City/Town, State, ZIP Code**		
I swear *or affirm* under penalties of perjury that I am not the employer of this voter, an officer of the voter's union, or an agent of the employer or union of this voter and have no knowledge or reason to believe that the individual submitting the application: (1) is ineligible to vote or to cast an absentee ballot; or (2) did not properly complete and sign the application.			
Signature of Person Assisting Voter with Application X	**Date signed** *(mm/dd/yy)* _____/_____/_____		

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

Third Party Collection of ABS Apps

- Applicant can submit ABS application directly to CEB, IED, or give to 3rd party to deliver application
  - If 3rd party take possession of ABS-App the person must submit application to CEB or IED not later than 10 days after taking possession from voter OR the application deadline, whichever is sooner
    - 10-day clock starts when first 3rd party takes possession
    - Deadline does not apply to USPS and bonded courier companies
  - If 3rd party delivers application to CEB then the 3rd party must also complete the ABS-17 form
    - Does not apply to USPS, bonded courier company, IED, CEB, or a board of elections and registration

IC 3-11-4-2

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Direct Mailing of ABS Applications

- If a person or entity sends out more than 100 pieces of a substantially similar communication containing an ABS application
  - The communication must have a “disclaimer” identifying:
    - The name of the person or entity that mailed the communication; and
    - The mailing address of the person
  - Disclaimer must be in at least 12-point font size and be printed with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the test
    - Black text on a white background
  - If no disclaimer is provided that the person may be fined by CEB under IC 3-6-4.9

IC 3-11-4-5.2

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

ABS & SVRS

- When an application is received by the CEB then the circuit court clerk must enter information from the application into the SVRS ABS module
  - Need Help with the Module? Contact the Civix Help Desk
  - Reports available to assist with ABS management such as:
    - ABS Cumulative Statistics – raw number data of the number of applications submitted for each type of absentee method & how many ballots returned
    - ABS Application Activity report – sorted by precinct and includes names, address, app type of those who have application approved
    - ABS Ballot Activity report – sorted by precinct and includes name, address, app type, and when ballot mailed & received

IC 3-11-4-17

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

ABS Ballot Preparation

- Use ballot layout law based on type of absentee ballot being created:
  - For paper ballots use IC 3-11-2 only
  - For optical scan ballot cards use IC 3-11-13-11 & IC 3-11-2, generally
  - For direct record electronic (DRE) machines use IC 3-11-14-3.5 & IC 3-11-2, generally
- Additional requirements for ABS paper and optical scan ballot cards:
  - Signature and seal of the circuit court clerk
    - If clerk is on the ballot, as a candidate for any office, clerk's signature is NOT included & seal must be generic seal provided by IED
  - Space for initialing by an absentee voter board or CEB

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

ABS Ballot Preparation Deadlines

- Not later than 60 days before the election the clerk must estimate the number of absentee ballots needed for the election
  - Primary Election: March 4, 2022
  - General Election: September 9, 2022
- Not later than 50 days before the election absentee ballots must be printed & delivered to the clerk
  - Primary Election: March 14, 2022
  - General Election: September 19, 2022
- Absentee ballots printed and delivered to CEB by a vendor must be packaged and labeled stating:
  - "This package contains [insert number of ballots] absentee ballot."
- Ballot must be securely kept in the clerk's office until ready to be sent to voter

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

IC 3-11-4-10 | IC 3-11-4-15 | IC 3-11-4-16

ABS Voter Boards

- To run a successful ABS program the CEB must appoint several ABS voter boards, ballot counting teams, and possibly couriers
- These boards must be made up of two individuals nominated by the Democratic & Republican party chairs
  - Non-voting students who qualify to be student poll workers may also be appoint to serve as absentee board members if CEB unanimous approves such appointments
  - Previously could only be on a ballot counting or courier team
  - Not permitted for travel board
- ABS board members must be able to read and write in English, have no property bet on the election, may not be a candidate in the election, or related to a candidate in the election
  - Exception: Unopposed candidates for party offices (PC, delegate) in the primary may serve
  - Exception: Non-countywide candidates or relatives of candidate may serve so long as they are assigned duties where they will have no access to the ballots that the candidate's name is printed on

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

IC 3-11.5-4-22 | IC 3-11.5-4-23

ABS Voter Boards

- Appointment Deadlines
  - CEB MUST notify the Democratic & Republican party chairs of how many ABS voter boards the parties need to fill not later than 50 days before the election
    - Primary Election: March 14, 2022
    - General Election: Sept. 19, 2022
  - County chair must nominate IN WRITING the names of the individuals to serve not later than 46 days before the election
    - Primary Election: March 18, 2022
    - General Election: Sept. 23, 2022
  - The CEB **must** appoint those nominated and submitted by chair by the deadline
- Any vacancies on the ABS boards after the deadline must be filled by a voter selected by the CEB
- Each ABS board member must be trained before beginning duties

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

IC 3-11-10-39 | IC 3-11.5-4-23

Preparing ABS-Mail Ballot Mailing

- ABS Ballot "Packet"
  - Voter's ABS ballot
    - Make sure there are two sets of initials! (see next slide)
  - ABS Voter Bill of Rights
  - ABS-6 security envelope
    - MUST be postage pre-paid!
  - ABS-18, if applicable
    - Applies to first time voters who registered to vote by mail and did not include additional residency information
    - Special "flag" in SVRS for those individuals
  - MOVE Information Sheet
    - ONLY applies to those voters who applied for an absentee ballot using the FPCA

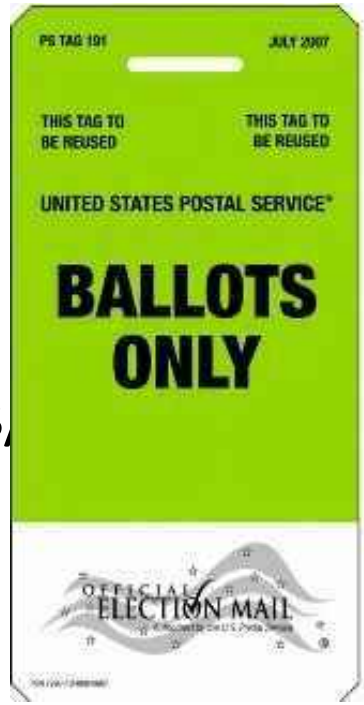
Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Preparing ABS-Mail Ballot Mailing

- Don’t forget to work with your USPS mail analyst to ensure your envelopes include the proper indicia and layout to reduce issues with the post office!
  - And don’t forget about the green USPS191 Tag to flag your ABS ballots with the post office
  - Tags can be ordered online!

  https://about.usps.com/forms/018_lc.pdf



Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

ABS-Ballot Initialing

- The absentee voting law provides options for who can initial an absentee ballot before it is given to a voter:
  - For ABS-Mail ballot either an absentee voting board, the CEB, or the CEB's designated representative may initial the ballot
  - For ABS-In Person:
    - For non-vote center counties the initials must be printed in ink
    - For counties using an electronic pollbook the initials of the CEB or board's representatives must be printed on ballot via a ballot on demand printer
  - ABS-Travel Board:
    - CEB may adopt a resolution providing ballots must be initialed by the CEB or board's representatives and not by the ABS board visiting the voter
    - The resolution remains in effect until rescinded by CEB
      - Double check if CEB has ever passed this resolution
      - Cannot be rescinded during the last 60 days before an election

IC 3-11-4-19 | IC 3-11-10-27 | IC 3-11-13-28.1

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS-Ballot Initialing

- If a DRE system is used for in person absentee voting or absentee voting by travel board then no clerk's seal, signature, or initialing is required to be on the ballot screen
- New this year – initials cannot be placed on absentee ballots more than 24 hours before the absentee ballot is mailed to the voter. (IC 3-11-4-19)

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

IC 3-11-10-26.2

Sending Out ABS-Mail Ballots

- "First Push" Deadline for voters with approved ABS-Mail or FPCA requesting a mailed, emailed or faxed ballot filed:
  - Not later than 5-days after the ABS ballots were delivered to the clerk or 45-days before the election, whichever comes sooner
    - Primary Election 45-Day Mark: SATURDAY, March 19, 2022
    - General Election 45-Day Mark: SATURDAY, September 24, 2022
  - Applies to any voter whose ABS-Mail or FPCA form was received and approved before this deadline
  - NOTE: Ballot ready date in SVRS defaults to the 45-day deadline; submit a county authorization if your county would like that date moved up
- After this "first push," counties MUST send ABS-Mail ballot or FPCA request on the same day the application is approved
- ABS-Mail ballot MUST be mailed by non-forwardable mail using the ABS-8 form envelope and must contain the ABS-6 return envelope
  - ABS-6 return envelope MUST include pre-paid postage and be pre-addressed back to the CEB

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

IC 3-11-4-18

Returning ABS-Mail Ballot

- Once the voter completes their ballot, the voter must:
  - Place the ballot into the ABS-6 return envelope
  - Seal the ABS-6 envelope
  - Sign the ABS-6 envelope affidavit
- Voter Assistance
  - A voter voting an ABS-Mail ballot may ONLY be provided assistance with sealing the ballot envelope
    - Nearly any person may provide this assistance, except for the person's employer or union representative
    - Individual MUST sign the assistance affidavit found on the ABS-6 envelope
- ABS-Mail ballots may be delivered back to the CEB:
  - By USPS mail or a bonded courier service, delivered in person by the voter, or a member of the voter's household, the voter's attorney in fact, or a family member as defined for poll worker eligibility.
    - spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece whose relationship to the voter is the result of birth, marriage, or adoption may hand-deliver a voter's absentee ballot to the county election board.

IC 3-11-4-21 | IC 3-11-10-1 | IC 3-11-10-24

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

Absentee-In Person

- In-Person Absentee Voting Period:
  - Begins 28 days before the election through noon the day before the election
    - Primary Election: April 5, 2022, through NOON, May 2, 2022
    - General Election: October 12, 2022, through NOON, November 7, 2022 (Moved for Columbus Day Holiday)
  - ALL counties must provide in-person absentee voting the two Saturdays before each election
    - For counties with population of more than 20,000: Must be open for at least 7 hours
    - For counties with population less than 20,000: Must be open for at least 4 hours
    - A CEB may adopt a resolution by majority vote allowing in-person absentee voting for a 3rd Saturday prior to Election Day

IC 3-11-10-26 | IC 3-11-10-26.3 | IC 3-11-18.1-4

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee-In Person

- Satellite Locations
  - CEB may establish a satellite location by passing a unanimous resolution establishing those locations
    - Resolution must state the location and hours of each satellite location
    - If a satellite location is established in the primary it must be used in the general election
    - The resolution expires January 1 in the year after it was passed
- Vote Center Counties
  - Vote Center plan MUST include at least one vote center used on Election Day as a satellite voting location the two Saturdays before election day
    - This may NOT be the Clerk's Office, since all counties are required to have the clerk's office open for those two Saturdays

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

IC 3-11-10-26 | IC 3-11-10-26.3 | IC 3-11-18.1-4

Absentee-In Person

- There are different methods for signing in absentee voters at the clerk's office or satellite location:
  - For counties not using electronic pollbooks: Vote completes ABS-In Person application & presents voter ID
  - For counties using ePBs and DREs: Voters signs ePB, sign an affidavit created by CEB (if any), presents voter ID
    - CEB may prescribe an affidavit or procedure to document the unique identifier assign to the voter (in case the ballot is reject during counting) and file it with IED (for recount purposes)
    - Copies of previous approved CEB affidavits or procedures are on file with IED
  - For counties using ePB and ballot cards: Voters signs ePB, and presents voter ID, signs affidavit on ABS-7 form

IC 3-11-10-26

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee-In Person

- When absentee voting ends at noon the day before the election all those
  - in the process of voting
  - waiting to vote
  - waiting in line to sign in must be allowed to vote
- Clerk must designate a person to determine the end of the line to demark who can vote an absentee ballot and who arrived after the deadline by:
  - standing behind the last person in line;
  - writing down each voter's name waiting to vote; or
  - stamping each voter's hand

IC 3-11-10-29 | IC 3-11-18.1-4

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

ABS-Travel Board

- Certain voters can vote by a traveling absentee board:
  - Ill or injured voters
  - Care takers caring for confined person at private residence
  - Voters with a disability who are unable to
    - Make voting mark on ballot; or
    - Sign ballot return envelope
- Traveling Board Appointments
  - Begin 19-days before each election up to midnight, day before election
    - Primary Election: April 14, 2022 to 11:59 PM, May 2, 2022
    - General Election: October 20, 2022, to 11:59 PM, November 7, 2022
  - On Election Day for those injured or hospitalized after the ABS voting deadline and prevented from voting at the polls
    - CEB must pass by unanimous vote to allow this type of ABS voting
- Visits must occur:
  - During the regular business hours of the clerk's office;
  - At a time agreed to by the travel board and voter; and
  - Only once before election day unless –
    - The voter is unavailable due to a medical emergency
    - The travel board decides to make an additional visit after not being able to access the voter during the first attempt

IC 3-11-4-1 | IC 3-11-10-24 | IC 3-11-10-25

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

ABS-Travel Board

- Access to a voter cannot be denied during the agreed time set to visit the voter by any person
  - Travel board should report any interference by a 3rd party to the CEB
- The CEB, by unanimous vote of the board, may authorize a travel board to visit a voter confined outside of the county
- CEB may also authorize the use of a DRE, optical scan, or ePollbook for travel boards
- When voting a voter the travel board must:
  - Allow the voter to verify their ballot selections, change those selections, and correct any error in (including getting a replacement ballot) a private and independent manner;
  - Notify the voter of the effects of overvoting
- New – The voter may apply and vote before the travel board if both members of the travel board approve the application.

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

Affidavit of Voter Assistance

- PRE-3 must be completed by ABS voter board for in-person voting, if the voter requests assistance before entering the voting booth
  - A voter with disabilities or a person who cannot read or write the English language may request nearly any one for help, except for their employer or union representative
  - PRE-3 must be completed before entering the voting booth in these cases, too

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

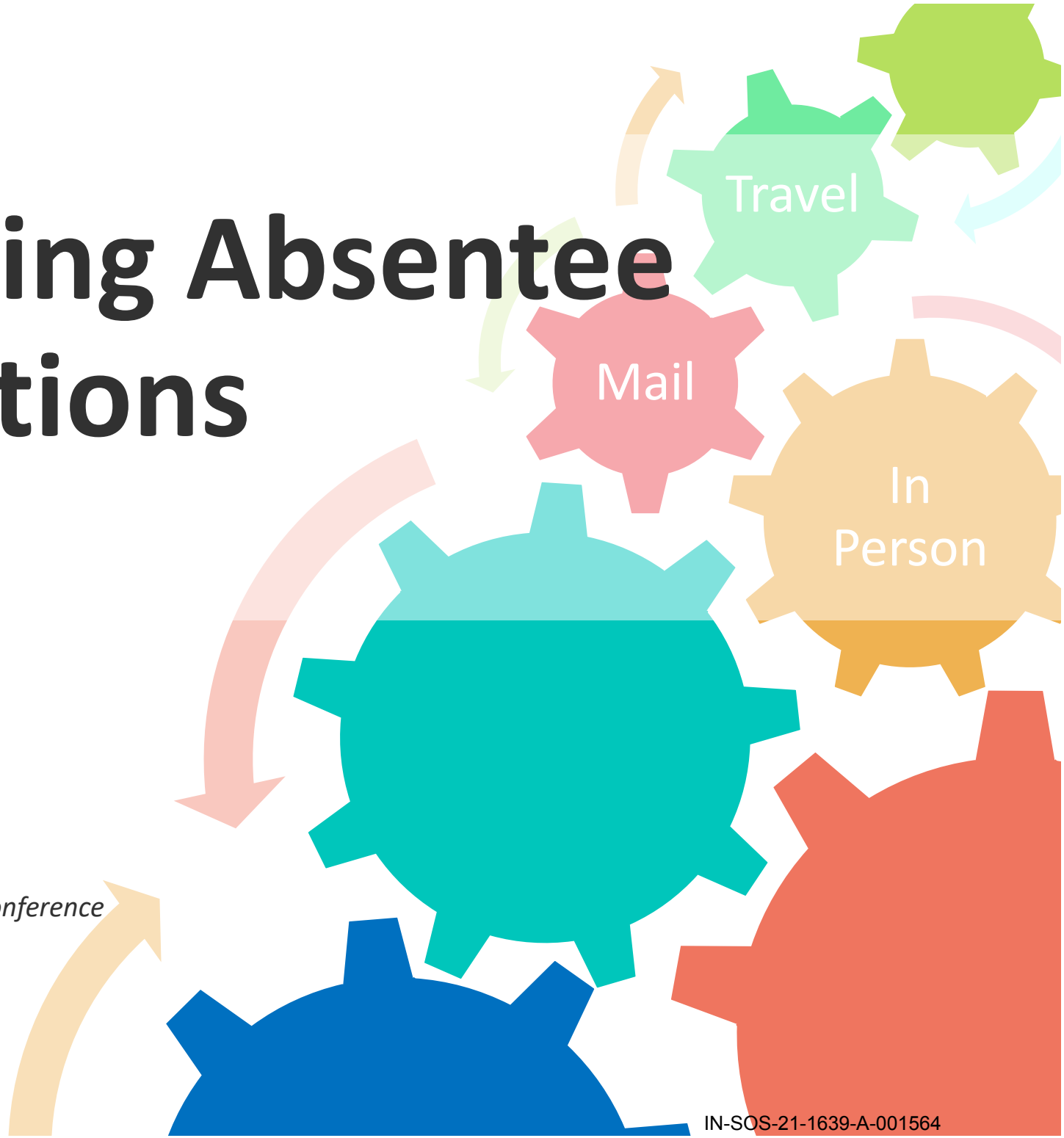
Questions

- Angela Nussmeyer
  Co-Director
  317-232-3940
  anussmeyer@iec.in.gov
- Brad King
  Co-Director
  317-233-0929
  bking@iec.in.gov
- Matthew Kochevar
  Co-General Counsel
  317-232-3942
  mkochevar@iec.in.gov
- Valerie Warycha
  Co-General Counsel
  317-232-3929
  vawarycha@iec.in.gov

Design vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Processing Absentee Applications



Matthew Kochevar

Co-General Counsel

Indiana Election Division

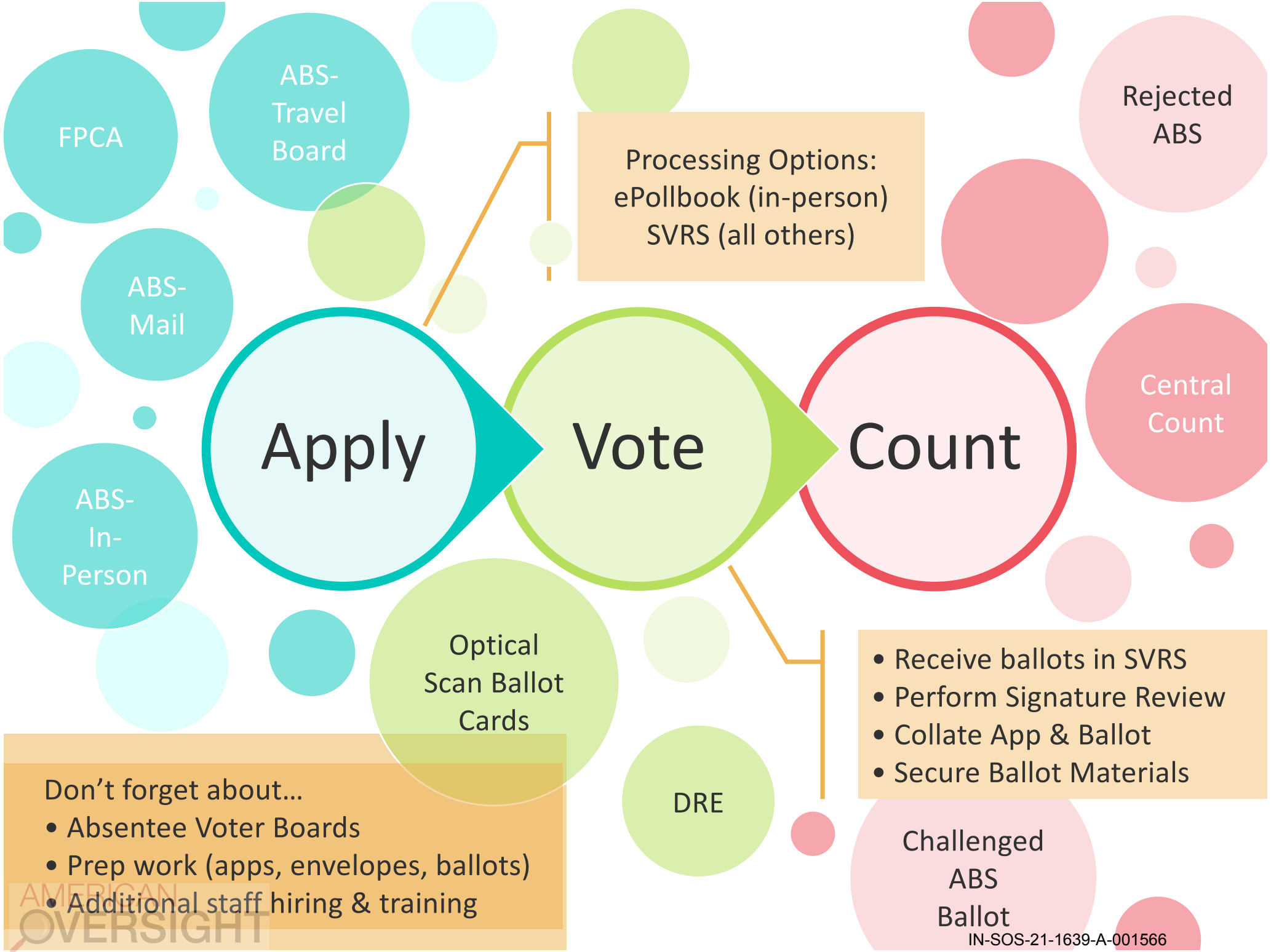
2022 Election Administrators Conference

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Acronyms

- ABS = Absentee
- BMD = Ballot Marking Device used with OpScan
- DRE = Direct Record Electronic Voting System
- FPCA = Federal Post Card Application
- OpScan = Optical Scan (Ballot Card) Voting System
- SVRS = Statewide Voter Registration System
- UOCAVA = Uniformed & Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act
  - Often used as short-hand for military/overseas voters
- VwPD = Voters with Print Disabilities

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001566

ABS Applications, Generally

- Voters must apply for and request ABS ballot in each election
  - Exceptions that allow app to remain valid for one calendar year (Jan 1 to Dec 31):
    - Military/Overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)
    - Voters enrolled in the Attorney General's Confidentiality Program, using the ABS-Attorney General Form
      - NOTE: ABS-AG forms are NOT disclosable for any public record request
    - Voter with Print Disabilities (as defined by IC 3-5-2-50.3)
  - Use SVRS to apply flag to these voters who request an absentee ballot as system will create labels for each election

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Military & Overseas Voters & ABS-Mail

- Changes to state law removes the phrase “member of military” as a reason on the state ABS-Mail application
  - Instead, UOCAVA voters should use the FPCA
    - If UOCAVA voter uses ABS-Mail ballot application, then voter does not have the benefits of using the FPCA, which registers person to vote and serves as ABS application for one calendar year (Jan 1 to Dec 31)
- State law adds “I am a member of the Indiana National Guard deployed or on assignment in Indiana or a public safety officer” as a reason on the state ABS-Mail app
  - National Guard members registered in Indiana AND deployed for service inside Indiana cannot use FPCA
  - Clarified reason on state ABS-Mail form

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Online Absentee Applications

- IGA added voter ability to apply online to state law in 2021
- Voting must provide same information for ABS-Mail & ABS-Travel Board apps submitted online as voters do on the paper form
- But when applying on indianavoters.com voter must include a phone number
  - Does not apply to any paper absentee application
  - Email remains optional for online & paper form

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Online ABS Apps & VPD

- Indianavoters.com to be updated with:
  - Access to apply for ABS ballot/VR using the combined form
  - Info about whether ABS ballot has been received by CEB
- VwPD may use email/fax/online site to request VR form or ABS app
  - Office must send form within one (1) business day
- SOS/IED may develop an online system for voters with print disabilities to vote online
  - Sites must be WCAG compliant

New Travel Board App Process Options

- If already determined to be a registered voter of the county, a person voting by travel board can:
  - Complete ABS app on-site to be approved by the ABS voter board team; and
    - Can be ABS-Travel Board paper app OR county can use ePB
  - If app approved, voter may cast ABS ballot before ABS voter board
  - NOTE: Process requires **unanimous** CEB approval before implementing procedures

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Application Review

- ABS Voter Board or CEB members review & approve all ABS applications:
  - Voter's name on ABS app must reasonably conform on VR record
    - Voters can change their name using the paper form or online system
  - Voter's registration address on the form must conform to the voter's VR registration address
    - Only voters who move within their precinct can use the paper form to update their VR record
    - Voter can use mailing address to have their ballot sent elsewhere
  - Voter's signature should conform with the signature on the voter's registration record
  - Voter's application should be completed & filed by appropriate deadlines
    - Ex: Did POA assist voter and provide copy of POA with ABS App?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Application Review – Special Notes

- When reviewing signature on application:
  - Signature must substantially conform with voter's signature in SVRS
  - If substantial differences are fine if accounted for by age or disability of the voter or executed by person providing assistance to voter in completing application
- In Primary Election – Voter must select party ballot option (or public question only option if PQ is on the ballot in voter's precinct)
  - Not selecting an option means the application is not completed in compliance with state law and would be rejected

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

“Received By” & ABS Applications

- CEB must receive ABS application on or before the stated deadline
  - POSTMARKS DO NOT APPLY!
  - Application Deadlines:
    - ABS-Mail: 11:59PM (one minute before midnight), twelve days before election
    - ABS-Travel Board: 12PM (NOON), day before election
      - Note: Travel board must complete work by end of deadline day
    - ABS-In-Person: 12PM (NOON), day before election
      - Note: “early voters” in line by deadline are entitled to vote, if otherwise qualified

Exception: IED may forward timely received ABS applications to the county by 1) scanning them and placing copies in your county folder on the County Portal & 2) mailing the application to clerk or election board office.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

“Received By” & ABS Applications

- ABS Application Deadlines for FPCA & VwPD
  - POSTMARKS DO NOT APPLY!
  - Application Deadlines:
    - FPCA or VwPD for Mail Ballot: 11:59 PM (one minute before midnight), twelve days before election
    - FPCA for Fax or Email Ballot: 12PM (NOON), day before election
      - Note: Travel board must complete work by end of deadline day
    - VwPD for Fax or Email Ballot: IGA did not establish application deadline so is unknown at this time

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Application Review, Rejected

- Reasons to Reject by CEB
  - App not filed on current form
  - App not filed by deadline
  - Voter is not a voter of the precinct
    - NOTE: Voters can update their registration address on the ABS forms IF the move is within the same precinct
  - Application contains a false statement or is not complete
- If rejected, CEB/ABS Board completes ABS-20
  - Requires the CEB to hold a hearing to make final determination to approve/reject challenged apps

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS Application Review, Rejected

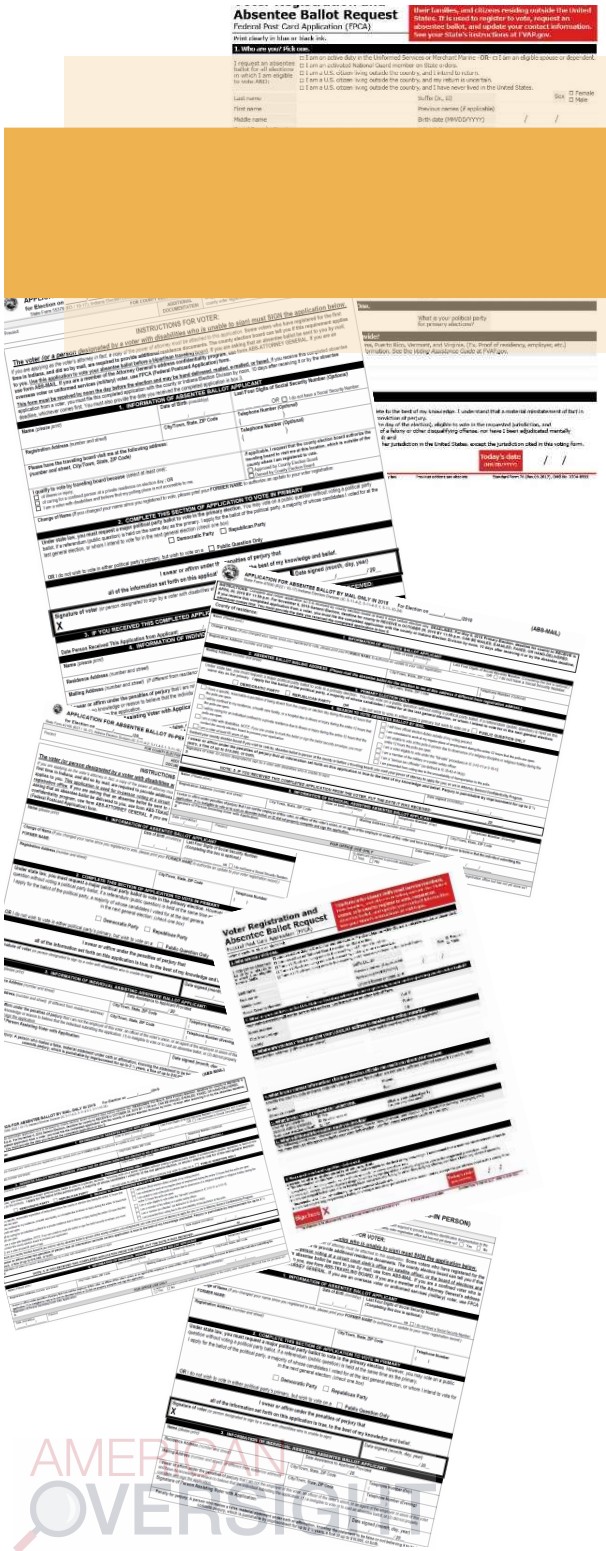
- Do NOT return rejected application to voter!
  - Once filed in your office, it's official election material
- Voter with rejected ABS app CAN re-apply
  - Must file new application by the appropriate deadline
    - Example 1: if ABS-Mail app rejected on app deadline day, the voter would need to vote in-person absentee or on Election Day at their polling place
    - Example 2: if ABS-Mail app rejected on September 1, voter can file new ABS-Mail app before the app deadline
- State law now requires a county to notify a voter their ABS app has been rejected
  - Rejection notice (ABS-24) must be sent to the voter by personal delivery, mail, or email.
  - Notice can be created in SVRS, similar to UOCAVA voters, to send to voter
    - Continue to use ABS-14 notice for military/overseas voter who FPCA is rejected

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Entering ABS Application Data into SVRS

- Circuit Court Clerk and staff must enter all filed Absentee ballot applications into SVRS
  - Assist in calculating data to be report to the EAC after each general election
  - Allows the generation of application disposition notices for each application that is rejected by CEB
- Following step by step guides and SOPs will help you and staff enter in information into correct fields
- Law requires that the following be entered into SVRS:
  - Voter's name, information on application, and date ABS application was received
  - Date ABS ballot is sent, if application is approved
  - The fax or email address use to send ballot to military/overseas voters or voters with print disabilities
  - Date ABS ballot is returned to county election board
- Other data in the statute is auto calculated by SVRS which is why it is imperative to enter each timely received application
- Always select correct election in SVRS!
  - Before attaching ABS info to a voter's record in SVRS, remind staff to select proper election (e.g. 2022 Primary Election)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



SVRS Entry

1) Manual Entry of ABS Apps
   - Follow instructions in SVRS County Portal > Training > SOPs
     - Don't forget to print voter's ABS secrecy label & affix to ballot envelope (or affidavit, if applicable)
   - Issue Ballot
2) Online Apps & Hopper
   - Follow instructions in SVRS County Portal > Training
3) ePollbook (in-person ABS)
   - Each day ePB data is sent back & forth to SVRS
   - County goes to ePB ABS ballots batch hopper
   - Data is reviewed and accepted by county & ABS vote history is posted in SVRS

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additional Residency Documentation

- ABS-12 (Request for Additional Residence Documentation)
  - Required for first time voters who registered to vote by mail in Indiana and did NOT provide proof of residency or meet another exception
    - Should generate in SVRS when processing application
    - Must be sent with ABS mail ballot packet for voter to complete & return
      - Voter files proof of residency document separately with county VR office by 6PM on election day
  - ABS ballot may only be counted (as ABS ballot) IF this information is received by NOON, Election Day
    - If received after noon but before 6 PM then ABS ballot is made a provisional ballot and handled under provisional proceedings*

*Currently no Co-Director agreement on this

ABS App Storage

- After approval, all ABS apps are….
  - Copied or scanned
    - ABS apps are public information and copies/scanned documents are to be shared, if requested
      - Exception: ABS-Attorney General form is NOT public!
  - Filed in the correct precinct envelope/folder, and
  - Secured in a receptacle by a bi-partisan lock(s)
    - Keys are managed by the D/R members of the CEB OR their designee
- If rejected….
  - File applications in a “rejected ABS App” folder
  - Store in same receptable as approved ABS apps

Creating ABS Mailing Labels

- Once ABS application is approved and entered in SVRS label to apply to the absentee ballot envelopes can be generated
- Highly recommend creating, printing, and organizing labels early so ABS ballot can be ready to mail to voters by mailing deadline

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Questions

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Management Before Election Day

Presented by Angie Nussmeyer, Co-Director
December 14, 2021
2022 Election Administrator's Conference

Texture photo created by wirestock - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Acronyms

- ABS = Absentee
- ABS-Mail = Vote-by-Mail
- BMD = Ballot Marking Device
- CAF = County Authorization Form
- CEB = County Election Board
- Early Voting = In Person Absentee Voting
- ePB = Electronic Poll Book
- FPCA = Federal Post Card Application
- UOCAVA = Uniformed & Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Pre-Election Day ABS Duties

- Receive Printed ABS Ballots
- Meet ABS-Mail Mailing Deadline
- Secure Returned ABS Materials
- Perform FIRST Signature Review
- Manage ABS Missing/Mismatch Signature Process
- Replace Defective or Surrendered ABS Ballots
- Review Other Changes in ABS Statutes

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Order & Receive ABS Ballots

- Print order must be placed 60-days before election
  - Clerk on the ballot? If yes, then:
    - Do NOT include clerk's signature on ABS/provisional ballot
    - Use the GENERIC office seal prescribed by IED
      - Found on SVRS county portal in county's "Shared Documents" folder
- ABS print order MUST be received 50-days out from election day

Mail ABS Ballots

- CEB MUST mail ABS ballots not later than 45-days from election
  - Mailing first batch to ABS-Mail apps that are reviewed & approved
  - Deadline falls on a Saturday; it DOES NOT roll-over to Monday
  - Can mail first "push" before 45-day deadline, if ready
    - Default deadline statewide in SVRS is set at 45-day marker
    - Submit CAF to change ballot ready date in SVRS
      - Asking for this change is better tracking for county & voter
- After first "push," ABS-Mail ballots are sent the same day the voter's application is reviewed & approved
- ABS ballots must be sent by non-forwardable first class mail
  - Return envelope must be postage pre-paid

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ABS-Travel Board Reminder

- CEB can pass resolution to send DRE or BMD out with ABS voter board team
  - Requires unanimous consent
  - Statute sets no expiration date but CEB can include one in the resolution or have the resolution last in perpetuity
  - Replaces sending a pre-printed optical scan ballot card
    - DRE is an “electronic” ballot that is captured on the unit after voter confirms choices & submits ballot
    - BMD is the marking device used to print or mark a voter’s ballot as requested by the voter; ballot is then secured in an envelope for scanning on election day
      - Both voting system units provide voters with disabilities the opportunity to vote privately & independently with features like an audio-enabled ballot

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11-10-26.2

Secure Returned ABS Materials

- Receive returned ABS ballot security envelope in SVRS
  - Alternatively, for ePBs used for “early” voting, upload the ePB data daily
- Attach ABS app to ballot security envelope, if applicable
- Store in space controlled by bi-partisan lock until first signature review conducted
  - D/R CEB members each maintain control of their key
    - May designate another person to hold key for them
  - Bi-Partisan lock should be designed such that both keys are needed to open the door (or enter storage space)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Perform First Signature Review

- Work performed by:
  - D/R members of CEB (or their representative) OR
  - Bi-Partisan ABS voter board team
- ALL ABS balloting materials must be reviewed for first signature comparison
  - Follow statutory procedures if signature is mismatched or missing, including:
    - Enter mismatch/missing signature in SVRS
    - Notify voter & provide affidavit (ABS-18A/ABS-18B)
    - Make ABS ballot with mismatch/missing signature provisional
    - Attach affidavit to PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope, if received
    - Hold provisional ballot hearing

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11.5-4-4 | IC 3-11.5-4-5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.6

First Signature Review

- For OpScan ballot cards w. paper apps:
  - Requires CEB or ABS voter board to perform the first signature review upon receipt of the ABS ballot and not later than Election Day
    - Signature on ABS app or FPCA must be compared to signature on ballot security envelope
    - The-co-directors disagree whether the signature on the FPCA for a UOCAVA voter voting by fax or email would be compared against the signature on:
      - the ABS-9 affidavit/secrecy waiver form; or
      - SVRS, because there is no signature on the outside of the FPCA envelope for comparison
    - If a UOCAVA voter has FWAB on file for current election and the FWAB is to be counted, the signature on FPCA would be compared against the “information section” portion of the FWAB

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

First ABS Signature Review

- For OpScan ballots with ePB “app” or DRE ballot with ePB “app” and no paper application
  - Requires CEB or ABS voter board to perform the first signature review upon receipt of the ABS ballot and not later than Election Day
    - Signature on ePB used for in-person absentee or travel board must be compared to signature on ballot security envelope, if using OpScan ballot cards
    - Using a DRE system & no envelope? Then ePB “app” signature must be compared against signature on:
      - Affidavit created by CEB under IC 3-11-10-26 OR
      - On voter’s record in SVRS

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11.5-4-5 |IC 3-11-10-26(d)(3)(C) | IC 3-11-10-29

First ABS Signature Review

- ABS Voter Board unanimously finds signature to be genuine?
  - Have app & ballot security envelope?
    - Attach application to voter's ballot security envelope
    - Store in designated carrier envelope for voter's precinct for review at the central count
  - Used ePB as "app" & have ballot security envelope?
    - Store ballot security envelope in designated carrier envelope for review at the central count
  - Used ePB as "app" & have affidavit used with DRE under county policy?
    - Store affidavit in designated carrier envelope for review at the central count
  - Used ePB as "app" & used SVRS to compare with ePB signature?
    - Nothing to store! But, be prepared to provide materials to ABS counters to perform their review at central count
  - Information that ABS ballot was received is recorded in SVRS

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11.5-4-5

First ABS Signature Review

- ABS Voter Board unanimously finds signature not to be genuine (i.e. signature mismatch)?
  - CEB must send voter signature mismatch notice (ABS-18B) & give voter opportunity to cure problem
    - ABS-5 would NOT be an appropriate cure for this scenario
  - ABS Voter Board/CEB must write on the ABS ballot envelope or, if no envelope, the affidavit or other form of documentation:
    - "CEB has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. The ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6."
    - Date & reasons for signature mismatch determination
  - Voter's ABS materials are placed in provisional ballot envelope
    - CEB should use field on PRE-4 affidavit corresponding to reason that there is an ABS ballot with missing signature issue & complete other fields on the affidavit, including voter's name and precinct
  - Information about signature mismatch is recorded in SVRS

First ABS Signature Review

- ABS Voter Board unanimously finds signature is missing?
  - CEB must notify voter & give voter opportunity to cure problem with missing signature (ABS-18A) notice
    - Alternatively, before Election Day, voter may use ABS-5 to request replacement ABS ballot; regardless of voter's choice, CEB must still send signature mismatch notice to the voter
  - ABS Voter Board/CEB must write on the ABS ballot envelope or, if no envelope, the affidavit or other form of documentation:
    - "CEB has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. The ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6."
    - Date & reasons for signature mismatch determination
  - Voter's ABS materials are placed in provisional ballot envelope
    - CEB should use field on PRE-4 affidavit corresponding to reason that there is an ABS ballot with missing signature issue & complete other fields on the affidavit, including voter's name and precinct
  - Information about missing signature is recorded is SVRS

First ABS Signature Review

- If one member of ABS voter board disagrees on the signature's genuineness, then CEB must make determination:
  - Unanimous CEB agreement signature is genuine?
    - Follow procedures to store materials by precinct for central count
    - Information about missing signature is recorded is SVRS
  - Majority of CEB find signature to be genuine (that is, only one member finds signature not genuine)?
    - CEB writes "signature disputed" on the ballot security envelope (or DRE affidavit, if used) OR documents the name of the voter with a disputed signature, if no such affidavit exists
    - Voter's ABS materials are stored in the designated precinct carrier envelope for the voter's precinct
    - Disputed signatures are reviewed by ABS counters or CEB during central count

ABS ballots are NOT immediately rejected under new state law.
CEBs MUST follow procedures to properly notify voter of their missing signature or mismatched signature.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11.5-4-5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.6

First ABS Signature Review

- If one member of ABS voter board disagrees on the signature's genuineness, then CEB must make determination:
  - Majority of CEB in agreement signature is NOT genuine?
    - CEB must send signature mismatch notice (ABS-18B) to voter
    - CEB must write on the ABS ballot envelope or, if no envelope, the affidavit or other form of documentation:
      - "CEB has found the signature of this voter is not genuine. The ballot is subject to IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 or IC 3-11.5-4-13.6."
      - Date & reasons for signature mismatch determination
    - Voter's ABS materials are placed in provisional ballot envelope
      - CEB should use field on PRE-4 affidavit corresponding to reason that there is an ABS ballot with missing signature issue & complete other fields on the affidavit, including voter's name and precinct
    - Information about missing signature is recorded is SVRS

ABS ballots are NOT immediately rejected under new state law.
CEBs MUST follow procedures to properly notify voter of their missing signature or mismatched signature.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11.5-4-5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.5 | IC 3-11.5-4-13.6

ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature Procedures

- ABS Signature Issue Notice Elements
  - Instructions on how to complete & file signature mismatch affidavit or unsigned ballot affidavit with CEB
  - Include note voter can provide reason for the signature mismatch
  - Deadline for filing affidavit
  - Blank signature mismatch/unsigned ballot affidavit attached
- Signature Mismatch & Unsigned Ballot Affidavit
  - New forms! ABS-18A (unsigned) & ABS-18B (mismatch)
  - Voter attests under penalties of perjury the signature on their ABS balloting materials

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature

- Signature Notice & Affidavit to be generated by SVRS
  - County users must enter signature mismatch/missing signature issues on the voter's registration record
  - Must include the PRO-9 provisional ballot info sheet
    - ABS ballot is being made provisional & voter must be given this info sheet
- Notice & Affidavit must be mailed to voter not later than close of business, two (2) business days after signature issue determined by CEB
  - Mailed to the voter's registration address
- Voter must return affidavit to CEB by:
  - Election Day, if voter delivers it to the Inspector of their voting location OR
  - Mail, fax, email, or hand-delivery not later than noon (local prevailing time), eight (8) days after election
- Signature affidavit may be attached to PRE-4/PRO-2 provisional ballot envelope to prep for provisional ballot hearing

Resolving ABS Signature Mismatch or Missing Signature

- Provisional Balloting Reminders
  - Same confidentiality restrictions that apply to other provisional ballots also apply to signature mismatch ballots
    - Cannot share info about voters with missing or mismatched signatures once the ABS balloting materials are made provisional
    - Must resolve ABS signature issues at a provisional ballot hearing after election day
      - Cannot refer to the voter's name at the provisional hearing
- County users MUST update the signature on the voter's registration record in SVRS to any matching signature made on the signature mismatch affidavit

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After First Signature Review, Secure ABS Materials

- After first signature review:
  - Make sure ABS applications are attached to ballot envelope, if applicable
  - Sort & store ABS balloting materials by precinct
  - Secure ABS materials in storage area controlled by bi-partisan lock

- If ABS ballot made provisional for missing/mismatch signature, be certain those materials are stored under bi-partisan lock

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Replacing ABS Ballots

- Before Election Day, ABS-5 can be used to replace:
  - Destroyed Ballots
  - Lost Ballots
  - Spoiled Ballots
  - Ballots not received by voter in a reasonable amount of time after being mailed
  - Ballots missing two sets of initials
  - Defective Ballots & CEB ordered replacement ballot be furnished to voters
  - Ballot Envelopes for Missing ABS Signatures
- ABS-5 can also be used for voter to surrender their ABS-Mail ballot at early voting location
  - ABS voter board would allow voter to check-in & vote absentee in-person at clerk's office or satellite site

Replacing ABS Ballots in Primary

- In a primary election, voter's replacement absentee ballot (or in limited circumstances, Election Day ballot) MUST be for the same party the voter requested on their ABS application
  - Party info on SVRS label if security envelope returned
  - Otherwise, CEB should instruct ABS voter boards/Election Day poll workers to contact office to confirm party choice

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Surrendering ABS-Mail Ballots at Early Voting Site

- Allows voter to surrender their ABS-Mail ballot at an early voting location & request replacement
  - Voter must present ABS-Mail ballot sealed in security envelope
  - Voter must complete ABS-5 Form
  - ABS voter board must mark ballot security envelope with word “REJECTED”
    - Store rejected ABS-Mail ballot in Rejected ABS Ballot bag at the early voting location
  - Voter permitted to vote in-person absentee ballot, but must:
    - Show photo ID
    - Complete ABS-In Person application or ePollbook, whichever the county uses
    - Complete ABS-In Person ballot on site
      - NOTE: In primary, voter must be given same party ballot requested on the ABS application. Info recorded on the SVRS label on the ABS Security Envelope.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Reprinting ABS Ballots

- Catch a ballot defect after it's printed?
  - CEB can either order the ballots be corrected and reprinted or hold a hearing to discuss the defect
    - CEB can hold hearing after informing political parties, tickets, and candidates CEB determines would be interested in the matter
    - At hearing CEB must allow public testimony and make the following findings
      - The number of ballots affected;
      - The cost to correct the defect and reprint;
      - Whether the defect would cause voter confusion; and
      - Whether any voter objects to the use of the defect ballots
    - If a voter files a written objection to the defective ballot at the hearing, then CEB must order ballot be corrected and reprinted
    - BUT, if no written voter objection filed AND CEB finds defect would not cause voter confusion, THEN CEB must order defective ballots to be used
  - If ballot is corrected then voter with defective ballot can request a replacement ballot using the ABS-5

Other ABS Law Changes

- Expanded Hand Delivery of ABS-Mail Ballots
- Permits Drop Box for ABS Ballots, in limited circumstances
- May begin Central Count Before Election Day
  - More on those procedures in separate presentation

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Hand Delivery of ABS-Mail Ballots

- Permits a family member to return voter's completed absentee ballot
  - Includes Spouse, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece whose relationship to the voter is the result of birth, marriage or adoption
  - Still OK for the voter, bonded courier, member of the voter's household, or voter's attorney-in-fact to hand deliver completed ballot
    - Anyone but the voter who returns an ABS-Mail ballot by hand-delivery must complete the ABS-19 form

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Hand Delivery of ABS-Mail Ballots to Early Voting Site

- ABS-Mail ballots may now be hand-delivered to in-person absentee or “early” voting locations in addition to the Clerk’s Office
  - Anyone but voter authorized to hand-deliver an absentee ballot must complete ABS-19 at early voting location
  - CEB should plan for ensuring security & transport of ABS-Mail ballots delivered to early voting site back to CEB location where bi-partisan controls are in place

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Drop Box for ABS Ballots

- Requires a ballot "drop box" to be always under the physical control & supervision of the CEB
  - If drop box is NOT under control of CEB, then ABS ballot MUST be rejected
    - ABS voter board will write "REJECTED" on the security envelope & store ABS-Mail ballot in Rejected ABS Ballot bag
    - Rejection is recorded in SVRS
    - CEB is to promptly notify voter of rejected ballot, if possible
      - Before Election Day, voter can complete ABS-5 to request a replacement ballot
      - On Election Day, voter can request, before 5PM, the CEB to issue ABS-21 form to voter
        - Voter brings ABS-21 form to Election Day voting site to vote, if otherwise qualified

Drop Box for ABS Ballots

- Requires any “drop box” under control of another political subdivision to have notice published that substantially conforms with:
  - “Do not deposit a voted absentee ballot into this box or container. The absentee ballot will not be counted.”
    - If a person deposits a voted absentee ballot in the drop box not controlled by the CEB, then CEB should follow procedures to:
      - Mark the ballot envelope “rejected” & store with other rejected ABS ballots
      - Update voter’s SVRS record that ABS ballot was rejected
      - Promptly contact the voter their ABS ballot was rejected, if possible
        - See previous slide for additional notes on replacement ballot

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Questions?

Resources:

2021 Legislative Summary

2022 Election Administrator's Manual

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Military and Overseas Voters – December 14, 2021

Brad King
Co-Director, Indiana Election Division
2022 Election Administrators' Conference

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Who is a "Military Voter"?

Absent Uniform Services Voter (Military Voter)

- Member of armed services or merchant marine absent from residence due to active service **within the U.S. or "overseas"**
- Indiana national guard member deployed outside of Indiana
- Spouse or dependent of these service members (IC 3-5-2-1.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Who is an "Overseas Voter"?

Overseas Voter

- Absent uniform services voter who is ***outside*** of U.S. on election day
- A family member of service member who is ***outside*** of U.S. on election day (spouse, child)
- A civilian living ***outside*** of U.S., either temporarily or indefinitely, but **otherwise eligible to vote in Indiana**

  (IC 3-5-2-34.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Extended Registration Deadlines

- Deadline for county to receive voter registration application (Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), Federal registration form (usually) or Indiana voter registration form) from military or overseas voter is extended to:
  - Monday, April 25, 2022 before primary
  - Monday, October 31, 2022 before general election

  Application received during extended period subject to same requirements as application received by 29th Day before election.

  (IC 3-7-36-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Form for Military and Overseas Voters

Special Military/Overseas Form

Military or overseas voter may identify themselves as a military or overseas voter by using FPCA (Standard Form 76).

FPCA is a *combined* registration and absentee ballot application

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Current FPCA for use in 2022

- Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) of U.S. Department of Defense released updated FPCA. (*See sample in your handout material*)
- Grandfathered former versions of FPCA.
- Can be folded over, sealed, and mailed without separate outside envelope.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

"Do You Intend to Return?"

- Box 1 of FPCA allows persons to designate the type of military/overseas voter they are.
- FPCA: "How does applicant qualify as military/overseas voter?"

  (Make one selection):
  - I am on active duty in the "Uniformed Services" or Merchant Marine OR am eligible spouse or dependent.
  - I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country, and I *intend to return.*
  - I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country and *my return is uncertain.*
  - I am a U.S. citizen living outside the country and I have never lived in the United States. *(NOTE: An applicant choosing this selection is not eligible to vote in Indiana under Indiana Constitution).*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Importance of MOVE

- What is MOVE?: Federal law "Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act" of 2010. Parallel requirements added to Indiana law for local or special elections.
- Impact of MOVE: Absentee ballots must be printed no later than 50th day before election, and, if application approved, sent by 45th Day (always Saturday) before election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MOVE Information Sheet

- CEB may transmit blank FPCA applications to military/overseas voters by mail, Email or Fax on request
  - ✓ If request doesn't include usable Email address or Fax, then send by mail if mailing address is provided
  - ✓ *MOVE Information Sheet* regarding use of Email, Fax, and internet must be sent with blank FPCA. *Included with Election Forms on Election Administrator webpage and county SVRS portal.*
  - ✓ *NOTE: MOVE Information Sheet revised for 2022; earlier versions not grandfathered.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Digital image of FPCA & ballot OK; scanning not required!

- Military/Overseas voters may submit FPCA by

  Mail;

  Email (with *digital* copy of completed application attached); or

  FAX

  - ✓ If voter sent by email then clerk must send an email acknowledging receipt of the emailed FPCA

- If FPCA absentee ballot application is denied, clerk must send written notice of reason for denial within 48 hours (ABS-14; IC 3-11-4-17.5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Voting by Email or FAX

Voting Absentee by Email or Fax

- Special deadline: Voter requesting to vote by Email or fax may apply not later than noon day before the election (IC 3-11-4-6(j); IC 3-11-4-3(a)(2))
- If application to vote by Email or fax approved, clerk faxes ballot (or emails scanned copy of ballot), cover sheet and affidavit (ABS-9), and "MOVE" Instruction Sheet to voter)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Voting by Email or FAX

- Voter returns completed ballot and ABS-9 by fax (or by email with digital copy of completed ballot and Waiver of Secret Ballot (ABS-9)
- Clerk (or designee) seals returned ballot in special absentee ballot envelope (revised ABS-10B) and marks: “Absentee Ballot Received by Fax or Email”

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Voting by Email or FAX

- The voter's returned ballot secrecy waiver (ABS-9) and FPCA (usually) attached to special absentee ballot envelope (ABS-10B)
- Absentee ballot processed like other absentee ballots in county
- Email/Fax confirmation back to voter that ballot received by next business day following receipt.
- Update SVRS so voter can check www.indianavoters.com (IC 3-11-4-6(*i*))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting by Email or FAX

- A ballot returned by Email or Fax may be "remade" by a "bipartisan remake team"
  - ✓ Duplicate ballot made (marked duplicate) that reflects vote on ballot so that it can be read by optical scanner (IC 3-12-3-5)
  - ✓ Faxed or emailed ballots cannot be entered into DRE
  - ✓ "Duplicate" ballot must bear a unique number also recorded on printout of original emailed or faxed ballot so they can be linked if necessary in a recount or contest

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting by Mail

- Military/overseas voters may still vote by mail
- Absentee Ballots must be delivered by printer to CEB at least 50 days before the election **(March 14, 2022; September 19, 2022).**
- Absentee ballot must begin to be sent by mail, fax or Email by 45 days before election if approved absentee ballot applications **(Saturday, March 19, 2022; September 24, 2022).**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Mailing Envelopes

- All ballots mailed "postage prepaid" with enclosed stamped envelope for return to the county election board "by *at least* first class mail" (IC 3-11-4-18; IC 3-11-4-20)
  - ✓ County Election Board may use special postage free envelopes for military/overseas voters for U.S. Mail (IC 3-11-4-6; 39 U.S.C 3406)
  - ✓ Template (and other information) to assist in preparing and printing these envelopes can be found at https://www.fvap.gov/eo/overview/sending-ballots/preparing-mail

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

“Continuing Absentee Applications”

- If application approved, it is considered “continuing” request until December 31 following date of the application (IC 3-11-4-6(e))
- ***So military/overseas application for May 2022 primary is good for November 2022 general election unless…***
  - ✓ Continuing absentee request considered cancelled if absentee ballot is returned undeliverable

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

“Federal Only Ballot”

- If overseas voter indicates on FPCA that “my return is uncertain”, overseas voter considered a resident of precinct of county voter registration office; and entitled to ***federal only ballot*** (IC 3-11-4-8)
  - In 2022, Federal Only Ballot includes only candidates for US Senator and US Representative.
  - “Federal Only” Primary Ballots for Ds and Rs.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

What is a FWAB?

- **Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB)**

➢ "Back-up" method for military/overseas voters to reduce risk of receiving and returning ballots too late to have vote count. **NOTE: FPCA must be on file for FWAB to be accepted and counted.**

✓ Available from Voting Assistance Officers, U.S. Embassy, or U.S. Consulate *(also in your handout).*

✓ May be downloaded from www.fvap.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FWAB in Indiana Elections

- Federal Write-in absentee ballot (FWAB) may be used in ***any*** election, including:
  - ✓ Primaries for nomination of candidates
  - ✓ Any special election (public questions)
- May vote for ***any*** candidate (federal, state or local), political party or public question

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FWAB in Primaries

- If voter writes-in votes for more than one candidate not of ***same*** political party, voter's vote is void for that office.
- If voter votes for candidate ***not*** on primary ballot, that vote is void.
- If voter does not indicate ***office*** candidate seeks, that vote is void.
- No "straight party" primary votes.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Who Let the FWAB Out?

- FWAB IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SEALING ENVELOPE WITH NO OUTER SECURITY ENVELOPE. Should reduce or prevent following problem since clearly identified on exterior as “Official Ballot”.
- SCENARIO WITH OLD FWAB: Your office staff opens an envelope which does not indicate that an absentee ballot is inside. However, out comes a FWAB!
- This FWAB still counted if otherwise valid.
- County election board immediately seals FWAB in NEW ABS-10B absentee ballot security envelope, and documents date ballot sealed in envelope. ***Each*** CEB member signs sealed envelope.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

“Late” Absentee Mailed Ballots

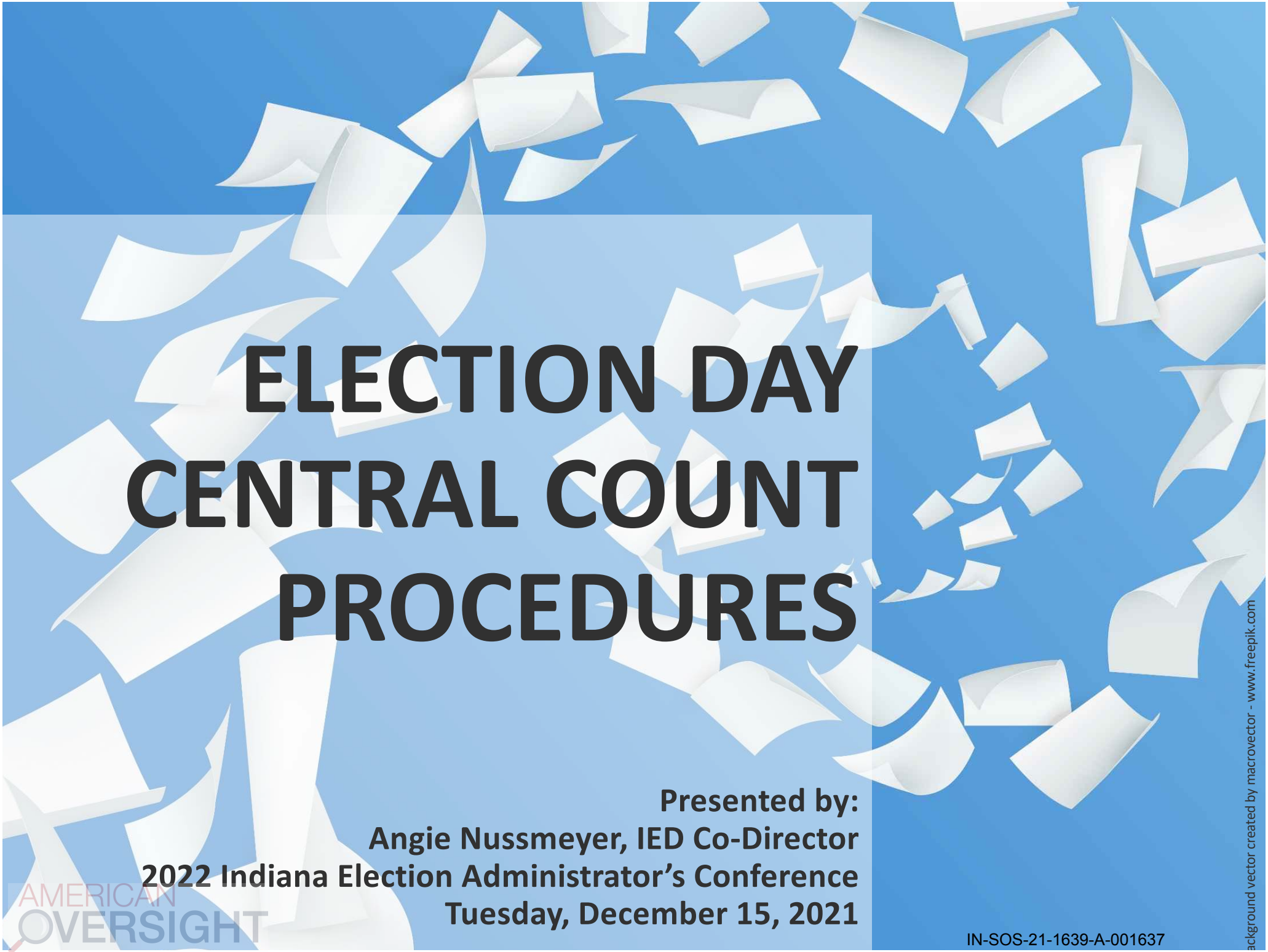
- Absentee ballot from overseas voter, whether civilian living temporarily or indefinitely overseas or in military stationed overseas (outside of the U.S.) may be counted if received by:
  - ✓6 PM election day if faxed/email ballot.
  - ✓Noon 10 days following the election if ballot mailed. Must be postmarked by the date of the election.(IC 3-12-1-17)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FWAB to the Rescue

- If an absentee ballot is not timely received, but voter did timely submit a Federal Write-In Ballot (FWAB), then the FWAB can be counted instead.
- FWAB can be remade as an optical scan ballot card, but voter's choices may NOT be entered into direct record electronic system.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



ELECTION DAY CENTRAL COUNT PROCEDURES

Presented by:
Angie Nussmeyer, IED Co-Director

2022 Indiana Election Administrator's Conference
Tuesday, December 15, 2021

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001637

Background vector created by macrovector - www.freepik.com

Acronyms

- ABS = Absentee
- BMD = Ballot Marking Device (used with OpScan)
- DRE = Direct Record Electronic Voting System
- ePB = Electronic Poll Book
- FPCA = Federal Post Card Application
- OpScan = Optical Scan Voting System
- UOCAVA = Uniformed & Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act
  - Often used as shorthand for military/overseas voters
- VwPD = Voters with Print Disabilities

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballot Counting Prep

- Before election day, organize ABS apps (if applicable) & ballots by precinct
  - Should be stored in receptable with bi-partisan lock
- Prep lists and Election Day materials
  - For paper poll list counties
    - Absentee Courier (Carrier) Envelope, if applicable
    - List(s) of individual requesting an absentee ballot
    - Poll worker affidavit
  - Rejected ABS Bag
  - Other materials county election board authorizes for use to organize and manage material
- Be sure to request enough central count teams from party chairs (& couriers, if paper poll list used)

Counting Absentee Ballots (Central Count)

Central Count & Precinct Polls & Paper Pollbook

- Precinct list(s) of ABS voters delivered to precinct
  - First list included in election materials picked up on "Inspector Saturday (or Sunday)"
    - Likely need to send 1 or more supplemental list
- Appointed challengers may challenge voter if not a legal voter of precinct when names are read aloud
- Courier(s) deliver list & affidavit back to central count site
- Counting may begin in that precinct when list returned

Central Count & Precinct Polls or Vote Center & ePB

- Precinct list of ABS voters included in the ePb & updated electronically
- All parts of process are managed at central site, including challenges
- Counting begins at 6A, if data pushed by 12:01A local prevailing time (if Marion County or County with resolution)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11.5-4-8(a) | IC 3-11.5-4-9(a) | IC 3-11.5-4-11(d) & (e)

First Signature Review, if needed

- After verifying voter has not voted, perform FIRST signature review
  - If approved, organize with precinct material or create a new precinct folder/bag, if that precinct has been sent to central count floor for processing already
  - If signature is missing or mismatched, then follow ABS-18A/ABS-18B procedures to treat ABS as provisional and mail notice to voter

Don't forget! The clerk or her designee must visit the post office at NOON on Election Day to retrieve any ABS ballots that might be on-site and not yet delivered to the central count

First Signature Review, if needed

- Likely small universe of ABS arriving by 6P on Election Day that will require CEB to perform first signature review
  - Using ePB on Election Day?
    - Process envelope receipt in SVRS & push to ePB
    - Once confirmed voter has not voted, move to first signature review
  - Using paper poll list on Election Day?
    - Envelope received by noon? Process in SVRS & send supplemental list to precinct by courier for poll workers to process
      - Once certificate is returned from voting site & voter hasn't voted, move to first signature review
    - Envelope received after noon and on or before 6P on Election Day?
      - Process receipt of envelope into SVRS
      - Hold on to ABS envelope & do NOT open or send to central count floor
      - Once poll list for precinct is returned, confirm voter has not voted
        - If not, move to first signature review

Counties w. Paper Poll Lists

- Absentee Voter List for Precinct
  - Every person who requested an absentee ballot, even if ballot has not been returned
    - "ABS Application Activity" INSVRS report may be used
  - Why is this distinction important?
    - List flags individuals who were mailed an absentee ballot
    - Voter must then, if voting at a polling place:
      - Surrender their ballot to Inspector to vote a regular ballot, if otherwise qualified; or
      - Complete the PRE-5 to indicate the ballot was never received; or
      - Deliver the ABS-21 to the Inspector to indicate the CEB rejected their ballot

IC 3-11.5-4-13 | IC 3-11.5-4-18 | IC 3-11.5-4-20 | IC 3-11.5-4-21

Counties w. Paper Poll Lists

- First list of persons who requested an absentee ballot is generally in kit for pick-up on “Inspector” Saturday (or Sunday)
  - Lists should remain sealed with materials until election morning
    - NOTE: INSVRS will allow counties to flip a preference to pre-mark the ABS voters at the time the poll list is generated for printing
      - This means not ALL absentee voters will be flagged in poll list
      - Couriers will need to deliver supplemental list(s) with names of voters requesting absentee ballots

Counties w. Paper Poll Lists

- Bi-Partisan courier team picks up initial list(s) & delivers supplemental list(s) to Inspector
  - Couriers are part of the request made by the CEB to the county chairs not later than 50-days before election; county chairs nominate, in writing, individuals to serve not later than noon 46-days before election
  - CEB may unanimously agree to only use ONE courier to deliver lists/affidavit to precinct Inspectors
- For each list provided, Inspector reads aloud the names of each absentee voter
  - Appointed challengers, at this time, may challenge an absentee voter if not a legal voter of precinct (more later)
    - Inspector should flag this challenge on the paper ABS list
  - Clerks circle “ABS” in the poll list to indicate voter has requested an ABS ballot

Counties w. Paper Poll Lists

- If clerks indicate voter has voted in person on Election Day, a note is made on the paper list
  - County will pull the voter's ABS app/ballot from precinct materials at central site
  - ABS app/ballot is rejected & placed in rejected ABS bag
- When complete, poll clerks complete and sign statement on ABS list that inspector completed marking the poll list
  - Statement must be placed on the voter list to be returned by courier
- Courier returns with the list(s) & affidavit
- When first list is returned to the central count location, counting may begin in that precinct
  - Double check paper list for PRE-4/PRO-2 attachments or other flags like voting in precinct!
    - Different procedures apply in Marion County

IC 3-11.5-4-9

Counties w. ePBs

- Voters are flagged in the ePB if the person requested an absentee ballot
  - See previous slide for troubleshooting if “absentee” voter appears in person at the Election Day polling place
- Counties may begin counting absentee ballots in all precincts at 6A on Election Day, IF ABS records are pushed electronically to ePBs not later than 12:01A
  - Counties must continue pushing ABS data throughout the day as ABS ballots are received
  - Counties, other than Marion, must pass a resolution by unanimous vote of the entire board to begin counting ballots at 6:00A

Once started on election day, the central count must be continuous. However, because the CEB is holding a public meeting on election day, the CEB can recess at the end of the day, being certain to indicate the time, date, and location for the continuation of the meeting and central count to ensure compliance with the Open Door Law.

Counting Absentee Ballots

- CEB oversees central count of absentee ballots
  - Bi-Partisan Central Count teams are to conduct absentee review & counting process
    - Nominated by county chairs not later than 46-days before election, after CEB notifies them of the number of required teams not later than 50-days out
  - If bi-partisan team disagrees at any point in the review process, CEB makes final decision
    - Disagreements between counting team members on Election Day does not result in a provisional
    - CEB will make the final determination, if
      - ABS ballot is to be counted
      - ABS ballot is to be made provisional because of a mismatched/missing signature OR rejected for another statutory reason

Counting Absentee Ballots

- Before ABS ballots may be counted on Election Day:
  1) **Second Signature Review**. Review signatures on the application (or ePollbook for in-person voters) are compared against ABS ballot envelope, if applicable
     - If election officials agree signatures do not match, then follow ABS-18A/ABS-18B procedures to treat ABS as provisional and mail notice to voter
     - If accepted, remove app from ballot envelope & set app aside

REMINDER: CEB can agree to skip the second signature review of Travel Board/In-Person absentee voting, if resolution unanimously adopted by the CEB

Counting Absentee Ballots

- Before ABS ballots may be counted:
  2) Confirm ballot envelope is not torn or has been opened/resealed or shows other signs of tampering
     - If signs of tampering, ballot envelope is rejected if team agrees
  3) Team may open ballot envelope and place ballot card face down (i.e. with bi-partisan initials facing up)
  4) Once all ballots are opened & set aside, team continues review
     - Ballots are to be rejected, if:
       - Missing one or more bi-partisan initials
       - Voter makes an identifying mark on the card, such as writing their name
       - More than one ballot or NO ballot is enclosed in the envelope

Counting Absentee Ballots

- Before ABS ballots may be counted:
  5) Any rejected ballot goes in the rejected ABS ballot bag
     - Remember, missing/mismatched ABS signatures are NOT rejected; made provisional & voter given notice
  6) Team delivers precinct materials & valid ballot cards to be counted on OpScan unit
     - Helpful to generate precinct level totals tape from central count opScan voting system unit to add in with precinct level totals tape from Election Day voting system unit(s) for canvassing
       - For example, adding the Election Day precinct totals tape(s) & ABS unit precinct total tape(s) & provisional unit precinct total tape(s) together to compare against precinct level report generated from main PC is helpful canvassing exercise

Counting Absentee Ballots

- Before ABS ballots may be counted:
  7) Once counted, all materials for the precinct are stored in a precinct-specific bag/folder & stored in the receptacle with bi-partisan lock
     - These ballot materials are NOT available for review or inspection, unless ordered by the court during a recount or contest action
     - Must be held for 22-months
       - May be destroyed after 22-month period ends
     - NOTE: Marion County has different storage procedures

Counting Absentee Ballots: Challenges

- Paper Poll Lists used on Election Day?
  - Couriers deliver absentee list to Inspector
  - Inspector reads aloud the names of individuals requesting an absentee ballot at the polling location
    - Allows an appointed challenger to issue a challenge if voter is not a legal voter of the precinct
      - If challenged, PRE-4 must be completed by challenger
      - When ABS precinct list is delivered back to the central count site, the voter's ABS ballot envelope should be pulled from precinct materials & enclosed in the PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope
      - CEB decides matter at the provisional ballot hearing
        - Voter's ABS application is used as the voter's testimony
          - Affix application to the PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope OR use copies/scans required to be made by the county

Counting Absentee Ballots: Challenges

- ePollbooks used on Election Day?
  - CEB issues a challenge if voter is not a legal voter of the precinct at the central count location
    - If challenged, PRE-4 must be completed by challenger (CEB member)
      - Election officials may write “ABS” in the challenged voter section of the PRE-4 as a signal to CEB the ABS envelope is sealed inside (or use the check box for ABS on top of PRE-4)
    - Sealed ABS ballot envelope is sealed in PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope
    - CEB decides on the matter at the provisional ballot hearing
      - Voter’s ABS application is used as the voter’s testimony
        - Affix application to the PRE-4/PRO-2 envelope OR use copies/scans required to be made by the county

Counting Absentee Ballots: Fax/Email

- VwPD & UOCAVA voters may use faxed/emailed ABS ballot
  - County prints off completed ballot & secrecy waiver
    - ABS-9 for UOCAVA/ ABS-25 for VwPD
  - Places completed ballot in ABS-10B security envelope
    - Affix SVRS label & complete info sections on outer envelope
  - Affix secrecy waiver to ABS-10B & file with precinct materials ahead of election Day
  - On Election Day, ABS ballot is remade after review process

Counting Absentee Ballots: UOCAVA Voters

- Military & Overseas voters using the FPCA & requesting ballot by MAIL have special "envelope receipt" rules:
  - Ballots may be mailed to the voter anywhere in the world
  - Mailed ballot must be POSTMARKED not later than Election Day
  - CEB can receive properly postmarked ballots from overseas UOCAVA voters up to noon, ten days after the election to be counted, if voter otherwise eligible
    - More info in Military & Overseas Voters presentation

Counting Absentee Ballots: Remakes

- Ballot remakes may be necessary from time-to-time
  - Examples include:
    - Torn ballot card can't be read by scanner
    - Faxed/emailed ballot needs to be remade on ballot card paper
- Use a bi-partisan team for the process
  - Team affixes initials to the ballot card
  - Team places a serial number on original ballot & MUST use the same serial number on remade ballot
    - Voting system vendor can tell you best place to write the info to avoid scanning issues
    - Serial number is necessary if ballots reviewed during a recount/contest action; matches original ballot to remade ballot
  - Team completes ballot to capture voter's intent

REMADE BALLOTS CANNOT BE ENTERED INTO A DRE;
Must use ballot card

Party & Media Watchers

- Political Party Watchers
  - State AND county parties may appoint watchers for central count
  - Limited to one watcher per teams of ballot counters
  - May enter the central count “floor” but cannot interfere with process
- Media Watchers
  - CEB issues credentials under IC 3-6-10-5
    - IED may issue credentials to those members of the media covering more than one county
  - May enter the central count “floor” but cannot interfere with process
- Public Space
  - Unless credentialed, members of the public are not permitted on the “floor” of the central count
  - Central count IS a public meeting, so counties are advised to cordon off an area for viewing

Early Start to Central Count

- Applies to ePB counties ONLY
- Counties using ePBs at Election Day voting locations may start the central count of ABS ballots beginning, noon, 3-days before Election Day
  - CEB MUST unanimously agree to a resolution to start central count early
  - County must follow "normal" central count procedures, such as:
    - ABS voter board (or appointed members of CEB) must perform first signature review before ABS ballot can be processed at central count
    - ABS counters must perform second signature review & other review requirements found in IC 3-11.5-4, generally
    - CEB or proxy must be present to challenge ABS ballots & adjudicate disagreements between ABS counters
    - Rejected ABS ballots are stored in rejected ABS bag/envelope
      - Voter can ask for ABS-21 to vote on Election Day
    - Challenged ABS ballots & ABS ballots with mismatched/missing signatures are made provisional

Early Start to Central Count

- Can only review ABS ballots that are received the day before the central count starts each day:
  - Day 3 Start: Can only consider ABS ballots received up to 4-days out from Election Day
  - Day 2 Start: Can only consider ABS ballots received up to 3-days out from Election Day
  - Day 1 Start: Can only consider ABS ballots received up to 2-days out from Election Day
- Valid ABS ballots that can be counted must be:
  - stored in an envelope or container with the name of the precinct written upon it, and
  - Stored in a secure manner under dual lock controlled by the appointed members of CEB; and
  - counted on Election Day.

ABS Scanning Before Election Day

- CEB may scan ABS ballots up to 7-days before Election Day
  - CEB must retract previously scanned ballot if it is rejected by:
    - CEB on Election Day through challenge procedures or
    - ABS counters on Election Day after following review procedures under IC 3-11.5-4-11 & IC 3-11.5-4-13
  - ABS ballots cannot be tabulated until Election Day

- ABS vote totals CANNOT be released to any person, not even members of the CEB, until the polls close at 6P (local prevailing time)
- As a general principle, voters have the right to a secret ballot under state law. Only certain voters permitted to vote by fax or email can waive secrecy using the waiver form.

IC 3-11.5-4-6

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001662

Background vector created by macrovector - www.freepik.com

Provisional Ballots

Presented by

Valerie Warycha, Co-General Counsel

Indiana Election Division

2022 Indiana Election Administrator's Conference

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Provisional Ballot Use

- Use falls under three general categories:
  - Voter Eligibility (Fail Safe Procedures)
    - Name may or may not appear on the poll list, but fail-safe procedures did not apply
  - Voter Identification
    - Proper ID was not presented
    - Additional residency proof, if noted in poll book, not provided
  - Voter Eligibility (General Requirements)
    - Not a U.S. citizen or 18 by November's election
    - Signature on poll list does not match signature on VR file

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

When to Issue Provisional Ballots

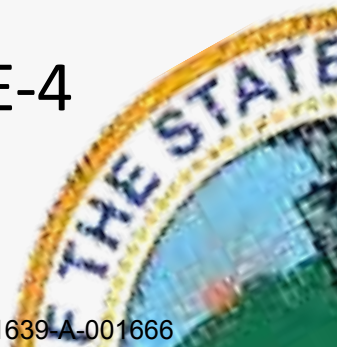
- Must be offered:
  - During in-person (early) absentee voting in the clerk's office or satellite early voting location
  - On Election Day

Should the individual not be on the county's voter rolls (after poll workers confirm with county VR office) or the individual is otherwise ineligible to vote in the election in their precinct, they should be issued a provisional ballot. A person appearing to vote should not be turned away.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Provisionals & Election Day Voters

- Voter arrives at clerks' table and announces name
- Voter is challenged
  - Credentialed challenger
    - Only valid challenge is the person is NOT a legal voter of precinct
  - Poll worker
    - Can challenge for a reason noted on PRE-4
  - Voter of the precinct
    - Only valid challenge IN A PRIMARY ELECTION is voter is seeking to influence a party's primary election of which they are not a member of the party (see PRE-6 form)
    - In ALL other times, voter of the precinct is NOT authorized to challenge UNLESS the individual is a credentialed challenger or poll worker
- Challenger completes top portion of PRE-4
- Challenged voter completes the lower portion of PRE-4



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Common Provisional Use Errors

Exhaust ALL options to assist voter before using a provisional ballot.

- Inactive voters DO get to vote!
  - Inactive is an identifier used to determine when a person may be cancelled in SVRS
- Certificates of Error
  - Contact VR to ensure voter is not registered to vote
  - If accidentally left off poll book, issue CoE
- Confirm voter is checking in at the correct table
  - Use indianavoters.com on a smartphone if you can't reach the VR office

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001667

Provisionals & Early Voting

- When to use during in-person absentee:
  - Absentee voter board member can challenge IF:
    - Voter fails to provide required photo ID OR
    - Voter is not registered to vote OR
    - Voter does not qualify under the fail-safe provisions to vote at their old precinct one last time OR
    - Voter has applied to register to vote but application is in pending status.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001668

Challenges

If a voter is challenged, the PRE-4 affidavit provides precinct election officials or a challenger a list of reasons that a voter may be issued a provisional ballot.

1) This voter's name is not included on the poll list and is NOT entitled to vote by using a "Fail Safe" procedure.
2) This voter's name is included on the poll list, but this voter does not currently reside in the precinct and is NOT entitled to vote in this precinct by completing a VRG-4/12 form or other "Fail Safe" procedure.
3) This voter was unable or declined to present proof of identification when required by law to do so.
4) This voter is identified on the poll list as required to present an additional document that confirms the voter's current residence address but has not done so.
5) This voter is not a U.S. citizen.
6) This voter will not be 18 years of age or older at the general (November) election.
7) This voter's signature on the election day poll list does not match the signature on the voter's registration record.
8) This voter's signature on the absentee ballot security envelope affidavit is missing or does not match the signature on the voter's absentee ballot application, electronic poll book, or registration maintained in the statewide voter registration system.
9) Other.

The precinct election officer or challenger must complete and sign the upper portion of the PRE-4 affidavit. The voter must sign the poll book and complete and sign the "Affidavit of a Challenged Voter" portion.

Challenges to Absentee Voters

- On **Election Day**, an absentee voter may ONLY be challenged if there are facts & evidence the person is not a legal voter of the precinct
  - For ePB counties, the CEB makes the challenge at the central location
    - CEB completes the PRE-4 affidavit
    - Voter's ABS balloting materials are pulled from the precinct & made provisional
  - For paper poll list counties, the appointed party challenger at the precinct voting location makes the challenge.
    - Challenger makes the challenge when name read aloud
    - Poll workers mark the courier list that voter was challenged
    - Challenger completes PRE-4 affidavit
    - PRE-4 affidavit returned to the central location & voter's ABS balloting materials are pulled from precinct and made provisional
- If there is a signature mismatch/missing then it becomes a provisional ballot.
  - Voter is mailed the ABS-18A or ABS-18B, after being logged in SVRS
- A challenged voter's absentee ballot application becomes the voter's sworn statement for purposes of determining if the ABS ballot should be counted during the provisional hearing.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CHALLENGE AFFIDAVIT OF A VOTER BY A CHALLENGER OR MEMBER OF THE PRECINCT ELECTION BOARD/ AFFIDAVIT OF A CHALLENGED VOTER **(PRE-4)**

State Form 42132 (R13/12-21)
Indiana Election Division (IC 3-11-8-21; 3-11-8-23.5, 3-11.5-4-13.5; 3-11.5-4-6) **Is this an absentee ballot?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS: After the challenger completes this side of the form, the challenged voter may complete the second page of this form. If the challenged voter does so, the challenged voter is entitled to cast a provisional ballot. Do not use this form to challenge a voter at a primary election due to the voter's party affiliation. Use PRE-6 form instead. **NOTE: THIS FORM MUST BE PRINTED DIRECTLY ON THE PRO-2 PROVISIONAL BALLOT SECURITY ENVELOPE.**

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

I, the undersigned, believe that _____,
(Insert name of voter)

now offering to vote, is not a legal voter in this precinct, for the following reason(s):

Voter Eligibility – Fail Safe Procedures

1. ☐ This voter's name is not included on the poll list, and is **NOT** entitled to vote by using a "Fail Safe" procedure.
2. ☐ This voter's name **is** included on the poll list, but this voter does not currently reside in the precinct, and is **NOT** entitled to vote in this precinct by completing a VRG-4/12 form or a VRG-15 form, or other "Fail Safe" procedure.

Voter Identification

3. ☐ This voter was unable or declined to present proof of identification when required by law to do so.
4. ☐ This voter is identified on the poll list as required to present an additional document that confirms the voter's identity and current residence address, but has not done so.

Voter Eligibility - General Requirements

5. ☐ This voter is not a U.S. citizen.
6. ☐ This voter will not be 18 years of age or older at the general election.
7. ☐ This voter's signature on the poll list does not match the signature on the voter's absentee ballot application, electronic poll book, or registration record maintained in the statewide voter registration system.
8. ☐ This voter's signature is missing on the absentee ballot security envelope affidavit.
9. ☐ Other _____
(Insert specific reason for challenging voter)

I obtained the information from _____
(Insert name of person(s) supplying information for challenge)

CHALLENGER AFFIRMATION

I swear *(or affirm)* that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and understand that making a false statement on this affidavit is punishable under the penalties of perjury.

Signature of Challenger	Printed Name	If serving as a precinct officer: ☐ Inspector ☐ Judge ☐ Poll Clerk
Precinct	Township or Ward	City or Town

AFFIRMATION OF AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF _____)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

I swear *(or affirm)* that the above challenge affidavit of a voter was subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, 20____.

_____ _____
Signature of Official Administering Oath (Inspector, Judge, Poll Clerk, Sheriff, or Absentee Board Member Other than Challenger above) Printed Name and Title

AFFIDAVIT OF A CHALLENGED VOTER

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

I, the undersigned, state the following:

1. that I am a citizen of the United States.
2. that my date of birth is _____/_____/_____ *(mm/dd/yy)* to the best of my information and belief.
3. that I have been a bona fide resident of this precinct for thirty (30) days immediately before this election or I am qualified to vote in this precinct under IC 3-10-10, IC 3-10-11, or IC 3-10-12.
4. that I am generally known by the name in which I desire to vote, which is _____
5. that I have not voted and will not vote in any other precinct in this election.
6. that my present residence address is _____

   (and, if applicable, my residence address thirty (30) days before this election was at:

   _____)

   I moved to my residence address in this precinct on the following date: _____/_____/_____ *(mm/dd/yy)*
7. that, if applicable, if I was challenged under boxes 3 or 4 on the *Affidavit of a Voter By a Challenger* portion of this form, I did present proof of identification or additional documentation that complied with IC 3-5-2-40.5 or IC 3-7-33-4.5.

CHALLENGED VOTER AFFIRMATION

I swear *(or affirm)* that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and understand that making a false statement on this affidavit is punishable under the penalties of perjury.

Signature of Challenged Voter		Printed Name
Precinct	Township or Ward	City or Town

AFFIRMATION OF AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF _____)
)
COUNTY OF _____)

I swear *(or affirm)* that the above challenge affidavit of a voter was subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, 20____.

_____ _____
Signature of Official Administering Oath (Inspector, Judge, Poll Clerk, Sheriff, or Absentee Board Member Other than Challenger above) Printed Name and Title

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AFFIDAVIT TO CHALLENGE A PERSON/ AFFIDAVIT OF A PERSON CHALLENGED AT A PRIMARY ELECTION DUE TO PARTY AFFILIATION

(PRE-6)

State Form 42130 (R8/12-05)
Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-10-1-9)

INSTRUCTIONS: A voter in a precinct may challenge a person on the grounds of party affiliation, but the challenger must be a member of the **same political party** for whose candidates a person is now offering to vote at a primary election. The challenged person may not vote unless the challenged person: (1) is a registered voter in that precinct or is otherwise qualified to vote in the precinct; and (2) completes the affidavit on the reverse side of this form. If the challenged voter completes the reverse side of this form, the challenged voter is entitled to cast an official ballot of that political party in the primary election. Do not give the voter a provisional ballot in this case.

STATE OF INDIANA

COUNTY OF _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

I, the undersigned, am a member of the *(check one)* ☐ Democratic Party OR ☐ Republican Party

and believe that _____,
(insert name of voter)

now offering to vote in the primary of the party of which I am a member, is not a legal voter in this primary, for the following reasons: *(check one box)*

☐ I believe that this voter, at the last general election, did not vote for a majority of the regular nominees of the party of which I am a member; OR

☐ I believe that this voter did not vote at the last general election and does not intend to vote at the next election for a majority of the regular nominees of the party of which I am a member.

CHALLENGER AFFIRMATION

I swear *(or affirm)* that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and understand that making a false statement on this affidavit is punishable under the penalties of perjury.

Signature of Challenger		Printed Name
Precinct	Township or Ward	City or Town

STATE OF _____)
) SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

_____
Signature of Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath

_____
Printed Name and Title

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____ County of Residence: _____

AFFIDAVIT OF A CHALLENGED VOTER

INSTRUCTIONS: When completed, put this form in the PRE-13 Envelope for Affidavits.

STATE OF INDIANA

COUNTY OF _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

I, the undersigned, state the following:

1. that I am duly registered and a qualified voter of this precinct *(or I have executed a Request for Transfer Affidavit (VRG-4/12 form) under IC 3-10-11 or IC 3-10-12)*
2. that my present residence address is _____
3. that either:
   A. At the last general election, I voted for a majority of the regular nominees of the *(check one)*
      ☐ Democratic Party OR ☐ Republican Party at the next election; OR
   B. I did not vote at the last general election, but I intend to vote at the next election for a majority of the regular nominees of the *(check one)* ☐ Democratic Party OR ☐ Republican Party.

CHALLENGED VOTER AFFIRMATION

I swear *(or affirm)* that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and understand that making a false statement on this affidavit is punishable under the penalties of perjury.

Signature of Challenged Voter		Printed Name
Precinct	Township or Ward	City or Town

STATE OF _____)
) SS:
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

_____
Signature of Notary Public or Other Official Administering Oath

_____
Printed Name and Title

My Commission expires *(applies only to Notary Public)*: _____ County of Residence: _____

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Extended Poll Hours

- If a court order extends the hours the polls are open, anyone voting during the extended hours must vote a provisional ballot.
- These Provisionals are placed in and sealed in a PRO-2 envelope but later all of the ballots cast during this period are sealed in a PRO-5 carrier envelope to return to the CEB.
- These ballots must be labeled "Provisional Ballots Issued After Regular Poll Closing Hours".

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001673

Provisional Ballots

- Once the voter has completed the PRE-4 affidavit, issue a provisional ballot.
- The provisional ballot needs two sets of clerks' initials.
- After the ballot is completed, the voter shall seal the ballot in the PRO-2 security envelope (the back of the PRE-4)
- Make sure the poll worker and the voter complete the PRE-4 and PRO-2. This will aid the CEB in determining whether or not the provisional may be counted.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Notice to the Voter

- Not later than 3 days after the election, you must provide notice by US mail or another method providing actual notice to each provisional ballot voter on a form prescribed by the Election Division regarding:

1) the reasons that the voter's ballot is being challenged;
2) what actions the voter may take to have the provisional ballot counted;
3) the deadline for taking these actions for the voter's provisional ballot to be counted; and
4) contact information for the county election board including the address and telephone number that the voter can contact to inquire about the voter's provisional ballot

NEW - In addition, absentee voters must be provided notice at the polls both orally and in writing. The Election Division will prescribe a form for this notice. (revised PRO-9)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NOTICE AND INSTRUCTIONS TO PROVISIONAL VOTER **(PRO-9)**

State Form 51626 (R4/12-21)
INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION (IC 3-11-8-25.2(e); IC 3-11-10-26(m); 3-11.7-2-2; 3-11.7-6-3; 3-11.7-6-4)

INSTRUCTIONS: An absentee voter board at the office of the circuit court clerk or satellite office, or a precinct election officer (or vote center officer) must provide a provisional ballot voter with oral and written information explaining what actions, if any, the provisional ballot voter must take to have the voter's provisional ballot counted. This document must also be provided by the circuit court clerk to an individual who casts a provisional ballot on election day or before an absentee voter board, except for an individual casting a provisional ballot as a result of a court order *(or any other order)* extending the time established for closing the polls under IC 3-11-8-8.

This notice must be sent by first class United States mail or given by another method the clerk determines will provide actual notice to the voter not later than three (3) calendar days after Election Day.

Notice and Instructions from the _____ County Election Board to a Provisional Ballot Voter

COUNTY CONTACT INFORMATION:

County Name & Office: _____
Office Address, City, IN Zip: _____
Phone: _____ Toll-Free Number: _____ Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____

Please contact our office if you have questions about this notice or provisional balloting procedures.

To the following individual who cast a provisional ballot for the election conducted on _____ :
(Date of election)

_____
Name of Provisional Ballot Voter

_____
Mailing Address of Provisional Ballot Voter

You have been provided this document because you cast a provisional ballot in this election.

You were provided a provisional ballot because:

- ☐ There is a question about whether you are eligible to vote in this precinct at this election.
- ☐ You were unable or declined to present proof of identification when required by law to do so.
- ☐ You are a first-time voter in Indiana and are required to provide additional residency documentation.
- ☐ Your signature on your absentee ballot envelope was missing or did not match, as determined by the county election board.
- ☐ Other (insert reason):

_____

Your provisional ballot will be forwarded to the county election board for processing between now and 3 p.m. on the second Friday after election day, which is _____, 20_____.
(Date of deadline)

The county election board will hold a meeting to review evidence on your eligibility to vote. You are entitled to attend this meeting and can call the county election board for information on the meeting date and time.

In order for your provisional ballot to be counted by the county election board you must provide to the board, not later than when the board meets to review your provisional ballot, the following:

_____.
(List information required for board to determine if provisional ballot can be counted.)

The County Election Board must conduct a hearing to decide whether to count your provisional ballot not later than noon, Friday, _____, 20_____.
(Date of deadline to conduct provisional ballot hearing)

If the county election board determines that you were eligible to vote in this precinct in this election, your ballot will be counted. If the board determines that you were not eligible to vote in this precinct at this election, your ballot will not be counted.

If you do not attend this county election board meeting, you are entitled to know whether your provisional ballot was counted, and if not, why your ballot was not counted. Please contact our office or you can access this information about your provisional ballot for free at www.indianavoters.com by logging in to your personalized portal page.

Except for county election board members and employees who are processing your ballot, you are the only person allowed access to information about your provisional ballot. The County Election Board is required by federal law to use reasonable procedures to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of the information about your provisional ballot. As a result, you may be asked to confirm your identity by providing your date of birth or other personal information when you contact our office.

Proof of Identification
If you were challenged because you were unable or declined to present proof of identification when required by law to do so, you may personally appear before the circuit court clerk or county election board not later than noon (local prevailing time) on the second Friday after election day, which is _____, 20_____.
(Date of photo ID deadline)

If you appear at the county office and properly complete and sign an affidavit (Form PRO-10) regarding your proof of identification, your provisional ballot will be counted if you were otherwise eligible to vote in this precinct. Your affidavit must state that you are the same individual who appeared at the polls on election day and cast a provisional ballot in this precinct or appeared to vote before an absentee board. You must then either provide proof of identification to the county or affirm under the penalties for perjury that you are exempt from this requirement because you are indigent and unable to obtain proof of identification without the payment of a fee, or that you have a religious objection to being photographed.

Proof of Residency for Certain First Time Voters
If you were challenged because you are required to present additional documentation (you registered to vote for the first time in your county on or after January 1, 2003 and before January 1, 2006, OR for the first time in Indiana after January 1, 2006, AND you submitted your registration application by mail) then, in order for your provisional ballot to count, you must present additional documentation to your county voter registration office no later than the closing of polls at 6:00 pm (local prevailing time) on Election Day. Additional documentation includes any current and valid Photo ID, utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document, any of which must contain the voter's current name and residence address that corresponds with their voter registration record.

Challenges Due to Missing Signature or Signature Mismatch on Absentee Ballot Envelope
As required by law, our office has sent to you an affidavit of unsigned absentee ballot envelope or affidavit or mismatched absentee ballot signature. Please return this affidavit not later than noon (local prevailing time), eight (8) days after election day. Contact our office if you need a replacement affidavit.

Challenges Due to Other Qualifications
If you were challenged due to questions about your signature, residency, age, citizenship, or other qualification(s) to vote you can call the county election board to determine the meeting date and time if you would like to appear and present evidence based upon your eligibility to vote in this election.

The following information is provided to assist you in inquiring about your provisional ballot:

_____.
(List any other information the circuit court clerk considers useful to provide assistance to the voter.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Returning Provisional Ballots

- When polls close, provisional ballot envelopes are:
  - Put in the PRO-4 carrier envelope
    - Poll workers should complete the affidavit on the outside of the envelope
  - Delivered with other election materials

Remind poll workers it is NOT necessary to seal unused provisional materials in the PRO-4 envelope; it's a wasted resource otherwise.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Provisional Ballot Hearing

- Notice
  - If last CEB meeting was adjourned, release notice at least 48-hours before meeting is to begin
  - If CEB meeting is recessed and reconvenes at a later time no notice is needed IF time and date of reconvening is placed in the minutes of the meeting
  - No requirement to post in newspaper
- Must give notice to challenged voters
- May not identify the challenged voter by name during the CEB hearing

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Hearing Prep

- Perform research before hearing
  - Do not make marks on the PRO-2/PRE-4 envelope
  - Use sticky notes or create a log
  - Invite VR staff to participate
- Organize information – see example:
  - Note: Challenge "code" is the number assigned to the challenge on the PRE-4

ID	First	Last	Challenged Ward/Precinct	Registration Ward/Precinct	Challenge Code	CEB Count?	Notes
1	Suzy	Smith	Brown 1	Brown 1	1		Voter properly registered
2	Bill	Jones	Brown 1	Brown 2	1		Voter crossed CD lines; fail safe does not apply

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

What Gets Counted?

- County Election Board must review the facts and apply the law
  - Affidavits (PRE-4) are to be used as evidence
    - For ABS voters, absentee application is their sworn affidavit
  - Testimony from provisional ballot voter and challenger should they appear in-person

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

What Gets Counted?

- Some questions to ask:
  - Should the fail-safe have been applied to the voter?
  - Was the voter eligible for a certificate of error?
  - Did the voter present proper ID to the CEB not later than noon, 10-days after the election?
  - Is there sufficient evidence to prove the voter is NOT a US Citizen or of age (18)?
  - Was the affidavit (PRE-4) properly filled out for the CEB to make a determination to NOT count the ballot?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

After the hearing

- Count valid ballots and canvass results
- Complete the CEB portion of the PRO-2
- Collate all challenge affidavits, including the PRE-4/PRO-2 hybrid envelope &provide to:
  - Grand Jury
  - Indiana Secretary of State

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Provisional Ballot Materials

- Provisional Ballot
  - Optical scan systems:
    - may have “provisional” printed on the ballot card or
    - some counties affix a “provisional” label to a regular ballot card when issued
  - Touch screen systems:
    - Emergency paper ballot titled “PROVISIONAL” can be used
      - May be a photocopy or on ballot stock
- “Instructions to Provisional Voter” sheet (PRO-9)
  - Must be provided to all provisional voters
  - Note, the PRO-9 is given to voter or mailed to ABS voters (part of the ABS-18A/18/B packet from SVRS) or mailed to all provisional ballots by the 3-day after election day requirement.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Provisional Ballot Materials

- Carrier Envelope (PRO-4)
  - Used after polls close to secure election materials
- Combined PRO-2 and PRE-4 Envelope
  - Challenge Affidavit (PRE-4)
  - Security envelope affidavit (PRO-2)

State law REQUIRES the PRE-4 affidavit be printed on the PRO-2 envelope!

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Questions?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

See you tomorrow!

Breakfast begins at 7AM in the Grand Foyer outside the ballroom.

People vector created by macrovector_official - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Typography vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

2022 Election Administrator's Conference

Hosted by the Indiana Election Division

Dec. 15, 2021

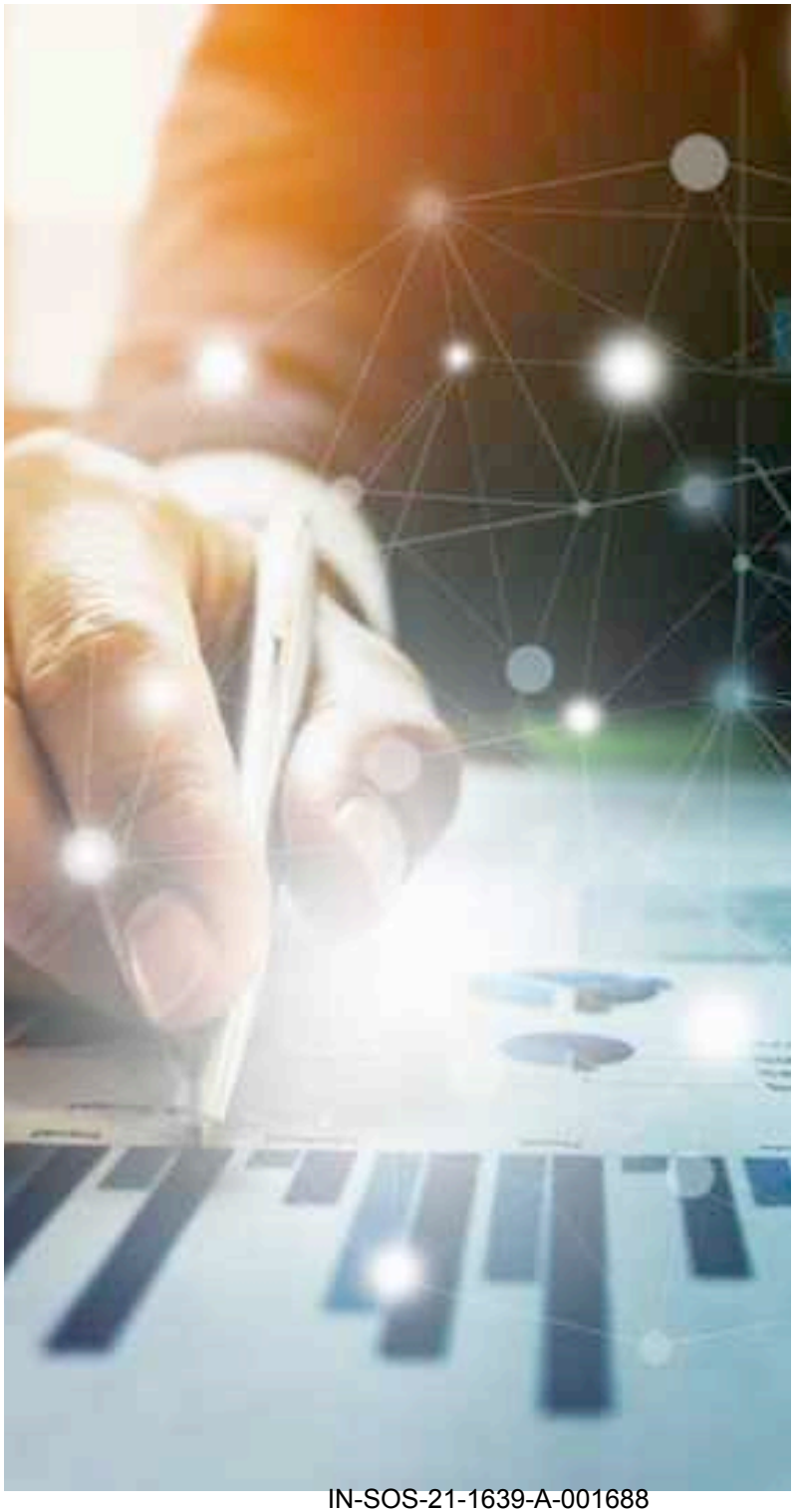
Westin Indianapolis

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2022 Indiana Election Administrator's Conference

The information provided here is of a general nature and is not intended to address the specific circumstances of any individual or entity. In specific circumstances, the services of a professional should be sought. Tax information, if any, contained in this communication was not intended or written to be used by any person for the purpose of avoiding penalties, nor should such information be construed as an opinion upon which any person may rely. The intended recipients of this communication and any attachments are not subject to any limitation on the disclosure of the tax treatment or tax structure of any transaction or matter that is the subject of this communication and any attachments.
Baker Tilly US, LLP trading as Baker Tilly is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Ltd., the members of which are separate and independent legal entities. © 2021 Baker Tilly US, LLP

bakertilly
now, for tomorrow.



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN SVRS Team Members

John Runte

PRINCIPAL

Seth Cooper

Senior Manager

Engagement Lead

Brandi Riggle

Program Manager

IN SVRS Program Manager

Jack Sanders

Project Manager

IN SVRS Project Manager

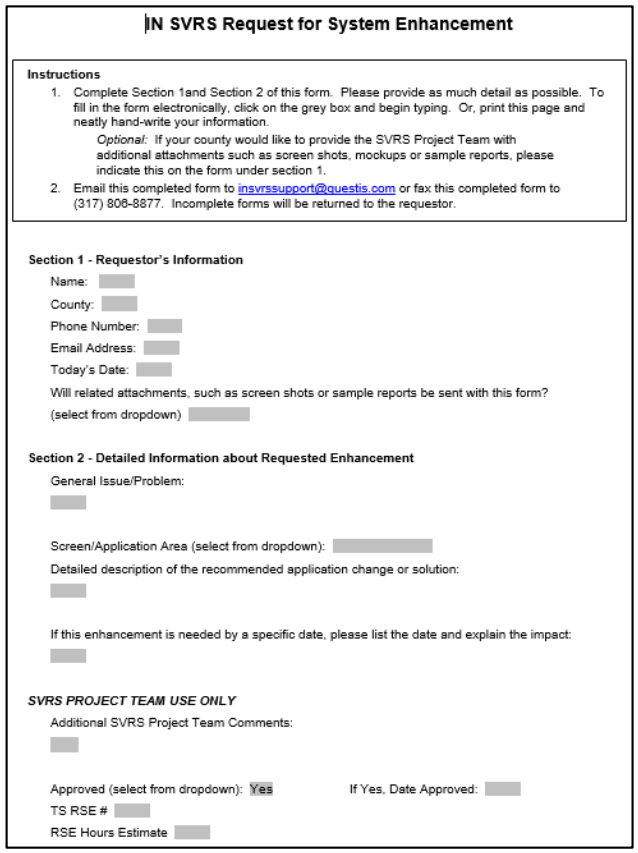
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SVRS Enhancement Submission Process

- Counties can submit requests for SVRS Enhancements by:
  1. Submitting a Request for System Enhancement to the Help Desk
  2. Submit a County Authorization Form (CAF) in SVRS

- Each Enhancement Submission is logged as a System Service Request (SSR), scoped, and reviewed for approval with the Election Division.

- <u>Upcoming Civix Web Training Sessions:</u> New User Overview
  - Tuesday, February 1, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and
  - Thursday, February 3, 2022, at 10:30 am EST



IN SVRS Request for System Enhancement

Instructions

1. Complete Section 1and Section 2 of this form. Please provide as much detail as possible. To fill in the form electronically, click on the grey box and begin typing. Or, print this page and neatly hand-write your information.
   Optional: If your county would like to provide the SVRS Project Team with additional attachments such as screen shots, mockups or sample reports, please indicate this on the form under section 1.
2. Email this completed form to insvrssupport@questis.com or fax this completed form to (317) 808-8877. Incomplete forms will be returned to the requestor.

Section 1 - Requestor's Information

Name:
County:
Phone Number:
Email Address:
Today's Date:
Will related attachments, such as screen shots or sample reports be sent with this form?
(select from dropdown)

Section 2 - Detailed Information about Requested Enhancement

General Issue/Problem:

Screen/Application Area (select from dropdown):
Detailed description of the recommended application change or solution:

If this enhancement is needed by a specific date, please list the date and explain the impact:

SVRS PROJECT TEAM USE ONLY

Additional SVRS Project Team Comments:

Approved (select from dropdown): Yes If Yes, Date Approved:
TS RSE #
RSE Hours Estimate

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Build and Hotfix Overview

- Each approved enhancement has development work completed by Civix and are packaged together into a release, referred to as a Build or Hotfix
  - Builds include system or workflow changes
  - Hotfixes are used to correct defects or issues in the system
- Testing is performed by Civix and Baker Tilly, and then enhancement changes are performed live for State approval where enhancements are approved for release to the production environment
- Each Build and Hotfix have build notes provided and training sessions are conducted and recorded for counties to be made aware of any changes

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Incident Response Trainings

- In 2020, the IU Center for Applied Cybersecurity Research (IU-CACR) team developed handouts and a series of recorded webinars on key election cybersecurity topics
- Handouts:
  - Handouts were designed to help support county election officials during and after the election cycle
  - Handouts includes tips for communicating with the media, preparing incident response plans, and engaging with emergency management administrators
  - Each handout is available on the County Portal in the Incident Response folder in the Shared Documents section

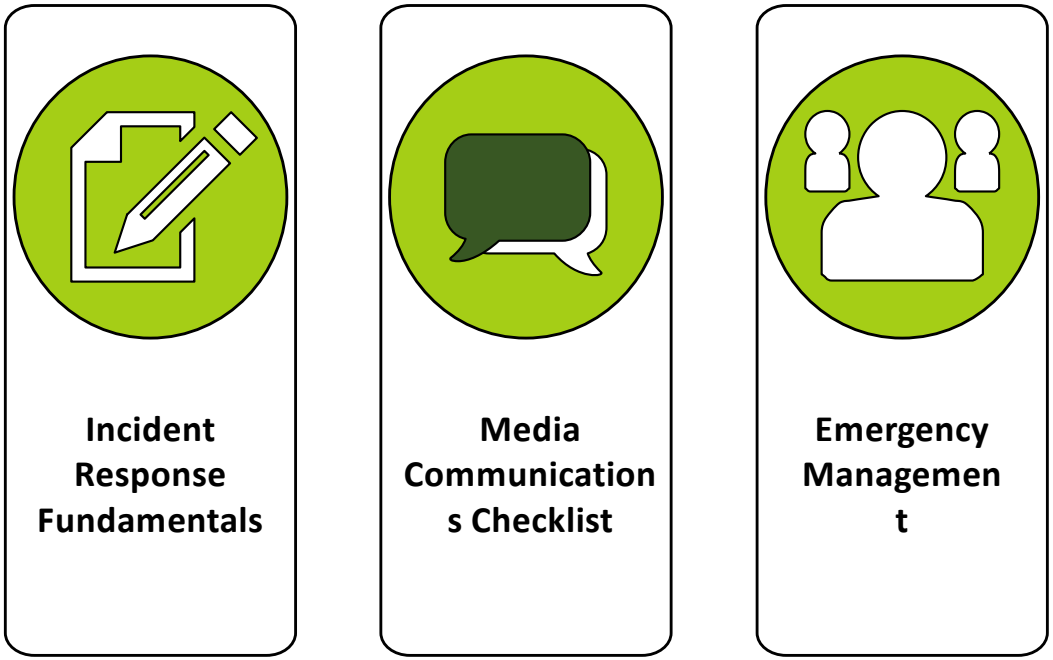
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Incident Response Trainings (continued)

- Webinars:
  - Webinars were designed to provide both experienced and new county election officials with the foundational knowledge needed to facilitate secure elections
  - Each webinar contains additional resources that county election officials and county staff can access for additional information on incident response
  - Each recording is under 15 minutes and can be viewed at any time on the County Portal in the Incident Response folder in the Shared Documents section
- If there are any questions on the Handouts, Webinars, or Incident Response, please reach out to Kelli Shute with IU-CACR at kelshute@iu.edu

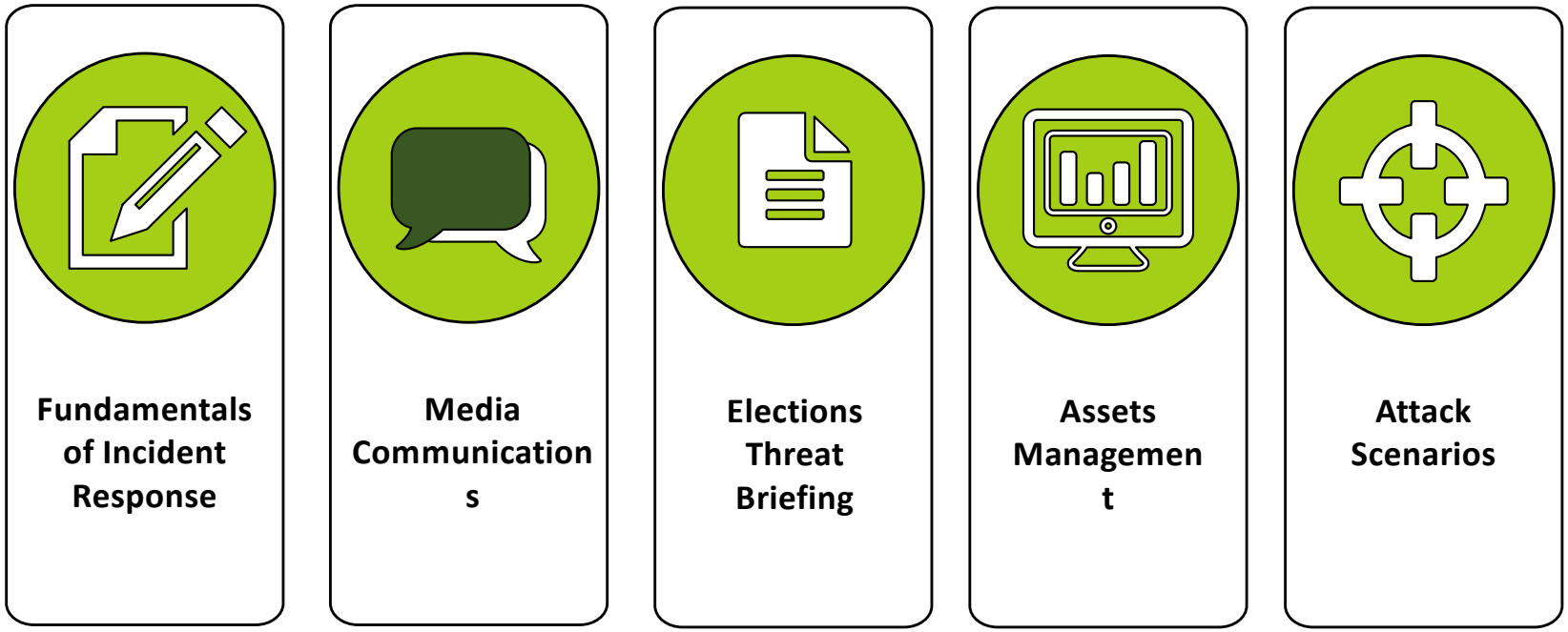
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Incident Response Handouts Available on the County Portal



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Incident Response Webinars Available on the County Portal



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MAC Address Filtering Reminder

- SVRS has been enhanced with a new security feature called MAC Address Filtering
- Functionality works alongside the other security features already present in SVRS and will help mitigate cyber attacks into SVRS
- A MAC Address is a hardware identification number that identifies each device on the network it is connected to
- MAC Address Filtering is a countywide setting and cannot be turned on or off for individual users
- For more information, please see the MAC Address Validation Step-by-Step on the County Portal
- To participating in MAC Address Validation, reach out to the Help Desk

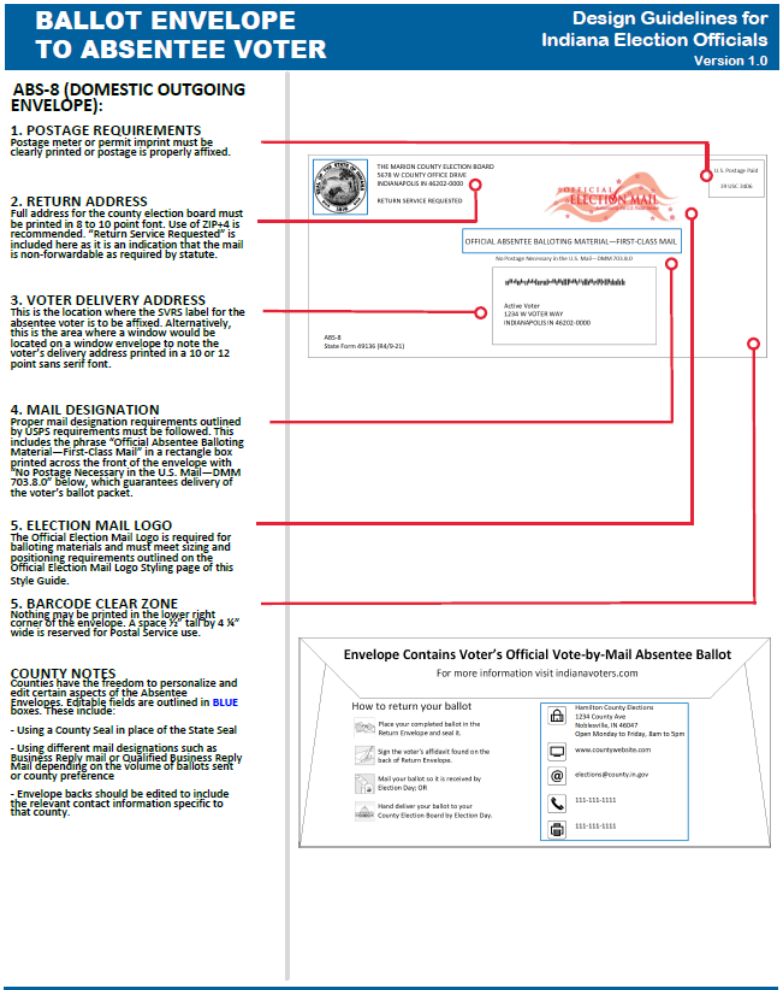
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Envelope Standardization and Style Guide

- At this time, there is not a standard mail design being used for the outgoing and return absentee mail by counties
- Why create a standardized absentee mail design?
  - Increases voter confidence in election mail
  - Makes identifying election mail easier for voters, mail carriers, and USPS processing facilities
- A survey was distributed to solicit feedback from counties and will be open until December 22, 2021
- The Style Guide and survey link are available in the SVRS Message Hopper as well as the County Portal
- Questions should be directed to Baker Tilly or the Election Division

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Envelope Standardization and Style Guide



BALLOT ENVELOPE TO ABSENTEE VOTER

Design Guidelines for Indiana Election Officials
Version 1.0

ABS-8 (DOMESTIC OUTGOING ENVELOPE):

1. POSTAGE REQUIREMENTS
Postage meter or permit imprint must be clearly printed or postage is properly affixed.

2. RETURN ADDRESS
Full address for the county election board must be printed in 8 to 10 point font. Use of ZIP+4 is recommended. "Return Service Requested" is included here as it is an indication that the mail is non-forwardable as required by statute.

3. VOTER DELIVERY ADDRESS
This is the location where the SVRS label for the absentee voter is to be affixed. Alternatively, this is the area where a window would be located on a window envelope to note the voter's delivery address printed in a 10 or 12 point sans serif font.

4. MAIL DESIGNATION
Proper mail designation requirements outlined by USPS requirements must be followed. This includes the phrase "Official Absentee Balloting Material—First-Class Mail" in a rectangle box printed across the front of the envelope with "No Postage Necessary in the U.S. Mail—DMM 703.8.0" below, which guarantees delivery of the voter's ballot packet.

5. ELECTION MAIL LOGO
The Official Election Mail Logo is required for balloting materials and must meet sizing and positioning requirements outlined on the Official Election Mail Logo Styling page of this Style Guide.

5. BARCODE CLEAR ZONE
Nothing may be printed in the lower right corner of the envelope. A space ⅞" tall by 4 ¼" wide is reserved for Postal Service use.

COUNTY NOTES
Counties have the freedom to personalize and edit certain aspects of the Absentee Envelopes. Editable fields are outlined in BLUE boxes. These include:

- Using a County Seal in place of the State Seal
- Using different mail designations such as Business Reply mail or Qualified Business Reply Mail depending on the volume of ballots sent or county preference
- Envelope backs should be edited to include the relevant contact information specific to that county.

THE MARION COUNTY ELECTION BOARD
5678 W COUNTY OFFICE DRIVE
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46202-0000
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

OFFICIAL ELECTION MAIL

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOTING MATERIAL—FIRST-CLASS MAIL

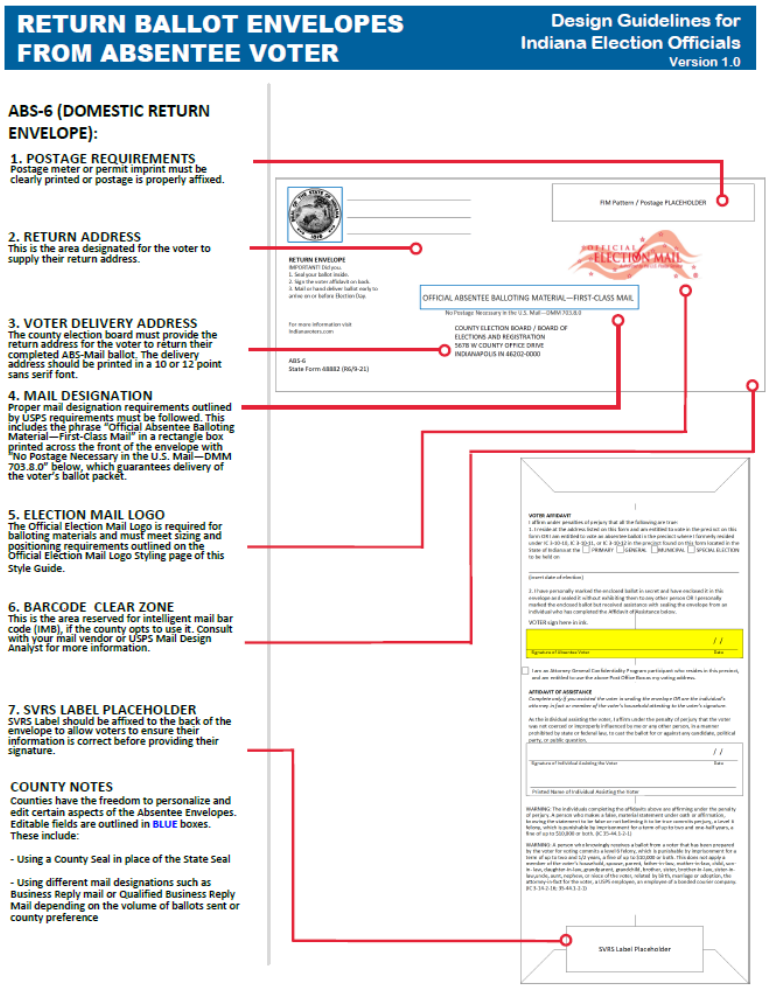
Active Voter
1234 W VOTER WAY
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46202-0000

Envelope Contains Voter's Official Vote-by-Mail Absentee Ballot
For more information visit indianavoters.com

How to return your ballot

Hamilton County Elections
1234 County Ave
Noblesville, IN 46067
Open Monday to Friday, 8am to 5pm
www.countywebsite.com
elections@county.in.gov
111-111-1111
111-111-1111

Page 2



RETURN BALLOT ENVELOPES FROM ABSENTEE VOTER

Design Guidelines for Indiana Election Officials
Version 1.0

ABS-6 (DOMESTIC RETURN ENVELOPE):

1. POSTAGE REQUIREMENTS
Postage meter or permit imprint must be clearly printed or postage is properly affixed.

2. RETURN ADDRESS
This is the area designated for the voter to supply their return address.

3. VOTER DELIVERY ADDRESS
The county election board must provide the return address for the voter to return their completed ABS-Mail ballot. The delivery address should be printed in a 10 or 12 point sans serif font.

4. MAIL DESIGNATION
Proper mail designation requirements outlined by USPS requirements must be followed. This includes the phrase "Official Absentee Balloting Material—First-Class Mail" in a rectangle box printed across the front of the envelope with "No Postage Necessary in the U.S. Mail—DMM 703.8.0" below, which guarantees delivery of the voter's ballot packet.

5. ELECTION MAIL LOGO
The Official Election Mail Logo is required for balloting materials and must meet sizing and positioning requirements outlined on the Official Election Mail Logo Styling page of this Style Guide.

6. BARCODE CLEAR ZONE
This is the area reserved for intelligent mail bar code (IMB), if the county opts to use it. Consult with your mail vendor or USPS Mail Design Analyst for more information.

7. SVRS LABEL PLACEHOLDER
SVRS Label should be affixed to the back of the envelope to allow voters to ensure their information is correct before providing their signature.

COUNTY NOTES
Counties have the freedom to personalize and edit certain aspects of the Absentee Envelopes. Editable fields are outlined in BLUE boxes. These include:

- Using a County Seal in place of the State Seal
- Using different mail designations such as Business Reply mail or Qualified Business Reply Mail depending on the volume of ballots sent or county preference

RETURN ENVELOPE

OFFICIAL ELECTION MAIL

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOTING MATERIAL—FIRST-CLASS MAIL

COUNTY ELECTION BOARD / BOARD OF ELECTIONS AND REGISTRATION
5678 W COUNTY OFFICE DRIVE
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46202-0000

VOTER AFFIDAVIT

ASSISTANT OF ASSISTANCE

SVRS Label Placeholder

Page 5

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Envelope Standardization and Style Guide

Official Election Mail Logo Styling

Design Guidelines for Indiana Election Officials
Version 1.0

Reference – USPS Official Election Mail Logo

The USPS® Official Election Mail logos below have been specially created. Do not alter or resize the logo when reproducing it. The ® (registered mark) should never be smaller than 6pt. For the small, medium, and large logo, use a clearance area of at least 0.25 inch or 1X the height dimension of the words "ELECTION MAIL," whichever is larger around the entire logo.

SMALL USE (for labels, postcards and envelopes not exceeding 4 1/8 inches x 9 1/2 inches)

MEDIUM USE (for envelopes which exceed 4 1/8 inches x 9 1/2 inches)

LARGE USE (for placards and all other envelopes which are large and oversized)

CORRECT USE

PLACEMENT OF LOGO

Place the Official Election Mail logo on the address side of the mailpiece while avoiding the address area and the area for the indicia or postage stamp. Place the logo vertically from the top edge of the envelope to the top edge of the address area. Maintain the clearance areas around the logo to keep an identification of the mailpiece as it goes through the system. Do not place anything above the logo.

LOGO COLORS (Official Election Mail) logos can only be printed in Black, PMS 485 or PMS 301)

Black 40% 100 %
PMS 485 40% 100 %
PMS 301 40% 100 %

Clearance area – A minimum 0.25 inch clearance around entire logo, or 1X the height dimension of "ELECTION MAIL" if it exceeds the minimum clearance.

0.25 inch or 1X

Conditions of use:

The Postal Service grants a limited license to use the Official Election Mail logo only under the conditions set forth in 1 through 4 below. The Postal Service views any use of the logo inconsistent with these conditions as an infringement of its intellectual property rights.

1. This license is granted only to federal, state, and local government voter registration and election officials. Use by any other person or entity is not approved or licensed and will be considered an infringement of the rights of the Postal Service.
2. The Official Election Mail logo must be used only on Official Election Mail, mailed under the authority of an election official. It may not be used on any partisan mailings.
3. The Postal Service reserves the right to obtain information regarding the scope of use, to seek the termination of all unauthorized uses, and to pursue all legal remedies available.
4. Use of the logo must conform strictly to the guidelines set forth in this guide. Placement of the logo on a mailpiece must not interfere with the postage area, address area, return address area, or barcode clear zone.

Find more information about classes of mail, preparation requirements, rules, regulations, and policies online at *pe.usps.com*.

For questions on mailpiece design and placement of the Official Election Mail logo and to receive camera-ready artwork of the Official Election Mail logo, send requests to a mailpiece design analyst either by emailing MDA@usps.gov or by calling 865-583-6093.

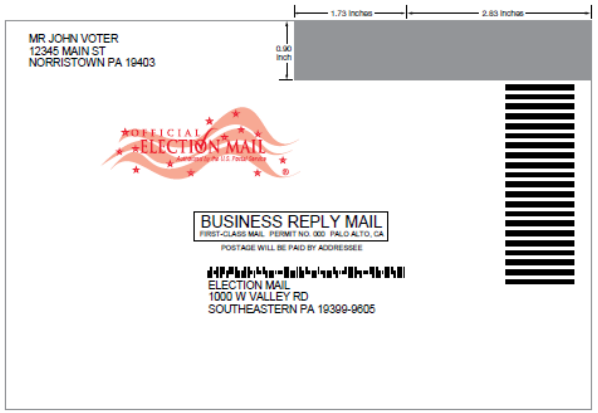
Direct your questions regarding the limited use, conditions, and legal policy related to the Official Election Mail logo to *ElectionMailProgramManager@usps.gov*.

Page 7

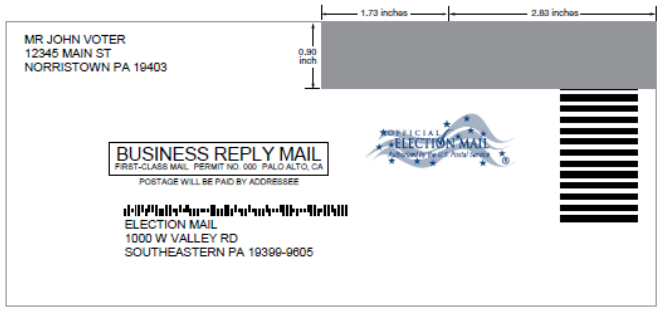
Envelope Sizing Templates

Design Guidelines for Indiana Election Officials
Version 1.0

Sample 6 inches x 9 inches Business Reply Mail Envelope *(Exclusion zone is shown in gray.)*



Sample 3.875 inches x 8.875 inches Business Reply Mail Envelope *(Exclusion zone is shown in gray.)*



Page 8

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

April 18, 2023

CIVIX

Indiana Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)

Tyler Johnson

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN SVRS Introduction

- SVRS was implemented statewide in December of 2005 as a requirement of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)
- Currently have around 500 active users statewide
- Provides interfaces to receive voter information from Direct Impact Agencies (DIA) i.e. BMV, DOC, DOH and OVR
- Provides state and county users tool to manage voter registration records, precincts, poll locations and vote centers, election results and voter history

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

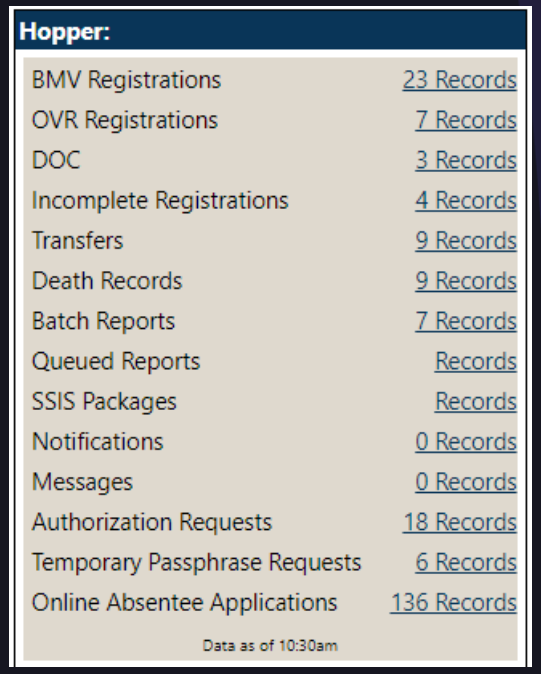
IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001701

Hoppers in SVRS

- BMV
- OVR
- DOC
- Incomplete Registrations
- Transfers
- Duplicate
- Death Records
- Batch Reports
- Queued Reports
- Notifications
- Online Absentee
- VLM Update, Inactive, Cancel, Exception

Step by Step document:
Hoppers in SVRS step by step

Web Training Session: Tuesday, February 8th, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, February 10th, 2022, at 10:30 am EST



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

Election Management in SVRS

SVRS provides tools for state and county users to manage numerous aspects of the Election process

- Paper Pollbook generation
- Poll Location/Satellite Location setup and maintenance
- Office and Candidate setup and maintenance
- Public Question setup and maintenance
- Petitions setup and maintenance
- Election Night Result (ENR) reporting

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001703

Office and Candidate Setup

Step by Step document:
Election, Office, Candidate Setup step by step

Web Training Session: Tuesday, January 4th, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, January 6th, 2022, at 10:30 am EST

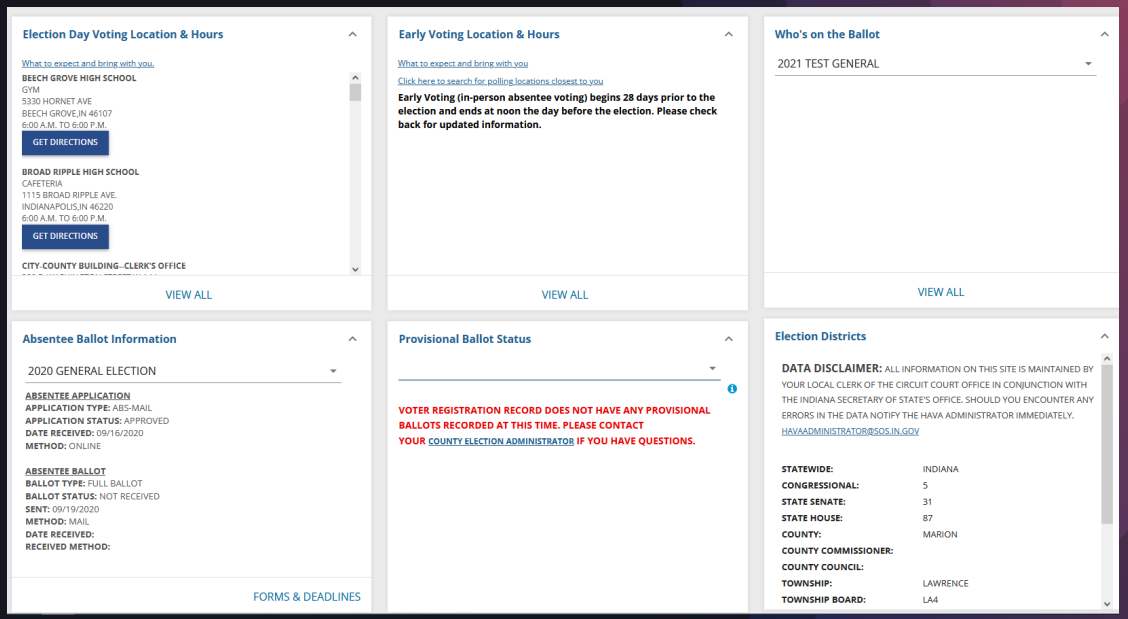
- Elections are set up by the HAVA Administrator
- State Offices and Public Questions are added by State Users
- Federal and Statewide Candidates are added by State Users
- County Offices and Public Questions are added by County Users
- County Candidates are added by County Users
- Delegate and Precinct Committeeman Candidates must be entered in SVRS
- CAN-5 printing individually or in batch
- HAVA Admin adds offices that are nonexistent

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001704

Indiana Voters Data Points from SVRS

- My Voter Portal (MVP)
  - Who's on Your Ballot (WOYB)
  - Election Day Locations and Hours
  - Early Voting Location and Hours
  - ABS Ballot Info
  - Provisional Info
  - Election District Info



Step by Step document:
Preparing for the 2022 Primary Election

Web Training Session: Tuesday, February 22nd, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, February 24th, 2022, at 10:30 am EST

Precinct Level Election Night Results Upload

- Ability to upload Precinct Level Results extract from tabulation vendors may be uploaded
- County Preference must be set to use this functionality
- Eliminates the need for submission of paper copies of results to IED
- A zero file should be obtained from tabulation vendor as soon as the ballot is finalized
- Results file should be obtained from tabulation vendor on Election Night
- A final file should be uploaded after results are Certified

Step by Step document:
Precinct Level Results step by step

Web Training Session: Tuesday, March 15h, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, March 17th, 2022, at 10:30 am EST

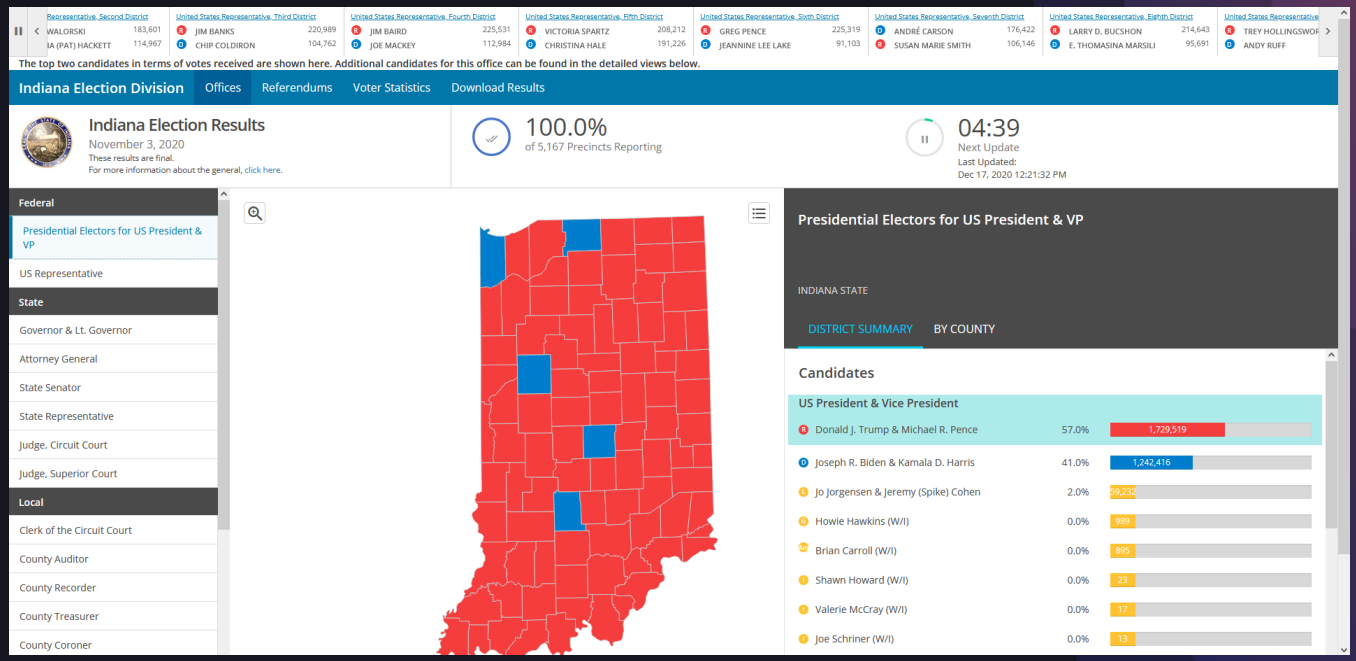
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

Summary Level Election Night Results Entry

- Results entered by hand for each Candidate for the entire County
- Results entered by hand for each Referendum for the entire County
- Results display on Indiana Voters Election Night Reporting Site

Step by Step document:
County Election Results Entry & CEB Form Generation step by step

Web Training Session: Tuesday, April 26th, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, April 27th, 2022, at 10:30 am EST



ePollbooks (EPBs) and SVRS

Step by Step document:
ePollbook Overview step by step

Web Training Session: Tuesday, March 8th, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, March 10th, 2022, at 10:30 am EST

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001708

ABS Cure Process

- Allow users to mark an absentee ballot with a status of “Cure Needed” in SVRS when a mismatched or missing signature is discovered pursuant to IC 3-11.5-4.
- Users will be able to generate the ABS-18-A and ABS-18B as well as the PRO-9 individually or in batch
- New reports will be added to the Reports Library for tracking purposes
- Users will be able to scan ABS-18A and B and clip signatures

Step by Step document: Absentee Ballot Cure Process step by step (available February 2021)

Web Training Session: Tuesday, March 1st, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, March 3rd, 2022, at 10:30 am EST

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001709

County Generation of Certificates of Election in SVRS

- Allows users to print Certificates of Elections for Local Offices
- Candidates must be entered into the system
- Results must be entered for Offices
- Includes PCs and Delegates

Step by Step document:
County Generation of Certificates of Election

Web Training Session: Tuesday, April 12th, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, April 14th, 2022, at 10:30 am EST

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001710

Reprecincting/GIS Tool

1) Run Precinct Key and Review for changes that are needed
2) Submit a County Authorization Request asking for the changes (with attachment)
3) Run Voter Status Count By Precinct and Split
4) Run Address Point Assignment Exception
5) Create Proposals with Address Ranges following steps in Voter Cleanup, Reprecincting and Resdistricting step by step (Reprecincting preference will need to be activated by CAF if you wish to use the batch function)
6) geoConvergence tool allows for Voter Assignment, Annexation and Reprecincting work

Step by Step document:
County Authorization Requests in SVRS step by step

Web Training Sessions: Voter Correction Training Monday, December 20th, 2022, at 2:30 pm EST and Thursday, December 27th, 2022, at 10:30 am EST

Mapping Support Tools for Reprecincting

Mapping Support Tools for Reprecincting training document

Mapping Support Tools for Reprecincting training recording

(You can request your username and password to the geoConvergence Tool link by emailing support@sess.cloud.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

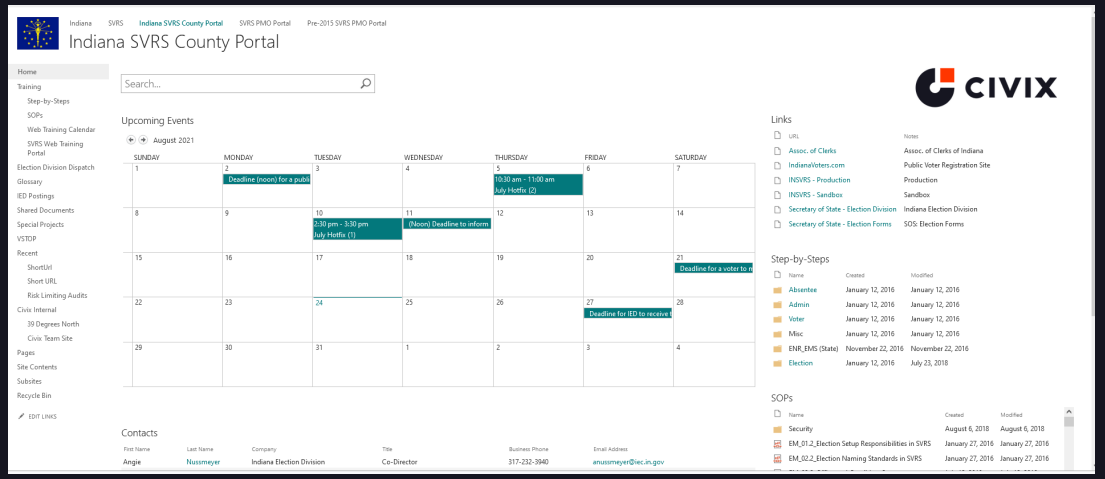
December 2021 Hotfix Items

- ABS Mail English & Spanish Updates
- ABS 24 Letter Generation
- SAMC Revisions
- ABS Cure Process

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

IN SVRS County Portal

- Step by Step user manuals
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Recorded Web training sessions
- Calendar
- For access, email INSVRSHelpDesk@gocivix.com requesting that an invite be sent to you.



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

IN SVRS Help Desk Hours and Contact Information

- Non-Election Time Hours: 7 am – 6 pm ET
- Close of Registration through Friday after Election 7 am – 8 pm ET
- Phone: 888-467-8771
- Email: INSVRSHelpDesk@gocivix.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

Questions?

PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

Voter Registration Fail-Safes

Presented by

Matthew Kochevar, Co-General Counsel

Indiana Election Division

2022 Indiana Election Administrators Conference

Background vector created by mamewmy - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Fail-Safe Overview

- Mistake by County
- Voter's Registration Cancelled
- Voter Registered at Full-Service Agency, but Name Not on Poll Book
- Voter's Name Changed
- Voter Moved

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Mistake by County

- Voter's name does not appear on poll list
- Poll worker confirms with county VR officials voter is properly registered in the precinct
- County VR officials create a Certificate of Error in SVRS
  - COE number is provided to poll workers
    - In paper poll book, poll workers write COE in the back of the poll book with voter's printed name
      - Ask voter to sign next to it
    - ePollbook counties should follow their county's procedure as COEs can be pulled to the ePollbook
- Voter votes a regular ballot

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-48-1 | IC 3-7-48-2 | IC 3-7-48-3 | IC 3-7-48-4

Voter's Registration Cancelled

- Poll worker confirms with county VR officials that voter's registration is cancelled
- Voter affirms in writing OR orally the individual continues to reside at the address
  - Poll workers or voter writes the affirmation in the back of a paper poll book
    - If poll workers (clerks) must initial written affirmation that was orally made by voter
  - Poll workers issue a VRG 4/12 for voter to complete in ePollbook counties
- Voter votes a regular ballot

For non-vote center counties, make sure voter is at the correct polling site or checking in at the proper precinct table so voter can avoid the use of a provisional ballot.

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-48-5 : IC 3-7-48-6

Voter Registered at Full-Service Agency, Name Not on Poll Book

- Full-Service Agency
  - BMV (Bureau of Motor Vehicles)
  - FSSA (Family & Social Services Agency)
  - WIC (Women, Infants, and Children Program Office)
  - Agency that provides state funded programs for the disabled
  - An agency provide Food Stamp services
  - Offices that provide unemployment compensation services
  - Law enforcement agency that take handgun permit applications

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-5-2-41.7 | IC 3-7-14 | IC 3-7-15 | IC 3-7-16 | IC 3-7-20.5

Voter Registered at Full-Service Agency, Name Not on Poll Book

- Voter produces a VR receipt from the full-service agency
- Poll worker looks at receipt date
  - IF Date is on or before the statewide VR deadline and county VR official has record of approving application or no record of approving or rejecting the voter's registration:
    - County issues COE
    - Voter completes a VRG-7 or VRG-11 (state VR form)
    - Voter votes regular ballot
    - No later than 7 days after the election, county must notify IED of this issue to open an investigation
  - Date is after the statewide VR deadline or initial registration rejected by county VR officials:
    - Poll worker offers a provisional ballot
      - Recommended voter be provided a state VR form to complete and be ready for the next election

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-48-7 | IC 3-7-48-7.5 | IC 3-7-48-8 | IC 3-7-48-9 | IC 3-7-48-10

Voter Registered at Full-Service Agency, Name Not on Poll Book

- If county VR official has no record of approving or rejecting the voter's registration:
  - The inspector and judges must write the name and address of the voter in the poll book and require the voter to sign next to it.
  - The inspector and judges MUST add a note on the poll list to the effect:

    "Permitted to vote after producing receipt per IC 3-7-48-7. Receipt stated date of application as INSERT MONTH/DAY/YEAR, which was within the registration period. Receipt stated registration office address or ID # as INSERT LOCATION, and agency employee as INSERT EMPLOYEE NAME."

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-48-7

Voter's Name Changed

- Voter alerts poll workers their name has changed
  - With paper poll books, voter writes in their new name on the poll book
  - With ePollbooks, voter completes a VRG 4/12
- Voter votes a regular ballot

Don't forget – a voter may change their name using an absentee ballot application, too.

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-39-7 | IC 3-7-41-2 | IC 3-10-1-31.1(e) | IC 3-11-4-5.1

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001723

VOTER MOVES

- Voter alerts poll worker the individual has moved
- Poll workers must ask…

WHEN & WHERE

the voter moved.

"Voter Move" decision tree in the 2022 Election Day Manual *& the* 2022 Voter Registration Guidebook

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Moved Within Precinct

- WHEN:
  - Doesn't Apply to Decision-Making
- WHERE:
  - Voter alerts poll workers they have moved WITHIN THE SAME PRECINCT
    - With paper poll books, voter writes in their new address on the poll book
    - With ePollbooks, voter completes a VRG 4/12
  - Voter votes a regular ballot

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-39-7

Voter Moved Outside of Precinct

- WHEN:
  - Voter moved on or more than 30-days before the election (see dates on decision tree in 2022 VR Guidebook)
- WHERE:
  - Voter alerts poll workers they have moved OUTSIDE OF PRECINCT
  - Voter's new address is:
    1) Within the SAME County
    2) Within the SAME Congressional District

  as previous address
- Voter completes a VRG 4/12
- Voter votes a regular ballot
  - In non-vote center counties, the above voter goes to their old precinct polling site one last time to vote

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-39-8 | IC 3-10-12

Voter Moved Outside of Precinct

- WHEN:
  - Voter moved on or more than 30-days before the election (see dates on decision tree in 2022 VR Guidebook)
- WHERE:
  - Voter alerts poll workers they have moved OUTSIDE OF PRECINCT
  - Voter's new address is:
    1) Within the SAME County
    2) In a NEW Congressional District
- Voter is offered a provisional ballot
  - Poll workers should provide voter with a VR form to complete & be ready for next election

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-10-12

Voter Moved Outside of Precinct

- WHEN:
  - Voter moved on or more than 30-days before the election (see dates on decision tree in 2022 VR Guide)
- WHERE:
  - Voter alerts poll workers they have moved OUTSIDE OF PRECINCT
  - Voter's new address is OUTSIDE of the county
  - Voter is offered a provisional ballot
    - Poll workers should provide voter with a VR form to complete & be ready for next election

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-10-12

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001728

Voter Moved Outside of Precinct

- WHEN:
  - Voter moved <u>less than</u> 30 days before the election (see dates on decision tree in 2022 VR Guidebook)
- WHERE:
  - Voter alerts poll workers they have moved OUTSIDE OF PRECINCT but WITHIN Indiana
- Voter completes a VRG 4/12
- Voter votes a regular ballot
  - In non-vote center counties, the above voter goes to their old precinct polling site one last time to vote

This fail-safe is important as the voter moved after the voter registration period closed (generally) and did not have the opportunity to update their registration at their new Indiana residence.

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-7-39-8 | IC 3-10-11

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001729

School Corporation Referendum Exception

- Changes to “fail-safe” procedures
  - In the final 30-days before an election, if a voter of a school corporation changes their residence from inside the boundaries of the school corporation to outside those boundaries, then the voter is not eligible to vote in their former precinct one last time
  - Applies to:
    - School Corporation Controlled Project Referendum
    - School Tax Levy Referendum
    - School Safety Tax Levy Referendum
  - **Applies to even- & odd-numbered election years**
    - In even-numbered years, counties will need to have a ballot without the local public question available for voters who qualify for the fail-safe in the final 30-days to allow them to vote for offices/candidates one last time in their former precinct

Lines vector created by kjpargeter - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 6-1.1-20-1.9 | IC 6-1.1-20-3.9 | IC 20-446-1-16 | IC 20-46-9-16 | IC 20-46-9-14

Questions?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Accessibility for Voters and Poll Workers December 15, 2021

Valerie Warycha
Co-Counsel, Indiana Election Division
2022 Election Administrators' Conference

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Why is accessibility important in elections?

- Of course, because of legal requirements, both federal and state law
- Encourage and enable participation by voters with disabilities, whether simply voting at a polling site or serving as a poll worker/election worker
- Selfishly, because all of us plan to be older, and all of us already have physical limitations.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

What are the legal requirements?

Federal Laws and Regulations

- Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) requires all voters to be able to cast ballots on a voting system "privately and *independently*".
- Extends to the ability of voter to *enter* the polls, and to be able to *cast a ballot on an accessible voting system.*

(52 United States Code Annotated 21081)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

What are the legal requirements?

Federal Laws and Regulations

- Americans with Disabilities Act applicable generally to public facilities, sets standards for individuals with disabilities to be access the facility without unnecessary inconvenience.
- Extends to the ability of voter to *enter* the polls, and to be able to *cast a ballot on an accessible voting system.*
- *Therefore, at least one voting system must be available for voter to cast ballot independently.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The “Nuts and Bolts”

- U.S. Department of Justice has regulations regarding what the ADA requires for accessibility in polling places.
- See *“ADA Checklist for Polling Places – 2018”* https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/2655.htm
- One page paper copy also at end of handout.

“Curbside Voting” Not Allowed

- To comply with both privacy and independent voting legal requirements, “curbside voting” is not allowed in Indiana.
- Instead, voter must be able to enter polling place and use voting system independently if voter wishes to do so.
- Indiana law requires that each precinct polling place must be accessible (IC 3-11-8-1.2)
- “Temporary measures” OK. (IC 3-11-8-1.2(c))

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Enforcement of Accessibility Requirements

- Voter may file complaint with at least two state agencies: Indiana Disability Rights or Indiana Election Division
- Indiana Disability Rights will contact county officials to resolve polling place or voting system issues. Can assist individuals in bringing litigation against county
- Indiana Election Division will review complaint See https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/2653.htm
- Indiana Election Commission can investigate and determine appropriate remedy. SOS can file lawsuit to enforce commission's determination (IC 3-6-4.5).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Some Practical Ideas for Compliance

- Start at the “grass roots”: Instruct poll workers to report any accessibility barriers that they notice or are told about by voters or others. See what “temporary measures” can be taken before voting begins.
- Check inventory of signage, ramps, and other devices that are available, and obtain more stock if needed.
- Conduct at least “random sampling” survey of voting sites using the ADA checklist. Comprehensive survey is ideal.
- Identify current or potential poll workers with disabilities, and ask for their feedback on what might be improved.
- As last resort, can relocate polling place. IC 3-11-8-4 requires that fire stations, schools, and other public buildings must be made available as polling places.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Special Cases: Traveling Board

- Bipartisan absentee traveling boards available to visit voters "confined" due to illness or injury at place of confinement **or if voter with disabilities is located in a precinct which is not accessible**. IC 3-11-10-25.
- Can visit during 19 days immediately before election day.
- Visit at time agreed to by voter and absentee board, during regular office hours of clerk.
- The CEB can authorize the use of a ballot marking device or a DRE to be used during the travel board.
- Traveling board is only required to schedule one visit with voter, unless voter is unavailable due to medical emergency OR absentee board in its discretion agrees to another visit.
- Ask for their feedback on what might be improved.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Special Cases: Traveling Board

- If confined voter and absentee voter board agree on time for visit during clerk's office regular hours, absentee board cannot be denied access to "place of confinement" (by health care staff, for example). IC 3-11-10-25(c)
- If county election board determines, by unanimous vote, that voter has been hospitalized or injured "after final date and hour for applying for absentee ballot", and is unable to access the polls to vote in person, traveling board can visit voter on election day (until close of polls). IC 3-11-4-1(b)
- If voter confined outside county, county election board can authorize, by unanimous vote, traveling board to visit voter at place of confinement. IC 3-11-10-25(d).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Special Cases:
Voter Request for Assistance

- Although voter has right to vote "independently and privately", voter can waive those rights by requesting assistance in casting ballot. (IC 3-11-9)
- Voter can designate (almost) anyone, including a candidate, to assist voter in casting ballot. EXCEPTIONS: A voter's employer, labor union officer or representative cannot assist.
- Service animals allowed in polling places to assist voter. IC 3-11-9-5.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Special Cases: Voter Request for Assistance

- If voter requests assistance, but does not have any individual with them, must receive bipartisan assistance from BOTH judges, who enter into voting booth with voter.
- Assistance must be requested BEFORE voter enters the voting booth. If voter needs additional instructions after entering booth, BOTH judges approach, but do not enter, booth to give instructions. (IC 3-11-13-32; IC 3-11-14-24)
- Documentation of assistance by judges: Form PRE-3 must be completed. Requires PRE-3 to also be completed by absentee boards in clerk's office or satellite office. (IC 3-11-9-2: IC 3-11-9-3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Common Courtesy: It's not the law, but helps everyone

- Train poll workers on finer points in working with voters who may be reluctant to request assistance, but appear to be having difficulty.
- Asking the voter first before providing assistance. Waiting for the voter to accept the offer or to give any additional specific information about how best to help.
- Speaking directly with voter, or giving voter written note or other material when necessary (rather than talking around the voter to a companion)
- Have chairs, benches, or other seating available for voters who may have difficulty standing in line for an extended period.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voters with Print Disabilities

- New UOCAVA type process for voters with print disabilities.
- Allows these voters to vote privately and independently at home without traveling board.
- Definition – Voter with print disabilities is someone who is unable to independently mark a paper ballot or ballot card due to blindness, low vision, or a physical disability that impairs manual dexterity. (IC 3-5-2-50.3)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voters with Print Disabilities

- Voters with print disabilities may email or fax a combined voter registration and absentee ballot application. The combined form will be on Indianavoters.com.
- If you receive a request for the new combined form, you must send it via fax, email or mail not later than 1 business day after the request is received.

IC 3-11-4-5.8 I IC 3-11-4-6

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voters with Print Disabilities

- Indianavoters.com will allow the voter to see if the application has been received and approved.
- CEB should make every effort to ensure the privacy of the voter.

IC 3-11-4-5.8 I IC 3-11-4-6

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voters with Print Disabilities

Deadlines

- VR Deadline
  - Monday, April 4, 2022
  - Tuesday, October 11, 2022
- ABS Deadlines
  - For mail – 11:59 P.M., 12 days before election day
  - Fax or email – IGA did not establish application deadline so unknown at this time.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

QUESTIONS?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2022 Voter List Maintenance Projects

Presented by:

Angie Nussmeyer, Co-Director

Election Administrators' Conference

December 15, 2021

Background photo created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Acronyms

- BMV: Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles
- DOH: Indiana Department of Health
- DOC: Indiana Department of Correction
- IED: Indiana Election Division
- SAMC: Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation Notice
- STEVE: State & Territorial Exchange of Vital Events
- VR: Voter Registration

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Out-of-State Notices & Cancellations

- U.S. Southern District Court issued two orders in early Nov. 2022 related to voter cancellations
  - Copy of orders & IED memo found in appendix of 2022 VR Guidebook

- Out-of-State Information
  - Voter must personally authorize cancellation at previous Indiana address
    - Requires outreach to other state or jurisdiction for a copy of their signed registration record
    - Look for affidavit that permits cancellation at their previous address
      - Indiana state VR forms, for example, includes language to authorize cancellation at previous address

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Out-of-State Notices & Cancellations

- Out-of-State Information
  - If voter's signed registration does not include language authorizing cancellation at a former address OR
  - County VR official does not want to pursue outreach to get a copy of the record, then:
    1) Send voter a VRG-14
       - State form that allows voter to authorize, in writing, that they wish to cancel their Indiana registration
    2) Send voter a Statewide Address Mailing Conformation (SAMC) notice
       - Gives voter opportunity to authorize, in writing:
         - Confirmation their IN registration address is correct;
         - Update to their IN registration, if person continues to reside in IN; or
         - Cancellation of their IN registration.

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Out-of-State Notices & Cancellations

- SAMC Notice
  - Move to “inactive” status in SVRS if:
    - Voter fails to respond to SAMC notice after 30-days
    - SAMC notice is returned as undeliverable as defined in IC 3-5-2-49.7
  - When moved to “inactive,” voter moved to “cancelled” status if:
    - he or she does update/cancel IN registration; OR
    - does not vote in any election between the date the person was marked “inactive” and following two November general elections
      - Example: Mark was moved to inactive status in December 2021. He does not vote in any election between December 2021 and November 2024 and makes no changes to IN registration. His record may be moved to “cancelled’ following November 2024 election.

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

U.S. District Court Information

- List containing Federal Jury Notices returned as undeliverable
  - Info provided by U.S. District Courts of Southern & Northern Indiana
  - IED requests info by Jan. 31, 2022
  - Info contains the following fields:
    - Last Name & First Name
    - Address Notice was Sent
    - Status of person sent jury notice (determined by U.S. District Court)
      - Undeliverable – Notice returned by USPS to District Court
      - Moved out of District – Voter manually inform court of address change outside of district
      - Disqualified - Move out of District – Voter enter info through court jury questionnaire that they moved out of district
      - Deceased – Court receives information that voter is deceased

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

IC 3-7-38.2-16

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

U.S. District Court Information

- Not later than May 31, 2022:
  - Each county's info posted to SVRS
    - Presented as a spreadsheet with relevant data points
- Not later than June 14, 2022:
  - County sends SAMC to jury notice records with "undeliverable" status
    - If "deceased" is noted on the sheet, county may look at other sources before sending SAMC
      - For example, an obituary may be an appropriate source & would allow for move to "cancelled" status in SVRS

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

“Inactive” to “Cancelled” Status

- SVRS batches “inactive” voters eligible to be moved to “cancelled” status following two general election cycles
  - Voters have not updated or cancelled their IN registration
  - Voters have not voted in any qualifying election over two federal, general election cycles
- Must apply vote history before batching records following Nov. 2022 election

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal “Freeze” Period

- In even-numbered years, counties may not move a voter’s registration status’ to “inactive” status 89-days before an election
  - Work MUST be completed & in-process 90-days before election
- During “freeze” counties may continue to:
  - Process voter registration forms to make changes requested by the voter
  - Cancel voter registration records, if voter:
    - Authorizes cancellation, in writing; OR
    - is imprisoned following conviction of a crime; OR
    - passes away.

2022 Freeze Deadlines:
Feb. 2, 2022 | Aug. 10, 2022

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other Ongoing VLM Activities

- Death Notice Information
  - DOH Hopper
    - Indiana State Department of Health Records
    - Death Master File from Social Security Administration
    - STEVE (State & Territorial Exchange of Vital Events)
  - Obituaries
    - Published in newspaper OR
    - New! Published on website of licensed funeral home director
  - Quarterly Reports from Local Department of Health
    - County DOH files with the County Auditor
    - County VR official can request info from Auditor

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

IC 3-7-45, generally

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other Ongoing VLM Activities

- Disfranchisement due to Imprisonment
  - In Indiana, person must be currently imprisoned following conviction of a crime for their registration to be moved to "cancelled" status
    - Imprisoned pending trial or sentencing? May register or remain registered & permitted to vote
      - Person has not been convicted
    - Convicted of a crime but not currently imprisoned? Person remains registered to vote
  - Once released, person may re-register to vote, even if on parole, home detention, or probation or enrolled in community corrections programs

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

IC 3-7-46, generally

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other Ongoing VLM Activities

- Disfranchisement due to Imprisonment
  - DOC Hopper
    - Information shared from Indiana Department of Correction
  - Quarterly Sheriff's Reports
    - Use VRG-1 form & attach it to a report
      - Report ideally notes if person is currently imprisoned or when person is released
      - If person has been released before you receive the report, then voter remains registered to vote
        - Analysis requires person to be convicted of a crime AND to be currently imprisoned
  - U.S. Federal District Court Reports
    - Provided from time-to-time & shared with county VR officials

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

IC 3-7-46, generally

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other Ongoing VLM Activities

- Disfranchisement due to Imprisonment
  - Must sent notice of disfranchisement to voter
    - Generated in SVRS
    - Must be mailed not later than the day following the voter's registration status being moved to cancelled
      - Sent to the person's last known address

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other Ongoing VLM Activities

- Declinations from Full Service Agencies
  - Except for BMV, other full service agencies have dedicated VRG-6 form used for express purposes in statute
  - Person may decline to register to vote, but top half of form captures name & residence address
    - Declinations & VRG-6 forms are to be delivered to county VR official not later than 5-days of receiving form
      - Agency uses VRG-9 form as cover sheet
      - County VR official provides VRG-8 to confirm receipt
  - If residence address on VRG-6 does not match registration address, then county may send SAMC notice to voter
    - NOTE: Declinations to register to vote are CONFIDENTIAL pursuant to state and federal law. Should not be provided, if a public records request is made

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

IC 3-7-38.2-2(e)(8)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other Ongoing VLM Activities

- Other County Info Sources Used for SAMC
  - USPS National Change of Address Service
  - Info from BMV that voter surrendered Indiana license for operation of motor vehicle in another jurisdiction
  - Returned mailings with unknown or insufficient address (IC 3-5-2-49.7), including:
    - Court jury notice
    - Mailing sent to all active voters to the county
    - Returned VR acknowledgement card received after 7-day pending period expires
      - Voter is now in active status, so cannot cancel; instead, must follow the SAMC process
    - Mailing sent to all voters of a precinct when a precinct boundary or polling location changes

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

IC 3-7-38.2-2(e)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Reminders

- SAMC Notices
  - Federal & state law requires address mailing confirmation notice to include postage pre-paid return envelope
  - Must be sent by first class, forwardable mail
- Pay attention to freeze periods
  - Do not move voter registration status to “inactive” during these periods
- Phrase “Federal Election”
  - Legal shorthand for November election held in even-numbered years
    - All states participate in elections on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years to elect federal candidates

Design vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Resources

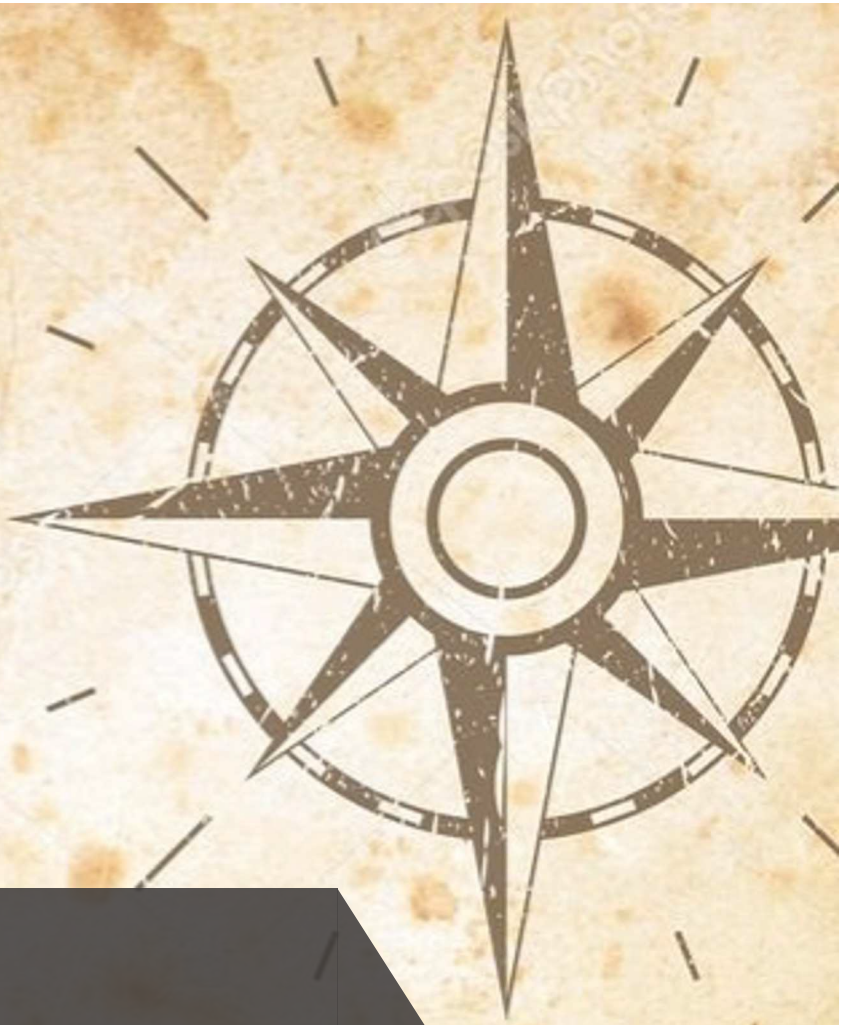
- **2022 VR Guidebook**

QUESTIONS?

Background photo created by freepik - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2022 Election Administrators' Conference



2021 Redistricting and Reprecincting

Brad King, Co-Director, Indiana Election Division

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State and County Redistricting

Resources and Players

- U.S. Census Bureau provided results of 2020 Census using a “legacy” software format in August 2021 (rather than final version of data in February or March as in past years).
- State Library Data Center has 2020 Census Data available to anyone upon request. Contact:

State Library Data Center
Katie Springer
317-232-3732

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Census Data Discrepancies

- County election officials found minor discrepancies between Census Bureau maps and SVRS precinct boundary maps: usually “slivers” of difference due to software versions.
- Under Senate Enrolled Act 260-2021, General Assembly provided that as of January 1, 2022, Census Bureau precinct boundaries will become legal boundaries of Indiana precincts. Counties can proceed to correct any significant precinct boundary problem, effective January 2, 2022, using Census Bureau boundaries as base.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

State Legislature Action

- House Enrolled Act 1581-2021 (Public Law 221-2021) contains new Congressional, Indiana Senate, and Indiana House of Representative district lines.
- Governor signed HEA 1581 into law October 4, 2021.
- Effective October 4, 2021, for most purposes.
- However, 2011 districts remain in effect until November 2022 election.
- When candidate filing begins January 5, 2022, candidates will file for new districts on ballot in May 2022 and November 2022.
- Any vacancy in legislative district occurring before November 2022 will be filled by precincts that voted for district in 2018 or 2020.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Splits in HEA 1581:

- Blackford
- Cass
- DeKalb (but apparently no population in split precinct)
- Delaware
- Fountain
- Hamilton
- Hendricks
- Howard
- Johnson
- Kosciusko
- Lake
- La Porte
- Madison
- Marion
- Porter
- Randolph
- St. Joseph
- Warrick

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Residence Requirements

- No residence requirements for Congressional candidates under U.S. Constitution.
- On November 7, 2021, a candidate for a new Indiana Senate or House of Representatives district must have resided in the district to meet residence requirements for 2022.
- Article 4. Section 7 of the Indiana Constitution requires candidates to be “inhabitants” of the district for 1 year before the November 8, 2022 General Election.
- Indiana Code 3-5-2-42.5 and 3-5-5 codify definition and tests for “residence”.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Other Candidates

- On January 5, 2022, candidate filing begins for May and November 2022 elections.
- Precinct boundaries must be finalized because we will have Democrats filing for precinct committeeman election in May 2022 primary and
- All other candidates have to indicate which precinct they are a resident of when they file.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Redistricting and Reprecincting

- If congressional district or state legislative districts split some current precincts in your counties, new precincts have to be established since no precinct may cross a congressional or state legislative district line. Some counties have already completed process.
- Even in counties with no split precincts, some or all voter registration records in the county will have to be altered to reflect voter's assignment to new election districts. This must be done by January 5, 2022 - First date for candidate filing.
- Other county district changes (such as county commissioner and county council redistricting) may also require changes in precinct keys and voter records.
- Redistricting will require county election officials to work with the Election Division and Secretary of State to make certain both boundaries and registration records are accurate. Molly Timperman is the HAVA Administrator (317-234-8354) in SOS. She processes County Authorization Request forms to update a precinct key and activates the county preference for a "batch" change of records.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Council Redistricting (Most Counties)

- 4 single-member districts/ 3 at-large seats
- Single member districts are established by ***Co. Commissioner Ordinance*** (IC 36-2-3-4; IC 36-2-3-4.7)
  - Districts must be contiguous, and "compact" subject only to natural boundaries (roadways, railroads, waterways etc.)
  - Districts must contain, as nearly as possible, ***equal population.***
  - District boundaries must not cross a precinct boundary.
  - Districts must include whole townships, except when division is clearly necessary to accomplishing redistricting.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Lake County Council

Lake County Council Districts established by Indiana Election Commission Order acting as ("Lake County Redistricting Commission"), plus 4 state legislative advisory members.

- 7 Single Member Districts.
- Required to have equal population.
- Generally subject to same standards as other county council districts in all other counties except Marion and St. Joseph.
- Marion County has city-county council not a county council under a different law. City-County council redistricting in 2022.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

St. Joseph County Council

- St. Joseph County Council established by county council ordinance.
  - 9 single member districts.
  - Required to have equal population.
  - 3 of county council districts must be contained within 3 county commissioner districts. “(nesting)”
  - Generally subject to same standards as county council districts in all other counties except Marion and Lake.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

County Commissioner Redistricting
(Most Counties)

- 3 districts are established by ***Co. Commissioner Ordinance*** (IC 36-2-2-4 and 36-2-2-4.7)
  - Districts must contain "contiguous" territory.
  - Districts must be reasonably "compact".
  - Not required to have equal population in most counties.
  - District boundaries must not cross precinct boundary lines and must divide townships only when a division is clearly necessary to accomplish redistricting. (IC 36-2-2-4)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Lake County Commissioners

Lake County Commissioner Districts established by Indiana Election Commission Order acting as ("Lake County Redistricting Commission"), plus 4 state legislative advisory members.

- 3 Single Member Districts.
- Required to have equal population.
- Generally subject to same standards as other county commissioner districts in all other counties except Marion and St. Joseph.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

St. Joseph County Commissioners

St. Joseph County Commissioners established by commissioner resolution.

- 3 single member districts.
- Required to have equal population.
- Generally subject to same standards as county commissioner districts in all other counties except Marion and Lake.

Marion County does not have separately elected commissioners. Mayor of Indianapolis is Marion County executive under Unigov.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Vacancies; District Descriptions in Ordinances

- Previously adopted ordinance establishing districts remains in effect for the purpose of filling a vacancy in office until the expiration of the term of that office. (36-1-6-10)
- A reference in the ordinance to an existing boundary (a precinct, for example) refers to the precinct as it existed on the date of adoption of the ordinance. A change in the precinct boundary after adoption of the ordinance does not alter the boundaries of the election districts established by the ordinance. (IC 36-1-6-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Redistricting Ordinances (Finer points)

- Existing ordinances can be “recertified” as being in compliance with law without new ordinance or resolution being adopted.
- Unanimous consent required to pass ordinance at same day it is introduced (IC 36-2-4-7). St. Joseph County commissioner resolution requires two meetings in any case (IC 36-2-2-4.7)
- Ordinance requires map of districts (in addition to legal descriptions). If there is conflict, words prevail over maps.
- County (or some school board) ordinances must be filed with county clerk (IC 36-2-2-4; 36-2-3-4) and auditor (IC 36-2-4-9), but no legal notice publication required (IC 36-1-5-3) by Monday, January 31, 2021. (30 days after deadline for adoption of December 31, 2021) (IC 36-2-2-4, IC 36-2-3-4)

Redistricting Ordinances (Finer points)

- Care needed with effective dates of repeal of prior ordinances and county code provisions. Recognize that existing ordinances have continuing effect for members elected in 2020. (IC 36-1-6-10)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Who Establishes Precincts?

- Precincts are established by the following people:
  - The County Commissioners.
  - Combined Boards of Election and Registration in Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe Counties.
  - In some cases, the Indiana Election Commission, if precinct boundary crossing election district line in violation of state law.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

What is the Process for Establishing Precincts

- The County Commissioners propose a precinct establishment order.
- IED performs technical review of precinct proposals after Office of Census Data (OCD), [part of Legislative Services Agency] review.
  - If a county voter files a timely objection after legal notice of IED approval is published by the county, Indiana Election Commission (IEC) will determine whether to approve precincts.
  - IEC may approve precinct changes if there is not sufficient time for a 10-day objection period.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

What is the Process for Establishing Precincts

Establishing precincts requires the proper paperwork.

- Order from the County Commissioners.
- Completed IEC-8s describing precinct changes.
- At some point precinct GIS “shape files” are laid over census “Tiger Files” that allow census block listing to be printed for each precinct.
- State implementing optional paperless county precinct change module in SVRS this year.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

What is the Process for Establishing Precincts

- Establishing precincts involves several steps but the IED can help with sample forms and technical assistance.
  - IED will assign a precinct coordinator to help guide a county through the process.
  - IED will issue memos along the way (For example, IED will provide specific instructions upon approval of precincts regarding follow-up procedures).

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Are Any Precinct Changes Automatic?

Precincts may not be established by any other people or by any other process.

- Precinct boundaries are not "automatically" altered when the General Assembly or a county, municipality, or school district establishes new election districts.
- Precincts are not "automatically" altered when a city or town annexes new territory.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Additional Precinct Technical Standards

- Active Voter limits (IC 3-11-1.5) see “active voter” definitions IC 3-5-2-1.7(1)
- Minimum of 600 active voters with some exceptions and grandfathering.
- Not less than 600 active voters.
  - Grandfathered if established before July 1, 2019.
  - Exempted if precinct is entire county commissioner, county council district, or city or town council district, or entire township, city or town.
  - NEW: Exempted if establishing a precinct with less than 600 active voters avoids establishing split precinct.
- Not more than 2,000 active voters.
  - Exceptions are if it is the entire township or entire city or town council district or one residential structure with more than 2,000 active voters then limit is raised to 2,300 active voters.
  - Precincts in certain university campuses, if less than 40% of active voters voted in the last primary, then there is no limit.
- When establishing precincts your precincts MUST follow these boundaries and may NEVER cross these boundaries:
  - No precinct may cross a congressional, state legislative or township boundary.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Reprecincting Schedule

- Precinct changes must be in effect before candidate filing begins on January 5, 2022.
- To meet legal notice publication deadline for 10 day objection period, notice must be published not later than December 25, 2021.
- If publication deadline not met, IEC will conduct hearing on January 3 or 4, 2022, to consider precinct change proposal at public meeting.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Municipal Annexation

- Annexation ordinance must assign annexed area to council district in a city or town (if any).
- Voters in annexed area are eligible to vote in city or town elections once the annexation is final. (IC 3-11-1.5-33)
- However, an annexation by a city or town does not “automatically” change any of your precincts.
  - Remember- Only county commissioners or IEC can change precinct boundaries.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Batch Changes to Voter Registration Records

- Counties are responsible for making changes in individual voter records but can authorize the state to turn on the option for the county to make batch changes to all voter registration records in a specific township or precinct or the entire county to reflect new district lines rather than the county making changes one record at a time.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Updating County Precinct Key

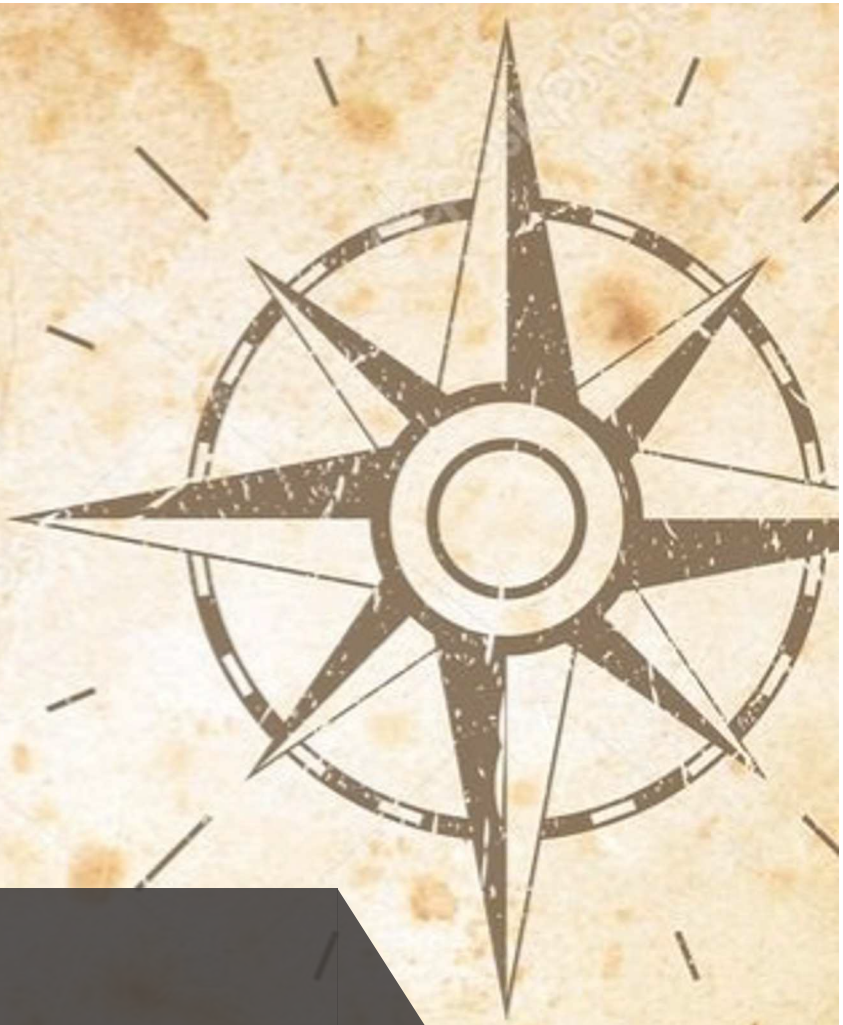
- Precinct key changes can be made now to reflect redistricting changes, which have been completed such as congressional, state legislative (HB 1581) and in some counties' commissioner and council districts.
- Precinct key lists all districts with offices or questions appearing on ballot within each precinct or precinct split. Maintained by SOS HAVA Administrator.
- Changing precinct key only required if county has changes in districts or precincts which would result in ballot content changes in a precinct or precinct split.
- Contact Molly Timperman at mtimperman@sos.in.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Updating County Precinct Key

- If a county simply wants to change its precinct key to reflect precincts being assigned to new election districts (such as being in a new congressional district under HEA 1581-2021), but not reflect any precinct boundary changes, IED will approve the precinct key change.
- However, if a county wants to change precinct names **and** consolidate or eliminate any precinct-specific items, then the county must wait to submit a proposed precinct key change until the precinct establishment order making these changes goes through the process required by law to become final.
- Some counties may want to address changes to a precinct's assignment of election districts *before* tackling precinct name or consolidation changes. However, if the county has **also** marked up the precinct column along with the election district columns, the county will first have to file a CAF in SVRS. E-mailing the HAVA administrator is not enough to authorize the precinct key change in that case.
- Keep in mind that there is another law which permits a county to change a precinct name, without requiring approval from anyone, just filing the precinct name change order with the Election Division (IC 3-11-1.5-34) If a county files an order which simply renames or renumbers a precinct and makes no other change, then IED will approve a precinct key change to reflect this county's precinct name change.

2022 Election Administrators' Conference



Questions?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001796

HYPERION

Adam
Fike

Ian
Hauer

Emily
Hauer

Elizabeth
Vos

MANY THANKS TO THE ACTORS FOR SHARING THEIR
TIME AND TALENT THIS AFTERNOON!

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Post-Election Canvassing & Certification

Presented by Matthew Kochevar, Co-General Counsel, Indiana Election Division

2022 Indiana Election Administrators Conference

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Acronyms

- ABS – Absentee
- CEB - County Election Board
- Precinct Election Board – Inspector & 2 judges at polling location or vote center
- OpScan – Optical Scan Ballot Card
- DRE – Direct Record Electronic Voting System
- BMD – Ballot Marking Device
- VS – Voting System
- EMS – Election Management System
- ENR – Election Night Reporting

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

The Fun's Just Getting Started

- You have prepared for the election and printed ballots
- You have trained poll workers and provided them with materials to set up the poll location
- You have handled several election day issues and put out small fires
- The polls are now closed at 6 pm and the election is over
- But the day is not done because the time for canvassing and certifying the election results has begun

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Tabulating Election Results at Polling Location

- The precinct election board must tabulate election results of precinct as soon as polls closes on 6 pm on Election Day and all voters have voted
  - At polling locations where multiple precincts are located – all voters in each precinct must complete voting and leave before poll workers can begin to tabulate ballots
- The precinct election board (inspector & 2 judges) must complete PRE-17 (primary) & PRE-11 for (general) and seal in PRE-15 envelope with any tally paper from ballot tabulators
- PRE-15 envelope must be delivered with the other precinct materials by the inspector and judge of the party opposite the inspector's

Tabulating Election Results - DRE

- For locations that use DRE systems – follow system instructions to tabulate ballots and printout precinct vote totals for each candidate and public question
  - Must print out at least 1 vote total printout (tally paper) for county election board
  - Print extra copies of printout upon request of each appointed watcher and news media
  - Some voting system vendors design tally paper to be signed by precinct election board
- Complete certificate form and seal form & tally paper in PRE-15 and return to county election board

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Tabulating Election Results – Optical Scan

- Count ballots in ballot box & confirm if number matches number of voters who signed pollbook
- Print tally paper from tabulator if ballots were scanned through the tabulator as voter deposited ballot into ballot box
  - If ballots were not sent through tabulator, then the precinct election board must do so immediately after the ballots in the ballot box are counted
  - Make requested copies of tally paper for watchers and news media
- Complete certificates and seal in PRE-15
- Inspector and opposite party judge returns results to CEB with other precinct materials

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Tabulating Results at Vote Centers

- The tabulation procedures apply to vote center locations
- At each vote center tally reports must be printed for each precinct
  - If vote center uses ballot cards then ballot cards must be organized and separated by precinct
    - This does not apply to Marion County

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-11-18.1-4

Rules for Counting Ballots

- The general rules for how ballots are to be counted and tabulated are built into the tabulator software but best to be aware of these rules in case a manual review of a ballot is required
- The primary factor when counting a ballot is the intent of the voter
  - If the voter's intent can be determined for who they vote for then the vote shall be counted for that candidate or answer to a public question
- Some rules provide that if this specific thing happens to the ballot, then the ballot cannot be counted
  - Many of these issues can be caught on election day before the vote deposits their ballot in the ballot box allowing the voter to spoil their first ballot and get a new ballot to complete

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-1-1

Rules for Counting Ballots Cont.

- A ballot cannot be counted if the poll clerk initials are missing
  - The ballot can be counted if the precinct is involved in a recount or contest after the election
- The whole ballot is void if a distinguishing mark is found on the ballot
  - A distinguishing mark is a mark or mutilation made on the ballot with the intent to enable another to determine who cast the ballot
  - This includes the voter's names, initials, a number, or a symbol
  - A voting mark is not a distinguishing mark
- The whole ballot is void is the voter does an extrinsic act (folding a paper into the ballot) with the intent to enable another to determine who cast the ballot
  - Erasure marks on the ballot do not void the ballot unless the intent is established the marks were made to determine who cast the ballot

Voting Marks

- A voting mark made according to the instructions on the ballot must be counted for the candidate or answer to the PQ next to the voting mark
- No votes can be counted on a ballot if the voter votes for more candidates than can be elected (Overvote)
  - DRE systems & OpScan Ballots with BMD prevent a voter from being able to do this
  - Tabulators for OpScan Ballots completed by pen or pencil are design to alert voter if an overvote is detected
    - Allows vote to ask for ballot to be spoiled and get a new ballot to complete

Straight Ticket Rules

- If voting mark is made for a straight party ticket option then vote applies to each candidate nominated by that political party on the ballot
  - But, straight ticket voting does not apply vote to any candidate for at-large, vote for more than 1 offices on the ballot
  - Straight ticket does not apply vote for school board or other nonpartisan offices
- A voting mark made according to the instructions on the ballot must be counted for the candidate or answer to the PQ next to the voting mark

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-1-7

Straight Ticket Rules

- If voter votes a straight ticket ballot for a political party and votes for an individual candidate that is not a nominee of the party
  - The individual vote for that candidate is counted and the straight party vote is not for the office
- If a voter votes for more than 1 straight ticket option then no votes can be counted for any office where a political party nominates a candidate for the office
  - Public questions, school board office, nonpartisan judicial office, and judicial retention question can still be counted

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-1-7

The Phantom Candidate

- At times a candidate dies or withdraws just before election day and remains on the ballot
- Votes for these candidates may not be counted for a successor candidate that fills the ballot vacancy
- A vote may be counted for a successor candidate if the candidate's straight party ticket is selected
  - Only applies to single member offices like circuit court clerk
- If the ballot vacancies happens in time where the CEB reprinted the ballot with "No Candidate" or "Candidate Deceased" in the place of the former candidate
  - THEN, votes for this statement count as vote for successor candidate who fills the ballot vacancy

Canvassing

- CEB begins canvassing the vote to certify the election results on election night after the polls close
- CEB responsible for:
  - Careful examination and comparison of all certificates, poll lists and tally sheets
  - Careful examination and comparison of all certificates, poll lists and tally sheets
  - Have results entered in VS EMS to help determine results
- Canvassing must be performed in public pursuant to IC 5-14-1.5; however
  - The room where the canvassing is conducted may be organized in a way to prevent observers from physically handling any election materials or interfering with the canvassing process

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Canvassing

- CEB are advised to gather and inspect records from all vote sources:
  - tally cards, ballot cards, or paper ballots
  - tally print-outs from the individual voting system units & EMS printouts
  - absentee ballots
  - tally of voter signatures at check-in (if paper poll lists are utilized) or printouts from electronic poll books used for the precinct at voter check-in
  - DRE VVPAT print-outs
- Recommend that this information be entered into a spreadsheet & CEB check the information for accuracy.
- The number of rejected and spoiled ballots (if any) should be tallied, recorded, and placed into the spreadsheet if one is used.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Canvassing

- CEB may employ clerical assistants, as needed, to assist in the tabulation of the vote.
  - Clerical assistants must meet the same qualifications as the person serving as a precinct election official
  - Must be equally represented by the Democratic and Republican political parties of the state
  - However, CEB may, by unanimous vote of its entire membership, also employ a college student registered to vote in the county to assist the board in a nonpartisan manner

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-4-4 | IC 3-6-6-7

Canvassing & Write-Ins

- CEB in counties where OpScan ballots are use are required to appoint the bi-partisan “write-in” teams to examine and count write-in votes
  - The Democratic and Republican county chair each name one member of the team
- Teams follow rules in IC 3-12-1-1.7 to determine if write-in vote can be counted
  - Only votes for declared write-in candidates for an office can be counted
  - Write in vote must be written in space on ballot for write-in candidate declared for that office
  - Even if write-in is misspelled or abbreviated if voter’s intent to cast vote for declared candidate can be determine then vote applies to that candidate

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Reporting Results

- On Election Day, counties report unofficial results
  - NO results can be released before 6PM (local prevailing time), after the polls close
    - This includes ABS results from the central count!
- Many counties will report results to:
  - Media
  - Political party leaders
  - Candidates
  - Public through county's website (if available)
- CEB have until noon (Indianapolis time) on the second Monday following Election Day to certify final election results.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-5-1

Reporting To State ENR Site

- Beginning on July 1, 2022, each CEB is now required to begin entering unofficial results into SVRS to populate the state's ENR site (indianavoters.com/electionresults):
  - Beginning at 8 pm (local prevailing time) on election day; and
    - Update at least every 2 hours until midnight
  - CEB must resume entering unofficial election results at 9 am, local prevailing time, the day following Election Day; and
    - Update at least once an hour until all the unofficial results are published.
- You can push results to the ENR page beginning at 6 pm if you have results to report

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-4-6.3

Transferring Results

- Some counties will move election results from VS EMS system to upload into SVRS by transferring results onto a USB drive first
- CEB & staff can only use USB drive that contains anti-malware protection features and as been approved by VSTOP
  - Please contact VSTOP to inquire what has been approved for use

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Do Not Publish Before 6 PM!

- Election results are not public information until the polls close, even if the county's absentee ballots are tabulated well before the polls close
- CEB members and staff must not release results before the polls close to any person since a violation of that law is a Level 6 felony.
- As results are published on election day it is also helpful to remind the public those results are unofficial until the CEB certifies the final results to IED

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-14-4-10

Certifying Final Results

- Election results are considered unofficial until the CEB completes a canvass of election results and tallies all ballots
  - Including eligible provisional ballots and “late-arriving” overseas voter ballots
- Not later than noon (Indianapolis time), the second Monday after a primary, general, or municipal election, the circuit court clerk must prepare a statement certifying the final results from the election
- A county must use SVRS to certify the final results of the elections conducted in the county
  - SVRS is set up so the results you enter populate into the correct certification forms
  - The CEB-10, CEB-11, CEB-12, and CEB-13 forms

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-5-1.5

Election Report (CEB-9)

- Clerk must file a County Election Report (CEB-9)
  - Provides a snapshot of:
    - the total voters including absentee and provisional information to report to EAC
    - cost of the election
    - allows for the reporting of significant issues
- Precinct election results are to be attached to the CEB-9 filed through SVRS
  - Results can be manually uploaded and attached to CEB-9 file
  - In most counties, precinct election results may be uploaded to SVRS after mapping the voting system's precinct level results text file to SVRS
- Deadline to finalize the CEB-9 in SVRS is noon, fourteen (14) days after a primary, general, or municipal election

Bordering Multiple Counties

- Some school board, city, or town office election districts can span more than one county
- In this case only, a circuit court clerk certifies election results to another county
- For these districts each clerk certifies the results to the clerk of the county in which the largest part of the population of the election district is located
  - That clerk & CEB conduct the canvass for that cross-county office and certify the final results
  - This procedure also applies to a local public question on the ballot in more than one (1) county

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-5-2

Reporting Primary Election Results

- Reporting final primary election results are done in the same way as general election results (CEB-23 & CEB-24 reports)
- The candidate of a political party who receives the highest number of votes for an office in a primary is the nominee of that party for that office
  - CEB must declare the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each party office such as precinct committeeman or state convention delegate to be elected
- Not later than noon (prevailing local time) on the second Monday following the primary election in even-numbered years, the circuit court clerk must provide IED with a list of:
  - all names and addresses of candidates nominated in the primary; and
  - all names and addresses of state convention delegates elected in the primary along with the congressional district in which the delegate resides
- Results of precinct committeemen are not required to be reported to IED
  - No requirement to report the names and addresses of those elected

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Certificate of Elections

- Those elected to state, judicial, and certain local offices receive a commission from the governor or a certificate from the Secretary of State (i.e. Certificate of Election to elected IGA members)
  - This occurs after IED canvasses results reporting by counties and provide report to be certified by SOS
- Those elected to other local offices or party offices can receive certificate of elections from the clerk
  - Clerk is not required to provide certificate of election unless requested by elected candidate
  - Certificate of election can be produced from SVRS
    - CEB-7, CEB-8, CEB-16, CEB-18, CEB-21, CEB-32, and CEB-33

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-5-2

Recounts & Contests

- There are no automatic recount or contest actions in Indiana
- Specific individuals may petition the courts (local office) or state recount commission (statewide, state legislative, or federal offices) to request a recount
- A recount reviews the election materials and ballots already cast in an election and determines which candidate received the highest number of votes
- A contest action may result in a new election being called for the specific race or contest

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-6 | IC 3-12-11

Recounts & Contests for Local Candidates

- A candidate requesting a recount must file a verified petition for recount in the circuit or superior court of the county no later than noon, prevailing local time, fourteen (14) days after the election
- If the candidate does not do so, the candidate's political county chairman may file a recount petition no later than noon, prevailing local time, seventeen (17) days after the election
- Filings require specific information be included and a filing fee & bond is required

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-6-2 | IC 3-12-6-2.5

Recounts & Contests for Local Candidates

- Recount is conducted by a three-member commission appointed by judge assigned to oversee the recount case
- A contest is a court proceeding where the contest petitioner presents arguments and facts to a judge that:
  - The candidate was elected is ineligible to assume office; or
  - A mistake or act occur during the election that makes it impossible to determine who received the highest number of votes

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IC 3-12-6-2 | IC 3-12-6-2.5

Election Records During Recounts & Contests

- During a recount a judge or the state recount commission may order that law enforcement impound the election materials until the recount concludes
- If a recount or contest is filed for an election in your county then all the election materials must remain sealed until the recount or contest action concludes

A TIE!

- Whenever a tie vote occurs at a primary election, a "CANDIDATE VACANCY" results
  - The resulting vacancy is filled through the early ballot vacancy process under IC 3-13-1
- A tie in a general election for a federal, state (other than governor and lieutenant governor), or legislative office requires a special election to break the tie.
- Whenever a circuit court clerk receives certification of a tie vote has occurred, the clerk shall immediately send written notice of the tie vote to the fiscal body of the affected political subdivision
  - Fiscal body is defined by IC 36-1-2-6
  - A fiscal body must resolve the tie by electing a person to fill the office no later than December 31 following the election
  - If office is an at-large multi-member office then fiscal body must elect enough candidates to fill the seats that have tie

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

QUESTIONS?
After certifying the election results and dealing with any recounts or contests that may be filed, get some rest…
…the municipal elections will be right around the corner!
free photo created by wayhomestudio - www.freepik.com
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT
IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001829

Risk-Limiting Audits (RLA) in Indiana

December 15, 2021

A Panel Discussion
Moderated by the Voting System Technical Oversight Program
with 2020 Pilot RLA County Participants from Elkhart, Jay, and Marion Counties

---

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Introductions

The VSTOP Team

Dr. Jay Bagga
VSTOP Co-Director,
BSU Professor of Computer Science

Dr. Bryan Byers
VSTOP Co-Director,
BSU Professor of Criminal Justice & Criminology

Liz Beatrice
VSTOP Project Specialist

Marc Chatot
VSTOP Certification Specialist

County Panelists

Chris Anderson
Elkhart County
Clerk of Courts

Jon Eads
Jay County
Clerk of Circuit and Superior Courts

Brienne Delaney
Marion County
Director of Elections

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Background on Risk-Limiting Audits

VSTOP
Voting System Technical Oversight Program

- History of Risk-Limiting Audits in Indiana
- What are Risk-Limiting Audits?
- VSTOP and the RLA Pilot Program in Indiana

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

RLA Questions Addressed by County Panelists

1. **Please provide a brief description of your experience with risk-limiting audits, including your experiences with RLA training, the RLA audit tool(s), and the RLA process.**

2. **What are your recommendations for future counties who intend to participate in the RLA process?**

3. **What thoughts do you have on the value of risk-limiting audits for your county?**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Closing Remarks

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Thank You!

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Media & Communications Panel

- Panelists:
  - Allen Carter, Indiana Secretary of State's Office
  - Russell Hollis, Marion County Clerk's Office
  - Brad Newman, Vigo County Clerk
  - Lisa Lofgreen, Hancock County Clerk

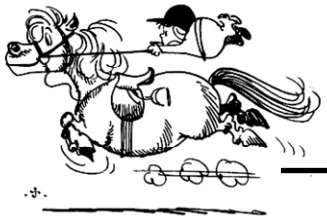
- Moderator:
  - Valerie Warycha, Indiana Election Division

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Gold vector created by rawpixel.com - www.freepik.com

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001837



Election Division Dispatch

Brad King & Angie Nussmeyer, Co-Directors | April 2020

NEWS & UPDATES

Public Site 2FA

A new feature on indianavoters.com will soon be available for voters to opt in to using two factor authentication (2FA) by text or email to protect their "My Portal Page" on the public-facing website. Persons using the website will be guided through the process to sign up for 2FA and can opt-out at any time. More information about this new feature will be part of the March Build online training session.

Absentee-By-Mail Applications

IEC Order 2020-37 allows for "no fault" absentee voting in the postponed June 2, 2020, primary election. As a result, IED created a new ABS-Mail Primary 2020 form to streamline the application for voters. The current ABS-Mail and ABS-Mail Primary 2020 forms can be used, and there is no need for a voter to submit a new form to request an absentee-by-mail ballot if a request has already been filed with their county election official.

The absentee module in INSVRS has been updated to default to "Primary 2020" as the reason when "ABS-Mail" is selected as the application type. (NOTE: The ABS-Mail type applies to both the ABS-Mail and ABS-Mail Primary 2020 forms.) There is no need to select a reason when ABS-Mail is used as the application type.

PCC is working to swap the ABS-Mail form generated in SVRS to the ABS-Mail Primary 2020 form. Counties will be notified when this work is complete in the system.

Additionally, PCC is working on a solution to allow registered voters to submit their ABS-Mail or ABS-Traveling Board application through indianavoters.com. The voter will log into the public site to access their portal page, select the ABS application link in the left tool bar, complete the application, and submit the form. The signature from the voter's record will be included on the form, which will be found in a new SVRS hopper for county users to process. The target date for this new functionality is mid– to late-April. Stay tuned for details.

Finally, a list of email addresses is being posted to the state's website so that voters can email their applications to their county official or to IED. Baker Tilly sent out an email at the start of April with a list of email addresses we have on file for military/overseas voters to send their applications. Please let us know if any of those email addresses need to be updated so the list on the website can be accurate as possible.

Updated Guidebooks

The *Election Administrator's Guide, Election Calendar: Election Administrator's Edituion,* and the Election Calendar brochure are now updated to be reflective of IEC Order 2020-37. All are posted on the in.gov/sos/elections site in the "Election Administratro's Portal."

APRIL WEB TRAINING

Apr. 14 & 16 | March Build

Apr. 23 & 28 | ePollbook Overview

Dates are subject to change; check the 2020 INSVRS Training Schedule on the county portal to confirm.

CALENDAR

Given the dynamic sitatuation due to the public health disaster emergency, please consult the revised *2020 Election Administrator's Calendar Guide* book found on in.gov/sos/elections in the "Election Administrator's Portal" for more detailed information.

May 4, 2020 Statewide Voter Registration Deadline for June 2, 2020 primary election

May 8, 2020 Pre-Primary Campaign Finance filing period ends

May 9, 2020 CFA-11 "Large Contribution" Supplemental Period begins for candidate committees

May 15, 2020 (NOON) Pre-Primary CFA-4 Campaign Finance Report due for all candidate committees, PACs & regular party committees

May 30, 2020 CFA-11 "Large Contribution" Supplemental filing period ends

June 2, 2020 Primary Election Day

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN FOCUS: Postponed Primary Deadline Date Changes

The postponed primary election moved election deadlines centering on the primary election by 28-days, which will impact several deadlines.

Pre-Primary Campaign Finance Reporting

The reporting period for most candidate, regular party, and political action committees will be January 1, 2020, to May 8, 2020. Some candidates opened their committee after January 1. For those candidates, the reporting period is the date the committee was opened through May 8, 2020.

All committees will file a CFA-4 Report of Receipts and Expenditures not later than noon (local prevailing time), Friday, May 15, 2020. A delinquent report is fined $50 per calendar day, starting noon on deadline day, up to $1000.

CFA-11 Large Contribution Supplemental Reporting

Candidate committees have a special supplemental filing period beginning May 9, 2020, through May 31, 2020, for contributions totaling $1000 or more from a single source during this window of time.

A supplemental CFA-11 report is due not later than 48-hours after the candidate committee received the contribution. Should the 48-hour deadline fall to a weekend, then the report is due not later than noon (local prevailing time) on the following Monday.

For example, Frank deposits a check for $5000 on Friday, May 15, then the CFA-11 is due by noon, Monday, May 18,2020, since the clerk's office was closed on Sunday, May 17, 2020, for filing.

Traveling Board

Travel board appointments are still required to begin 19-days before the election, or May 14, 2020. Voters can apply for a travel board appointment up to noon, Monday, June 1, 2020. Travel board appointments are to end on June 1, 2020, but county election boards are able to send out a travel board on Election Day if the CEB is in agreement per IC 3-11-4-1 (a).

CEBs are also advised to review IEC Order 2020-37, as the Commission has expanded some definitions and procedures. For example, a bi-partisan team can deliver absentee ballots to a nursing home facility and transfer the ballots to the facility's staff appointed by the CEB to assist patients in their care.

Additionally, those living in the same household as a voter eligible for travel board can serve as a travel board for that voter if they qualify to serve.

VR CORNER

Polling Location Notices

Under state law, a county may send notices to voters if a polling location for an upcoming election has changed. These notices can be generated through INSVRS and sent to voters in the affected precincts.

Counties will inevitably receive returned postcards as "address undeliverable." These postcards may be used to sent the voter a Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation, if the reason for the USPS return falls under the definitions found in IC 3-5-2-49.7 and the county has a standing policy to send out the polling location change notices each time a location changes. (IC 3-7-38.2-2(b)(c)) However, a voter may not be moved to "inactive" status during the 90-day "freeze" period before the June and November 2020 election. The voter may be moved after the election, but only after applying vote history to the county and confirming the voter did not vote in the election.

Military & Overseas Voters VR Deadline

A reminder that military & overseas voters using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) have an extended voter registration deadline before each election. IED Order 2020-37 moved all deadlines associated with the primary election by 28-days. Therefore, the voter registration cut-off for FPCA-eligible voters is May 26, 2020 (falls to the next day due to Memorial Day holiday).

QUESTIONS OF THE MONTH

Q. Does the election board need to count all absentee ballots on Election Day?

A. Under current law, every CEB holds a public meeting on Election Day, and a central count of absentee ballots is to be continuous once the process has begun. (IC 3-11.5-6-4) Certainly counting all absentee ballots on Election Day to tally unofficial results is the ideal in every election. However, the CEB may recess its public meeting for June 2, 2020, announce the date, time, and location for the meeting to resume, and continue with counting absentee ballots when the meeting resumes.

Q. A voter failed to sign their absentee ballot security envelope containing their completed ballot. OR, the voter didn't sign their absentee application (or typed their signature). How can the voter fix these issues?

A. The absentee application would be rejected, if the voter did not apply their signature or typed their name. (IC 3-11-4-17.5) For the application defect, the voter can simply submit a new absentee application for the county to review and approve. If the voter's signature is missing from the ballot security envelope (or a husband signs their spouse's envelope, for example), the voter can complete the ABS-5 affidavit and note their ballot is defective. The county is able to reissue the ballot to the voter either by mail or, if in-person absentee voting is available, complete the absentee ballot in the clerk's office or satellite location. (IC 3-11-4-17.7)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Information in this newsletter is provided by the Indiana Election Division as a courtesy to county election administrators. If a person is unclear concerning election law provisions, the Election Division can serve as an interpretive source. However, where important legal rights are concerned, you must consult with your own attorney to get a fully informed opinion advised.

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-001839

UNITED STATES
ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Local Jurisdiction Identification		Registered and Eligible Voters in Jurisdiction				
		Registered Eligible Voter	ligible Voters	Acible Voters	ered Eligible Voters	Com / Election Day Registrati
Data Not Available = Data Not Available		Does Not Apply or D	oes Not Apply or l	es Not Apply o	Optional	r or Does Not Apply or Data I
Does Not Apply = Does Not Apply		Survey Question Instructions for A1				
		sing Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, or Zero for A				Using Does Not
FIPS Code	Jurisdiction Name	A1a	A1b	A1c	A1Comments	A2a
1800100000	ADAMS COUNTY	19594	18329	1265		DOES NOT APPLY
1800300000	ALLEN COUNTY	264647	236197	28450		DOES NOT APPLY
1800500000	BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY	52748	46482	6266		DOES NOT APPLY
1800700000	BENTON COUNTY	5981	5452	529		DOES NOT APPLY
1800900000	BLACKFORD COUNTY	8219	7542	677		DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1801100000	BOONE COUNTY	53429	47945	5484	DOES NOT APPLY
1801300000	BROWN COUNTY	12412	11423	989	DOES NOT APPLY
1801500000	CARROLL COUNTY	13872	12654	1218	DOES NOT APPLY
1801700000	CASS COUNTY	22323	20777	1546	DOES NOT APPLY
1801900000	CLARK COUNTY	93743	81152	12591	DOES NOT APPLY
1802100000	CLAY COUNTY	18577	17161	1416	DOES NOT APPLY
1802300000	CLINTON COUNTY	19911	18500	1411	DOES NOT APPLY
1802500000	CRAWFORD COUNTY	7798	6717	1081	DOES NOT APPLY
1802700000	DAVIESS COUNTY	17769	16228	1541	DOES NOT APPLY
1802900000	DEARBORN COUNTY	39371	35382	3989	DOES NOT APPLY
1803100000	DECATUR COUNTY	17216	15843	1373	DOES NOT APPLY
1803300000	DEKALB COUNTY	29031	26340	2691	DOES NOT APPLY
1803500000	DELAWARE COUNTY	82395	68388	14007	DOES NOT APPLY
1803700000	DUBOIS COUNTY	30567	27866	2701	DOES NOT APPLY
1803900000	ELKHART COUNTY	124785	110983	13802	DOES NOT APPLY
1804100000	FAYETTE COUNTY	16149	13916	2233	DOES NOT APPLY
1804300000	FLOYD COUNTY	61629	55036	6593	DOES NOT APPLY
1804500000	FOUNTAIN COUNTY	11518	10517	1001	DOES NOT APPLY
1804700000	FRANKLIN COUNTY	17107	15471	1636	DOES NOT APPLY
1804900000	FULTON COUNTY	13103	11864	1239	DOES NOT APPLY
1805100000	GIBSON COUNTY	23343	20834	2509	DOES NOT APPLY
1805300000	GRANT COUNTY	44781	39293	5488	DOES NOT APPLY
1805500000	GREENE COUNTY	20063	19324	739	DOES NOT APPLY
1805700000	HAMILTON COUNTY	256553	233370	23183	DOES NOT APPLY
1805900000	HANCOCK COUNTY	58411	53762	4649	DOES NOT APPLY
1806100000	HARRISON COUNTY	29441	26584	2857	DOES NOT APPLY
1806300000	HENDRICKS COUNTY	122473	112501	9972	DOES NOT APPLY
1806500000	HENRY COUNTY	30625	28361	2264	DOES NOT APPLY
1806700000	HOWARD COUNTY	60349	55436	4913	DOES NOT APPLY
1806900000	HUNTINGTON COUNTY	25073	23113	1960	DOES NOT APPLY
1807100000	JACKSON COUNTY	28372	25589	2783	DOES NOT APPLY
1807300000	JASPER COUNTY	22556	20683	1873	DOES NOT APPLY
1807500000	JAY COUNTY	12421	11111	1310	DOES NOT APPLY
1807700000	JEFFERSON COUNTY	22070	19977	2093	DOES NOT APPLY
1807900000	JENNINGS COUNTY	18383	16625	1758	DOES NOT APPLY
1808100000	JOHNSON COUNTY	109058	100045	9013	DOES NOT APPLY
1808300000	KNOX COUNTY	24497	22621	1876	DOES NOT APPLY
1808500000	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY	53837	47349	6488	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1808700000	LAGRANGE COUNTY	16074	14577	1497	DOES NOT APPLY
1808900000	LAKE COUNTY	367126	326876	40250	DOES NOT APPLY
1809100000	LAPORTE COUNTY	79110	71513	7597	DOES NOT APPLY
1809300000	LAWRENCE COUNTY	32538	29367	3171	DOES NOT APPLY
1809500000	MADISON COUNTY	90468	81003	9465	DOES NOT APPLY
1809700000	MARION COUNTY	661532	575270	86262	DOES NOT APPLY
1809900000	MARSHALL COUNTY	29386	26989	2397	DOES NOT APPLY
1810100000	MARTIN COUNTY	7614	6564	1050	DOES NOT APPLY
1810300000	MIAMI COUNTY	22267	19818	2449	DOES NOT APPLY
1810500000	MONROE COUNTY	98247	79781	18466	DOES NOT APPLY
1810700000	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	24626	21923	2703	DOES NOT APPLY
1810900000	MORGAN COUNTY	51779	47193	4586	DOES NOT APPLY
1811100000	NEWTON COUNTY	10162	9027	1135	DOES NOT APPLY
1811300000	NOBLE COUNTY	29498	27120	2378	DOES NOT APPLY
1811500000	OHIO COUNTY	4887	4149	738	DOES NOT APPLY
1811700000	ORANGE COUNTY	13742	12028	1714	DOES NOT APPLY
1811900000	OWEN COUNTY	14332	13104	1228	DOES NOT APPLY
1812100000	PARKE COUNTY	10465	9083	1382	DOES NOT APPLY
1812300000	PERRY COUNTY	12689	11336	1353	DOES NOT APPLY
1812500000	PIKE COUNTY	9008	8346	662	DOES NOT APPLY
1812700000	PORTER COUNTY	128510	115180	13330	DOES NOT APPLY
1812900000	POSEY COUNTY	18182	16912	1270	DOES NOT APPLY
1813100000	PULASKI COUNTY	8891	7878	1013	DOES NOT APPLY
1813300000	PUTNAM COUNTY	24532	21582	2950	DOES NOT APPLY
1813500000	RANDOLPH COUNTY	16676	15171	1505	DOES NOT APPLY
1813700000	RIPLEY COUNTY	20828	19088	1740	DOES NOT APPLY
1813900000	RUSH COUNTY	11148	10262	886	DOES NOT APPLY
1814300000	SCOTT COUNTY	17092	15131	1961	DOES NOT APPLY
1814500000	SHELBY COUNTY	29982	27675	2307	DOES NOT APPLY
1814700000	SPENCER COUNTY	15090	13593	1497	DOES NOT APPLY
1814100000	ST. JOSEPH COUNTY	194553	170092	24461	DOES NOT APPLY
1814900000	STARKE COUNTY	17056	15147	1909	DOES NOT APPLY
1815100000	STEUBEN COUNTY	24385	21639	2746	DOES NOT APPLY
1815300000	SULLIVAN COUNTY	13897	12183	1714	DOES NOT APPLY
1815500000	SWITZERLAND COUNTY	6979	5993	986	DOES NOT APPLY
1815700000	TIPPECANOE COUNTY	117069	99063	18006	DOES NOT APPLY
1815900000	TIPTON COUNTY	11520	10317	1203	DOES NOT APPLY
1816100000	UNION COUNTY	5205	4365	840	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1816300000	VANDERBURGH COUNTY	129531	110770	18761	DOES NOT APPLY
1816500000	VERMILLION COUNTY	10227	9513	714	DOES NOT APPLY
1816700000	VIGO COUNTY	72795	61939	10856	DOES NOT APPLY
1816900000	WABASH COUNTY	21088	19098	1990	DOES NOT APPLY
1817100000	WARREN COUNTY	6221	5778	443	DOES NOT APPLY
1817300000	WARRICK COUNTY	47358	42467	4891	DOES NOT APPLY
1817500000	WASHINGTON COUNTY	19165	17177	1988	DOES NOT APPLY
1817700000	WAYNE COUNTY	43296	37733	5563	DOES NOT APPLY
1817900000	WELLS COUNTY	18816	17694	1122	DOES NOT APPLY
1818100000	WHITE COUNTY	16711	15215	1496	DOES NOT APPLY
1818300000	WHITLEY COUNTY	23538	21888	1650	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Same Day Registrations / Election Day Registrations			Type of Registration Fo				
Day RegistrationsRecei	nsReceived before Elec	ction / Same Day RegistrationsCommen	on Forms Recei	ReceivedNew	vedPre-Regi	dDuplicate of	lid / Rejecte
r or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Optional	oes Not Apply or	oes Not Apply or	es Not Apply o	oes Not Apply or	es Not Apply o
Survey Instructions for A2			Survey Instructions for A3				
Apply, Data Not Available, or Zero for A2			Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Ze				
A2b	A2c	A2Comments	A3a	A3b	A3c	A3d	A3e
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		7533	1867	203	645	120
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		125907	23004	2691	9640	928
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		26975	5652	592	2259	240
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		3277	761	97	128	58
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		4281	1295	77	478	82

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	27040	4840	657	1903	397
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	95379	90769	87	883	92
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	7391	2028	129	737	112
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	9677	3239	176	419	122
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	44525	8735	868	2987	520
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6329	1151	267	464	30
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	10636	3302	202	1298	287
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3198	979	62	165	41
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	8941	2796	228	810	50
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	21422	7847	430	2262	982
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6630	1348	179	401	84
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	16454	4655	343	1829	279
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	45240	11635	719	2832	246
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	13465	4017	220	1386	125
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	51705	11468	1336	4235	197
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	7807	1639	193	733	274
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	32695	8990	604	3233	534
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6843	2882	85	515	107
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	5739	1291	201	410	4
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6582	1747	115	719	56
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	9780	1560	130	558	31
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	19120	3317	427	1302	262
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	10858	3269	188	1155	61
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	248126	125508	3454	20862	2378
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	34402	9239	595	3949	629
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	17160	2350	337	3906	124
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	75899	21484	1387	8663	978
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	15972	2077	244	727	47
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	26708	4779	644	2302	227
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	11205	1908	189	790	98
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	11146	2017	292	696	169
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	11750	4078	298	1257	8
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6152	1753	180	638	89
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	10865	3339	144	1007	110
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6914	1211	216	504	87
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	52330	9819	1162	3454	809
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	12376	3287	127	1147	181
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	32110	9693	524	3684	427

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	8080	2475	139	746	119
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	141676	32701	3654	12556	1959
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	48119	12897	933	7814	48
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	15197	2487	413	935	124
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	38350	6103	867	2803	467
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	490228	145989	6324	47780	6632
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	13877	4888	387	899	151
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2763	693	57	108	14
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	11786	3344	293	1169	235
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	58589	9641	739	2866	665
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	12576	4362	219	580	41
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	26043	9286	488	1675	107
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	5284	1746	113	576	50
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	16430	4867	270	1692	152
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1766	415	41	95	14
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	5456	1386	78	437	81
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	7176	1154	141	363	61
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3284	821	79	140	26
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	5647	1906	56	244	37
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2865	490	62	189	32
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	75250	21203	1873	8786	1225
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	10392	2672	157	958	102
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3837	1207	114	240	58
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	11355	3579	212	633	53
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6780	1306	200	644	102
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	7139	1757	260	519	42
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	4082	769	135	313	39
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	8117	2386	135	413	108
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	13118	2535	278	894	158
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	8664	2009	142	565	155
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	113687	31024	2061	12350	3001
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6069	1172	137	450	72
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	12002	3818	373	757	160
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6140	888	131	250	98
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3500	539	62	151	39
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	68884	14239	1100	4612	516
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	4770	1516	93	283	132
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1685	396	54	15	17

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	59328	9816	1049	3951	3
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3731	1117	108	219	65
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	32543	5908	817	1821	559
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	9876	2894	137	954	75
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1745	444	40	170	4
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	18781	4099	454	1466	89
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6624	1593	87	400	37
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	18597	3328	295	1600	207
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	9119	2711	145	950	78
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	9471	2851	204	908	304
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	8716	1725	276	594	82

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

rm Received (between close of registration for the 2018 General Election and close of registration for 2020 General Election)								
anges (name, pa	ms ReceivedAddress Changes (Cr	er Registrations (	ther Registratio	egistratio	her Registratic	Registrations	her Registratio	Received Since
Does Not Apply or	mber or Does Not Apply or Data Not A	Other Specify: (T	Does Not Apply or D	ther Specif	oes Not Apply or	Other Specify: (	oes Not Apply or	Formula
3								
ro, and Other for A3								
A3f	A3g	A3h_Other	A3h	3i_Othe	A3i	A3j_Other	A3j	A3Total
4698	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	0					7533
86855	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2789					125907
16410	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1822					26975
1442	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	791					3277
2052	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	297					4281

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

14407	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	4836	27040
2625	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	923	95379
3578	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	807	7391
5270	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	451	9677
26621	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	4794	44525
4417	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	0	6329
4731	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	816	10636
1951	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	0	3198
4747	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	310	8941
7673	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2228	21422
4352	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	266	6630
7552	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1796	16454
26504	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	3304	45240
6743	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	974	13465
33259	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1210	51705
4364	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	604	7807
16929	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2405	32695
2671	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	583	6843
3425	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	408	5739
3163	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	782	6582
5931	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1570	9780
11301	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2511	19120
4326	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1859	10858
77214	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	18710	248126
16836	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	3154	34402
6920	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	3523	17160
34900	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	8487	75899
8003	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	4874	15972
17868	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	888	26708
6234	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1986	11205
7379	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	593	11146
5107	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1002	11750
3015	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	477	6152
5636	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	629	10865
4549	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	347	6914
34817	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2269	52330
5410	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2224	12376
15034	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2748	32110

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3820	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	781	8080
78067	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	12739	141676
19631	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	6796	48119
8880	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2358	15197
26035	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2075	38350
239705	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	43798	490228
7171	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	381	13877
1891	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	0	2763
5947	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	798	11786
42738	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1940	58589
6947	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	427	12576
13177	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1310	26043
2354	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	445	5284
7644	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1805	16430
1148	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	53	1766
3193	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	281	5456
3418	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2039	7176
2180	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	38	3284
3202	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	202	5647
2092	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	0	2865
32733	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	9430	75250
3650	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2853	10392
2114	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	104	3837
6549	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	329	11355
4338	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	190	6780
4541	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	20	7139
2760	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	66	4082
4795	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	280	8117
7901	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1352	13118
3872	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1921	8664
54306	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	10945	113687
3881	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	357	6069
6409	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	485	12002
3700	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	1073	6140
2101	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	608	3500
42988	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	5429	68884
2701	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	45	4770
961	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	242	1685

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

42193	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	2316	59328
2222	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	0	3731
23438	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	0	32543
4889	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	927	9876
1078	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	9	1745
12174	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	499	18781
4428	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	79	6624
12418	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	749	18597
4444	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	791	9119
4377	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	827	9471
5815	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	UNKNOWN	224	8716

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	Total Registrations Forms Rece								
tion Forms ReceivedCor	ations By Mail,	rson (Registrar's	egistrations C	ionsMotor V	Assistance	cy Ser	med Forces	Agencies	ves by Advocacy Grou
Optional	oes Not Apply or	Does Not Apply or	Des Not Apply o	es Not Apply	s Not Apply	lot Appl	s Not Apply	s Not Apply	or Does Not Apply or Data
	Survey Instructions for A4-A7								
	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for A4-A7								
A3Comments	A4a	A4b	A4c	A4d	A4e	A4f	A4g	A4h	A4i
	0	DNA (DATA NOT	1488	3077	60	0	0	1	0
	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT	32596	51436	580	4	0	5	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	1474	146	7909	7780	374	1	0	0	370
	177	106	771	1489	9	0	0	0	0
	887	73	774	1107	95	1	0	1	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

254	124	7842	12350	50	0	0	0	25
90163	130	1247	1742	2	0	0	0	130
1393	50	1320	2269	56	1	0	0	0
1254	284	2316	2982	143	0	0	0	0
0	0	9463	20809	108	3	0	2	0
0	0	1479	2625	117	0	0	0	0
2317	40	2319	2953	88	0	0	0	0
496	0	504	1020	47	0	0	0	0
1813	0	1596	2641	69	0	0	0	0
5761	207	3312	6498	25	0	0	0	35
0	0	2169	2657	126	0	0	0	0
3415	0	2853	5426	38	0	0	1	0
2999	2630	10329	12696	990	11	0	3	0
2825	0	2623	3879	60	0	0	0	0
0	0	11426	20770	301	2	0	1	0
1098	0	1808	2128	28	0	0	0	0
5091	0	5898	11531	80	2	0	1	0
2215	70	1101	1779	28	0	0	0	0
0	0	1303	2297	0	0	0	0	0
1239	0	1094	2144	43	3	0	0	0
0	0	2040	4270	117	3	0	1	0
1293	412	3678	6591	421	5	0	0	0
2210	115	2205	3598	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
112370	471	37023	56860	109	2	0	1	0
7134	0	6406	11802	48	0	0	2	0
2611	692	2208	4930	107	5	0	1	0
15773	0	17417	23762	170	3	0	0	0
0	0	5104	6880	78	1	0	0	0
0	0	5860	11762	437	1	0	0	0
179	55	3009	4907	79	0	0	0	0
0	0	2975	4288	138	0	0	2	0
2527	272	2018	3630	58	1	0	0	75
1195	0	1218	1667	61	5	0	0	0
2019	96	1984	3271	155	0	0	0	70
0	0	1749	2742	124	0	0	0	0
0	0	15677	21807	397	1	0	0	0
2393	0	2755	4061	148	0	0	0	67
7228	125	5098	9529	149	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1314	76	1337	3028	16	0	0	0	0
511	0	25075	68701	2123	15	0	1	0
8962	3115	6484	13271	403	21	0	8	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	0	4212	6518	103	1	0	0	0
0	0	9396	15070	1108	14	0	0	0
87027	28241	105052	119948	4538	205	0	8	0
2511	0	2734	5070	23	0	0	0	0
185	62	535	864	32	2	0	0	32
2153	251	1905	3572	175	3	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT	19530	15046	259	16	0	0	0
2000	DNA (DATA NOT	2631	4323	87	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
4870	0	6081	7283	175	2	0	0	0
1209	0	705	1577	24	0	0	0	0
3398	110	2712	5608	30	0	0	0	0
38	0	381	649	1	0	0	0	0
102	542	1263	1534	60	0	0	0	25
0	0	2247	3228	74	0	0	0	0
0	0	717	1207	42	3	0	0	0
985	67	1074	1522	97	0	0	0	0
0	0	609	1103	20	0	0	1	0
16220	930	10683	25470	204	0	0	0	0
1891	0	1900	4081	96	0	0	0	0
662	0	721	776	40	0	0	0	0
1780	0	2442	3996	94	0	0	2	0
97	121	1477	2135	156	3	0	0	0
0	0	1819	2977	37	0	0	0	0
0	0	1141	1505	46	0	0	0	0
1181	0	1523	2433	47	0	0	0	0
0	0	3752	5936	114	10	0	0	0
1091	255	1698	2707	76	0	0	0	0
21277	0	18133	35641	520	192	0	22	0
0	0	1273	2641	36	0	0	0	0
1780	0	1729	4895	87	1	0	1	0
0	0	1450	1934	63	0	0	0	0
0	0	713	1585	7	0	0	0	0
2430	0	16495	23224	177	0	0	0	1790
290	215	1039	1500	48	0	0	0	260
0	0	411	720	9	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	12269	23897	776	5	0	2	0
0	0	1038	1347	98	7	0	0	0
0	0	8239	11101	646	0	0	1	0
1706	171	1971	2843	112	57	0	0	0
0	0	441	820	4	1	0	0	0
0	0	4750	8006	136	0	0	0	0
0	0	1706	2543	41	1	0	0	0
0	0	4709	6646	494	0	0	0	0
1856	51	1499	3125	30	0	0	0	0
1943	209	1674	3001	88	9	0	6	0
0	0	2187	3780	65	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

eived by Source of Registration									
sOther (not listed befor	ther (not liste	er (not listed b	Other (not liste	Other (not listed befo	er (not li	RegistrationsTotal Che	ations By Mail, F	rson (Registrar's C	gistrations
Other Specify:(Text	es Not Apply o	Other Specify:(	oes Not Apply or	Other Specify:(Text	Not Apply	Formula	Does Not Apply or D	Does Not Apply or D	s Not Apply
							Using Does Not Ap		
A4j_Other	A4j	A4k_Other	A4k	A4l_Other	A4l	A4Total	A5a	A5b	A5c
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1229	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER	1655	7512	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	528
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	10001	FEDERAL	1653	NO NVRA NUMBER	29632	125907	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	8881
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2566	FEDERAL	235	NO NVRA NUMBER	6120	26975	1055	88	2040
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	153	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	572	3277	175	104	200
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	529	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	814	4281	604	65	249

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2145	FEDERAL	394	NO NVRA NUMBER	3856	27040	190	88	1893
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	888	FEDERAL	4	NO NVRA NUMBER	1073	95379	89917	50	304
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	801	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	1500	7391	979	38	412
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	864	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	1833	9677	1254	284	703
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3383	FEDERAL	90	NO NVRA NUMBER	10667	44525	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	2576
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	530	FEDERAL	27	NO NVRA NUMBER	1505	6283	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	440
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1378	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	1540	10636	1599	30	701
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	206	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	913	3186	496	DNA (DATA NOT A	170
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1023	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1799	8941	1403	DNA (DATA NOT A	509
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2463	FEDERAL	65	NO NVRA NUMBER	3056	21422	3866	198	1396
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	480	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1198	6630	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	616
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2019	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER	2700	16454	2359	DNA (DATA NOT A	934
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2975	FEDERAL	86	NO NVRA NUMBER	12521	45240	2630	2630	2569
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1507	FEDERAL	17	NO NVRA NUMBER	2554	13465	2086	0	997
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	4998	FEDERAL	1146	NO NVRA NUMBER	13061	51705	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	4073
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	844	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1901	7807	590	DNA (DATA NOT A	523
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3592	FEDERAL	23	NO NVRA NUMBER	6477	32695	3556	DNA (DATA NOT A	1703
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	582	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1068	6843	1956	70	362
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	405	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1734	5739	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	491
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	794	FEDERAL	25	NO NVRA NUMBER	1240	6582	864	DNA (DATA NOT A	355
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	817	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	2532	9780	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	519
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1549	FEDERAL	832	NO NVRA NUMBER	4339	19120	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	1079
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1193	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1528	10858	1600	115	703
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	21610	FEDERAL	2123	NO NVRA NUMBER	17557	248126	100590	442	10447
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	4181	FEDERAL	193	NO NVRA NUMBER	4636	34402	4791	DNA (DATA NOT A	1879
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	4136	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	2470	17160	8	158	803
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	9074	FEDERAL	805	NO NVRA NUMBER	8895	75899	10891	DNA (DATA NOT A	4751
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1052	FEDERAL	106	NO NVRA NUMBER	2751	15972	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	907
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2669	FEDERAL	524	NO NVRA NUMBER	5455	26708	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	1623
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1000	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1976	11205	139	40	674
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	859	FEDERAL	18	NO NVRA NUMBER	2866	11146	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	895
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1357	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1812	11750	1920	253	844
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	700	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1306	6152	873	0	405
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1180	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	2090	10865	1527	73	617
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	635	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1664	6914	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	486
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3825	FEDERAL	579	NO NVRA NUMBER	10044	52330	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	4368
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1280	FEDERAL	14	NO NVRA NUMBER	1658	12376	1705	DNA (DATA NOT A	571
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3925	FEDERAL	12	NO NVRA NUMBER	6044	32110	5050	93	1777

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BY MAIL NVRA CODES	836	FEDERAL	36	NO NVRA NUMBER	1437	8080	941	76	523
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	14461	FEDERAL	2904	NO NVRA NUMBER	27885	141676	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	8311
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	8481	FEDERAL	757	NO NVRA NUMBER	6617	48119	6309	462	1876
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1290	FEDERAL	8	NO NVRA NUMBER	3065	15197	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	1098
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3092	FEDERAL	946	NO NVRA NUMBER	8724	38350	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	2421
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	49782	FEDERAL	11038	NO NVRA NUMBER	84389	490228	59311	28241	22705
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1030	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER	2507	13877	2511	DNA (DATA NOT A	976
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	178	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	849	2739	183	61	176
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1428	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	2298	11786	1482	209	566
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3126	FEDERAL	3122	NO NVRA NUMBER	17490	58589	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	3454
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	795	FEDERAL	14	NO NVRA NUMBER	2725	12576	2000	DNA (DATA NOT A	909
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1890	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	5742	26043	4870	DNA (DATA NOT A	2107
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	686	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1083	5284	891	DNA (DATA NOT A	290
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1793	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	2779	16430	2463	105	850
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	130	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	566	1766	38	DNA (DATA NOT A	118
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	527	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	1402	5456	76	373	439
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	474	FEDERAL	14	NO NVRA NUMBER	1139	7176	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	490
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	233	FEDERAL	10	NO NVRA NUMBER	1072	3284	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	282
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	295	FEDERAL	34	NO NVRA NUMBER	1573	5647	985	67	322
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	226	FEDERAL	8	NO NVRA NUMBER	863	2830	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	215
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	9206	FEDERAL	464	NO NVRA NUMBER	12073	75250	10776	837	3188
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1019	FEDERAL	17	NO NVRA NUMBER	1388	10392	1355	DNA (DATA NOT A	487
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	228	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1410	3837	662	DNA (DATA NOT A	192
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	777	FEDERAL	5	NO NVRA NUMBER	2259	11355	1780	DNA (DATA NOT A	753
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	859	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1932	6780	63	107	439
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	749	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	1556	7139	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	620
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	404	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	986	4082	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	349
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	935	FEDERAL	16	NO NVRA NUMBER	1982	8117	1181	DNA (DATA NOT A	382
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1007	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	2298	13118	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	1090
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	613	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	2224	8664	784	210	348
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	13423	FEDERAL	2852	NO NVRA NUMBER	21627	113687	15198	DNA (DATA NOT A	4572
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	494	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	1624	6069	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	415
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1055	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	2454	12002	1780	DNA (DATA NOT A	529
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	354	FEDERAL	4	NO NVRA NUMBER	2335	6140	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	303
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	190	FEDERAL	4	NO NVRA NUMBER	1001	3500	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	132
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	5252	FEDERAL	2622	NO NVRA NUMBER	16894	68884	2139	DNA (DATA NOT A	3575
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	372	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1046	4770	250	200	356
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	47	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	498	1685	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	141

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BY MAIL NVRA CODES	4373	FEDERAL	219	NO NVRA NUMBER	17787	59328	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	3170
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	275	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	898	3664	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	423
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2367	FEDERAL	688	NO NVRA NUMBER	9455	32497	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	1903
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1122	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1894	9876	1276	171	636
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	146	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	333	1745	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	159
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1759	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	4129	18781	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	1641
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	510	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	1822	6624	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	675
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1793	FEDERAL	233	NO NVRA NUMBER	4722	18597	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	1320
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1051	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	1506	9119	1341	48	612
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	969	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	1572	9471	1331	209	530
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	678	FEDERAL	167	NO NVRA NUMBER	1839	8716	DNA (DATA NOT	DNA (DATA NOT A	689

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

New Registration Forms Received by Source of Registration

ionsMotor V	ssistance	ncy Servi	ned Forces	Agencies	ves by Advocacy Grou	Other (not listed befor	ther (not liste	er (not listed b	her (not lis	Other (not listed befo
es Not Apply o	Not Appl	Not Apply	s Not Apply	s Not Apply	or Does Not Apply or Dat	Other Specify:(Text	es Not Apply o	Other Specify:(T	s Not Apply	Other Specify:(Tex
Survey Instructions for A4-A7										
pply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for A4-A7										
A5d	A5e	A5f	A5g	A5h	A5i	A5j_Other	A5j	A5k_Other	A5k	A5l_Other
568	20	0	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	640	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
11968	161	2	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	680	FEDERAL	565	NO NVRA NUMBER
1746	82	1	0	0	264	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	218	FEDERAL	102	NO NVRA NUMBER
250	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	23	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
288	36	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	43	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2352	15	0	0	0	15	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	170	FEDERAL	98	NO NVRA NUMBER
379	1	0	0	0	50	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	4	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER
469	18	1	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	49	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
707	34	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	173	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
5299	47	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	385	FEDERAL	49	NO NVRA NUMBER
587	19	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	58	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA NUMBER
705	28	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	66	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
237	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	40	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
666	15	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	172	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
2129	8	0	0	0	34	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	193	FEDERAL	20	NO NVRA NUMBER
584	29	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	78	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
1169	10	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	156	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
2606	174	2	0	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	102	FEDERAL	52	NO NVRA NUMBER
801	13	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	80	FEDERAL	7	NO NVRA NUMBER
5758	89	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	753	FEDERAL	445	NO NVRA NUMBER
416	11	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	88	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
3224	27	0	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	265	FEDERAL	16	NO NVRA NUMBER
412	11	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	60	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
631	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
460	9	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	43	FEDERAL	14	NO NVRA NUMBER
683	21	2	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	235	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
1530	86	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	198	FEDERAL	302	NO NVRA NUMBER
729	4	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	29	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
12700	33	0	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	577	FEDERAL	709	NO NVRA NUMBER
2236	23	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	206	FEDERAL	62	NO NVRA NUMBER
1205	30	4	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	127	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
5191	50	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	318	FEDERAL	259	NO NVRA NUMBER
951	16	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	124	FEDERAL	45	NO NVRA NUMBER
2406	124	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	228	FEDERAL	205	NO NVRA NUMBER
841	19	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	172	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
934	20	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	133	FEDERAL	9	NO NVRA NUMBER
909	17	0	0	0	30	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	77	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
376	17	2	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	53	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
884	23	0	0	0	50	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	126	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
526	20	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	114	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
4467	135	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	314	FEDERAL	218	NO NVRA NUMBER
778	40	0	0	0	38	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	104	FEDERAL	7	NO NVRA NUMBER
2487	35	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	167	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

822	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	80	FEDERAL	15	NO NVRA NUMBER
20337	615	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1448	FEDERAL	1110	NO NVRA NUMBER
3363	100	10	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	507	FEDERAL	258	NO NVRA NUMBER
1010	34	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	241	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
2817	194	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	224	FEDERAL	192	NO NVRA NUMBER
30077	859	19	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1321	FEDERAL	3311	NO NVRA NUMBER
1162	12	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	137	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER
193	4	0	0	0	30	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	46	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
806	51	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	215	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER
4373	51	5	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	327	FEDERAL	1124	NO NVRA NUMBER
1171	47	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	224	FEDERAL	7	NO NVRA NUMBER
1609	62	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	201	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
435	12	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	86	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
1287	18	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	96	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
226	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	29	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER
369	17	0	0	0	17	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	73	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
494	21	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	111	FEDERAL	9	NO NVRA NUMBER
345	28	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	93	FEDERAL	9	NO NVRA NUMBER
430	30	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	51	FEDERAL	12	NO NVRA NUMBER
212	10	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	30	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
5318	69	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	368	FEDERAL	237	NO NVRA NUMBER
741	27	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	50	FEDERAL	4	NO NVRA NUMBER
153	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	13	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
871	19	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	130	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER
472	23	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	173	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
769	14	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	236	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
333	8	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	62	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
538	13	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	258	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA NUMBER
1184	22	5	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	96	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER
385	26	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	36	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
9417	160	41	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	823	FEDERAL	806	NO NVRA NUMBER
601	17	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	64	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
1160	20	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	264	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
232	15	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	86	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
287	4	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	38	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER
5837	55	0	0	0	557	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	559	FEDERAL	1506	NO NVRA NUMBER
404	21	0	0	0	200	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	80	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
201	4	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	27	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5674	236	2	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	474	FEDERAL	69	NO NVRA NUMBER
538	39	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	60	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
3011	139	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	500	FEDERAL	232	NO NVRA NUMBER
610	20	9	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	142	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
239	0	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	23	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
2099	31	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	188	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER
695	18	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	111	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER
1532	127	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	179	FEDERAL	72	NO NVRA NUMBER
577	16	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	96	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER
697	22	2	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	47	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER
776	13	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	74	FEDERAL	84	NO NVRA NUMBER

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

		Duplicate Registration Form								
her (not lis	RegistrationsTotal Ch	trations By Ma	erson (Registra	Registratio	strationsMotor	: Assista	gency Se	rmed For	er Agenc	Drives by Advocacy Gr
s Not Apply	Formula	oes Not Apply or	oes Not Apply or	s Not Apply o	oes Not Apply or	Not Appl	Not Apply	s Not Apply	Not Apply	or Does Not Apply or Data
		Survey Instructions for A4-A7								
		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for A4-A7								
A5l	A5Total	A6a	A6b	A6c	A6d	A6e	A6f	A6g	A6h	A6i
28	1785	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	144	354	15	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
17	22275	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	2748	5672	53	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
56	5652	411	34	561	982	57	0	0	0	103
7	761	2	2	38	79	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
10	1295	241	8	57	154	4	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

19	4840	56	35	524	1163	9	0	0	0	9
62	90769	236	75	97	227	0	0	0	0	75
62	2028	358	12	99	219	6	0	0	0	0
84	3239	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	131	249	3	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
136	8493	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	797	2010	5	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
3	1110	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	122	267	28	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
173	3302	604	9	178	387	13	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
27	979	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	39	77	8	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
31	2796	410	DNA (DATA NOT	75	254	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
3	7847	1140	9	239	854	1	0	0	0	1
7	1314	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	100	239	21	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
27	4655	921	DNA (DATA NOT	258	598	5	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
868	11635	369	DNA (DATA NOT	534	1528	134	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
33	4017	739	0	184	328	10	0	0	0	0
18	11137	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	983	2754	36	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
11	1639	369	DNA (DATA NOT	107	223	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
198	8990	1321	DNA (DATA NOT	558	1202	14	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
11	2882	214	DNA (DATA NOT	64	206	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
169	1291	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	85	289	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
1	1747	356	DNA (DATA NOT	99	220	7	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
23	1483	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	119	334	21	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
3	3199	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	296	626	90	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
89	3269	578	0	173	349	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
9	125508	10594	26	3274	6625	15	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
42	9239	2022	DNA (DATA NOT	512	1337	4	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
14	2350	2603	533	206	427	18	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
23	21484	4389	DNA (DATA NOT	1471	2580	27	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
4	2048	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	206	441	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
8	4594	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	540	1246	71	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
23	1908	35	15	179	502	3	0	0	0	0
11	2002	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	196	424	21	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
28	4078	603	19	125	418	12	0	0	0	45
27	1753	322	0	71	229	0	0	0	0	0
39	3339	460	23	153	261	25	0	0	0	20
31	1177	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	128	321	13	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
20	9522	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	1044	2176	41	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
44	3287	594	DNA (DATA NOT	114	301	21	0	0	0	28
83	9693	1957	29	437	1104	24	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

9	2475	316	0	114	299	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
27	31848	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	2602	8183	316	3	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
11	12897	2637	2637	631	1523	58	1	0	3	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
6	2389	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	246	501	7	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
4	5853	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	672	1643	182	3	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
145	145989	24393	DNA (DATA NOT	7334	13124	765	36	0	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
88	4888	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	211	579	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	693	1	0	36	59	2	0	0	0	2
13	3344	559	38	147	341	29	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
5	9339	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	1186	1420	23	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
4	4362	?	DNA (DATA NOT	149	380	3	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
436	9286	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	438	995	8	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
32	1746	293	DNA (DATA NOT	55	170	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
48	4867	859	5	203	598	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
3	415	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	21	57	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
22	1386	23	144	88	143	3	0	0	0	3
6	1131	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	105	244	5	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
27	784	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	49	89	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
9	1906	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	83	114	12	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	467	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	51	108	2	0	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
410	21203	4782	84	1272	2524	14	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
8	2672	484	DNA (DATA NOT	121	314	18	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
178	1207	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	52	96	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
25	3579	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	180	386	12	0	0	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
29	1306	28	13	120	362	47	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
34	1673	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	132	320	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
2	754	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	86	185	7	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
11	2386	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	108	234	4	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
20	2418	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	237	562	26	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
220	2009	246	34	88	145	3	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
6	31024	6079	DNA (DATA NOT	1576	4128	33	15	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
17	1114	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	105	311	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
65	3818	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	163	493	16	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
219	855	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	64	52	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
39	502	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	59	74	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
11	14239	193	DNA (DATA NOT	809	2234	9	0	0	0	1201
5	1516	25	10	58	157	1	0	0	0	10
6	379	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	3	10	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

50	9675	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	970	2808	40	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
11	1072	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	67	106	17	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
8	5793	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	520	1049	68	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
30	2894	397	DNA (DATA NOT	165	327	18	12	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
6	428	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	31	83	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
57	4017	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	366	920	30	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
3	1504	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	122	240	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
19	3249	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	332	965	72	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
20	2711	477	3	148	313	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
13	2851	460	0	115	297	10	2	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
1	1637	DNA (DATA NC	DNA (DATA NOT	166	350	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ns Received by Source of Registration							ed Registrations By Ma
ionsOther (not listed bef	Other (not	Other (not liste	ther (no	onsOther (not listed be	ationsOther (not listed	ate Registrations Total	
Other Specify:(Text)	s Not Apply	Other Specify:(	Not Apply	Other Specify:(Text)	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data
A6j_Other	A6j	A6k_Other	A6k	A6l_Other	A6l	A6Total	A7a
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	32	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	12	557	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	320	FEDERAL	186	NO NVRA NUMBER	22	9001	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	89	FEDERAL	11	NO NVRA NUMBER	11	2259	8
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	5	128	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	8	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	6	478	42

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BY MAIL NVRA CODES	72	FEDERAL	18	NO NVRA NUMBER	17	1903	8
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	172	883	10
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	15	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	28	737	56
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	17	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	8	408	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	66	FEDERAL	5	NO NVRA NUMBER	49	2932	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	24	FEDERAL	7	NO NVRA NUMBER	0	448	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	14	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	92	1298	114
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	11	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	20	155	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	41	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	21	810	0
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	8	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA NUMBER	4	2262	755
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	17	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	8	385	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	34	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	13	1829	135
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	41	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	225	2832	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	41	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	83	1386	0
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	156	FEDERAL	150	NO NVRA NUMBER	9	4089	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	23	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	9	733	139
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	94	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER	42	3233	214
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	7	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	23	515	45
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	31	405	0
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	32	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	4	719	19
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	48	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	12	534	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	100	FEDERAL	139	NO NVRA NUMBER	0	1251	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	9	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	46	1155	32
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	171	FEDERAL	153	NO NVRA NUMBER	4	20862	1186
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	26	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA NUMBER	42	3949	321
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	103	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	16	3906	0
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	93	FEDERAL	84	NO NVRA NUMBER	19	8663	493
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	55	FEDERAL	15	NO NVRA NUMBER	1	727	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	250	FEDERAL	74	NO NVRA NUMBER	10	2191	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	38	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	18	790	5
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	30	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA NUMBER	22	696	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	23	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	12	1257	4
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	9	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	7	638	0
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	47	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	18	1007	32
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	24	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	11	497	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	100	FEDERAL	27	NO NVRA NUMBER	23	3411	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	29	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	59	1147	94
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	74	FEDERAL	5	NO NVRA NUMBER	54	3684	221

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BY MAIL NVRA CODES	10	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA NUMBER	2	746	57	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	790	FEDERAL	321	NO NVRA NUMBER	8	12223	511	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	160	FEDERAL	155	NO NVRA NUMBER	9	7814	16	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	141	FEDERAL	4	NO NVRA NUMBER	9	908	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	111	FEDERAL	140	NO NVRA NUMBER	6	2757	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	681	FEDERAL	1325	NO NVRA NUMBER	120	47780	3323	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	39	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	24	854	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	7	108	1	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	44	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	11	1169	112	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	30	FEDERAL	84	NO NVRA NUMBER	26	2769	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	13	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	13	558	?	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	25	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	198	1664	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	24	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	34	576	25	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	5	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	21	1692	76	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	8	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	7	93	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	17	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	15	437	3	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	3	360	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	0	139	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	10	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	14	234	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	16	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER	0	180	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	52	FEDERAL	29	NO NVRA NUMBER	29	8786	662	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	11	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA NUMBER	9	958	52	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	8	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	49	207	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	28	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	11	619	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	42	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	32	644	6	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	12	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	37	501	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	26	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	9	313	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	62	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA NUMBER	3	413	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	37	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	11	874	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	12	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	37	565	61	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	250	FEDERAL	229	NO NVRA NUMBER	39	12350	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	10	429	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	44	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	31	747	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	36	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA NUMBER	68	232	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	12	149	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	81	FEDERAL	58	NO NVRA NUMBER	27	4612	98	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	9	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	13	283	15	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	0	13	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BY MAIL NVRA CODES	30	FEDERAL	10	NO NVRA NUMBER	10	3869	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	10	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	4	205	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	91	FEDERAL	42	NO NVRA NUMBER	6	1776	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	26	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	9	954	33	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	5	121	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	119	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	17	1452	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	16	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	5	383	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	101	FEDERAL	35	NO NVRA NUMBER	8	1513	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	5	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	4	950	38	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	14	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA NUMBER	10	908	152	
BY MAIL NVRA CODES	22	FEDERAL	10	NO NVRA NUMBER	25	582	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Invalid / Rejected Registration Forms by Source of Registration

onsIn-Person (Registrad	Regis	strations	ublic Assi	e Agenc	onsArmed Fs	Other Ager	onsDrives by Advocacy	ationsOther (not liste	nsOther	nsOther (not	nsOther
or Does Not Apply or Dat	Not App	Not Apply	Not Apply	Not Appl	es Not Apply	es Not Apply	or Does Not Apply or Dat	Other Specify: (Text	Not Apply	Other Specify:	Not Appl
Survey Instructions for A4-A7											
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for A4-A7											

A7b	A7c	A7d	A7e	A7f	A7g	A7h	A7i	A7j_Other	A7j	A7k_Other	A7k
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	8	77	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	14	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	37	820	19	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	6	FEDERAL	6
24	13	137	18	0	0	0	3	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	26	FEDERAL	5
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	27	15	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	6	FEDERAL	0
0	1	28	8	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	111	231	1	0	0	0	1	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	8
5	7	8	0	0	0	0	5	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	1
0	10	39	1	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	12	58	19	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	14	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	105	331	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	12	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	18	7	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	2
1	56	80	10	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	6	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	5	18	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	15	30	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	46	165	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	9	FEDERAL	1
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	33	38	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	5	136	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	23	200	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
0	27	83	0	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	23	39	27	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	35	FEDERAL	51
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	30	80	3	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	14	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	90	202	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	21	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	16	34	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	9	FEDERAL	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	3	31	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	10	11	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	9	161	24	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	11	FEDERAL	18
0	18	9	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
3	165	944	5	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	20	FEDERAL	49
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	82	217	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	2
1	13	103	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	40	429	4	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	9
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	2	45	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	26	179	4	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	6	FEDERAL	5
0	39	38	0	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	4	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	29	111	11	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	16	FEDERAL	0
0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
0	18	52	3	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
0	31	40	3	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	10	70	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	153	477	22	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	13	FEDERAL	10
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	25	52	3	0	0	0	1	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
3	16	151	14	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	14	FEDERAL	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	6	52	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	3
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	33	1077	112	6	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	162	FEDERAL	53
16	4	9	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	1
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	42	52	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	13	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	81	266	21	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	5	FEDERAL	19
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	113	1793	431	25	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	108	FEDERAL	832
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	13	132	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
4	26	81	4	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	7	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	116	134	29	2	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	28	FEDERAL	292
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	7	29	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	4	92	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	1	22	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
0	3	71	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	6	6	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
25	12	25	5	0	0	0	5	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	17	42	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	10	1	1	1	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	8	7	5	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	3
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	2	8	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	12	FEDERAL	1
9	47	492	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	4
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	4	44	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	12	28	5	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	4	48	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
1	13	44	14	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	14	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	16	11	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	2	36	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	12	35	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	23	FEDERAL	2
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	24	89	9	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	12	FEDERAL	0
11	33	34	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	95	735	64	45	0	11	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	374	FEDERAL	573
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	15	49	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	23	106	8	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	6	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	23	22	10	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	12	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	6	22	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	74	214	6	0	0	0	32	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	32	FEDERAL	56
5	23	29	2	0	0	0	50	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	6	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	5	11	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	BY MAIL	NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	1	1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	6	38	7	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	1	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	41	294	54	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	78	FEDERAL	71
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	9	23	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	2	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	2	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	18	57	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	9	16	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	5	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	23	95	27	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	14	FEDERAL	16
0	2	38	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	0
0	42	98	5	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	3	FEDERAL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	2	59	2	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	BY MAIL NVRA CODES	0	FEDERAL	9

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

rationsOther (not listens	Other	d Registrat	ource of Registrations Commen	rmation Notices Total	n NoticesRegistrations	n NoticesRegistrations	nation NoticesUndeliv
Other Specify: (Text	Not Appl	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
				Survey Instructions for A8			
				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for A8			
A7l_Other	A7l	A7Total	A4-A7Comments	A8a	A8b	A8c	A8d
NO NVRA NUMBER	6	106	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
NO NVRA NUMBER	2	890	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
NO NVRA NUMBER	6	240	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	50	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	82	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO NVRA NUMBER	4	366	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	8	44	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	5	112	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	9	112	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	9	458	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	28	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	20	287	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	9	34	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	45	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	5	982	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	74	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	279	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	11	237	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	6	117	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	5	180	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	8	274	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	7	534	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	107	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	2	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	56	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	3	25	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	2	225	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	2	61	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	6	2378	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	4	629	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	118	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	978	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	47	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	221	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	87	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	167	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	8	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	4	79	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	110	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	82	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	29	704	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	4	181	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	8	427	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO NVRA NUMBER	0	119	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	5	1959	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	48	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	2	109	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	11	403	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	7	6632	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	146	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	14	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	235	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	602	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	39	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	8	106	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	2	50	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	152	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	12	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	3	81	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	60	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	7	21	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	9	33	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	25	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	6	1225	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	2	102	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	10	55	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	53	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	92	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	31	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	39	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	7	88	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	11	145	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	14	155	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	9	1906	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	65	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	3	146	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	13	80	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	8	36	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	4	516	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	2	132	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	16	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO NVRA NUMBER	0	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	6	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	6	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	6	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	1	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	4	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	5	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	0	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	4	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
NO NVRA NUMBER	8	A3A: THE DATA REPORTED IN	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Confirmation Notices Status									
iation NoticesStatus Un	Other (not listed b	Other (not li	Other (not listed b	Other (not lis	her (not listed	her (not	tion Notices Tot	on Notices C	Voters RemovedTotal
or Does Not Apply or Data	Other Specify: (Tes Not Apply o		Other Specify: (Tes Not Apply o		Other Specify: (	Not Apply	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data
A8e	A8f_Other	A8f	A8g_Other	A8g	A8h_Other	A8h	A8Total	8Commen	A9a
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DA	0	INDIANA'S L	3807
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DA	0	INDIANA'S L	66951
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DA	0	INDIANA'S L	11576
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DA	0	INDIANA'S L	1126
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DATA N	DNA (DA	0	INDIANA'S L	1619

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 10534
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 4898
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 26442
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3327
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 4333
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 2194
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3912
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 5814
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 4610
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 15647
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 6521
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 23801
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 5410
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 11627
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 60154
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3179
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 9002
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 4057
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 2422
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 2485
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 2118
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 11892
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 2762
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 27246
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 5130
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 18285
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 6189
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3390
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 7397
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3910
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 1423
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 4035
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3851
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 18113
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 4441
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 2497
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 2031
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 10107

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2833
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 61878
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 15418
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 6149
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 22446
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 183306
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 5647
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 1247
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 4302
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 30412
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 4492
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 9313
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2265
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 6201
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 720
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2317
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2536
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 1530
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2156
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 1613
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 23307
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 3268
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 1535
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 4750
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 3327
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 4282
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2018
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 3812
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 6045
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2776
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 44889
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2782
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 4260
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 2717
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 1351
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 29061
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 1811
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N DNA (DATA N DNA (DA	0 INDIANA'S L 854

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 26578
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 1760
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 19313
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3712
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 986
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 8701
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3166
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 8401
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3719
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 3172
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA	DNA (DATA NOT A DNA (DATA N	0 INDIANA'S L 4333

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voters Removed from Rolls - Reasons									
location (Ou	Removed	vedDisqual	re to Respon	edDeclared Mentally	s RemovedVoter's Rec	dOther (not listed before	r (not li	ovedOther (not listed before): De	(not li
es Not Apply o	s Not Apply	s Not Apply	es Not Apply o	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Other Specify: (Text)	Not App	Other Specify: (Text)	Not App
Survey Instructions for A9									
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for A9									
A9b	A9c	A9d	A9e	A9f	A9g	A9h_Other	A9h	A9i_Other	A9i
24	0	0	299	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
362	0	0	8737	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	"CANCELLED" REASON	380	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
77	0	0	915	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
4	0	0	75	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
5	0	0	223	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

149	0	0	581	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	11	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	21
16	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
8	0	0	108	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	19	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
27	0	0	493	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	3	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
165	0	0	1285	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	7	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
7	0	1	511	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	7	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
52	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
14	0	0	74	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	9	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
19	0	0	576	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
152	0	0	1842	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	4	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	49
18	0	0	115	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	76	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	20
45	0	0	1020	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
203	0	0	17	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	5	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
32	0	0	387	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	5	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
22	0	0	4949	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	34	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
23	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	4	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
253	0	0	539	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	16	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
11	0	0	105	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	6	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
16	0	0	172	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	1
36	0	0	148	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
43	0	0	307	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
67	0	0	914	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
16	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	88	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
108	0	0	5267	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1040	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
69	0	0	549	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	10	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
12	0	0	464	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	201	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
287	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
95	0	0	781	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	3	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
173	0	0	2474	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	6	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
46	0	0	96	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	4	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
19	0	0	732	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	7	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
61	0	0	178	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
13	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
50	0	0	322	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
28	0	0	280	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
260	0	0	2798	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	9	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
58	0	0	373	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	7
119	0	0	598	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

25	0	0	272	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
791	0	0	6020	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	17	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
152	0	0	1672	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	7	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
55	0	0	354	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
148	0	0	3858	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	3	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
1235	0	0	19241	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	99	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
56	0	0	311	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
16	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
25	0	0	208	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	7	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
825	0	0	101	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1200	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
49	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	4
104	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	5	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
30	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
49	0	0	874	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	8	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	5
8	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
14	0	0	238	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
21	4	0	88	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
8	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
17	0	0	118	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
5	0	0	87	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
242	0	0	1408	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	38	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
122	0	0	402	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	36	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	2
11	0	0	51	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
51	0	0	426	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
24	0	0	320	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
38	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	874	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
16	0	0	152	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
17	0	0	729	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
26	0	0	228	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	3	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
37	0	0	271	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
340	0	0	8376	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	9	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	2
20	0	0	250	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
65	0	0	53	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
16	0	0	177	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
7	0	0	154	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	3	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
196	0	0	1972	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	5	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
13	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	2	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	3
33	0	0	189	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

144	0	0	1856	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	3	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
19	0	0	107	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
54	0	0	3150	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	247	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
35	0	0	215	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	3
32	0	0	52	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	1	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	12
5	0	0	683	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	109	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
16	0	0	251	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	4	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
93	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	7	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
85	0	0	252	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	4	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
27	0	0	187	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	36	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	0
35	0	0	180	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	"CANCELLED" REASON	0	"JURY DECLANATION" REASON	26

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

				UOCAVA Voters Registered and Eligible to Vote			
not listed	(not l	ovedTo	oters RemovedComment	ARegistered & Eligible	gible Uniformed Servi	& Eligible Non-militar	egistered & Eligible To
ther Specif	Not App	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula
				Survey Instructions for B1			
				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B1			
9j_Othe	A9j	A9Tota	A9Comments	B1a	B1b	B1c	B1Total
"OTHER"	1	324	THE DATA REPORTED IN A9	83	36	47	83
"OTHER"	11	9490	THE DATA REPORTED IN A9	1514	795	719	1514
"OTHER"	1	994	THE DATA REPORTED IN A9	261	79	182	261
"OTHER"	0	81	THE DATA REPORTED IN A9	16	13	3	16
"OTHER"	0	228	THE DATA REPORTED IN A9	31	26	5	31

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

"OTHER"	24	786	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	288	105	183	288
"OTHER"	1	18	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	84	55	29	84
"OTHER"	2	137	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	63	39	24	63
"OTHER"	0	523	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	117	85	32	117
"OTHER"	31	1488	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	334	229	105	334
"OTHER"	0	526	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	89	71	18	89
"OTHER"	10	62	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	83	54	29	83
"OTHER"	0	97	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	18	11	7	18
"OTHER"	4	601	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	60	48	12	60
"OTHER"	22	2069	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	130	97	33	130
"OTHER"	3	232	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	64	51	13	64
"OTHER"	0	1066	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	102	57	45	102
"OTHER"	7	232	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	364	199	165	364
"OTHER"	9	433	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	148	102	46	148
"OTHER"	4	5009	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	778	283	495	778
"OTHER"	3	30	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	44	27	17	44
"OTHER"	15	823	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	261	124	137	261
"OTHER"	2	124	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	34	19	15	34
"OTHER"	0	189	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	48	32	16	48
"OTHER"	1	185	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	61	41	20	61
"OTHER"	2	353	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	69	58	11	69
"OTHER"	3	984	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	160	69	91	160
"OTHER"	0	104	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	85	67	18	85
"OTHER"	7	6422	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	1403	457	946	1403
"OTHER"	15	643	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	366	245	121	366
"OTHER"	2	679	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	107	79	28	107
"OTHER"	3	292	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	589	346	243	589
"OTHER"	0	879	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	79	49	30	79
"OTHER"	2	2655	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	258	160	98	258
"OTHER"	8	154	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	96	69	27	96
"OTHER"	0	758	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	113	78	35	113
"OTHER"	0	241	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	93	72	21	93
"OTHER"	6	19	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	58	45	13	58
"OTHER"	0	372	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	81	49	32	81
"OTHER"	1	309	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	70	59	11	70
"OTHER"	29	3096	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	649	414	235	649
"OTHER"	9	447	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	57	37	20	57
"OTHER"	0	717	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	354	163	191	354

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

"OTHER"	1	298	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	47	25	22	47
"OTHER"	3	6831	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	1244	605	639	1244
"OTHER"	0	1831	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	322	182	140	322
"OTHER"	7	417	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	143	88	55	143
"OTHER"	42	4051	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	327	184	143	327
"OTHER"	5	20580	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	3913	1843	2070	3913
"OTHER"	1	369	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	197	98	99	197
"OTHER"	0	18	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	19	14	5	19
"OTHER"	1	241	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	88	62	26	88
"OTHER"	8	2134	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	824	71	753	824
"OTHER"	0	55	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	94	56	38	94
"OTHER"	1	110	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	239	161	78	239
"OTHER"	0	30	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	23	17	6	23
"OTHER"	0	936	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	138	95	43	138
"OTHER"	2	11	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	16	15	1	16
"OTHER"	0	253	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	63	43	20	63
"OTHER"	1	115	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	47	34	13	47
"OTHER"	2	10	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	29	21	8	29
"OTHER"	2	137	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	46	31	15	46
"OTHER"	1	95	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	27	21	6	27
"OTHER"	10	1698	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	620	241	379	620
"OTHER"	0	562	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	52	36	16	52
"OTHER"	1	64	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	30	19	11	30
"OTHER"	0	479	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	133	75	58	133
"OTHER"	10	355	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	48	33	15	48
"OTHER"	5	917	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	79	64	15	79
"OTHER"	0	168	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	52	37	15	52
"OTHER"	7	754	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	50	34	16	50
"OTHER"	0	257	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	171	130	41	171
"OTHER"	1	310	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	49	28	21	49
"OTHER"	49	8776	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	1301	418	883	1301
"OTHER"	0	270	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	42	29	13	42
"OTHER"	1	119	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	101	58	43	101
"OTHER"	5	198	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	51	41	10	51
"OTHER"	2	166	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	20	16	4	20
"OTHER"	8	2181	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	1064	320	744	1064
"OTHER"	8	26	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	35	18	17	35
"OTHER"	1	224	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	25	18	7	25

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

"OTHER"	0	2003	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	496	242	254	496
"OTHER"	5	132	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	31	24	7	31
"OTHER"	4	3455	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	280	144	136	280
"OTHER"	0	254	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	72	44	28	72
"OTHER"	1	98	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	32	24	8	32
"OTHER"	4	801	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	176	94	82	176
"OTHER"	0	271	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	81	60	21	81
"OTHER"	0	100	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	209	104	105	209
"OTHER"	0	341	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	83	39	44	83
"OTHER"	13	263	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	67	43	24	67
"OTHER"	0	241	THE DATA REPORTED IN AS	130	83	47	130

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	Federal Post Card Application (FPCAs) Received					
ARegistered & EligibleCom	AVA FPCAs ReceivedTo	ed Uniformed Service	ceived Non-military /	FPCAs Received Tota	VAFPCAs ReceivedComm	AVA FPCAs RejectedTo
Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data
	Survey Instructions for B2					S
	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B2-B4					Using Does Not Apply,
B1Comments	B2a	B2b	B2c	B2Total	B2Comments	B3a
	47	12	35	47		1
	552	169	383	552		1
	138	30	108	138		0
	6	5	1	6		0
	6	4	2	6		0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

103	14	89	103	0
1	0	1	1	0
17	6	11	17	0
34	17	17	34	0
88	41	47	88	1
15	10	5	15	0
24	13	11	24	0
0	0	0	0	0
9	2	7	9	0
45	31	14	45	0
24	17	7	24	0
40	19	21	40	0
109	36	73	109	1
40	22	18	40	0
308	61	247	308	0
0	0	0	0	0
81	23	58	81	0
12	3	9	12	0
12	9	3	12	0
19	9	10	19	0
25	18	7	25	0
66	12	54	66	0
29	22	7	29	0
600	139	461	600	4
110	55	55	110	0
29	16	13	29	0
145	57	88	145	0
30	16	14	30	1
99	45	54	99	0
31	13	18	31	0
31	13	18	31	0
38	26	12	38	0
13	3	10	13	1
14	7	7	14	0
19	9	10	19	0
179	75	104	179	0
4	1	3	4	0
148	44	104	148	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

14	2	12	14	0
420	130	290	420	0
148	59	89	148	3
54	23	31	54	0
155	53	102	155	7
1063	234	829	1063	0
75	19	56	75	0
3	3	0	3	2
22	18	4	22	0
604	45	559	604	32
34	18	16	34	1
87	49	38	87	3
0	0	0	0	0
59	29	30	59	0
1	1	0	1	0
15	7	8	15	0
22	14	8	22	0
3	1	2	3	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
232	63	169	232	4
20	11	9	20	0
9	3	6	9	0
26	8	18	26	0
17	9	8	17	1
13	8	5	13	0
20	15	5	20	0
12	5	7	12	0
41	18	23	41	2
0	0	0	0	0
346	87	259	346	1
12	9	3	12	0
40	16	24	40	0
14	8	6	14	0
1	0	1	1	0
493	67	426	493	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

183	42	141	183	0
8	3	5	8	0
82	36	46	82	1
32	17	15	32	0
0	0	0	0	0
60	28	32	60	0
25	12	13	25	1
93	29	64	93	3
43	14	29	43	0
23	11	12	23	0
26	10	16	26	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal Post Card Application (FPCAs) Rejected				PCAs Rejected Because ReceivedAfter Request Deadline	
ed Uniformed Service	jected Non-military /	A FPCAs Rejected Total	VAFPCAs RejectedComm	AFPCAs Rejected because Lat	CAs Rejected because Late
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	ber or Does Not Apply or Data No	Optional
Survey Instructions for B3				Survey Instructions for B4	
, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B2-B4			Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B2-B4		
B3b	B3c	B3Total	B3Comments	B4a	B4Comments
0	1	1		0	
0	1	1		1	
0	0	0		0	
0	0	0		0	
0	0	0		0	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
1	3	4	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
2	1	3	0
0	0	0	0
0	7	7	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
2	0	2	0
0	0	0	0
0	32	32	1
1	0	1	0
2	1	3	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
1	3	4	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
1	1	2	1
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	3	3	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	2	3	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Total UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted				UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted by Postal		
sentee Ballots Transm	ansmitted Uniformed	ts Transmitted Non-Mi	ntee Ballots Transmitte	tee Ballots Transmitte	mitted by MailUniform	ansmitted by MailNor
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
Survey Instructions for B5				Survey Instructions for B6-B8		
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B5-B8				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B5-B8		
B5a	B5b	B5c	B5Total	B6a	B6b	B6c
41	11	30	41	10	6	4
618	214	404	618	148	98	50
186	48	138	186	20	16	4
9	8	1	9	3	3	0
11	8	3	11	8	6	2

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

139	29	110	139	25	12	13
20	8	12	20	20	8	12
31	15	16	31	6	5	1
54	31	23	54	18	16	2
125	71	54	125	73	50	23
27	18	9	27	12	10	2
27	14	13	27	9	7	2
2	1	1	2	2	1	1
17	10	7	17	7	7	0
50	35	15	50	20	16	4
25	18	7	25	8	8	0
56	23	33	56	14	5	9
156	56	100	156	50	30	20
58	33	25	58	25	19	6
333	73	260	333	46	23	23
12	7	5	12	12	7	5
105	35	70	105	37	17	20
16	4	12	16	5	2	3
19	13	6	19	12	8	4
25	13	12	25	11	5	6
33	25	8	33	13	12	1
71	16	55	71	7	5	2
39	27	12	39	21	16	5
769	185	584	769	153	88	65
135	69	66	135	35	28	7
40	23	17	40	23	17	6
246	103	143	246	67	40	27
32	17	15	32	8	6	2
106	55	51	106	23	18	5
35	16	19	35	8	4	4
44	24	20	44	17	15	2
51	37	14	51	22	18	4
15	8	7	15	8	7	1
34	20	14	34	9	9	0
23	15	8	23	14	12	2
232	107	125	232	77	52	25
21	10	11	21	15	9	6
167	56	111	167	44	26	18

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

15	2	13	15	1	0	1
568	193	375	568	121	91	30
153	69	84	153	31	29	2
61	31	30	61	17	13	4
168	67	101	168	56	37	19
1516	416	1100	1516	460	239	221
86	24	62	86	15	9	6
3	3	0	3	3	3	0
34	25	9	34	10	9	1
673	46	627	673	45	17	28
41	20	21	41	14	10	4
101	62	39	101	30	25	5
13	8	5	13	13	8	5
60	30	30	60	14	11	3
4	4	0	4	4	4	0
24	12	12	24	8	5	3
25	16	9	25	8	5	3
8	4	4	8	6	3	3
16	8	8	16	16	8	8
12	11	1	12	12	11	1
306	85	221	306	79	38	41
29	15	14	29	6	5	1
11	5	6	11	2	1	1
50	17	33	50	23	13	10
17	10	7	17	6	6	0
27	20	7	27	17	14	3
23	17	6	23	6	4	2
15	6	9	15	3	2	1
67	38	29	67	36	27	9
20	10	10	20	20	10	10
592	129	463	592	109	46	63
16	12	4	16	5	4	1
52	19	33	52	15	7	8
14	8	6	14	4	3	1
4	2	2	4	2	1	1
514	72	442	514	84	30	54
13	4	9	13	13	4	9
5	4	1	5	5	4	1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

199	53	146	199	23	13	10
11	5	6	11	2	2	0
123	55	68	123	32	26	6
32	16	16	32	14	9	5
12	7	5	12	12	7	5
85	38	47	85	29	15	14
34	19	15	34	14	13	1
101	33	68	101	13	11	2
45	15	30	45	5	3	2
24	13	11	24	8	7	1
48	21	27	48	16	13	3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Mail	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted by Email				UOCAVA Abs
e Ballots Transmitted b	tee Ballots Transmitte	nsmitted by EmailUniformec	ts Transmitted by EmailNon-Mi	sentee Ballots Transmitted by Email	Ballots Transmitted by
Formula	or Does Not Apply or Dat	ber or Does Not Apply or Data N	mber or Does Not Apply or Data Not	Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data
	Survey Instructions for B6-B8				Su
	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B5-B8				Using Does Not Apply,
B6Total	**B7a**	**B7b**	**B7c**	**B7Total**	**B8a**
10	31	5	26	31	0
148	470	116	354	470	0
20	166	32	134	166	0
3	6	5	1	6	0
8	3	2	1	3	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

25	114	17	97	114	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
6	25	10	15	25	0
18	36	15	21	36	0
73	52	21	31	52	0
12	15	8	7	15	0
9	18	7	11	18	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
7	10	3	7	10	0
20	30	19	11	30	0
8	17	10	7	17	0
14	42	18	24	42	0
50	106	26	80	106	0
25	33	14	19	33	0
46	287	50	237	287	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
37	68	18	50	68	0
5	11	2	9	11	0
12	7	5	2	7	0
11	14	8	6	14	0
13	20	13	7	20	0
7	64	11	53	64	0
21	18	11	7	18	0
153	616	97	519	616	0
35	100	41	59	100	0
23	17	6	11	17	0
67	178	63	115	178	1
8	24	11	13	24	0
23	83	37	46	83	0
8	27	12	15	27	0
17	27	9	18	27	0
22	29	19	10	29	0
8	7	1	6	7	0
9	25	11	14	25	0
14	9	3	6	9	0
77	155	55	100	155	0
15	6	1	5	6	0
44	123	30	93	123	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	14	2	12	14	0
121	447	102	345	447	0
31	122	40	82	122	0
17	44	18	26	44	0
56	112	30	82	112	0
460	1056	177	879	1056	0
15	71	15	56	71	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
10	24	16	8	24	0
45	628	29	599	628	0
14	27	10	17	27	0
30	71	37	34	71	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	46	19	27	46	0
4	0	0	0	0	0
8	16	7	9	16	0
8	17	11	6	17	0
6	2	1	1	2	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
79	226	47	179	226	1
6	23	10	13	23	0
2	9	4	5	9	0
23	27	4	23	27	0
6	11	4	7	11	0
17	10	6	4	10	0
6	17	13	4	17	0
3	12	4	8	12	0
36	31	11	20	31	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
109	483	83	400	483	0
5	11	8	3	11	0
15	37	12	25	37	0
4	10	5	5	10	0
2	2	1	1	2	0
84	430	42	388	430	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

23	176	40	136	176	0
2	7	3	4	7	2
32	91	29	62	91	0
14	18	7	11	18	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
29	56	23	33	56	0
14	20	6	14	20	0
13	88	22	66	88	0
5	40	12	28	40	0
8	16	6	10	16	0
16	32	8	24	32	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

sentee Ballots Transmitted by Other Mode of Transmission				Total UOCAVA Ab	
ed by Other ModeUni	mitted by Other Mode	lots Transmitted by Ot	bsentee Ballots TransmittedCo	ee Ballots Received (r	ed (no FWABs) Uniforr
or Does Not Apply or Dat	or Does Not Apply or Dat	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Dat	or Does Not Apply or Dat
rvey Instructions for B6-B8				Survey Instructions f	
, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B5-B8				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Availabl	
B8b	B8c	B8Total	B5-B8Comments	B9a	B9b
0	0	0		37	9
0	0	0		550	175
0	0	0		170	36
0	0	0		7	6
0	0	0		10	7

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	119	24
0	0	0	14	8
0	0	0	25	10
0	0	0	50	28
0	0	0	103	58
0	0	0	21	12
0	0	0	27	14
0	0	0	2	1
0	0	0	15	9
0	0	0	37	23
0	0	0	23	16
0	0	0	50	18
0	0	0	122	41
0	0	0	53	29
0	0	0	304	53
0	0	0	9	5
0	0	0	93	27
0	0	0	15	4
0	0	0	14	9
0	0	0	21	10
0	0	0	27	19
0	0	0	58	11
0	0	0	31	20
0	0	0	716	160
0	0	0	111	51
0	0	0	39	23
0	1	1	211	83
0	0	0	24	11
0	0	0	88	42
0	0	0	29	11
0	0	0	41	21
0	0	0	42	29
0	0	0	14	7
0	0	0	32	18
0	0	0	18	10
0	0	0	196	79
0	0	0	21	10
0	0	0	139	41

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	14	1
0	0	0	453	136
0	0	0	119	49
0	0	0	54	26
0	0	0	136	52
0	0	0	1164	301
0	0	0	81	22
0	0	0	3	3
0	0	0	30	21
0	0	0	632	39
0	0	0	37	17
0	0	0	84	47
0	0	0	12	7
0	0	0	55	27
0	0	0	3	3
0	0	0	20	10
0	0	0	19	11
0	0	0	7	3
0	0	0	16	8
0	0	0	9	9
0	1	1	274	66
0	0	0	26	13
0	0	0	9	5
0	0	0	41	12
0	0	0	14	8
0	0	0	17	14
0	0	0	17	11
0	0	0	7	0
0	0	0	50	26
0	0	0	16	9
0	0	0	511	93
0	0	0	10	6
0	0	0	45	14
0	0	0	14	8
0	0	0	2	1
0	0	0	471	52
0	0	0	12	3
0	0	0	5	4

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	169	40
0	2	2	11	5
0	0	0	101	39
0	0	0	27	13
0	0	0	11	6
0	0	0	80	34
0	0	0	28	15
0	0	0	73	18
0	0	0	38	11
0	0	0	19	10
0	0	0	40	15

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

sentee Ballots Received (exclude FWABs)		UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Received by Postal Mail (excl		
lots Received (no FWABs) Non-Milit	ntee Ballots Received (no FWABs	Ballots Received by M	ved by Mail(no FWABs)Uniform	ved by Mail(no FWABs)
lumber or Does Not Apply or Data Not A	Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	ber or Does Not Apply or Data Not	or Does Not Apply or Data
for B9-B12		Survey Instructions for B9-B12		
e, Zero, and Other for B9-B13		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B9-B13		
B9c	B9Total	B10a	B10b	B10c
28	37	8	5	3
375	550	124	81	43
134	170	17	13	4
1	7	3	3	0
3	10	7	5	2

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

95	119	23	11	12
6	14	14	8	6
15	25	5	4	1
22	50	15	13	2
45	103	67	44	23
9	21	8	6	2
13	27	9	7	2
1	2	2	1	1
6	15	6	6	0
14	37	16	12	4
7	23	7	7	0
32	50	13	4	9
81	122	40	21	19
24	53	22	16	6
251	304	36	17	19
4	9	9	5	4
66	93	33	14	19
11	15	5	2	3
5	14	10	7	3
11	21	9	3	6
8	27	10	9	1
47	58	4	2	2
11	31	17	13	4
556	716	137	73	64
60	111	27	20	7
16	39	23	17	6
128	211	58	33	25
13	24	6	5	1
46	88	21	16	5
18	29	6	2	4
20	41	16	14	2
13	42	18	14	4
7	14	8	7	1
14	32	8	8	0
8	18	10	8	2
117	196	62	39	23
11	21	15	9	6
98	139	37	20	17

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

13	14	1	0	1
317	453	93	68	25
70	119	21	21	0
28	54	16	12	4
84	136	49	31	18
863	1164	370	186	184
59	81	13	7	6
0	3	3	3	0
9	30	9	8	1
593	632	37	13	24
20	37	12	8	4
37	84	27	22	5
5	12	12	7	5
28	55	10	8	2
0	3	3	3	0
10	20	8	5	3
8	19	6	4	2
4	7	5	2	3
8	16	16	8	8
0	9	9	9	0
208	274	70	33	37
13	26	6	5	1
4	9	2	1	1
29	41	19	10	9
6	14	4	4	0
3	17	13	12	1
6	17	4	2	2
7	7	1	0	1
24	50	29	21	8
7	16	16	9	7
418	511	102	41	61
4	10	3	2	1
31	45	14	7	7
6	14	4	3	1
1	2	1	0	1
419	471	74	24	50
9	12	12	3	9
1	5	5	4	1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

129	169	20	11	9
6	11	2	2	0
62	101	23	19	4
14	27	12	7	5
5	11	11	6	5
46	80	27	13	14
13	28	11	10	1
55	73	9	7	2
27	38	4	2	2
9	19	6	5	1
25	40	12	9	3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ude FWABs)	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Received by Email (exclude FWABs)			
e Ballots Received by Mail(no F	Ballots Received by Em	eived by Email(no FWABs)Uniformec	Received by Email(no FWABs)Non-M	ots Received by Email(
Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	Number or Does Not Apply or Data Not Av	Number or Does Not Apply or Data Not Av	Formula
	Survey Instructions for B9-B12			
	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B9-B13			
B10Total	**B11a**	**B11b**	**B11c**	**B11Total**
8	29	4	25	29
124	426	94	332	426
17	153	23	130	153
3	4	3	1	4
7	3	2	1	3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

23	96	13	83	96
14	0	0	0	0
5	20	6	14	20
15	35	15	20	35
67	36	14	22	36
8	13	6	7	13
9	18	7	11	18
2	0	0	0	0
6	9	3	6	9
16	21	11	10	21
7	16	9	7	16
13	37	14	23	37
40	82	20	62	82
22	31	13	18	31
36	268	36	232	268
9	0	0	0	0
33	60	13	47	60
5	10	2	8	10
10	4	2	2	4
9	12	7	5	12
10	17	10	7	17
4	54	9	45	54
17	14	7	7	14
137	579	87	492	579
27	84	31	53	84
23	16	6	10	16
58	152	50	102	152
6	18	6	12	18
21	67	26	41	67
6	23	9	14	23
16	25	7	18	25
18	24	15	9	24
8	6	0	6	6
8	24	10	14	24
10	8	2	6	8
62	134	40	94	134
15	6	1	5	6
37	102	21	81	102

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	13	1	12	13
93	360	68	292	360
21	98	28	70	98
16	38	14	24	38
49	87	21	66	87
370	794	115	679	794
13	68	15	53	68
3	0	0	0	0
9	21	13	8	21
37	595	26	569	595
12	25	9	16	25
27	57	25	32	57
12	0	0	0	0
10	45	19	26	45
3	0	0	0	0
8	12	5	7	12
6	13	7	6	13
5	2	1	1	2
16	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
70	203	33	170	203
6	20	8	12	20
2	7	4	3	7
19	22	2	20	22
4	10	4	6	10
13	4	2	2	4
4	13	9	4	13
1	6	0	6	6
29	21	5	16	21
16	0	0	0	0
102	409	52	357	409
3	7	4	3	7
14	31	7	24	31
4	10	5	5	10
1	1	1	0	1
74	397	28	369	397
12	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

20	149	29	120	149
2	7	3	4	7
23	78	20	58	78
12	15	6	9	15
11	0	0	0	0
27	53	21	32	53
11	17	5	12	17
9	64	11	53	64
4	34	9	25	34
6	13	5	8	13
12	28	6	22	28

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Received by Other Mode of Transmission (exclude FWABs)						
ots Received by Other	ther Mode(no FWABs	by Other Mode(no FW	Received by Other Mo	ntee Ballots Received(no FWAB	AUndeliverable Ballot	iverable Ballo
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	es Not Apply o
Survey Instructions for B9-B12					Survey I	
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B9-B13					Using Does Not Apply, Data No	
B12a	B12b	B12c	B12Total	B9-B12Comments	B13a	B13b
0	0	0	0		DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NO
0	0	0	0	The sum of B14a and B18a shoul	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NO
0	0	0	0		DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NO
0	0	0	0		DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NO
0	0	0	0		DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N

0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA N

0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
2	0	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N
0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA N

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UOCAVA Ballots Returned Undeliverable				Total UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Counted (ex		
AUndeliverable Ballot	ndeliverable BallotsOt	erable Ba	AUndeliverable BallotsCom	tee Ballots Counted (n	ed (no FWABs) Uniform	unted (no FWABs) Nor
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
nstructions for B13				Survey Instructions for B14-B17		
ot Available, Zero, and Other for B9-B13				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B14-B17		
B13c	B13d	313Tota	B13Comments	B14a	B14b	B14c
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		36	8	28
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		548	173	375
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		170	36	134
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		7	6	1
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		10	7	3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	119	24	95
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	14	8	6
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	25	10	15
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	50	28	22
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	103	58	45
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	21	12	9
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	23	10	13
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	2	1	1
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	15	9	6
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	37	23	14
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	23	16	7
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	50	18	32
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	122	41	81
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	53	29	24
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	304	53	251
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	8	4	4
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	93	27	66
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	15	4	11
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	14	9	5
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	21	10	11
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	27	19	8
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	56	9	47
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	31	20	11
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	713	158	555
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	111	51	60
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	39	23	16
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	210	83	127
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	24	11	13
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	88	42	46
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	29	11	18
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	41	21	20
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	42	29	13
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	13	6	7
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	32	18	14
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	18	10	8
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	193	78	115
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	20	10	10
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	139	41	98

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	14	1	13
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	452	135	317
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	119	49	70
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	54	26	28
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	136	52	84
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	1161	300	861
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	81	22	59
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	3	3	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	30	21	9
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	630	37	593
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	37	17	20
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	84	47	37
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	12	7	5
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	55	27	28
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	2	2	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	20	10	10
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	19	11	8
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	7	3	4
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	16	8	8
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	9	9	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	273	65	208
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	26	13	13
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	7	3	4
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	41	12	29
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	14	8	6
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	17	14	3
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	16	10	6
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	7	0	7
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	50	26	24
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	16	9	7
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	509	93	416
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	10	6	4
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	45	14	31
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	14	8	6
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	1	0	1
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	470	52	418
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	6	1	5
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	5	4	1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	169	40	129
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	11	5	6
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	101	39	62
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	27	13	14
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	11	6	5
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	80	34	46
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	27	14	13
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	73	18	55
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	38	11	27
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	19	10	9
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	40	15	25

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

xclude FWABs)	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Counted - Received by Postal Mail (exclude FWABs)			
bsentee Ballots Counted (no FWABs)T	e Ballots Counted - Mai	- Mail(no FWABs)Unifc	ted - Mail(no FWABs)N	entee Ballots Counted - Mail(no FWABs
Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula
	Survey Instructions for B14-B17			
	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B14-B17			
B14Total	**B15a**	**B15b**	**B15c**	**B15Total**
36	7	4	3	7
548	122	79	43	122
170	17	13	4	17
7	3	3	0	3
10	7	5	2	7

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

119	23	11	12	23
14	14	8	6	14
25	5	4	1	5
50	15	13	2	15
103	67	44	23	67
21	8	6	2	8
23	8	6	2	8
2	2	1	1	2
15	6	6	0	6
37	16	12	4	16
23	7	7	0	7
50	13	4	9	13
122	40	21	19	40
53	22	16	6	22
304	36	17	19	36
8	8	4	4	8
93	33	14	19	33
15	5	2	3	5
14	10	7	3	10
21	9	3	6	9
27	10	9	1	10
56	2	0	2	2
31	17	13	4	17
713	134	71	63	134
111	27	20	7	27
39	23	17	6	23
210	57	33	24	57
24	6	5	1	6
88	21	16	5	21
29	6	2	4	6
41	16	14	2	16
42	18	14	4	18
13	7	6	1	7
32	8	8	0	8
18	10	8	2	10
193	62	39	23	62
20	14	9	5	14
139	37	20	17	37

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

14	1	0	1	1
452	92	67	25	92
119	21	21	0	21
54	16	12	4	16
136	49	31	18	49
1161	367	185	182	367
81	13	7	6	13
3	3	3	0	3
30	9	8	1	9
630	37	13	24	37
37	12	8	4	12
84	27	22	5	27
12	12	7	5	12
55	10	8	2	10
2	2	2	0	2
20	8	5	3	8
19	6	4	2	6
7	5	2	3	5
16	16	8	8	16
9	9	9	0	9
273	69	32	37	69
26	6	5	1	6
7	2	1	1	2
41	19	10	9	19
14	4	4	0	4
17	13	12	1	13
16	4	2	2	4
7	1	0	1	1
50	29	21	8	29
16	16	9	7	16
509	100	41	59	100
10	3	2	1	3
45	14	7	7	14
14	4	3	1	4
1	1	0	1	1
470	74	24	50	74
6	6	1	5	6
5	5	4	1	5

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

169	20	11	9	20
11	2	2	0	2
101	23	19	4	23
27	12	7	5	12
11	11	6	5	11
80	27	13	14	27
27	10	9	1	10
73	9	7	2	9
38	4	2	2	4
19	6	5	1	6
40	12	9	3	12

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Counted - Received by Email (exclude FWABs)				UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Counted by Oth	
Ballots Counted - Ema-	Email(no FWABs)Unif	ted - Email(no FWABs)	Absentee Ballots Counted - Email(no FWABs)Tot	lots Counted - Other M	her Mode(no FWABs)U
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
Survey Instructions for B14-B17				Survey Instructions for B14-E	
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B14-B17				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero,	
B16a	B16b	B16c	B16Total	B17a	B17b
29	4	25	29	0	0
426	94	332	426	0	0
153	23	130	153	0	0
4	3	1	4	0	0
3	2	1	3	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

96	13	83	96	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
20	6	14	20	0	0
35	15	20	35	0	0
36	14	22	36	0	0
13	6	7	13	0	0
15	4	11	15	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
9	3	6	9	0	0
21	11	10	21	0	0
16	9	7	16	0	0
37	14	23	37	0	0
82	20	62	82	0	0
31	13	18	31	0	0
268	36	232	268	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
60	13	47	60	0	0
10	2	8	10	0	0
4	2	2	4	0	0
12	7	5	12	0	0
17	10	7	17	0	0
54	9	45	54	0	0
14	7	7	14	0	0
579	87	492	579	0	0
84	31	53	84	0	0
16	6	10	16	0	0
152	50	102	152	1	0
18	6	12	18	0	0
67	26	41	67	0	0
23	9	14	23	0	0
25	7	18	25	0	0
24	15	9	24	0	0
6	0	6	6	0	0
24	10	14	24	0	0
8	2	6	8	0	0
131	39	92	131	0	0
6	1	5	6	0	0
102	21	81	102	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

13	1	12	13	0	0
360	68	292	360	0	0
98	28	70	98	0	0
38	14	24	38	0	0
87	21	66	87	0	0
794	115	679	794	0	0
68	15	53	68	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
21	13	8	21	0	0
593	24	569	593	0	0
25	9	16	25	0	0
57	25	32	57	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
45	19	26	45	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
12	5	7	12	0	0
13	7	6	13	0	0
2	1	1	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
203	33	170	203	1	0
20	8	12	20	0	0
5	2	3	5	0	0
22	2	20	22	0	0
10	4	6	10	0	0
4	2	2	4	0	0
12	8	4	12	0	0
6	0	6	6	0	0
21	5	16	21	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
409	52	357	409	0	0
7	4	3	7	0	0
31	7	24	31	0	0
10	5	5	10	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
396	28	368	396	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

149	29	120	149	0	0
7	3	4	7	2	0
78	20	58	78	0	0
15	6	9	15	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
53	21	32	53	0	0
17	5	12	17	0	0
64	11	53	64	0	0
34	9	25	34	0	0
13	5	8	13	0	0
28	6	22	28	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ıer Mode of Transmission (exclude FWABs)			Total UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Rejected (exclude F		
- Other Mode(no FWAs	Counted - Other Mo	sentee Ballots Counted(no FWABs)	tee Ballots Rejected (n	ed (no FWABs)Uniform	jected (no FWABs)Nor
or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
317			Survey Instructions for B18-B22		
and Other for B14-B17			Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B18-B22		
B17c	**B17Total**	**B14-B17Comments**	**B18a**	**B18b**	**B18c**
0	0		1	1	0
0	0		1	1	0
0	0		0	0	0
0	0		0	0	0
0	0		0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	4	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	2	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	2	1
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	1	2
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	0	1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	1	2
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	2	1
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	2	2	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	2
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	2
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FWABs)	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Rejected - Missed Deadline(exclude FWABs)				UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Rejected - V	
Ballots Rejected (no F	ts Rejected - Missed De	ed Deadline(no FWAB	Missed Deadline(no FV	ejected - Missed Dead	ts Rejected - Signatur	ature Issue(no FWABs
Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
	Survey Instructions for B18-B22				Survey Instructions for B18-E	
	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B18-B22				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero,	
B18Total	B19a	B19b	B19c	B19Total	B20a	B20b
1	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
1	1	1	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
3	3	1	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
1	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
1	1	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
3	1	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
2	2	2	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0

0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
1	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
3	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
3	1	1	0	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
2	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
1	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
1	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
2	2	0	2	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
2	1	0	1	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
1	1	1	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

oter's Signature Issue (exclude FWABs)		UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Rejected - Ballot Lacked a Postmark (exclude FWABs)				
Signature Issue(no FW	Rejected - Signature Iss	ots Rejected - No Post	Postmark(no FWABs)U	- No Postmark(no FWA	Rejected - No Postma	ots Rejected - Other(n
or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Other Specify:(Text
322		Survey Instructions for B18-B22				
and Other for B18-B22		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B18-B22				Using Does
B20c	B20Total	B21a	B21b	B21c	B21Total	B22_Other
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Rejected - Other(exclude FWABs)					UOCAVA
Ballots Rejected - Oth	Other(no FWABs)Unif	ed - Other(no FWABs)	lots Rejected - Other(r	sentee Ballots Rejected(no FWABs)	AVAFWABs ReceivedT
or Does Not Apply or Dat	or Does Not Apply or Dat	or Does Not Apply or Dat	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Dat
Survey Instructions for B18-B22					Sur
s Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B18-B22					Using Does Not Apply,
B22a	B22b	B22c	B22Total	B18-B22Comments	B23a
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		1
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0		0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL. DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0

2
0
2
1
33
0
0
0
0
2
0
0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs) Received			UOCAVA Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs) Counted			
vedUniformed Service	ceivedNon-Military /	AFWABs ReceivedTotal	AVAFWABs CountedTo	tedUniformed Service	ountedNon-Military /	AFWABs CountedTotal
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula
vey Instructions for B23-B27			Survey Instructions for B23-B27			
Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B23-B27			Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B23-B27			
B23b	B23c	B23Total	B24a	B24b	B24c	B24Total
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
15	6	21	0	15	6
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	21	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	0
12	16	28	28	12	16
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
8	1	9	0	8	1
5	0	5	0	5	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
25	60	85	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	4	4	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
1	7	8	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
12	8	20	2	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	4	4	1	4
5	0	5	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	1
2	0	2	0	0	0
13	18	31	26	9	17	26
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0
10	14	24	24	10	14	24
1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	1	1	0	1
2	4	6	6	2	4	6
2	1	3	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	10	16	4	2	2	4
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
50	91	141	109	35	74	109
22	59	81	13	4	9	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
631	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	631	601	601	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	601
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	53	156	139	88	51	139
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
16	29	45	45	16	29	45
4	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	4	4	4	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	4
2	1	3	1	1	0	1
14	8	22	17	9	8	17
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
5	0	5	3	3	0	3
21	15	36	36	21	15	36
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	1	1	0	1
2	0	2	2	2	0	2
11	9	20	13	5	8	13
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
8	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	8	7	7	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	7
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1
32	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	32	32	32	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	32
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
4	0	4	2	2	0	2
2	4	6	0	0	0	0
4	2	6	6	4	2	6
5	1	6	6	5	1	6

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	2	1	0	1	1
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
29	4	33	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0
1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	1	1	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	1
2	0	2	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	1	1	0	1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UOCAVA Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs) Rejected Because Received After Deadline				ederal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs) Rejected	
WABs Rejected Because	ecause LateUniformed Se	d Because LateNon-Mili	Bs Rejected Because Lat	jected b/c Regular Absen	r Absentee CountedUnif
r or Does Not Apply or Data	r or Does Not Apply or Data	r or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	r or Does Not Apply or Data N	r or Does Not Apply or Data N
Survey Instructions for B23-B27				Survey Instructions for B23-B2	
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B23-B27				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, a	
B25a	B25b	B25c	B25Total	B26a	B26b
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	3	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	9	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
3	2	1	3	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
1	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	1	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

l Because Regular Absentee Ballot was Received an		UOCAVA Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs) Rejected for Other Reasons Not Listed Before				
gular Absentee Counted	ted b/c Regular Absentee	VABs Rejected OtherD	FWABs Rejected Othe	OtherUniformed Serv	cted OtherNon-Militar	d b/c Regular Absente
r or Does Not Apply or Data I	Formula	Other Specify: (Text	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula
7		Survey Instructions for B23-B27				
nd Other for B23-B27		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for B23-B27				
B26c	B26Total	B27_Other	B27a	B27b	B27c	B27Total
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0
0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABL	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0
0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

| | | |

| | | |

| | | |

	Total By-Mail Ballots Transmitted				
UOCAVAFWABsComments	ee BallotsTransmitted	d by voters(including	TransmittedReturned	smitted Surrendered	Voters who already Vo
Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
	Survey Instructions for C1				
	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for C1-C2				
B23-B27Comments	C1a	C1b	C1c	C1d	C1e
	1432	1428	0	4	DOES NOT APPLY
	35842	35741	81	20	DOES NOT APPLY
	6982	6848	0	134	DOES NOT APPLY
	360	358	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY
	717	677	0	40	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7448	7310	0	138	DOES NOT APPLY
1434	1342	2	90	DOES NOT APPLY
1039	1027	0	12	DOES NOT APPLY
2254	2210	0	44	DOES NOT APPLY
9778	9701	5	72	DOES NOT APPLY
1262	1262	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY
1573	1537	0	36	DOES NOT APPLY
981	679	0	302	DOES NOT APPLY
1390	1350	0	40	DOES NOT APPLY
2872	2842	0	30	DOES NOT APPLY
1219	1216	1	2	DOES NOT APPLY
2651	2629	0	22	DOES NOT APPLY
9033	8935	20	78	DOES NOT APPLY
2516	2499	7	10	DOES NOT APPLY
13605	13437	18	150	DOES NOT APPLY
1064	1053	1	10	DOES NOT APPLY
7405	7285	18	102	DOES NOT APPLY
809	791	4	14	DOES NOT APPLY
1328	1322	0	6	DOES NOT APPLY
1122	1092	0	30	DOES NOT APPLY
1847	1823	0	24	DOES NOT APPLY
4892	4803	9	80	DOES NOT APPLY
2229	2189	0	40	DOES NOT APPLY
46863	46449	230	184	DOES NOT APPLY
6713	6637	2	74	DOES NOT APPLY
3187	3133	0	54	DOES NOT APPLY
15979	15632	17	330	DOES NOT APPLY
3026	2996	0	30	DOES NOT APPLY
5491	5399	0	92	DOES NOT APPLY
2251	2235	0	16	DOES NOT APPLY
2325	2275	0	50	DOES NOT APPLY
2086	2072	0	14	DOES NOT APPLY
841	833	2	6	DOES NOT APPLY
2432	2364	0	68	DOES NOT APPLY
1645	1631	0	14	DOES NOT APPLY
14199	14093	0	106	DOES NOT APPLY
2233	2221	0	12	DOES NOT APPLY
4040	4024	0	16	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1307	1291	2	14	DOES NOT APPLY
35067	34649	86	332	DOES NOT APPLY
7521	7482	1	38	DOES NOT APPLY
3883	3821	0	62	DOES NOT APPLY
12745	12707	0	38	DOES NOT APPLY
96745	93009	0	3736	DOES NOT APPLY
2837	2813	0	24	DOES NOT APPLY
668	668	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY
1600	1594	0	6	DOES NOT APPLY
15019	14985	0	34	DOES NOT APPLY
2528	2516	0	12	DOES NOT APPLY
5455	5429	0	26	DOES NOT APPLY
743	743	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY
2604	2584	0	20	DOES NOT APPLY
278	266	0	12	DOES NOT APPLY
1165	1147	0	18	DOES NOT APPLY
1259	1257	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY
594	586	0	8	DOES NOT APPLY
1177	1164	3	10	DOES NOT APPLY
897	891	0	6	DOES NOT APPLY
13779	13648	9	122	DOES NOT APPLY
1791	1541	2	248	DOES NOT APPLY
636	616	0	20	DOES NOT APPLY
1999	1989	0	10	DOES NOT APPLY
1517	1475	2	40	DOES NOT APPLY
1807	1765	4	38	DOES NOT APPLY
822	818	0	4	DOES NOT APPLY
2296	2282	4	10	DOES NOT APPLY
2277	2272	3	2	DOES NOT APPLY
1969	1967	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY
27146	27098	0	48	DOES NOT APPLY
1159	1136	3	20	DOES NOT APPLY
2507	2479	2	26	DOES NOT APPLY
1024	1020	0	4	DOES NOT APPLY
476	472	0	4	DOES NOT APPLY
11368	11248	30	90	DOES NOT APPLY
1067	1059	0	8	DOES NOT APPLY
438	432	0	6	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

15692	15576	28	88	DOES NOT APPLY
702	702	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY
6617	6465	0	152	DOES NOT APPLY
2057	2034	3	20	DOES NOT APPLY
359	345	0	14	DOES NOT APPLY
5093	4988	1	104	DOES NOT APPLY
1792	1775	3	14	DOES NOT APPLY
3694	3680	0	14	DOES NOT APPLY
1409	1394	1	14	DOES NOT APPLY
1522	1508	2	12	DOES NOT APPLY
2100	2094	0	6	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

			Permanent By-Mail Voters List		By-Mail Ballots Ret
llotsTransmittedStatu	Ballots TransmittedTo	ee Ballots TransmittedCom	itted to Voters on a Permane	ansmittedPermanent Abs	e Ballots Returned & Counte
or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	ber or Does Not Apply or Data No	Optional	ber or Does Not Apply or Data No
			Survey Instructions for C2		Survey Instructions for C3
		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for C1		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for C2	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, ar
C1f	C1Total	C1Comments	C2a	C2Comments	C3a
0	1432		DOES NOT APPLY		1427
0	35842		DOES NOT APPLY		35516
0	6982		DOES NOT APPLY		6847
0	360		DOES NOT APPLY		356
0	717		DOES NOT APPLY		672

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	7448	DOES NOT APPLY	7309
0	1434	DOES NOT APPLY	1309
0	1039	DOES NOT APPLY	1019
0	2254	DOES NOT APPLY	2199
0	9778	DOES NOT APPLY	9674
0	1262	DOES NOT APPLY	1245
0	1573	DOES NOT APPLY	1451
0	981	DOES NOT APPLY	679
0	1390	DOES NOT APPLY	1348
0	2872	DOES NOT APPLY	2829
0	1219	DOES NOT APPLY	1213
0	2651	DOES NOT APPLY	2624
0	9033	DOES NOT APPLY	8922
0	2516	DOES NOT APPLY	2490
0	13605	DOES NOT APPLY	13341
0	1064	DOES NOT APPLY	1053
0	7405	DOES NOT APPLY	7247
0	809	DOES NOT APPLY	787
0	1328	DOES NOT APPLY	1313
0	1122	DOES NOT APPLY	1091
0	1847	DOES NOT APPLY	1823
0	4892	DOES NOT APPLY	4760
0	2229	DOES NOT APPLY	2189
0	46863	DOES NOT APPLY	46170
0	6713	DOES NOT APPLY	6615
0	3187	DOES NOT APPLY	3120
0	15979	DOES NOT APPLY	15327
0	3026	DOES NOT APPLY	2977
0	5491	DOES NOT APPLY	5367
0	2251	DOES NOT APPLY	2233
0	2325	DOES NOT APPLY	2270
0	2086	DOES NOT APPLY	2068
0	841	DOES NOT APPLY	795
0	2432	DOES NOT APPLY	2363
0	1645	DOES NOT APPLY	1618
0	14199	DOES NOT APPLY	14064
0	2233	DOES NOT APPLY	2103
0	4040	DOES NOT APPLY	4016

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	1307	DOES NOT APPLY	1284
0	35067	DOES NOT APPLY	34436
0	7521	DOES NOT APPLY	7482
0	3883	DOES NOT APPLY	3821
0	12745	DOES NOT APPLY	12614
0	96745	DOES NOT APPLY	92880
0	2837	DOES NOT APPLY	2810
0	668	DOES NOT APPLY	665
0	1600	DOES NOT APPLY	1585
0	15019	DOES NOT APPLY	14939
0	2528	DOES NOT APPLY	2509
0	5455	DOES NOT APPLY	5413
0	743	DOES NOT APPLY	743
0	2604	DOES NOT APPLY	2564
0	278	DOES NOT APPLY	264
0	1165	DOES NOT APPLY	1142
0	1259	DOES NOT APPLY	1246
0	594	DOES NOT APPLY	586
0	1177	DOES NOT APPLY	1163
0	897	DOES NOT APPLY	873
0	13779	DOES NOT APPLY	13587
0	1791	DOES NOT APPLY	1531
0	636	DOES NOT APPLY	605
0	1999	DOES NOT APPLY	1989
0	1517	DOES NOT APPLY	1459
0	1807	DOES NOT APPLY	1765
0	822	DOES NOT APPLY	817
0	2296	DOES NOT APPLY	2272
0	2277	DOES NOT APPLY	2264
0	1969	DOES NOT APPLY	1965
0	27146	DOES NOT APPLY	26749
0	1159	DOES NOT APPLY	1107
0	2507	DOES NOT APPLY	2470
0	1024	DOES NOT APPLY	1018
0	476	DOES NOT APPLY	469
0	11368	DOES NOT APPLY	11165
0	1067	DOES NOT APPLY	1055
0	438	DOES NOT APPLY	426

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	15692	DOES NOT APPLY	15461
0	702	DOES NOT APPLY	697
0	6617	DOES NOT APPLY	6449
0	2057	DOES NOT APPLY	2031
0	359	DOES NOT APPLY	345
0	5093	DOES NOT APPLY	4973
0	1792	DOES NOT APPLY	1767
0	3694	DOES NOT APPLY	3665
0	1409	DOES NOT APPLY	1392
0	1522	DOES NOT APPLY	1501
0	2100	DOES NOT APPLY	2090

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

urned & Counted						
allots Returned & Counted	ntee Ballots Rejected	Ballots RejectedMisse	llots RejectedNo Vote	lots RejectedNo Witn	ts RejectedNon-Matcl	RejectedNo Election C
Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
nd Other for C3-C4						

C3Comments	C4a	C4b	C4c	C4d	C4e	C4f
	1	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	225	31	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	2	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	0	0	0	0	0
33	2	8	12	0	0
8	0	0	0	6	0
11	0	4	0	0	0
27	27	0	0	0	0
17	0	2	0	0	0
86	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	48	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0
13	0	13	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
3	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
5	0	0	0	0	0
13	1	12	0	0	0
9	7	0	0	0	0
96	0	50	0	12	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
38	15	8	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
4	1	2	0	1	0
9	7	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
43	13	12	0	10	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
279	95	58	0	102	0
22	6	8	0	6	0
13	1	0	0	5	0
305	42	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
19	1	0	0	0	0
32	0	18	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0
38	4	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	2	0	8	3
29	29	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
118	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	2	0	5	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7	3	1	0	1	0
213	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
93	0	28	0	20	0
129	0	78	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	7	0
3	1	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	0	0	0
46	40	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0
16	5	0	0	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	16	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
2	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
5	3	1	0	0	0
11	2	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
18	2	9	0	0	0
61	13	22	0	4	0
10	4	0	0	2	0
11	0	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	8	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	3	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
349	99	39	0	77	103
29	6	1	0	13	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
83	38	5	0	15	0
4	0	3	0	0	0
6	0	6	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

115	25	15	0	7	5
5	2	0	0	0	0
16	16	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
15	12	3	0	0	0
8	5	0	0	0	0
15	0	3	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0
7	0	2	0	3	0
4	2	2	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Absentee Ballots Rejected						
ejectedReturned in U	RejectedBallot Missin	lots RejectedEnvelope	ejectedNo Resident Ac	ejectedMultiple Ballo	Ballots RejectedVoter	ejectedVoter Already
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data

Survey Instructions for C4

Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for C3-C4

C4g	C4h	C4i	C4j	C4k	C4l	C4m
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	3	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	4	11
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	6	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	0	7	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	4	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	7	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	12	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	5	2
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	14	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	5	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	45	0
7	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	0	0	17	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	6	0
0	0	0	0	0	7	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	3	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	2	2
0	0	0	0	0	14	0
0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	2	0
0	19	6	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	2	0
1	0	0	0	0	19	3
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2	1	0	0	0	10	50
0	0	0	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	3	0
0	1	2	2	0	6	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Rejected1st Time Vot	ejectedNo Ballot Appl	lots RejectedOther: D	Ballots RejectedOther	lots RejectedOther: D	Ballots RejectedOther	lots RejectedOther:D
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Other Specify:(Text)	or Does Not Apply or Data	Other Specify:(Text)	or Does Not Apply or Data	Other Specify:(Text
C4n	C4o	C4p_Other	C4p	C4q_Other	C4q	C4r_Other
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	6	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	UNMARKED BALLOT CA	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	UNAUTHORIZED DROP	1	BALLOT ISSUED TO INC	1	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	ABS-5	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY		

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	UNDELIVERABLE TO AD	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	TRANSFER OF ADDRESS	5	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	UNDELIVERABLE TO AD	3	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	INVALID SIGNATURE	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	IDENTIFIERS ON BALLC	5	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	INVALID SIGNATURE	1	PRIMARY ELECTION BA	1	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	1 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY	0 DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

			In-Person Voting		
Ballots RejectedOthere	Ballots RejectedTotaee	Ballots RejectedComv	sical Polling Place on It	at an Early Vote Loca	-Person VotingComment
or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Optional
			Survey Instructions for D1		
			oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Othe		Using Does Not A
C4r	C4Total	C4Comments	D1a	D1b	D1Comments
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5140	7852	
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	31	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	64541	72972	
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	9107	20843	
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	2451	1351	
0	5	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	1667	3091	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	6271	25664
0	33	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3154	4662
0	8	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3242	5361
0	11	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3523	9659
0	27	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	29632	19513
0	17	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5735	5420
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	54	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4035	7694
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3063	1270
0	1	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5708	4996
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	13	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	14944	8338
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	2	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5902	5277
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	7014	10254
0	13	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	28184	12153
0	7	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5416	14336
0	96	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	30908	32374
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4750	4484
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	29	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	8657	26560
0	4	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4540	2781
0	9	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	7269	3594
0	1	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4264	3868
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	8237	6213
0	43	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	12681	10197
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	6889	5967
0	270	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	53147	98427
0	22	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	7585	29152
0	13	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	12081	5372
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	42	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	28858	45984
0	3	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	11343	6903
0	32	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	10746	24507
0	2	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5257	10584
0	5	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	9223	7862
0	4	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	7915	5752
0	6	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3509	4261
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	6940	5664
0	13	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	7123	3676
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	29	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	16629	48289
0	6	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	8102	5936
0	8	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	20473	11814

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	7	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	6584	2936
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	93431	97510
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	23883	18948
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	6369	11313
0	93	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	29156	11013
0	129	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	178623	130022
0	1	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	10016	7329
0	3	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3053	1473
0	9	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3804	9242
0	46	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	25887	22899
0	7	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3424	11511
0	13	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	7660	23697
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4805	1139
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	20	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	7428	9558
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	2	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	1438	1497
0	5	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5129	2725
0	11	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3661	5156
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3640	2880
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	2964	4682
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	18	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	2523	2902
0	58	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	37556	36890
0	10	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5294	6518
0	11	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	2698	2632
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	6236	8627
0	16	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4957	4809
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	9034	3695
0	1	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4033	3136
0	4	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4422	3809
0	1	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	8667	9433
0	2	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4058	4982
0	349	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	58287	32859
0	20	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5254	4147
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	8024	5979
0	2	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	5663	2442
0	3	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	939	2826
0	83	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	17968	43452
0	4	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4486	2714
0	6	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	1224	1883

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	115	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	24050	40122
0	5	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4179	2694
0	16	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	9020	28599
0	1	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4197	8629
0	0	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	2486	1685
0	15	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	9185	19572
0	8	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	7143	3581
0	15	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	6307	18047
0	2	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	4505	8302
0	7	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	3387	6406
0	4	C4A: THE DATA IN C4A AN	8562	7068

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Precincts in Jurisdiction		Physical Polling Places - Election Day Voting			
Precincts in JurisdictionTotal	incts in JurisdictionComme	Voting Physical Polling	sical Polling PlacesOth	g Physical Polling Plac	al Polling PlacesTotal C
nber or Does Not Apply or Data Not	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula
Survey Instructions for D2		Survey Instructions for D3-D4			
Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and	Other for D2-D4	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for D2-D4			
D2a	D2Comments	D3a	D3b	D3c	D3Total
25		6	6	0	6
292		70	70	0	70
68		12	12	0	12
15		6	6	0	6
12		2	2	0	2

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

53	10	9	1	10
12	105	105	0	105
19	6	6	0	6
40	7	7	0	7
72	39	39	0	39
24	8	8	0	8
39	7	7	0	7
18	7	7	0	7
28	18	17	1	18
45	10	10	0	10
22	11	11	0	11
39	10	10	0	10
78	51	50	1	51
40	11	10	1	11
118	29	28	1	29
28	19	18	1	19
60	10	10	0	10
18	5	5	0	5
23	13	13	0	13
17	10	10	0	10
34	17	17	0	17
65	11	11	0	11
32	10	10	0	10
225	124	124	0	124
50	10	9	1	10
39	12	12	0	12
104	25	24	1	25
41	12	12	0	12
79	15	15	0	15
37	6	5	1	6
30	20	19	1	20
29	29	29	0	29
18	8	8	0	8
26	17	17	0	17
25	19	19	0	19
135	21	21	0	21
33	25	25	0	25
75	35	35	0	35

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

16	8	8	0	8
355	207	207	0	207
93	0	0	0	0
40	6	5	1	6
111	40	40	0	40
600	187	186	1	187
30	12	12	0	12
18	6	6	0	6
24	8	7	1	8
82	28	28	0	28
27	4	4	0	4
54	14	14	0	14
18	7	7	0	7
29	8	8	0	8
11	3	3	0	3
22	13	13	0	13
18	8	8	0	8
17	9	9	0	9
21	11	11	0	11
18	3	3	0	3
123	64	63	1	64
34	10	10	0	10
15	5	5	0	5
31	0	0	0	0
18	9	9	0	9
25	14	14	0	14
17	9	9	0	9
16	8	8	0	8
40	10	10	0	10
24	7	7	0	7
225	42	42	0	42
21	7	7	0	7
23	7	7	0	7
21	0	0	0	0
12	2	1	1	2
119	20	20	0	20
15	15	15	0	15
10	1	1	0	1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

136	30	22	8	30
17	14	14	0	14
89	19	18	1	19
26	6	6	0	6
13	6	6	0	6
57	24	24	0	24
20	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0
22	5	5	0	5
20	5	4	1	5
34	16	16	0	16

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Physical Polling Places - Early Voting					Nur
ingPhysical Polling Pla	Polling PlacesOther th	ysical Polling PlacesEl	al Polling PlacesTotal C	hysical Polling Places Comments	kers -Election Day Voti
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data
Survey Instructions for D3-D4					Survey Instruct
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for D2-D4					es Not Apply, Data Not Av
D4a	D4b	D4c	D4Total	D3-D4Comments	D5
4	3	1	4		45
5	4	1	5		620
2	1	1	2		71
1	1	0	1		35
2	1	1	2		24

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

9	8	1	9	55
5	0	5	5	96
7	7	0	7	30
7	6	1	7	55
1	0	1	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
3	2	1	3	64
8	7	1	8	47
0	0	0	0	39
2	1	1	2	100
4	3	1	4	126
2	1	1	2	71
4	3	1	4	87
1	0	1	1	350
9	8	1	9	66
4	3	1	4	265
1	0	1	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
2	2	0	2	70
2	1	1	2	32
1	0	1	1	94
1	0	1	1	83
1	0	1	1	148
2	1	1	2	85
3	2	1	3	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
8	7	1	8	900
5	4	1	5	96
1	0	1	1	207
6	5	1	6	187
2	1	1	2	84
9	8	1	9	1075
6	5	1	6	49
2	1	1	2	122
4	2	2	4	145
0	0	0	0	55
3	2	1	3	85
1	0	1	1	125
6	5	1	6	166
1	0	1	1	136
1	0	1	1	174

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	0	1	1	44
10	10	0	10	1771
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
2	1	1	2	28
3	2	1	3	240
7	6	1	7	2559
3	2	1	3	84
1	0	1	1	44
8	7	1	8	51
1	0	1	1	308
2	1	1	2	40
2	1	1	2	98
0	0	0	0	76
11	5	6	11	49
0	0	0	0	30
1	1	0	1	92
3	2	1	3	64
2	1	1	2	57
1	1	0	1	62
5	4	1	5	36
6	5	1	6	488
2	2	0	2	50
2	2	0	2	24
0	0	0	0	72
3	3	0	3	45
1	0	1	1	124
0	0	0	0	55
1	1	0	1	80
1	1	0	1	70
3	2	1	3	49
1	1	0	1	630
3	2	1	3	47
1	1	0	1	37
0	0	0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
12	6	6	12	12
11	10	1	11	208
1	0	1	1	105
1	0	1	1	8

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

8	7	1	8	232
1	1	0	1	70
9	8	1	9	200
4	3	1	4	50
0	0	0	0	30
3	2	1	3	172
0	0	0	0	65
9	9	0	9	130
4	3	1	4	38
3	1	2	3	45
1	0	1	1	80

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

mber of Poll Workers in Jurisdiction					
Workers -Early VotingT	Workers in JurisdictionComme	nber of Poll WorkersTo	l WorkersUnder 18 ye	Poll Workers18 to 25	Poll Workers 26 to 40
or Does Not Apply or Data	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
tions for D5-D6		Survey Instructions for D7			
vailable, Zero, and Other		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero			
D6	**D5-D6Comments**	**D7a**	**D7b**	**D7c**	**D7d**
14		59	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)		620	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
22		93	0	5	10
4		39	0	0	0
2		26	3	8	4

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

213	268	0	30
8	104	10	0
10	40	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	2
49	104	6	2
24	24	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
7	71	0	1
10	57	0	8
2	41	0	30
3	103	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
69	195	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
4	77	0	12
24	111	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
20	370	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
30	96	0	0
40	305	5	75
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
36	106	0	4	10
9	41	1	3	9
5	99	33	36	10
2	85	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
9	148	6	11	11
2	87	0	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
220	1120	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
58	154	8	0	10
32	239	20	18	18
52	239	0	6	25
5	89	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
33	1108	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
14	63	2	1	7
35	157	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
6	151	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
4	59	0	1	1
6	91	6	6	5
6	131	0	11	18
42	208	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
10	146	0	11	15
10	184	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2	46	0	0	0
68	1839	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
24	52	0	0	0
10	287	60	40	85
213	2772	82	141	806
18	102	0	6	7
2	46	1	2	4
20	71	0	3	1
63	371	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
41	81	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
22	120	1	25	23
2	78	3	5	15
8	57	12	3	6
2	32	1	4	0
11	103	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
6	70	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	3	7
2	59	2	0	12
9	71	1	0	3
2	38	1	6	1
18	506	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
23	73	6	7	4
5	29	0	1	4
6	78	0	0	0
2	47	0	2	6
2	126	1	6	9
8	63	1	6	1
15	95	0	12	16
8	78	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
10	59	3	0	15
25	655	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
10	57	1	0	1
6	43	0	4	6
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
2	14	0	3	0
114	322	26	85	44
2	107	30	15	15
2	10	0	0	1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

74	306	15	22	15
8	78	3	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	5
75	275	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	10	30
33	83	4	7	7
2	32	0	0	6
17	189	9	14	17
2	67	1	2	5
8	138	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	5	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
42	80	1	0	8
14	62	3	5	2
2	82	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Age of Poll Workers					Poll Workers Diffic
Poll Workers41 to 60	Poll Workers61 to 70	Workers71 years and o	oll WorkersTotal Chec	Poll WorkersComments	hat Difficult, Neither Difficul
or Does Not Apply or Dat	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Formula	Optional	See pull down menu
					Survey Instructions for D8
, and Other for D5-D8				Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, an	
D7e	D7f	D7g	D7Total	D7Comments	D8
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	VERY EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
14	34	30	93	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	VERY EASY
12	20	7	39	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
3	7	1	26	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

190	23	15	268	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
50	30	10	104	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
10	14	13	40	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
15	30	2	56	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
0	32	38	71	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
17	16	13	57	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
6	0	0	41	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
26	21	17	77	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
0	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
100	80	30	305	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
20	30	42	106	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
9	12	7	41	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
10	2	8	99	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
51	44	25	148	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
10	40	20	88	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
83	68	32	239	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
63	90	55	239	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
17	18	18	63	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
11	23	23	59	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
49	15	10	91	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
38	38	26	131	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY EASY
40	47	33	146	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
0	0	0	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

8	24	14	46	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
52	0	0	52	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
41	36	25	287	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
903	449	178	2559	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY EASY
27	28	34	102	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
29	6	2	44	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
20	22	25	71	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
36	30	5	120	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
30	20	5	78	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
28	5	3	57	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION T
5	15	0	25	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
20	18	22	70	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
35	8	2	59	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
9	45	13	71	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
11	4	7	30	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
33	20	3	73	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
19	4	1	29	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
0	0	0	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
13	11	15	47	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
41	43	26	126	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
20	10	25	63	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
39	16	12	95	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
10	20	11	59	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
18	17	20	57	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
10	13	10	43	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF X
4	2	2	11	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
91	38	38	322	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT EASY
20	20	7	107	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
2	7	0	10	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VERY DIFFICULT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

50	44	160	306	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	35	35	78	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	VERY DIFFICULT
85	150	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	275	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
20	27	18	83	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	VERY DIFFICULT
7	8	11	32	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR EASY
66	46	37	189	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
31	11	17	67	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	VERY DIFFICULT
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	30	50	85	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
24	30	17	80	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT EASY
20	30	2	62	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT EASY
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	THERE ARE INSTANCES OF	SOMEWHAT EASY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ulty to Recruit	Provisional Ballots Submitted and Adjudication					
ulty to Obtain Sufficient N	rovisional BallotsTotal	nal BallotsCounted Fu	al BallotsCounted Part	onal Ballots Rejected	nal BallotsOther:Descr	ional BallotsOther:Cou
Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Other Specify:(Text)	or Does Not Apply or Data
	Survey Instructions for E1					
d Other for D5-D8	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for E1					
D8Comments	E1a	E1b	E1c	E1d	E1e_Other	E1e
	48	1	0	47	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	316	130	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	186	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	1	1	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	3	0	0	3	DOES NOT APPLY	0
IT WAS NOTED THAT DUE	20	2	0	18	DOES NOT APPLY	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	3	2	0	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY U	188	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	116	72	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	6	0	0	6	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	7	2	0	5	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	33	8	0	25	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	1	0	0	1	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	37	3	0	34	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	39	3	0	36	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	6	4	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0
I RAN OUT OF DEMOCRAT	2	2	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	2	0	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	4	1	0	3	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
I WAS NOT THE CLERK IN 2	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	303	34	0	269	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
IN THE PAST OUR PARTY C	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
IT'S RARELY EASY TO FIND	6	4	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	13	2	0	11	DOES NOT APPLY	0
FRANKLIN COUNTY RECEIV	1	0	0	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	9	0	0	9	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	2	0	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	36	0	0	36	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
WE HAD MORE THAN ENO	51	3	0	48	DOES NOT APPLY	0
OUR PARTY CHAIRS PROVI	36	5	0	31	DOES NOT APPLY	0
WE HAVE SO FEW VOTERS	73	32	0	41	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	11	0	0	11	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	2	0	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	97	12	0	85	DOES NOT APPLY	0
COVID-19 MADE IT VERY D	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	5	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	5	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	1	1	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
AN AD WAS RAN IN THE LO	27	0	0	27	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	36	5	0	31	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	6	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/	5	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	27	0	0	27	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	12	1	0	11	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/
	126	25	0	101	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL/

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	2	0	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	543	93	0	450	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	25	1	0	24	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	2379	627	0	1752	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	4	1	0	3	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	14	0	0	14	DOES NOT APPLY	0
WITH COVID IT WAS LAST	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	110	16	0	94	DOES NOT APPLY	0
IT IS VERY DIFFICULT WHE	2	1	0	1	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
THE STATE SENDING OUT T	11	1	0	10	DOES NOT APPLY	0
WE A FEW WORKERS QUIT	2	0	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0
TO ANSWER	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
ALOT OF OUR REGULARS	6	6	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	3	0	0	3	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	24	2	0	22	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	19	0	2	17	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	5	3	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	2	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
COVID-19 PANDEMIC	36	0	0	36	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
ONCE IT GOT CLOSER TO T	121	47	0	74	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	8	2	0	6	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	11	2	0	9	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
NONE	1	1	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
OBTAINING WORKERS WA	38	0	0	38	DOES NOT APPLY	0
IT WOULD HAVE BEEN FAR	2	0	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0
WE ARE A PREDOMINANTL	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	13	0	0	13	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	4	0	0	4	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
WE HAD A HARD TIME GET	24	8	0	16	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
DUE TO COVID-19 AND TH	98	24	0	74	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	1	1	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	69	7	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	62	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
JUST AS IS THE CONSTITUE	31	5	0	26	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	3	0	0	3	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	2	0	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

MOST OF OUR DIFFICULTY	36	11	0	25	DOES NOT APPLY	0
LOTS OF WORKERS WERE	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	195	80	0	115	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	4	4	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
	11	0	0	11	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	3	1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	2	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
AFTER THE SECRETARY OF	11	0	0	11	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
COVID MADE IT MORE DIF	4	2	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0
	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

visional BallotsTotal Ch	visional BallotsComme	ional Ballots Rejected	RejectedVoter Not Re	RejectedVoted in W	ots RejectedVoted in V	RejectedFailure to Su
formula	Optional	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data
						Survey Instru
						Using Does Not Apply, Data Not A
E1Total	**E1Comments**	**E2a**	**E2b**	**E2c**	**E2d**	**E2e**
48		47	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
316		186	0	0	0	0
1		0	0	0	0	0
3		3	3	0	0	0
20		18	13	5	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3	1	0	1	0	0
188	72	0	3	20	3
6	6	2	0	0	3
7	5	3	1	0	1
33	25	19	0	2	4
1	1	0	1	0	0
37	34	22	9	0	2
39	36	36	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2	1	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	1
4	3	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
303	269	97	95	0	15
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
6	2	2	0	0	0
13	11	7	2	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
9	9	0	0	0	9
2	2	0	0	0	1
36	36	36	0	0	0
51	48	3	41	0	2
36	31	25	3	0	1
73	41	31	3	2	3
11	11	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
2	2	0	0	0	2
97	85	1	65	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	5	0	2	0	3
1	0	0	0	0	0
27	27	6	5	8	5
36	31	28	0	0	0
6	5	2	0	2	1
27	27	9	18	0	0
12	11	0	0	0	0
126	101	30	5	21	3

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2	2	0	2	0	0
543	450	128	13	61	10
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	0	0	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
25	24	0	0	0	24
2379	1752	493	513	0	47
4	3	0	0	0	0
14	14	11	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
110	94	30	33	23	8
2	1	0	1	0	0
11	10	1	9	0	0
2	2	1	0	0	1
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
6	0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
3	3	2	1	0	0
24	22	0	21	0	1
19	17	13	3	0	0
5	2	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	2
36	36	27	0	0	0
121	74	31	14	16	7
8	6	0	0	0	2
11	9	0	9	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
38	38	0	0	0	32
2	2	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
13	13	6	4	0	0
4	4	1	3	0	0
24	16	10	1	4	1
98	74	56	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
69	62	35	13	14	0
0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
31	26	18	2	0	5
3	3	0	0	0	3
2	2	1	0	0	1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

36	25	8	1	1	5
0	0	0	0	0	0
195	115	57	29	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0
11	11	3	2	4	2
3	2	0	0	0	0
11	11	11	0	0	0
4	2	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Reason for Provisional Ballots Rejected						
edEnvelope / Ballot w	RejectedBallot Missi	al Ballots RejectedNo S	ots RejectedNon-Matc	llots RejectedVoter A	llots RejectedOther:D	Ballots Rejected Othe
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Other Specify: (Text	or Does Not Apply or Data
uctions for E2						
Available, Zero, and Other for E2						
E2f	E2g	E2h	E2i	E2j	E2k_Other	E2k
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
6	8	16	16	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	1	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	VOTER LIST MAINTENA	1
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	1	40	3	18	DOES NOT APPLY	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
1	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	COUNTY ELECTION BO/	1
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
2	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	1	REGISTERED AFTER DE/	1
0	0	0	0	2	DOES NOT APPLY	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	18	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
2	0	1	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
2	0	0	0	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	REGISTRATION IMPRO	1
42	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
2	1	26	188	4	BOTH CLERKS DID NOT	17
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
55	5	110	105	0	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
1	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL.
0	0	0	0	0	PRE-4 NOT COMPLETEI	9
6	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
4	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
6	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	VOTER REGISTERED IN	3
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
13	0	0	0	0	ENVELOPE NOT SEALEI	4
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	1	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5	1	1	0	3	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	2	0	21	4	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	DNA (DATA NOT AVAIL
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0
0	0	0	0	0	VOTER REGISTRATION	1
0	0	0	0	0	DOES NOT APPLY	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

llots RejectedOther:D	Ballots Rejected Othe	llots RejectedOther:D	Ballots RejectedOthe	al Ballots RejectedTot	nal Ballots RejectedCom	ers who Cast a Ballot th
Other Specify:(**Text**	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	Other Specify:(**Text**	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	formula	Optional	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**
E2l_Other	**E2l**	**E2m_Other**	**E2m**	**E2Total**	**E2Comments**	**F1a**
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	14456
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	173707
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	36968
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	4165
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	18	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	5442

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	39365
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	72	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	9276
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	9647
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	5	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	15433
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	25	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	58930
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	12421
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	34	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	13234
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	36	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	5017
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	12067
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	26152
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	12417
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	19942
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	49382
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	22295
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	269	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	76961
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	10295
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	42561
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	11	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	8125
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	12198
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	9244
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	9	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	16301
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	27694
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	36	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	15076
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	48	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	198462
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	31	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	43468
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	41	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	20648
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	90379
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	21248
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	85	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	40720
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	18129
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	5	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	19396
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	15778
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	27	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	8578
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	31	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	15028
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	5	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	12436
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	27	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	79176
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	16168
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	101	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	36467

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	10818
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	450	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	225926
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	50432
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	21557
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	24	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	53029
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1328	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	403326
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	20237
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	14	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	5195
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	14661
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	94	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	64972
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	1	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	17482
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	10	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	36994
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	6699
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	19650
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	3211
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	9017
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	22	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	10101
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	17	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	7115
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	8828
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	36	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	6307
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	74	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	88356
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	6	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	13407
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	9	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	5944
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	16895
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	38	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	11239
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	14512
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	8004
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	13	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	10523
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	4	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	20414
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	16	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	11036
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	74	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	118428
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	10520
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	62	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	16557
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	9137
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	4237
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	26	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	73060
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	3	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	8267
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOR	3544

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	25	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	79813
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	7581
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	115	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	44250
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	14884
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	4527
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	33814
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	11	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	12518
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	28094
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	11	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	14238
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	2	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	11315
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	0	COUNTIES DID NOT REPOI	17761

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Total Participation in the 2020 Election (Votes Counted)						
ers who Cast a Ballot th	ers who Cast a Ballot th	ers who Cast a Ballot th	ers who Cast a Ballot th	ers who Cast a Ballot th	ers who Cast a Ballot th	ers who Cast a Ballot th
or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	or Does Not Apply or Data	Other Specify:(Text
Survey Instructions for F1						
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F1-F2						
F1b	F1c	F1d	F1e	F1f	F1g	F1h_Other
5140	36	1427	1	7852	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
64541	548	35516	130	72972	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
9107	170	6847	1	20843	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
2451	7	356	0	1351	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
1667	10	672	2	3091	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6271	119	7309	2	25664	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3154	35	1309	116	4662	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3242	25	1019	0	5361	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3523	50	2199	2	9659	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
29632	103	9674	8	19513	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5735	21	1245	0	5420	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4035	51	1451	3	7694	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3063	2	679	3	1270	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5708	15	1348	0	4996	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
14944	37	2829	4	8338	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5902	23	1213	2	5277	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
7014	50	2624	0	10254	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
28184	122	8922	1	12153	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5416	53	2490	0	14336	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
30908	304	13341	34	32374	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4750	8	1053	0	4484	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
8657	93	7247	4	26560	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4540	15	787	2	2781	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
7269	22	1313	0	3594	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4264	21	1091	0	3868	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
8237	28	1823	0	6213	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
12681	56	4760	0	10197	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
6889	31	2189	0	5967	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
53147	715	46170	3	98427	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
7585	111	6615	5	29152	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
12081	43	3120	32	5372	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
28858	210	15327	0	45984	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
11343	25	2977	0	6903	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
10746	88	5367	12	24507	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5257	55	2233	0	10584	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
9223	41	2270	0	7862	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
7915	42	2068	1	5752	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3509	13	795	0	4261	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
6940	56	2363	5	5664	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
7123	18	1618	1	3676	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
16629	194	14064	0	48289	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
8102	26	2103	1	5936	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
20473	139	4016	25	11814	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

6584	14	1284	0	2936	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
93431	456	34436	93	97510	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
23883	119	7482	0	18948	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
6369	54	3821	0	11313	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
29156	245	12614	1	11013	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
178623	1174	92880	627	130022	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
10016	81	2810	1	7329	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3053	4	665	0	1473	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3804	30	1585	0	9242	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
25887	1231	14939	16	22899	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3424	37	2509	1	11511	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
7660	223	5413	1	23697	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4805	12	743	0	1139	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
7428	100	2564	0	9558	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
1438	6	264	6	1497	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5129	21	1142	0	2725	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3661	36	1246	2	5156	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3640	7	586	2	2880	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
2964	16	1163	3	4682	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
2523	9	873	0	2902	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
37556	276	13587	47	36890	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5294	62	1531	2	6518	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
2698	7	605	2	2632	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
6236	42	1989	1	8627	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4957	14	1459	0	4809	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
9034	18	1765	0	3695	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4033	18	817	0	3136	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4422	20	2272	0	3809	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
8667	50	2264	0	9433	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4058	23	1965	8	4982	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
58287	509	26749	24	32859	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5254	11	1107	1	4147	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
8024	77	2470	7	5979	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
5663	14	1018	0	2442	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
939	3	469	0	2826	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
17968	470	11165	5	43452	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4486	12	1055	0	2714	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
1224	11	426	0	1883	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

24050	169	15461	11	40122	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4179	11	697	0	2694	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
9020	102	6449	80	28599	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4197	27	2031	0	8629	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
2486	11	345	0	1685	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
9185	80	4973	4	19572	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
7143	27	1767	0	3581	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
6307	74	3665	1	18047	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
4505	39	1392	0	8302	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
3387	19	1501	2	6406	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
8562	41	2090	0	7068	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

			Source of Data on Total Participation in the 2020 Election		
ers who Cast a Ballot th	ers who Cast a Ballot th	ers who Cast a Ballot th	nber of By-mail/Provisional Pa	Source for Total Vote	2020Source for Total Vo
or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	Formula	Optional	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(**Text**)	Optional
			Survey Instructions for F2		
		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F1-F2			
F1h	**F1Total**	**F1Comments**	**F2**	**F2_Other**	**F2Comments**
DOES NOT APPLY	14456		OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE	
DOES NOT APPLY	173707		OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE	
DOES NOT APPLY	36968		OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE	
DOES NOT APPLY	4165		OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE	
DOES NOT APPLY	5442		OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	39365	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	9276	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	9647	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	15433	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	58930	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	12421	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	13234	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	5017	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	12067	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	26152	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	12417	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	19942	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	49382	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	22295	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	76961	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	10295	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	42561	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	8125	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	12198	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	9244	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	16301	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	27694	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	15076	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	198462	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	43468	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	20648	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	90379	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	21248	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	40720	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	18129	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	19396	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	15778	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	8578	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	15028	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	12436	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	79176	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	16168	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	36467	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	10818	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	225926	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	50432	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	21557	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	53029	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	403326	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	20237	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	5195	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	14661	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	64972	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	17482	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	36994	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	6699	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	19650	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	3211	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	9017	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	10101	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	7115	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	8828	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	6307	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	88356	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	13407	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	5944	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	16895	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	11239	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	14512	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	8004	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	10523	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	20414	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	11036	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	118428	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	10520	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	16557	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	9137	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	4237	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	73060	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	8267	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	3544	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	79813	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	7581	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	44250	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	14884	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	4527	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	33814	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	12518	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	28094	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	14238	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	11315	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE
DOES NOT APPLY	17761	OTHER	POLL WORKER CHECKS + ABSENTEE

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Use of Electronic and Paper Poll Books						
BookUsed to:Sign Vote	Used to:Update Vote	Used to:Look up Polli	ll BookUsed to:Other I	oll BookUsed to: Othe	okUsed to:Sign Voters	sed to:Update Voter H
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu
Survey Instructions for F3-F4						
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F3-F4						

F3a	F3b	F3c	F3d_Other	F3d	F4a	F4b
YES	YES	NO		NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO		NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO		NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO		NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO		NO	NO	NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

sed to:Look up Polling	BookUsed to:Other De	l BookUsed to:Other(Y	ronic / Paper Poll BookComm	ny DRE with no VVPAT for t	Pull down with all make/m
See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)	See pull down menu	Optional	See pull down menu	See pull down menu
				Survey Instructions for F5-F11	
				g Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5	
F4c	F4d_Other	F4d	F3-F4Comments	F5a	F5b_1
NO		NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO		NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO		NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO		NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DI
NO		NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES

INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
ACCUVOTE-TSX (PREMIER)
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DI
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
X
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DI
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
VALID SKIP
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
INFINITY (MICROVOTE)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	ACCUVOTE-TSX (PREMIER)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DI
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	MICROVOTE INFINITY
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DI
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DI
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	ACCUVOTE-TSX (PREMIER)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	YES	X
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM	NO	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM YES	X
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM YES	ESLATE (HART)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	THE STATE IS AWARE THAT SOM YES	INFINITY (MICROVOTE)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting Technology - Direct Recording Electronic Machines Not Equipped with a Voter-Verifi					
DRE w/o VVPAT_1Othe	of machines of this mak	ll down with all make/r	DRE w/o VVPAT_2Othe	of machines of this mak	ll down with all make/r
Other Specify:(Text)	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu
	Survey Instructions for F5-F11			**Survey Instructions for F5-F11**	
	oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for			oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for	

F5b_1other	F5c_1	F5b_2	F5b_2other	F5c_2	F5b_3
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	699	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
GEMS 1.18.24D1.0 (4.6	34	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
	24	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

		106	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		68	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		64	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		82	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAI		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		38	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		52	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
HART INTERCIVIC/HVS 6		25	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		102	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAI		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		664	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
HART INTERCIVIC, HVS 6		20	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		227	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		74	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		64	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		63	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		284	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		74	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		223	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

		55	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		1280	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		80	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		58	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	EMS 4.1	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAI	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		105	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		14	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		66	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		38	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		36	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
UNITY 3.0.1.0		115	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		30	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		80	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOMINION		17	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	GEMS 1.18.24D1.0	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAI	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		66	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
		76	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
		45	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
DOMINION/GBS DRE		53	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAI		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAI		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	70	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	50	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	EMS 4.3	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DOES NOT APPLY
	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILAB	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
	200	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	115	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
	68	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	71	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ed Paper Audit Trail (DRE w/o VVPAT)

DRE w/o VVPAT_3Othe	of machines of this mak	for...In-precinct Electio	..Special Device Access	ines used for...Provisio	hines used for... In-Pers
Other Specify:(Text)	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu
	Survey Instructions for F5-F11				
	Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-F11				
F5b_3other	**F5c_3**	**F5d_1**	**F5d_2**	**F5d_3**	**F5d_4**
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	NO	NO	NO
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	NO	NO	NO
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	NO
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	NO
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	NO	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	NO	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	NO	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	YES

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

			Voting Technology - Direct Recording El		
any DRE with VVPAT for th	ll down with all make/	DRE w/ VVPAT_1Other	of machines of this mak	ll down with all make/	DRE w/ VVPAT_2Other
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)	or Does Not Apply or Data	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)
Survey Instructions for F5-F11			Survey Instructions for F5-F11		
Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for			oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other fo		
F6a	**F6b_1**	**F6b_1other**	**F6c_1**	**F6b_2**	**F6b_2other**
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX T(	VVPAT	18	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX T(	MICROVOTE EMS 4.3	94	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	HART VERITY DUO V2.3		55	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	MICROVOTE INFINITY		3	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	EXPRESSVOTE		105	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	MICROVOTE INFINITY 4.		96	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	MICROVOTE INFINITY		43	DOES NOT APPLY	
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	VERITY DUO		41	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)			4	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	MICROVOTE INFINITY		37	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	INFINITY/EMS 4.3		61	DOES NOT APPLY	
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	MICROVOTE INFINITY M		4	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)			13	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	UNISYN 2.0A		60	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	EXPRESSVOTE		300	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	MICROVOTE INFINITY		1	DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)			14	DOES NOT APPLY	
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	EXPRESSVOTE		2	DOES NOT APPLY	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO	INFINITY MICROVOTE		5 DOES NOT APPLY	
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ectronic Machines Equipped with a Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (DRE w/ VVPAT)					
of machines of this mak	ll down with all make/	DRE w/ VVPAT_3Other	of machines of this mak	for...In-precinct Electio	..Special Device Access
or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu	See pull down menu
Survey Instructions for F5-F11			**Survey Instructions for F5-F1**		
oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other fo			**Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero,**		
F6c_2	**F6b_3**	**F6b_3other**	**F6c_3**	**F6d_1**	**F6d_2**
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES	NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

hines used for...Provisio	hines used for... In-Pers	tabulate votes)Did your jurisdiction	ice_1(Pull down with all make/model options for B	lot marking device_1Ot
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)
11		Survey Instructions for F5-F11		
and Other for F5-F11		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-F11		
F6d_3	**F6d_4**	**F7a**	**F7b_1**	**F7b_1other**
YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	OPTICAL SCAN 1.96.6F
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	FREEDOM VOTE
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	EXPRESSVOTE (ES&S)	
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	EXPRESSVOTEXL (ES&S)	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	EXPRESSVOTE (ES&S)	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	OPENELECT VOTING INTERFACE/OVI (UNISYN)	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	AUTOMARK (ES&S)	
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	EXPRESSVOTE (ES&S)	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	EXPRESSVOTE (ES&S)	
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	EVS 5.2.2.0
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	OPENELECT VOTING INTERFACE/OVI (UNISYN)	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	MICROVOTE (EMS4.1)
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	OPENELECT VOTING INTERFACE/OVI (UNISYN)	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	MICROVOTE OMR CARD
NO	NO	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting Technology - Electronic System that Produces a Paper Record but Does Not Tabulate Votes (Ballot Marking Device)					
ber of machines of this n	ll down with all make/model opti	lot marking device_2Ot	ber of machines of this n	vn with all make/model	lot marking device_3Ot
r or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)	r or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)
Survey Instructions for F5-F11			**Survey Instructions for F5-F11**		
ing Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-F			oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other fo		
F7c_1	**F7b_2**	**F7b_2other**	**F7c_2**	**F7b_3**	**F7b_3other**
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
2	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIB	OVO		12 DOES NOT APPLY	
42	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIB	DS200		6 DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
180	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
16	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
30	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
19	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	168 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
	2501 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	9 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	4 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	76 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

	320	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	1422	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ber of machines of this n	for...In-precinct Electio	.Special Device Access	ines used for... Provisio	hines used for... In-Pers	ines used for... By-Mail
or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu
Survey Instructions for F5-F11					
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-F11					
F7c_3	**F7d_1**	**F7d_2**	**F7d_3**	**F7d_4**	**F7d_5**
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

DOES NOT APPLY	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
DOES NOT APPLY	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

use any scanner equipment f	r_1(Pull down with all make/model options for	del Scanner_1Other:De	achines of this make ar	vn with all make/mode
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu
Survey Instructions for F5-F11			**Survey Instructions for F5-F11**	
Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-F11			**oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other fo**	
F8a	**F8b_1**	**F8b_1other**	**F8c_1**	**F8b_2**
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			3 DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	ACP 2200 MANUAL FEEI		1 DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)		DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA		DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	M100		39	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX T(
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)		DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA		DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	DS200 (ES&S)			12	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	EXPRESSVOTE TABULATOR (ES&S)			350	EXPRESSVOTE TABULATC
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	OPENELECT VOTING OPTICAL SCAN/OVO (UNISYN)			10	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	ACCUVOTE-OS (PREMIER)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	VERITY SCAN (HART)			17	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	HARTINTERCIVIC HVS 6.		20	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			3	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	HART INTERCIVIC, HVS 6		41	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	DS200 (ES&S)			15	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	OPENELECT VOTING OPTICAL SCAN/OVO (UNISYN)			33	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			2	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	DS200 (ES&S)			25	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			4	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			2	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			7	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	DS200 (ES&S)			55	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	DS200 (ES&S)			228	DS850 (ES&S)
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	EVS 5.2.2.0		6	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			2	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	ACCUVOTE-OS (PREMIER)			15	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	USB TALLY CARD READE		2	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	EMS 4.1		1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)		DNA (DATA NOT AVAILA		DOES NOT APPLY
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	ACP 2200 605000-190		1220	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	INFINITY EMS 4.1		1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	DS850 (ES&S)			1	DS200 (ES&S)
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	UNITY 3.0.1.0		2	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	DNA (DATA NOT AVAILABLE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	OPENELECT VOTING OPTICAL SCAN/OVO (UNISYN)			672	OPENELECT VOTING OPT
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	ACCUVOTE-OS (PREMIER)			14	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

YES	OPENELECT VOTING OPTICAL SCAN/OVO (UNISYN)			27	OPENELECT VOTING CEN
YES	ACCUVOTE-OS (PREMIER)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	OPENELECT VOTING OPTICAL SCAN/OVO (UNISYN)			145	OPENELECT VOTING OPT
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			2	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	OTHER (USE TEXT BOX TO DESCRIBE)	HART INTERCIVIC ESCAN		22	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	ESCAN (HART)			2	DOES NOT APPLY
NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			1	DOES NOT APPLY
YES	CHATSWORTH ACP (MICROVOTE)			2	DOES NOT APPLY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting Technology - Scanner (Optical/Digital)					
del Scanner_2Other:De	achines of this make ar	vn with all make/mode	del Scanner_3Other:De	achines of this make ar	for...In-precinct Electio
Other Specify:(Text)	or Does Not Apply or Data	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)	or Does Not Apply or Data	See pull down menu
	Survey Instructions for F5-F11				
	oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other fo				Using Do
F8b_2other	**F8c_2**	**F8b_3**	**F8b_3other**	**F8c_3**	**F8d_1**
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
AUTOMARK		39 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
)R (ES&S)		33 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
		4 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
ACP 220 MANUAL FEED		1 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
		123 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
TICAL SCAN/OVO (UNISYN		84 DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ITRAL SCAN/OVCS (UNIS'		2	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
TICAL SCAN/OVO (UNISYI		28	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	YES
	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO
	DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY	NO

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

..Special Device Access	ines used for...Provisio	hines used for... In-Pers	nines used for...By-Mail	Punch Card equipment for the	h Card_1Other:Make/M
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)
Survey Instructions for F5-F11				Survey Instructions for F5-F11	Survey Inst
oes Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-F11				pply, Data Not Available, Zero, and	g Does Not Apply, Data No

F8d_2	F8d_3	F8d_4	F8d_5	F9a	F9b_1other
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	VALID SKIP
NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting Technology - Punch Card					
r of machines of this make and	h Card_2Other:Make/M	of machines of this make and	h Card_3Other:Make/M	r of machines of this make and	for...In-precinct Electio
nber or Does Not Apply or Data Not	Other Specify:(Text)	ber or Does Not Apply or Data Nc	Other Specify:(Text)	ber or Does Not Apply or Data No	See pull down menu
tructions for F5-F11	Survey Instructions for F5-F11		Survey Instructions for F5-F11		
t Available, Zero, and Other for F5	Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F	g	Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5		
F9c_1	F9b_2other	F9c_2	F9b_3other	F9c_3	F9d_1
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

..Special Device Access	ines used for...Provisio	hines used for... In-Pers	nines used for...By-Mail	ever equipment for the 202	ver_1Other:Make/Mo
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Other Specify:(Text)

Survey Instructions for F5-F11

Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-F11

F9d_2	F9d_3	F9d_4	F9d_5	F10a	F10b_1other
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voting Technology - Lever					
achines of this make and	ver_2Other:Make/Mo	achines of this make and	ver_3Other:Make/Mo	achines of this make and	for...In-precinct Electio
or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	Other Specify:(Text)	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	Other Specify:(Text)	or **Does Not Apply** or **Data**	See pull down menu

Survey Instructions for F5-F11

Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-F11

F10c_1	F10b_2other	F10c_2	F10b_3other	F10c_3	F10d_1
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

		Voting Technology - Hand Counted Paper Ballots (Not Optical/Digital			
..Special Device Access	hines used for... In-Pers	nd Counting for the 2020 Elect	-precinct Election Day Fal	Device Accessible to	sed for...Provisional Ball
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu
		Survey Instructions for F5-F11			
		Using Does Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F5-			
F10d_2	F10d_4	F11a	F11d_1	F11d_2	F11d_3
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NO	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Scan System)				
ısed for... In-Person Ear	sed for...By-Mail Ballot	Voting TechnologyComments	ral location, Precinct or polling loca	entral location, Precinct or polling lo
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Optional	See pull down menu	See pull down menu
-F11				Using Does N
F11d_4	F11d_5	F5-F11Comments	F12a	F12b
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	CENTRAL LOCATION	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	WE HAVE 20 VVPAT BUT WERE NOT	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE.	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	CENTRAL LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	THIS YEAR WE WENT ALL PAPER BAL	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	THE NUMBERS INDICATED ARE FOR	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP	NONE	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		CENTRAL LOCATION	DOES NOT APPLY
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA
VALID SKIP	VALID SKIP		PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Location of Vote Tally			
, Precinct or polling location, Both c	Precinct or polling location, Both ce	t or polling location, Both central ar	cation of Vote TallyComment
See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Optional
Survey Instructions for F12			
Not Apply, Data Not Available, Zero, and Other for F12			
F12c	**F12d**	**F12e**	**F12Comments**
PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	ELECTIONWARE VERSION 522(
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE.
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE.
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	AS WE'VE DISCUSSED, I AM TH
PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	THIS FORM IS VERY CONFUSIN
BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	QUESTION IS CONFUSING. WE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
BOTH CENTRAL AND PRECINCT LOCA	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

PRECINCT OR POLLING LOCATION			
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE
CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	CENTRAL LOCATION	NONE

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

General Comments

Optional

Survey Instructions for F13

F13

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

E NEW CLERK. UNFORTUNATELY, I WAS KEPT AWAY FROM MOST OF THE 2020 GENERAL ELECTION. I'M CERTAIN THAT THE INFORMATION THAT I WAS ABLE TO OBTAI
G.

: ARE A VOTE CENTER COUNTY AND ALL VOTE TALLY IS DONE IN A CENTRAL LOCATION HOWEVER, PROVISIONALS AND SPECIAL DEVICES FOR DISABLED ARE OFFERED /

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N IS NOT A FAIR REPRESENTATION OF THIS ELECTION.

AT THE VOTE CENTERS.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

UNITED STATES
ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Local Jurisdiction Identification		= Data Not Available Not Applicable = Not Applicable		
FIPS Code	Jurisdiction Name	Name	Title	Agency
1800100000	ADAMS COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1800300000	ALLEN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1800500000	BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1800700000	BENTON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1800900000	BLACKFORD COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1801100000	BOONE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1801300000	BROWN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1801500000	CARROLL COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1801700000	CASS COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1801900000	CLARK COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1802100000	CLAY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1802300000	CLINTON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1802500000	CRAWFORD COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1802700000	DAVIESS COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1802900000	DEARBORN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1803100000	DECATUR COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1803300000	DEKALB COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1803500000	DELAWARE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1803700000	DUBOIS COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1803900000	ELKHART COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1804100000	FAYETTE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1804300000	FLOYD COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1804500000	FOUNTAIN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1804700000	FRANKLIN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1804900000	FULTON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1805100000	GIBSON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1805300000	GRANT COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1805500000	GREENE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1805700000	HAMILTON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1805900000	HANCOCK COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1806100000	HARRISON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1806300000	HENDRICKS COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1806500000	HENRY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1806700000	HOWARD COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1806900000	HUNTINGTON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1807100000	JACKSON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1807300000	JASPER COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1807500000	JAY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1807700000	JEFFERSON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1807900000	JENNINGS COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1808100000	JOHNSON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1808300000	KNOX COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1808500000	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1808700000	LAGRANGE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1808900000	LAKE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1809100000	LAPORTE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1809300000	LAWRENCE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1809500000	MADISON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1809700000	MARION COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1809900000	MARSHALL COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1810100000	MARTIN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1810300000	MIAMI COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1810500000	MONROE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1810700000	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1810900000	MORGAN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1811100000	NEWTON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1811300000	NOBLE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1811500000	OHIO COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1811700000	ORANGE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1811900000	OWEN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1812100000	PARKE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1812300000	PERRY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1812500000	PIKE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1812700000	PORTER COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1812900000	POSEY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1813100000	PULASKI COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1813300000	PUTNAM COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1813500000	RANDOLPH COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1813700000	RIPLEY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1813900000	RUSH COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1814300000	SCOTT COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1814500000	SHELBY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1814700000	SPENCER COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1814100000	ST. JOSEPH COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1814900000	STARKE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1815100000	STEUBEN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1815300000	SULLIVAN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1815500000	SWITZERLAND COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1815700000	TIPPECANOE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1815900000	TIPTON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1816100000	UNION COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1816300000	VANDERBURGH COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1816500000	VERMILLION COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1816700000	VIGO COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1816900000	WABASH COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1817100000	WARREN COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1817300000	WARRICK COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1817500000	WASHINGTON COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1817700000	WAYNE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1817900000	WELLS COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1818100000	WHITE COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION
1818300000	WHITLEY COUNTY	ANGIE NUSSMEYER AND J. BRADLEY KING	CO-DIRECTORS	INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Address1	Address2	City	State	Zip	Email	Telephone
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939
302 WEST WASHINGTON ROOM E-204	N/A	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46204	ELECTIONS@IEC.IN.GOV	317.232.3939

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		* Information about the number of registered voters in your jurisdiction and how											
		Registered Eligible Voters	Comments	How Registered Eligible Voters Are Reported	How Registered Eligible Voters Are Reported (Other)	omment	tive Vot	ctive Vot	omment	Election / Same Day Registrations: Total	Are Election / Same Day Registrations for All Voters	Election / Same Day Registrations (Other)	omment
		Enter **Number** or **N/A**	optional	See pull down for options	Other Specify: (**Text**)	optional	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	optional	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	See pull down menu for options	Other Specify: (**Text**)	optional
Ext	**Fax**	**A1a**	**A1Comments**	**A2**	**A2c_Other**	**A2_Comments**	**A3a**	**A3b**	**A3Comments**	**A4a**	**A4b**	**A4b_Other**	**A4Comments**
N/A	317.233.6793	19375	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	17714	1661	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	277264	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	232724	44540	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	55689	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	46820	8869	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	6120	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	5381	739	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	8895	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	7564	1331	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	49505	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	44342	5163	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	12963	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	11119	1844	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	14355	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	12516	1839	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	22072	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	20602	1470	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	94906	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	80935	13971	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	19669	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	17354	2315	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	20357	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	17467	2890	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	9283	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	7434	1849	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	19466	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	16349	3117	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	40032	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	35045	4987	N/A	NOT APP	OTHER	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	317.233.6793	16079	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	15890	189	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	30530	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	26114	4416	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	91083	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	73275	17808	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	30866	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	28031	2835	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	135800	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	110063	25737	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	17510	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	14729	2781	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	61487	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	53586	7901	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	12842	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	10650	2192	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	18814	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	15557	3257	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	13367	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	12268	1099	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	24653	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	21508	3145	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	49478	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	40984	8494	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	21777	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	19068	2709	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	232242	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	212095	20147	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	56609	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	50514	6095	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	28809	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	26778	2031	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	109918	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	102198	7720	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	30185	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	28683	1502	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	64215	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	54493	9722	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	25615	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	22690	2925	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	30603	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	26232	4371	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	23692	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	20921	2771	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	12701	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	11664	1037	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	22110	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	19860	2250	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	19096	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	16703	2393	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	108013	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	95238	12775	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	27033	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	22666	4367	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	54328	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	47119	7209	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	16488	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	14368	2120	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	363796	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	318958	44838	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	84112	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	71007	13105	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	317.233.6793	33441	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	28663	4778	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	97694	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	83790	13904	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	703040	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	588386	114654	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	30313	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	26835	3478	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	7875	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	7199	676	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	23387	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	20572	2815	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	112401	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	82677	29724	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	24186	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	21488	2698	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	51790	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	45160	6630	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	11444	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	9337	2107	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	31126	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	26861	4265	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	4949	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	4634	315	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	15773	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	12462	3311	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	14870	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	12761	2109	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	12235	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	9425	2810	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	12881	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	11513	1368	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	9407	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	8514	893	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	127002	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	112384	14618	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	19042	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	17195	1847	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	9626	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	8438	1188	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	25385	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	21379	4006	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	18111	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	15662	2449	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	22215	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	19327	2888	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	11871	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	10353	1518	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	19768	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	15248	4520	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	29805	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	26521	3284	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	15960	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	14014	1946	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	212531	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	173964	38567	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	18145	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	15525	2620	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	23349	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	21756	1593	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A
N/A	317.233.6793	14905	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	12870	2035	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	317.233.6793	7471	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	6132	1339	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	114310	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	100547	13763	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	12633	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	9944	2689	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	5890	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	4493	1397	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	138748	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	112990	25758	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	10317	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	9123	1194	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	79722	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	67129	12593	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	22798	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	19810	2988	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	6311	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	5759	552	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	49769	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	42218	7551	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	20045	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	17313	2732	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	43253	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	38036	5217	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	19344	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	17737	1607	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	17387	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	14874	2513	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	
N/A	317.233.6793	22711	N/A	AND	N/A	N/A	21266	1445	N/A	NOT APP OTHER	N/A	N/A	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44

Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Total	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: New Valid	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Pre-Registr	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Duplicate of Existing	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Invalid / Rejecte	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Changes (name	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Address Change	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count1 Descrip	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count1	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count2 Descrip	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count2	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count3 Descrip	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count3	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count4 Descrip	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count4	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count5 Descrip	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Other Count5	Registration Forms Received Since 2016: Total Check
Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Formula
A5a	A5b	A5c	A5d	A5e	A5f	A5g	A5h_Other	A5h	A5i_Other	A5i	A5j_Other	A5j	A5k_Other	A5k	A5l_Other	A5l	A5Total
6100	1399	228	619	165	3689	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12200
96342	21434	2485	6503	1609	64311	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	192684
17649	3919	439	1229	289	11773	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35298
1896	461	100	120	39	1176	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3792
2812	523	76	218	38	1552	N/A	UNKNOV	405	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5624
21856	4419	514	1358	336	12252	N/A	UNKNOV	2977	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43712
3584	778	97	302	58	2349	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7168
4038	936	124	306	79	2593	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8076
6727	1792	158	409	114	4209	N/A	UNKNOV	45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13454
30549	7543	788	1815	658	19745	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61098
5492	1110	273	346	44	3719	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10984
5988	1463	220	434	85	3786	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11976
1545	407	37	93	13	963	N/A	UNKNOV	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3090
5784	1051	122	494	48	3561	N/A	UNKNOV	508	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11568
11531	3385	456	834	436	5354	N/A	UNKNOV	1066	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23062

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5712	1275	94	406	924	3013	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11424
10912	4165	350	1356	236	4805	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21824
27539	4537	855	1862	509	18546	N/A	UNKNOV	1230	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55078
8311	1989	224	477	190	4790	N/A	UNKNOV	641	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16622
43844	10607	1709	3135	471	27922	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87688
5529	1117	201	483	122	3606	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11058
19005	5318	631	1459	484	11113	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38010
3427	878	127	208	68	2146	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6854
3783	1137	189	285	122	1871	N/A	UNKNOV	179	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7566
3401	882	150	294	84	1982	N/A	UNKNOV	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6802
8188	1638	206	490	98	4194	N/A	UNKNOV	1562	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16376
13405	2879	341	969	326	8890	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26810
5942	1471	196	516	50	3650	N/A	UNKNOV	59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11884
92209	22635	2195	6563	1560	59256	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	184418
19246	4295	565	1345	493	12254	N/A	UNKNOV	294	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38492
6941	1926	185	534	176	4086	N/A	UNKNOV	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13882
41645	9555	1629	3022	887	26028	N/A	UNKNOV	524	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83290
15971	2111	453	1248	76	5716	N/A	UNKNOV	6367	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31942
19169	4081	398	1510	251	12623	N/A	UNKNOV	306	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38338
7346	1750	182	617	95	4674	N/A	UNKNOV	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14692
8282	1866	149	575	122	4911	N/A	UNKNOV	659	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16564
7516	1791	328	341	129	4868	N/A	UNKNOV	59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15032
3708	894	158	379	97	2180	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7416
6620	1433	162	507	104	4333	N/A	UNKNOV	81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13240
5449	1127	200	360	77	3685	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10898
40092	8847	941	2682	953	26669	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80184
8925	1828	180	660	138	6119	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17850
18038	4162	483	1676	453	11264	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36076
4748	1249	140	314	164	2783	N/A	UNKNOV	98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9496
112465	31085	3744	10397	2161	65078	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	224930
27900	9663	852	2007	317	15061	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55800

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

14259	2415	359	752	76	7152	N/A	UNKNOV	3505	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28518
31837	6038	825	2449	486	22039	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	63674
290476	62653	5082	19641	3021	196975	N/A	UNKNOV	3104	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	580952
8756	2841	273	802	273	4567	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17512
1917	431	70	132	21	1263	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3834
6890	1489	139	523	123	4205	N/A	UNKNOV	411	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13780
45112	11193	624	1909	974	30412	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90224
8012	1925	181	490	160	5127	N/A	UNKNOV	129	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16024
25795	13693	515	1034	324	10229	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51590
3209	746	88	159	79	2137	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6418
9380	2069	410	716	247	5938	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18760
1222	334	46	96	29	717	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2444
4133	836	72	249	53	2260	N/A	UNKNOV	663	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8266
5289	945	108	218	63	2442	N/A	UNKNOV	1513	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10578
3032	602	72	136	82	2140	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6064
3221	723	84	168	41	2205	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6442
2458	480	63	160	57	1698	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4916
39655	9366	1214	2992	605	25478	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	79310
5025	1297	132	477	135	2984	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10050
2437	612	74	192	19	1540	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4874
8338	1724	158	548	88	5751	N/A	UNKNOV	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16676
5778	1217	162	625	76	3698	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11556
5134	1532	245	336	106	2915	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10268
3516	1240	122	249	63	1842	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7032
45795	1197	189	334	1909	42166	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91590
8903	2070	210	765	126	3215	N/A	UNKNOV	2517	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17806
7200	984	137	277	124	5678	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14400
85584	32554	2207	7702	874	2086	N/A	UNKNOV	40161	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	171168
5210	1204	150	462	130	3264	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10420
6616	1932	320	548	167	3649	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13232
4270	793	138	271	105	2963	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8540

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2831	537	103	108	52	1319	N/A	UNKNOV	712	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5662
47029	13160	1062	2953	664	29190	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94058
2769	672	88	166	37	1806	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5538
3767	2888	54	10	53	586	N/A	UNKNOV	176	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7534
46065	8983	933	2765	464	31885	N/A	UNKNOV	1035	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92130
3033	839	131	175	49	1839	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6066
22448	5733	717	1316	453	14229	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44896
5696	1356	124	559	89	3568	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11392
1604	385	48	93	18	1060	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3208
13563	3448	382	1069	202	8462	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27126
5598	1192	136	245	107	3359	N/A	UNKNOV	559	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11196
21611	7248	353	3379	343	10288	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43222
5477	1217	135	405	53	3667	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10954
4865	1156	132	328	117	3094	N/A	UNKNOV	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9730
6772	1467	178	572	111	4411	N/A	UNKNOV	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13544

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62

Registration Comments	Total Registrations By Correspondence	Total Registrations Registrar Office	Total Registrations By Internet	Total Registrations Motor Vehicle Office	Total Registrations Public Assistance Office	Total Registrations State Agency Serving Persons with Disabilities	Total Registrations Armed Forces Recruitment Offices	Total Registrations Other Agencies Not Mandated by NVRA	Total Registrations Drives by Advocacy Groups or Politica	Total Registrations All Other Count 1 Description	Total Registrations All Other Count 1	Total Registrations All Other Count 2 Description	Total Registrations All Other Count 2	Total Registrations All Other Count 3 Description	Total Registrations All Other Count 3	Total Registrations All Other Count 4 Description	Total Registrations All Other Count 4
optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional
A5Comments	A6a	A6b	A6c	A6d	A6e	A6f	A6g	A6h	A6i	A6j_Other	A6j	A6k_Other	A6k	A6l_Other	A6l	A6m_Other	A6m
N/A	N/A	N/A	1219	3146	142	0	5	0	N/A	BY MAIL	497	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA	784	UNKNOV	89
N/A	N/A	N/A	23695	45404	1755	0	0	3	N/A	BY MAIL	4850	FEDERAL	1662	NO NVRA	14796	UNKNOV	1460
N/A	N/A	N/A	4700	7532	445	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1225	FEDERAL	312	NO NVRA	3078	UNKNOV	232
N/A	N/A	N/A	469	793	117	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	92	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA	297	UNKNOV	23
N/A	N/A	N/A	721	1308	124	7	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	177	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	445	UNKNOV	29
N/A	N/A	N/A	6006	11649	86	0	3	0	N/A	BY MAIL	984	FEDERAL	415	NO NVRA	2529	UNKNOV	184
N/A	N/A	N/A	788	1655	88	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	282	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	535	UNKNOV	94
N/A	N/A	N/A	1111	1831	103	0	1	4	N/A	BY MAIL	396	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA	516	UNKNOV	55
N/A	N/A	N/A	2028	2906	164	0	4	0	N/A	BY MAIL	637	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA	874	UNKNOV	113
N/A	N/A	N/A	5752	16128	538	0	16	1	N/A	BY MAIL	2083	FEDERAL	272	NO NVRA	5069	UNKNOV	466
N/A	N/A	N/A	1096	2394	307	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	522	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA	1000	UNKNOV	51
N/A	N/A	N/A	1778	2760	30	0	5	0	N/A	BY MAIL	424	FEDERAL	25	NO NVRA	891	UNKNOV	56
N/A	NA	NA	398	855	7	1	0	0	NA	BY MAIL	160	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA	118	UNKNOV	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	1007	2309	240	6	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	456	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA	1702	UNKNOV	61
N/A	N/A	N/A	2693	5799	49	0	2	0	0	BY MAIL	516	FEDERAL	74	NO NVRA	2167	UNKNOV	231

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	1245	2467	242	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	495	FEDERAL	5	NO NVRA	301	UNKNOV	939
N/A	2712	194	1887	4642	155	3	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	546	FEDERAL	5	NO NVRA	1595	UNKNOV	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	5742	12200	1173	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	565	FEDERAL	10	NO NVRA	7568	UNKNOV	279
N/A	N/A	N/A	2703	3283	95	17	5	0	N/A	BY MAIL	434	FEDERAL	77	NO NVRA	1621	UNKNOV	76
N/A	N/A	N/A	8784	19987	649	4	25	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2963	FEDERAL	1514	NO NVRA	7549	UNKNOV	379
N/A	N/A	N/A	1271	2254	42	0	1	3	N/A	BY MAIL	772	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	1042	UNKNOV	56
N/A	N/A	N/A	4120	10115	325	0	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	1535	FEDERAL	157	NO NVRA	2192	UNKNOV	273
N/A	N/A	N/A	839	1658	96	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	156	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA	590	UNKNOV	22
N/A	N/A	N/A	738	1989	16	0	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	403	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA	548	UNKNOV	85
N/A	N/A	N/A	856	1856	43	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	337	FEDERAL	41	NO NVRA	218	UNKNOV	48
N/A	N/A	N/A	1744	3665	446	8	3	1	N/A	BY MAIL	1001	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	1227	UNKNOV	93
N/A	N/A	N/A	2741	6300	378	3	3	0	N/A	BY MAIL	818	FEDERAL	265	NO NVRA	2471	UNKNOV	239
N/A	N/A	N/A	1573	2807	99	15	2	3	N/A	BY MAIL	431	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA	937	UNKNOV	72
N/A	N/A	N/A	28599	46268	360	1	118	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3517	FEDERAL	2568	NO NVRA	8285	UNKNOV	1253
N/A	N/A	N/A	5592	9969	248	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	933	FEDERAL	162	NO NVRA	2014	UNKNOV	326
N/A	N/A	N/A	1304	4191	187	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	568	FEDERAL	13	NO NVRA	528	UNKNOV	150
N/A	N/A	N/A	11831	22256	331	0	45	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1853	FEDERAL	639	NO NVRA	4192	UNKNOV	498
N/A	N/A	N/A	3668	9934	192	1	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1160	FEDERAL	87	NO NVRA	797	UNKNOV	131
N/A	N/A	N/A	4362	10410	564	1	15	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1031	FEDERAL	718	NO NVRA	1918	UNKNOV	150
N/A	N/A	N/A	1746	4000	63	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1023	FEDERAL	8	NO NVRA	400	UNKNOV	106
N/A	N/A	N/A	2050	3692	291	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	644	FEDERAL	39	NO NVRA	1505	UNKNOV	60
N/A	N/A	N/A	1743	3719	63	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	383	FEDERAL	5	NO NVRA	1487	UNKNOV	116
N/A	N/A	N/A	889	1526	191	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	371	FEDERAL	20	NO NVRA	507	UNKNOV	62
N/A	N/A	N/A	1291	3363	242	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	535	FEDERAL	90	NO NVRA	1045	UNKNOV	52
N/A	N/A	N/A	973	2097	340	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	578	FEDERAL	89	NO NVRA	1133	UNKNOV	90
N/A	N/A	N/A	12258	18177	736	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1872	FEDERAL	491	NO NVRA	5881	UNKNOV	564
N/A	N/A	N/A	1869	3858	378	8	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	564	FEDERAL	26	NO NVRA	1668	UNKNOV	160
N/A	N/A	N/A	4008	9217	418	0	5	0	N/A	BY MAIL	877	FEDERAL	67	NO NVRA	2674	UNKNOV	289
N/A	N/A	N/A	894	2774	63	1	0	2	N/A	BY MAIL	275	FEDERAL	5	NO NVRA	694	UNKNOV	40
N/A	N/A	N/A	20672	57166	4504	8	40	4	N/A	BY MAIL	10065	FEDERAL	1946	NO NVRA	15069	UNKNOV	2239
N/A	3508	N/A	5189	12581	658	19	0	0	598	BY MAIL	1109	FEDERAL	285	NO NVRA	3240	UNKNOV	121

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	4393	6406	116	1	10	1	N/A	BY MAIL	1357	FEDERAL	18	NO NVRA	1857	UNKNOV	100
N/A	N/A	N/A	7354	13291	1061	2	24	1	N/A	BY MAIL	2415	FEDERAL	1279	NO NVRA	5080	UNKNOV	363
N/A	N/A	N/A	78831	101668	11247	5	199	1	N/A	BY MAIL	37418	FEDERAL	11877	NO NVRA	47357	UNKNOV	1873
N/A	N/A	N/A	2066	4128	169	3	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	683	FEDERAL	76	NO NVRA	1243	UNKNOV	186
N/A	N/A	N/A	399	771	60	2	1	1	N/A	BY MAIL	295	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA	330	UNKNOV	26
N/A	N/A	N/A	1537	3275	206	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	574	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA	1185	UNKNOV	110
N/A	N/A	N/A	16482	13036	512	2	2	2	N/A	BY MAIL	2014	FEDERAL	4548	NO NVRA	7476	UNKNOV	900
N/A	N/A	N/A	2427	3286	316	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	645	FEDERAL	64	NO NVRA	1118	UNKNOV	156
N/A	3236	3236	4785	6900	318	0	5	1	3236	BY MAIL	1409	FEDERAL	4	NO NVRA	2284	UNKNOV	200
N/A	N/A	N/A	512	1391	66	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	229	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	884	UNKNOV	57
N/A	N/A	N/A	1747	5229	70	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	577	FEDERAL	10	NO NVRA	1566	UNKNOV	116
N/A	N/A	N/A	260	726	2	1	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	118	FEDERAL	8	NO NVRA	31	UNKNOV	32
N/A	N/A	N/A	858	1397	244	2	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	451	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA	1158	UNKNOV	20
N/A	N/A	N/A	1251	2774	129	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	444	FEDERAL	48	NO NVRA	607	UNKNOV	35
N/A	N/A	N/A	594	1062	148	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	241	FEDERAL	8	NO NVRA	849	UNKNOV	76
N/A	N/A	N/A	705	953	142	9	4	0	N/A	BY MAIL	516	FEDERAL	26	NO NVRA	702	UNKNOV	28
N/A	N/A	N/A	434	963	97	2	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	307	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA	479	UNKNOV	43
N/A	N/A	N/A	8496	21636	173	0	14	1	N/A	BY MAIL	1672	FEDERAL	528	NO NVRA	5572	UNKNOV	515
N/A	N/A	N/A	1322	2386	122	8	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	304	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA	633	UNKNOV	131
N/A	N/A	N/A	560	1027	84	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	159	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	537	UNKNOV	23
N/A	N/A	N/A	1607	3695	143	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	915	FEDERAL	11	NO NVRA	1887	UNKNOV	79
N/A	N/A	N/A	1338	2240	411	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	500	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA	1000	UNKNOV	51
N/A	N/A	N/A	1221	2799	50	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	588	FEDERAL	5	NO NVRA	378	UNKNOV	80
N/A	585	N/A	609	1504	42	0	0	4	N/A	BY MAIL	251	FEDERAL	13	NO NVRA	403	UNKNOV	24
N/A	N/A	N/A	907	2073	170	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1049	FEDERAL	46	NO NVRA	1489	UNKNOV	1846
N/A	N/A	N/A	2312	4466	101	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	642	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA	1292	UNKNOV	84
N/A	N/A	N/A	830	1566	160	3	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	119	FEDERAL	453	NO NVRA	610	UNKNOV	99
N/A	21270	N/A	12685	30002	2250	8	7	7	N/A	BY MAIL	5732	FEDERAL	1797	NO NVRA	11826	UNKNOV	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	1053	2325	79	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	463	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	1127	UNKNOV	77
N/A	N/A	N/A	1145	4385	235	1	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	532	FEDERAL	2	NO NVRA	178	UNKNOV	93
N/A	N/A	N/A	861	1654	146	4	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	557	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA	916	UNKNOV	74

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	492	1604	26	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	293	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA	379	UNKNOV	31
N/A	N/A	N/A	15351	20833	299	1	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	2798	FEDERAL	2334	NO NVRA	4649	UNKNOV	640
N/A	N/A	N/A	728	1406	130	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	309	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	136	UNKNOV	31
N/A	150	1101	307	720	22	1	0	8	1251	BY MAIL	69	FEDERAL	0	NO NVRA	114	UNKNOV	24
N/A	N/A	N/A	7706	22724	1469	34	5	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2969	FEDERAL	845	NO NVRA	9764	UNKNOV	549
N/A	N/A	N/A	882	1214	167	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	232	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA	370	UNKNOV	41
N/A	N/A	N/A	5408	10331	582	20	1	1	N/A	BY MAIL	1588	FEDERAL	1504	NO NVRA	2191	UNKNOV	160
N/A	N/A	N/A	1358	2830	267	3	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	627	FEDERAL	3	NO NVRA	483	UNKNOV	88
N/A	N/A	N/A	383	824	10	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	63	FEDERAL	1	NO NVRA	278	UNKNOV	19
N/A	N/A	N/A	3284	7134	269	48	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1044	FEDERAL	8	NO NVRA	1341	UNKNOV	212
N/A	N/A	N/A	1288	2631	112	1	2	2	N/A	BY MAIL	462	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA	1032	UNKNOV	62
N/A	5501	N/A	3530	7196	982	1	0	5	N/A	BY MAIL	1308	FEDERAL	29	NO NVRA	2544	UNKNOV	69
N/A	N/A	N/A	1110	3124	38	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	398	FEDERAL	6	NO NVRA	649	UNKNOV	65
N/A	N/A	N/A	1113	2399	161	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	389	FEDERAL	7	NO NVRA	719	UNKNOV	75
N/A	N/A	N/A	1643	3589	110	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	434	FEDERAL	108	NO NVRA	810	UNKNOV	77

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

Total Registrations All Other Count 5 Description	Total Registrations All Other Count 5	Total Registrations All Other Count 6 Description	Total Registrations All Other Count 6	All Registrations Total Check	Registrations All Comments	New Registrations By Correspondence	New Registrations Registrar Office	New Registrations By Internet	New Registrations Motor Vehicle Office	New Registrations Public Assistance Offices	New Registrations State Agency	New Registrations Armed Forces Recruitment Offices	New Registrations Other Agencies Not Mandated by NVRA	New Registrations Drives by Advocacy Groups or Politica	New Registrations Other Count 1 Description	New Registrations Other Count 1	New Registrations Other Count 2 Description
Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)
A6n_Other	A6n	A6o_Other	A6o	A6Total	A6Comments	A7a	A7b	A7c	A7d	A7e	A7f	A7g	A7h	A7i	A7j_Other	A7j	A7k_Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5885	N/A	N/A	N/A	419	665	38	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	212	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93625	N/A	N/A	N/A	7707	10829	481	0	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	1357	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17525	N/A	N/A	N/A	1533	1788	103	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	335	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1797	N/A	N/A	N/A	206	162	43	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	35	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2812	N/A	N/A	N/A	154	223	30	6	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	96	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21856	N/A	N/A	N/A	1658	2143	24	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	420	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3443	N/A	N/A	N/A	207	382	23	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	127	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4019	N/A	N/A	N/A	333	391	23	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	153	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6727	N/A	N/A	N/A	736	729	55	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	189	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30325	N/A	N/A	N/A	1841	4330	200	0	7	0	N/A	BY MAIL	872	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5377	N/A	N/A	N/A	382	559	53	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	98	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5969	N/A	N/A	N/A	635	599	14	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	164	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1545	N/A	NA	NA	128	209	0	1	0	0	NA	BY MAIL	64	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5784	N/A	N/A	N/A	370	427	58	3	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	156	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11531	N/A	N/A	N/A	1058	1959	23	0	1	0	0	BY MAIL	238	FEDERAL

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5694	N/A	N/A	N/A	436	546	76	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	177	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9027	N/A	1941	173	601	1108	45	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	265	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27539	N/A	N/A	N/A	1655	2187	263	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	149	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8311	N/A	N/A	N/A	1067	670	35	10	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	130	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41854	N/A	N/A	N/A	2904	5654	201	2	6	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1075	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5441	N/A	N/A	N/A	370	464	9	0	1	1	N/A	BY MAIL	237	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18718	N/A	N/A	N/A	1424	3025	102	0	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	525	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3363	N/A	N/A	N/A	365	422	18	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	45	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3783	N/A	N/A	N/A	285	580	8	0	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	240	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3401	N/A	N/A	N/A	304	438	12	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	103	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8188	N/A	N/A	N/A	403	681	123	5	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	401	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13218	N/A	N/A	N/A	973	1441	98	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	217	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5942	N/A	N/A	N/A	504	596	55	10	1	1	N/A	BY MAIL	255	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90969	N/A	N/A	N/A	9090	11329	121	1	21	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1098	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19246	N/A	N/A	N/A	1783	1928	60	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	319	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6941	N/A	N/A	N/A	545	1074	67	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	184	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41645	N/A	N/A	N/A	3797	4697	102	0	11	0	N/A	BY MAIL	583	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15971	N/A	N/A	N/A	682	1091	55	1	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	166	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19169	N/A	N/A	N/A	1378	2054	131	1	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	244	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7346	N/A	N/A	N/A	498	825	20	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	371	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8282	N/A	N/A	N/A	723	837	73	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	184	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7516	N/A	N/A	N/A	694	868	20	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	153	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3567	N/A	N/A	N/A	362	382	45	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	83	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6620	N/A	N/A	N/A	361	807	52	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	163	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5300	N/A	N/A	N/A	249	432	57	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	273	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39980	N/A	N/A	N/A	3600	4113	198	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	543	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8532	N/A	N/A	N/A	506	952	103	4	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	191	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17555	N/A	N/A	N/A	1333	2284	126	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	290	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4748	N/A	N/A	N/A	337	690	25	0	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	152	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	111713	N/A	N/A	N/A	6737	17566	1425	3	11	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3691	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27308	N/A	3329	N/A	1698	3294	178	8	0	0	598	BY MAIL	451	FEDERAL

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002129

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14259	N/A	N/A	N/A	1114	820	28	0	1	1	N/A	BY MAIL	377	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30870	N/A	N/A	N/A	2105	2595	244	1	4	0	N/A	BY MAIL	647	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	290476	N/A	N/A	N/A	17700	26413	2591	0	23	0	N/A	BY MAIL	11720	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8555	N/A	N/A	N/A	934	1133	131	2	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	495	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1887	N/A	N/A	N/A	119	151	19	2	0	1	N/A	BY MAIL	119	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6890	N/A	N/A	N/A	469	697	66	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	194	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44974	N/A	N/A	N/A	3610	3919	137	1	2	1	N/A	BY MAIL	999	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8012	N/A	N/A	N/A	830	749	104	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	195	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25614	N/A	3236	3236	1658	1628	121	0	4	0	3236	BY MAIL	488	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3139	N/A	N/A	N/A	196	398	30	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	89	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9315	N/A	N/A	N/A	604	1113	26	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	273	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1179	N/A	N/A	N/A	84	170	1	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	47	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4133	N/A	N/A	N/A	257	352	67	2	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	126	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5289	N/A	N/A	N/A	273	447	26	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	160	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2978	N/A	N/A	N/A	222	256	40	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	59	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3085	N/A	N/A	N/A	222	236	34	4	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	198	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2333	N/A	N/A	N/A	117	181	23	1	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	143	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38607	N/A	N/A	N/A	2965	5140	65	0	6	0	N/A	BY MAIL	715	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4907	N/A	N/A	N/A	510	589	24	7	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	96	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2391	N/A	N/A	N/A	227	262	33	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	68	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8338	N/A	N/A	N/A	549	772	31	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	320	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5543	N/A	N/A	N/A	436	493	93	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	170	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5122	N/A	N/A	N/A	442	729	25	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	280	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3435	N/A	585	N/A	243	313	13	0	0	3	N/A	BY MAIL	73	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7581	N/A	N/A	N/A	289	512	41	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	319	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8903	N/A	N/A	N/A	781	973	27	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	236	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3842	N/A	N/A	N/A	279	365	40	3	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	56	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85584	N/A	17114	N/A	3619	8362	575	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1762	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5126	N/A	N/A	N/A	361	597	29	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	180	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6572	N/A	N/A	N/A	340	1168	85	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	297	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4219	N/A	N/A	N/A	271	338	36	3	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	121	FEDERAL

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2831	N/A	N/A	N/A	96	306	6	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	111	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46906	N/A	N/A	N/A	4077	5521	133	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1358	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2740	N/A	N/A	N/A	245	260	27	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	120	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3767	N/A	150	1101	117	199	10	0	0	6	1251	BY MAIL	47	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46065	N/A	N/A	N/A	2285	4941	446	13	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	848	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2909	N/A	N/A	N/A	330	351	51	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	77	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21786	N/A	N/A	N/A	1525	2769	142	6	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	520	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5659	N/A	N/A	N/A	481	621	55	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	160	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1578	N/A	N/A	N/A	128	202	4	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	37	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13342	N/A	N/A	N/A	1159	1735	83	24	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	346	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5598	N/A	N/A	N/A	418	535	37	0	1	1	N/A	BY MAIL	159	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21165	N/A	3762	N/A	1087	1655	224	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	409	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5390	N/A	N/A	N/A	427	566	17	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	170	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4865	N/A	N/A	N/A	392	580	40	0	2	0	N/A	BY MAIL	116	FEDERAL
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6772	N/A	N/A	N/A	553	683	30	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	155	FEDERAL

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98

New Registrations Other Count 2	New Registrations Other Count 3 Description	New Registrations Other Count 3	New Registrations Other Count 4 Description	New Registrations Other Count 4	New Registrations Other Count 5 Description	New Registrations Other Count 5	New Registrations Other Count 6 Description	New Registrations Other Count 6	New Registrations Total Check	New Registrations Comments	Duplicate Registrations By Correspondence	Duplicate Registrations Registrar Office	Duplicate Registrations By Internet	Duplicate Registrations Motor Vehicle Office	Duplicate Registrations Public Assistance Offices	Duplicate Registrations State Agency	Duplicate Registrations Armed Forces Recruitment Offices
optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A
A7k	A7l_Other	A7l	A7m_Other	A7m	A7n_Other	A7n	A7o_Other	A7o	A7Total	A7Comments	A8a	A8b	A8c	A8d	A8e	A8f	A8g
1	NO NVRA	40	UNKNOV	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1399	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	341	26	0	3
410	NO NVRA	207	UNKNOV	442	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21434	N/A	N/A	N/A	2145	3207	131	0	0
124	NO NVRA	2	UNKNOV	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3919	N/A	N/A	N/A	458	599	81	0	0
1	NO NVRA	2	UNKNOV	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	461	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	56	18	0	0
0	NO NVRA	2	UNKNOV	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	523	N/A	N/A	N/A	74	136	5	0	0
88	NO NVRA	38	UNKNOV	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4419	N/A	N/A	N/A	521	654	14	0	3
0	NO NVRA	28	UNKNOV	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	778	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	105	5	0	0
0	NO NVRA	16	UNKNOV	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	936	N/A	N/A	N/A	131	114	14	0	0
0	NO NVRA	47	UNKNOV	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1792	N/A	N/A	N/A	193	201	2	0	1
125	NO NVRA	56	UNKNOV	112	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7543	N/A	N/A	N/A	562	1086	32	0	1
3	NO NVRA	6	UNKNOV	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1110	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	156	46	0	0
10	NO NVRA	30	UNKNOV	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1463	N/A	N/A	N/A	138	250	2	0	1
1	NO NVRA	0	UNKNOV	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	407	N/A	NA	NA	31	50	2	0	0
0	NO NVRA	8	UNKNOV	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1051	N/A	N/A	N/A	97	272	32	2	0
42	NO NVRA	18	UNKNOV	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3385	N/A	N/A	N/A	203	594	1	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2	NO	NVR/	11	UNKNOV	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1275	N/A	N/A	N/A		95	224	39	0	0
3	NO	NVR/	28	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4165	N/A		657	16	192	413	29	0	0
6	NO	NVR/	254	UNKNOV	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4537	N/A	N/A	N/A		437	1089	161	0	0
31	NO	NVR/	21	UNKNOV	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1989	N/A	N/A	N/A		215	205	1	0	1
659	NO	NVR/	17	UNKNOV	89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10607	N/A	N/A	N/A		988	1678	77	0	1
0	NO	NVR/	22	UNKNOV	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1117	N/A	N/A	N/A		120	288	9	0	0
55	NO	NVR/	102	UNKNOV	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5318	N/A	N/A	N/A		437	713	47	0	0
2	NO	NVR/	20	UNKNOV	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	878	N/A	N/A	N/A		70	101	9	0	0
1	NO	NVR/	9	UNKNOV	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1137	N/A	N/A	N/A		67	191	2	0	0
15	NO	NVR/	2	UNKNOV	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	882	N/A	N/A	N/A		84	173	10	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	14	UNKNOV	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1638	N/A	N/A	N/A		140	224	66	1	0
75	NO	NVR/	10	UNKNOV	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2879	N/A	N/A	N/A		256	472	81	0	1
1	NO	NVR/	14	UNKNOV	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1471	N/A	N/A	N/A		149	357	0	0	0
823	NO	NVR/	14	UNKNOV	138	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22635	N/A	N/A	N/A		2838	3220	36	0	36
65	NO	NVR/	60	UNKNOV	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4295	N/A	N/A	N/A		495	696	39	0	0
7	NO	NVR/	28	UNKNOV	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1926	N/A	N/A	N/A		143	317	22	0	0
210	NO	NVR/	95	UNKNOV	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9555	N/A	N/A	N/A		1108	1522	46	0	19
39	NO	NVR/	23	UNKNOV	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2111	N/A	N/A	N/A		352	760	27	0	0
214	NO	NVR/	27	UNKNOV	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4081	N/A	N/A	N/A		553	611	105	0	10
3	NO	NVR/	17	UNKNOV	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1750	N/A	N/A	N/A		188	395	2	0	0
14	NO	NVR/	14	UNKNOV	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1866	N/A	N/A	N/A		184	266	44	0	0
2	NO	NVR/	47	UNKNOV	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1791	N/A	N/A	N/A		173	151	0	0	0
11	NO	NVR/	0	UNKNOV	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	894	N/A	N/A	N/A		89	230	32	0	0
20	NO	NVR/	21	UNKNOV	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1433	N/A	N/A	N/A		102	309	37	0	0
30	NO	NVR/	41	UNKNOV	45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1127	N/A	N/A	N/A		123	146	49	0	0
138	NO	NVR/	104	UNKNOV	151	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8847	N/A	N/A	N/A		1139	1273	104	0	0
8	NO	NVR/	40	UNKNOV	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1828	N/A	N/A	N/A		163	342	38	1	0
5	NO	NVR/	78	UNKNOV	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4162	N/A	N/A	N/A		433	1046	41	0	5
1	NO	NVR/	19	UNKNOV	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1249	N/A	N/A	N/A		85	201	9	0	0
882	NO	NVR/	46	UNKNOV	724	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31085	N/A	N/A	N/A		2963	5157	603	1	14
99	NO	NVR/	8	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9663	N/A	N/A	N/A		555	1203	78	1	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3	NO	NVR/	20	UNKNOV	51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2415	N/A	N/A	N/A	292	369	5	1	7
340	NO	NVR/	16	UNKNOV	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6038	N/A	N/A	N/A	638	1159	158	0	3
3529	NO	NVR/	135	UNKNOV	542	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62653	N/A	N/A	N/A	5918	6120	1338	1	103
55	NO	NVR/	60	UNKNOV	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2841	N/A	N/A	N/A	242	395	7	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	8	UNKNOV	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	431	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	71	7	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	21	UNKNOV	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1489	N/A	N/A	N/A	171	270	30	0	0
2158	NO	NVR/	212	UNKNOV	154	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11193	N/A	N/A	N/A	869	748	32	0	0
27	NO	NVR/	6	UNKNOV	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1925	N/A	N/A	N/A	181	207	34	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	86	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13693	N/A	N/A	N/A	404	548	13	0	1
0	NO	NVR/	21	UNKNOV	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	746	N/A	N/A	N/A	53	90	2	0	0
2	NO	NVR/	42	UNKNOV	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2069	N/A	N/A	N/A	208	499	3	0	0
2	NO	NVR/	5	UNKNOV	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	334	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	52	0	0	0
1	NO	NVR/	26	UNKNOV	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	836	N/A	N/A	N/A	68	116	34	0	0
25	NO	NVR/	8	UNKNOV	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	945	N/A	N/A	N/A	63	120	24	0	0
5	NO	NVR/	2	UNKNOV	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	602	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	77	10	0	0
14	NO	NVR/	11	UNKNOV	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	723	N/A	N/A	N/A	55	59	12	1	1
0	NO	NVR/	8	UNKNOV	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	480	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	77	15	0	0
243	NO	NVR/	131	UNKNOV	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9366	N/A	N/A	N/A	1063	1771	13	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	55	UNKNOV	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1297	N/A	N/A	N/A	126	201	21	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	12	UNKNOV	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	612	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	118	5	0	0
4	NO	NVR/	27	UNKNOV	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1724	N/A	N/A	N/A	158	299	19	0	1
1	NO	NVR/	13	UNKNOV	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1217	N/A	N/A	N/A	111	344	84	0	0
2	NO	NVR/	16	UNKNOV	37	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1532	N/A	N/A	N/A	89	228	2	0	0
5	NO	NVR/	5	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1240	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	161	6	0	0
19	NO	NVR/	8	UNKNOV	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1197	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	164	12	0	0
4	NO	NVR/	22	UNKNOV	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2070	N/A	N/A	N/A	265	385	23	0	0
224	NO	NVR/	7	UNKNOV	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	984	N/A	N/A	N/A	87	120	25	0	0
923	NO	NVR/	197	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32554	N/A	4156	N/A	1147	1770	144	1	0
0	NO	NVR/	14	UNKNOV	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1204	N/A	N/A	N/A	109	218	4	0	2
2	NO	NVR/	31	UNKNOV	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1932	N/A	N/A	N/A	115	319	39	0	0
1	NO	NVR/	9	UNKNOV	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	793	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	108	15	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	NO	NVR/	4	UNKNOV	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	537	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	64	3	0	0
1413	NO	NVR/	511	UNKNOV	147	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13160	N/A	N/A	N/A	1321	1469	7	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	12	UNKNOV	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	672	N/A	N/A	N/A	63	90	8	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	7	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2888	N/A	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
295	NO	NVR/	68	UNKNOV	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8983	N/A	N/A	N/A	665	1785	129	3	0
0	NO	NVR/	17	UNKNOV	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	839	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	78	20	0	0
695	NO	NVR/	19	UNKNOV	56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5733	N/A	N/A	N/A	392	607	78	1	0
1	NO	NVR/	21	UNKNOV	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1356	N/A	N/A	N/A	134	304	65	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	12	UNKNOV	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	385	N/A	N/A	N/A	45	46	0	0	0
3	NO	NVR/	78	UNKNOV	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3448	N/A	N/A	N/A	321	530	58	7	0
2	NO	NVR/	15	UNKNOV	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1192	N/A	N/A	N/A	77	141	0	1	1
12	NO	NVR/	99	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7248	N/A	1739	N/A	262	1100	128	0	0
2	NO	NVR/	20	UNKNOV	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1217	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	269	1	0	0
0	NO	NVR/	20	UNKNOV	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1156	N/A	N/A	N/A	109	178	9	0	0
33	NO	NVR/	4	UNKNOV	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1467	N/A	N/A	N/A	229	269	23	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1699-A-00735

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Duplicate Registrations Other Agencies Not Mandated by NVRA	Duplicate Registrations Drives by Advocacy Groups or	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 1 Description	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 1	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 2 Description	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 2	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 3 Description	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 3	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 4 Description	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 4	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 5 Description	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 5	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 6 Description	Duplicate Registrations Other Count 6	Duplicate Registrations Total Check	Duplicate Registrations Comments	Invalid Registrations By Correspondence	Invalid Registrations Registrar Office
Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	A8Total	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A
A8h	A8i	A8j_Other	A8j	A8k_Other	A8k	A8l_Other	A8l	A8m_Other	A8m	A8n_Other	A8n	A8o_Other	A8o	A8Total	A8Comments	A9a	A9b
0	N/A	BY MAIL	56	FEDERAL	2	NO NUM	35	UNKNOV	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	619	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	539	FEDERAL	269	NO NUM	96	UNKNOV	116	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6503	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	72	FEDERAL	11	NO NUM	7	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1229	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	5	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	6	UNKNOV	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	218	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	76	FEDERAL	53	NO NUM	26	UNKNOV	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1358	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	14	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	55	UNKNOV	47	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	302	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	BY MAIL	37	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	6	UNKNOV	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	306	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	10	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	409	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	86	FEDERAL	12	NO NUM	22	UNKNOV	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1815	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	29	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	10	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	346	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	34	FEDERAL	3	NO NUM	6	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	434	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	NA	BY MAIL	9	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93	N/A	NA	NA
0	N/A	BY MAIL	17	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	72	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	494	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	0	BY MAIL	18	FEDERAL	5	NO NUM	9	UNKNOV	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	834	N/A	N/A	N/A

0	N/A	BY MAIL	37	FEDERAL	2	NO NUM	8	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	406	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	36	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	13	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1356	N/A	114		5	
0	N/A	BY MAIL	68	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	101	UNKNOV	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1862	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	27	FEDERAL	2	NO NUM	23	UNKNOV	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	477	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	203	FEDERAL	148	NO NUM	8	UNKNOV	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3135	N/A	N/A	N/A		
1	N/A	BY MAIL	54	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	9	UNKNOV	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	483	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	166	FEDERAL	19	NO NUM	62	UNKNOV	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1459	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	10	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	12	UNKNOV	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	208	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	20	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	5	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	285	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	16	FEDERAL	5	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	294	N/A	N/A	N/A		
1	N/A	BY MAIL	50	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	3	UNKNOV	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	490	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	89	FEDERAL	58	NO NUM	8	UNKNOV	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	969	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	7	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	516	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	224	FEDERAL	163	NO NUM	27	UNKNOV	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6563	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	77	FEDERAL	8	NO NUM	26	UNKNOV	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1345	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	46	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	5	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	534	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	199	FEDERAL	61	NO NUM	55	UNKNOV	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3022	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	89	FEDERAL	12	NO NUM	5	UNKNOV	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1248	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	92	FEDERAL	118	NO NUM	21	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1510	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	24	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	8	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	617	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	60	FEDERAL	3	NO NUM	14	UNKNOV	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	575	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	6	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	11	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	341	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	23	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	5	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	379	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	35	FEDERAL	17	NO NUM	6	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	507	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	25	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	17	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	360	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	125	FEDERAL	15	NO NUM	25	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2682	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	34	FEDERAL	2	NO NUM	63	UNKNOV	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	660	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	70	FEDERAL	35	NO NUM	17	UNKNOV	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1676	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	9	FEDERAL	3	NO NUM	7	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	314	N/A	N/A	N/A		
2	N/A	BY MAIL	1356	FEDERAL	272	NO NUM	21	UNKNOV	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10397	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	N/A	BY MAIL	86	FEDERAL	27	NO NUM	33	UNKNOV	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2007	N/A	179	N/A		

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002137

0	N/A	BY MAIL	55	FEDERAL	10	NO	NUM	13	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	752	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	N/A	BY MAIL	300	FEDERAL	165	NO	NUM	9	UNKNOV	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2449	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	4758	FEDERAL	1286	NO	NUM	63	UNKNOV	54	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19641	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	38	FEDERAL	9	NO	NUM	103	UNKNOV	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	802	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	10	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	2	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	132	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	44	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	7	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	523	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	73	FEDERAL	84	NO	NUM	75	UNKNOV	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1909	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	63	FEDERAL	2	NO	NUM	0	UNKNOV	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	490	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	50	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	16	UNKNOV	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1034	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	6	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	7	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	159	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	1	NO	NUM	3	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	716	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	5	FEDERAL	2	NO	NUM	4	UNKNOV	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	96	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	27	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	4	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	249	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	6	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	5	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	218	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	14	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	2	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	136	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	22	FEDERAL	2	NO	NUM	13	UNKNOV	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	168	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	21	FEDERAL	3	NO	NUM	2	UNKNOV	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	160	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	73	FEDERAL	27	NO	NUM	37	UNKNOV	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2992	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	35	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	83	UNKNOV	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	477	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	9	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	6	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	192	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	56	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	15	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	548	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	53	FEDERAL	1	NO	NUM	28	UNKNOV	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	625	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	14	FEDERAL	1	NO	NUM	2	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	336	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	13	FEDERAL	2	NO	NUM	3	UNKNOV	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	249	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	60	FEDERAL	3	NO	NUM	12	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	334	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	76	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	11	UNKNOV	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	765	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	11	FEDERAL	33	NO	NUM	1	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	277	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	349	FEDERAL	95	NO	NUM	40	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7702	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	32	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	90	UNKNOV	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	462	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	BY MAIL	48	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	24	UNKNOV	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	548	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	N/A	BY MAIL	45	FEDERAL	1	NO	NUM	8	UNKNOV	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	271	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002138

0	N/A		BY MAIL	12	FEDERAL	2	NO	NUM	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	56	FEDERAL	31	NO	NUM	48	UNKNOV	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2953	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	3	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	1	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	166	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0		0	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A		0	0
0	N/A		BY MAIL	136	FEDERAL	31	NO	NUM	11	UNKNOV	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2765	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	11	FEDERAL	1	NO	NUM	4	UNKNOV	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	175	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	123	FEDERAL	86	NO	NUM	4	UNKNOV	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1316	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	38	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	18	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	559	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	2	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	101	FEDERAL	2	NO	NUM	36	UNKNOV	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1069	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	23	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	1	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	245	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	112	FEDERAL	1	NO	NUM	37	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3379	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	8	FEDERAL	0	NO	NUM	6	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	405	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	19	FEDERAL	1	NO	NUM	11	UNKNOV	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	328	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	N/A		BY MAIL	43	FEDERAL	8	NO	NUM	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	572	N/A	N/A	N/A	

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134

Invalid Registrations By Internet	Invalid Registrations Motor Vehicle Office	Invalid Registrations Public Assistance Offices	Invalid Registrations State Agency	Invalid Registrations Armed Forces Recruitment Offices	Invalid Registrations Other Agencies Not Mandated by NVRA	Invalid Registrations Drives by Advocacy Groups or Politica	Invalid Registrations Other Count 1 Description	Invalid Registrations Other Count 1	Invalid Registrations Other Count 2 Description	Invalid Registrations Other Count 2	Invalid Registrations Other Count 3 Description	Invalid Registrations Other Count 3	Invalid Registrations Other Count 4 Description	Invalid Registrations Other Count 4	Invalid Registrations Other Count 5 Description	Invalid Registrations Other Count 5	Invalid Registrations Other Count 6 Description
Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)
A9c	A9d	A9e	A9f	A9g	A9h	A9i	A9j_Other	A9j	A9k_Other	A9k	A9l_Other	A9l	A9m_Other	A9m	A9n_Other	A9n	A9o_Other
11	74	11	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	9	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	59	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	609	28	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	21	FEDERAL	10	NO NUM	8	UNKNOV	902	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	62	9	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	6	FEDERAL	2	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	197	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	26	2	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	13	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
71	117	2	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	8	FEDERAL	8	NO NUM	5	UNKNOV	125	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	8	3	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	3	UNKNOV	37	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	30	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	4	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	25	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	5	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	79	N/A	N/A	N/A
76	201	12	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	20	FEDERAL	5	NO NUM	4	UNKNOV	340	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	42	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	30	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	45	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	6	0	0	0	0	NA	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	11	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	32	N/A	N/A	N/A
103	140	1	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL	6	FEDERAL	2	NO NUM	3	UNKNOV	181	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3	8	2	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	911	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	95	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	7	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	238	4	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	252	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	80	3	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	7	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	6	UNKNOV	50	N/A	N/A	N/A
40	52	7	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	83	FEDERAL	30	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	258	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	55	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	7	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	41	N/A	N/A	N/A
86	184	5	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	23	FEDERAL	5	NO NUM	7	UNKNOV	174	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	33	7	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	6	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	42	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	4	UNKNOV	72	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	43	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	35	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	14	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	77	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	105	13	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3	FEDERAL	9	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	171	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	3	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	37	N/A	N/A	N/A
122	258	16	0	3	0	N/A	BY MAIL	34	FEDERAL	27	NO NUM	4	UNKNOV	1096	N/A	N/A	N/A
64	168	5	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	8	FEDERAL	2	NO NUM	4	UNKNOV	242	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	32	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	4	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	128	N/A	N/A	N/A
43	396	8	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	8	FEDERAL	5	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	426	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	89	8	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	5	FEDERAL	9	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	119	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	90	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	48	7	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	4	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	4	UNKNOV	35	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	4	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	109	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	26	3	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	51	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	37	8	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	4	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	43	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	25	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	45	N/A	N/A	N/A
144	342	23	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	20	FEDERAL	6	NO NUM	6	UNKNOV	412	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	3	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	119	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	189	15	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	8	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	214	N/A	N/A	N/A
35	86	10	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	12	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	5	UNKNOV	16	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	525	28	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	64	FEDERAL	10	NO NUM	3	UNKNOV	1507	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	29	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	2	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	97	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

22	3	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	49	N/A	N/A	N/A
43	143	17	0	1	0	N/A	BY MAIL	14	FEDERAL	5	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	261	N/A	N/A	N/A
91	864	404	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	161	FEDERAL	220	NO NUM	4	UNKNOV	1277	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	96	7	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	3	UNKNOV	148	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	14	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	37	4	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	68	N/A	N/A	N/A
99	117	4	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	4	FEDERAL	25	NO NUM	7	UNKNOV	718	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	12	5	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	139	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	103	2	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	5	UNKNOV	198	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	26	3	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	44	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	127	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	107	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	25	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	12	12	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	6	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	22	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	9	4	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	58	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	1	5	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	4	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	23	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	11	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	33	N/A	N/A	N/A
35	155	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	4	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	3	UNKNOV	406	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	12	2	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	4	UNKNOV	104	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	14	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	24	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	58	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	29	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	36	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	48	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	43	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	41	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	21	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	42	12	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	16	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	1837	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	65	4	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	52	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	17	3	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	4	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	90	N/A	N/A	N/A
62	497	132	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	103	FEDERAL	66	NO NUM	13	UNKNOV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	67	3	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	2	UNKNOV	47	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	74	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	6	UNKNOV	81	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	42	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	50	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11	21	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	125	2	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	13	FEDERAL	14	NO NUM	4	UNKNOV	472	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	8	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	22	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	25	0	0	0	0	0	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	24	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	458	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	12	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	196	36	7	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	47	FEDERAL	75	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	79	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	13	3	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	71	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	1	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	6	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	180	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	53	4	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	3	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	37	N/A	N/A	N/A
40	104	57	1	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	58	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	13	UNKNOV	69	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	4	0	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	0	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	49	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	40	4	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	0	NO NUM	1	UNKNOV	68	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	39	1	0	0	0	N/A	BY MAIL	2	FEDERAL	1	NO NUM	0	UNKNOV	68	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00243

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

Invalid Registrations Other Count 6	Invalid Registrations Total Check	Invalid Registrations Comments	Removal Notices Total Sent	Removal Notices Registrations Confirmed	Removal Notices Registrations Invalidated	Removal Notices Undeliverable	Removal Notices Status Unknown	Removal Notices Other Count1 Description	Removal Notices Other Count1	Removal Notices Other Count2 Description	Removal Notices Other Count2	Removal Notices Other Count3 Description	Removal Notices Other Count3	Removal Notices Total Check	Removal Notices Comments	Removed Voters Total	Removed Voters Relocation (Outside Jurisdiction)
optional	A9Total	optional	Enter **Number or N/A**	Enter **Number or N/A**	Enter **Number or N/A**	Enter **Number or N/A**	Enter **Number or N/A**	Other Specify: **(Text)**	optional	Other Specify: **(Text)**	optional	Other Specify: **(Text)**	optional	Formula	optional	Enter **Number or N/A**	Enter **Number or N/A**
A9o	**A9Total**	**A9Comments**	**A10a**	**A10b**	**A10c**	**A10d**	**A10e**	**A10f_Other**	**A10f**	**A10g_Other**	**A10g**	**A10h_Other**	**A10h**	**A10Total**	**A10Comments**	**A11a**	**A11b**
N/A	165	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4037	33
N/A	1609	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58518	477
N/A	289	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9800	31
N/A	39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1253	19
N/A	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1591	2
N/A	336	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10153	219
N/A	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2359	31
N/A	79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2621	23
N/A	114	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5363	26
N/A	658	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17444	231
N/A	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3641	19
N/A	85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4085	39
N/A	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1241	0
N/A	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4287	41
N/A	436	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7074	1135

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002144

N/A	924	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4337	37
N/A	236	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5971	66
N/A	509	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16151	230
N/A	190	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5391	93
N/A	471	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24851	278
N/A	122	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3512	143
N/A	484	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11907	133
N/A	68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2296	32
N/A	122	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2523	38
N/A	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2990	34
N/A	98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4533	80
N/A	326	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9936	122
N/A	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3898	125
N/A	1560	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56735	198
N/A	493	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11772	131
N/A	176	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8152	124
N/A	887	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25553	331
N/A	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6870	162
N/A	251	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14195	426
N/A	95	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5795	167
N/A	122	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5717	82
N/A	129	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4321	103
N/A	97	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2496	22
N/A	104	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5778	62
N/A	77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3586	31
N/A	953	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23354	326
N/A	138	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6013	136
N/A	453	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10273	143
N/A	164	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3135	193
N/A	2161	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	73803	361
N/A	317	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14960	288

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002145

N/A	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6283	98
N/A	486	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21813	230
N/A	3021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	168470	1904
N/A	273	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6070	259
N/A	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1351	29
N/A	123	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5100	52
N/A	974	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30774	659
N/A	160	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4960	95
N/A	324	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9862	121
N/A	79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1992	23
N/A	247	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6055	94
N/A	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	842	7
N/A	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2533	18
N/A	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2964	35
N/A	82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2015	19
N/A	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2031	15
N/A	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1887	1
N/A	605	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24104	318
N/A	135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3496	168
N/A	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1535	9
N/A	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4835	80
N/A	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3216	66
N/A	106	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3459	41
N/A	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2135	54
N/A	1909	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3794	34
N/A	126	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5461	36
N/A	124	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2597	55
N/A	874	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39339	637
N/A	130	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3186	34
N/A	167	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4452	66
N/A	105	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2730	24

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002146

N/A	52	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1267	12
N/A	664	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26933	458
N/A	37	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2380	29
N/A	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	786	47
N/A	464	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37616	410
N/A	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1981	68
N/A	453	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15808	179
N/A	89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4328	48
N/A	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1657	10
N/A	202	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13048	0
N/A	107	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3231	42
N/A	343	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10876	107
N/A	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3889	69
N/A	117	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3949	96
N/A	111	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5141	92

153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170

Removed Voters Death	Removed Voters Felony	Removed Voters Failure to Respond to Notices or Vote	Removed Voters Declared Mentally Incompetent	Removed Voters By Voter Request	Removed Voters Other Count1 Description	Removed Voters Other Count1	Removed Voters Other Count2 Description	Removed Voters Other Count2	Removed Voters Other Count3 Description	Removed Voters Other Count3	Removed Voters Other Count4 Description	Removed Voters Other Count4	Removed Voters Total Check	Removed Voters Comments	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Total	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Uniformed Service	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Non-Military
Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A
A11c	A11d	A11e	A11f	A11g	A11h_Other	A11h	A11i_Other	A11i	A11j_Other	A11j	A11k_Other	A11k	A11Total	A11Comments	B1a	B1b	B1c
399	39	104	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	578	ALTHOU	52	12	40
5796	590	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	392	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	18	N/A	N/A	7273	ALTHOU	542	198	344
970	81	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	1082	ALTHOU	173	69	104
100	9	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	130	ALTHOU	11	7	4
283	24	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	5	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	314	ALTHOU	19	8	2
732	51	323	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	13	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	8	N/A	N/A	1346	ALTHOU	124	32	92
304	7	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	342	ALTHOU	38	21	17
328	30	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	21	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	402	ALTHOU	35	18	17
517	36	841	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	37	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	1457	ALTHOU	49	35	14
1966	94	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	9	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	13	N/A	N/A	2313	ALTHOU	116	78	38
518	22	119	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	678	ALTHOU	30	18	12
464	46	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	6	"JURY DE	2	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	556	ALTHOU	40	17	23
306	23	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	331	ALTHOU	7	3	4
310	47	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	4	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	402	ALTHOU	28	16	12
372	113	36	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	9	"JURY DE	47	"OTHER"	7	N/A	N/A	1672	ALTHOU	52	32	20

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

136	28	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	504	"JURY DE	34	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	705	ALTHOU	23	18	5
441	25	212	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	14	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	758	ALTHOU	52	23	29
2512	135	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	3	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	2880	ALTHOU	142	67	75
597	22	175	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	3	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	10	N/A	N/A	900	ALTHOU	68	39	29
2588	279	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	59	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	22	N/A	N/A	3226	ALTHOU	277	66	211
484	85	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	714	ALTHOU	26	9	8
1231	57	848	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	6	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	5	N/A	N/A	2280	ALTHOU	208	42	85
349	20	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	2	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	405	ALTHOU	8	5	3
421	45	6	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	20	"JURY DE	16	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	531	ALTHOU	17	11	6
305	36	521	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	5	"JURY DE	24	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	901	ALTHOU	30	20	10
645	30	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	5	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	761	ALTHOU	36	28	8
1435	121	537	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	11	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	2226	ALTHOU	99	35	64
246	44	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	19	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	436	ALTHOU	35	24	11
2235	111	4209	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1013	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	13	N/A	N/A	7779	ALTHOU	624	148	476
962	34	815	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	53	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	3	N/A	N/A	1998	ALTHOU	156	94	62
515	43	2766	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	203	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	6	N/A	N/A	3657	ALTHOU	27	20	7
1562	82	1821	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	14	"JURY DE	23	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	3812	ALTHOU	222	103	119
498	55	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	43	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	758	ALTHOU	33	16	17
771	143	285	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	11	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	7	N/A	N/A	1643	ALTHOU	129	77	52
573	44	28	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	812	ALTHOU	47	22	25
658	53	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	794	ALTHOU	54	35	19
525	22	6	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	16	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	672	ALTHOU	46	29	17
287	50	103	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	3	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	466	ALTHOU	12	7	5
523	62	1241	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	3	N/A	N/A	1891	ALTHOU	36	14	22
412	73	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	517	ALTHOU	34	26	8
2123	129	404	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	4	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	7	N/A	N/A	2993	ALTHOU	228	138	90
748	59	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	35	"JURY DE	40	"OTHER"	3	N/A	N/A	981	ALTHOU	30	19	11
1059	20	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	6	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	1228	ALTHOU	143	51	92
266	24	22	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	2	"JURY DE	36	"OTHER"	6	N/A	N/A	513	ALTHOU	17	9	8
8002	313	6172	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	28	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	14876	ALTHOU	437	173	264
1362	126	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	79	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	1857	ALTHOU	145	60	85

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

812	48	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	5	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	965	ALTHOU	54	31	23
2849	344	225	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	17	"JURY DE	1	"OTHER"	14	N/A	N/A	3679	ALTHOU	152	72	80
14786	1688	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	73	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	11	N/A	N/A	18462	ALTHOU	1517	444	1073
338	34	200	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	8	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	840	ALTHOU	81	28	53
177	36	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	2	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	244	ALTHOU	3	2	0
651	33	460	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	5	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	1203	ALTHOU	49	35	14
1463	113	50	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	697	"JURY DE	1	"OTHER"	8	N/A	N/A	2990	ALTHOU	705	95	610
210	44	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	60	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	350	ALTHOU	62	32	30
879	12	13	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	12	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	1037	ALTHOU	90	52	38
284	17	2	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	326	ALTHOU	12	8	4
704	46	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	30	"JURY DE	8	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	874	ALTHOU	64	31	33
123	21	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	3	N/A	N/A	155	ALTHOU	7	5	2
501	19	13	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	552	ALTHOU	26	9	17
353	29	519	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	938	ALTHOU	10	7	3
386	13	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	7	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	426	ALTHOU	17	9	4
327	19	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	362	ALTHOU	12	7	5
250	16	175	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	444	ALTHOU	12	10	2
2487	55	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	71	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	3	N/A	N/A	2934	ALTHOU	250	73	177
409	28	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	4	"JURY DE	104	"OTHER"	5	N/A	N/A	614	ALTHOU	19	13	6
249	15	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	7	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	280	ALTHOU	11	3	8
536	32	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	2	"JURY DE	20	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	651	ALTHOU	38	11	27
352	24	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	7	"JURY DE	7	"OTHER"	4	N/A	N/A	453	ALTHOU	24	10	13
501	43	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	5	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	592	ALTHOU	27	20	7
313	19	18	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	9	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	414	ALTHOU	26	12	12
570	94	1081	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	7	N/A	N/A	1786	ALTHOU	20	10	10
783	62	30	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	2	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	913	ALTHOU	69	40	29
359	16	41	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	472	ALTHOU	29	15	14
2161	277	120	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	135	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	44	N/A	N/A	3374	ALTHOU	536	122	414
512	45	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	77	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	669	ALTHOU	15	5	9
273	40	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	0	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	379	ALTHOU	38	16	22
443	21	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	3	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	2	N/A	N/A	493	ALTHOU	18	9	9

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

196	12	14	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	3	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	237	ALTHOU	9	8	0
1760	201	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	10	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	2430	ALTHOU	424	109	315
379	8	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	12	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	417	ALTHOU	14	7	7
104	16	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	3	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	170	ALTHOU	7	5	2
3490	338	9960	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	14	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	14212	ALTHOU	155	62	93
163	22	48	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	26	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	302	ALTHOU	11	7	4
1996	130	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	578	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	2883	ALTHOU	115	41	74
606	60	6	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	13	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	3	N/A	N/A	736	ALTHOU	30	14	16
166	7	518	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	5	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	702	ALTHOU	44	11	6
989	25	4216	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	188	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	5	N/A	N/A	5423	ALTHOU	72	18	54
453	40	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	1	N/A	N/A	537	ALTHOU	31	22	9
571	131	590	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	7	"JURY DE	1	"OTHER"	3	N/A	N/A	1409	ALTHOU	108	33	75
414	28	0	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	2	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	513	ALTHOU	69	16	21
432	18	481	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	3	"JURY DE	0	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	1030	ALTHOU	32	20	12
296	14	404	N/A	N/A	"CANCEL	1	"JURY DE	36	"OTHER"	0	N/A	N/A	807	ALTHOU	57	33	21

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1633-A-00213
OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Other Count1 Descrip	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Other Count1	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Other Count2 Descrip	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Other Count2	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Total Check	UOCAVA Absentee Ballots Transmitted Comments	UOCAVA Ballots Returned by Voter / Submitted for Count	UOCAVA Ballots Returned Undeliverable	UOCAVA Ballots Spoiled / Replaced	UOCAVA Ballots Status Unknown	UOCAVA Ballots Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA Ballots Other Count1	UOCAVA Ballots Other Count2 Description	UOCAVA Ballots Other Count2	UOCAVA Ballots Other Count3 Description	UOCAVA Ballots Other Count3	UOCAVA Ballots Total Check	UOCAVA Ballots Comments
Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Formula	optional
B1d_Other	B1d	B1e_Other	B1e	B1Total	B1_Comments	B2a	B2b	B2c	B2d	B2e_Other	B2e	B2f_Other	B2f	B2g_Other	B2g	B2Total	B2_Comments
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	N/A	52	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1084	N/A	509	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	509	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	346	N/A	173	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	173	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	248	N/A	124	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	124	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	N/A	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	N/A	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98	N/A	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	49	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	232	N/A	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80	N/A	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	N/A	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	N/A	39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	N/A

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46 N/A	22 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104 N/A	50 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	284 N/A	123 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	123 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	136 N/A	66 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	554 N/A	277 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	277 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43 N/A	26 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	335 N/A	208 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	208 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16 N/A	6 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34 N/A	15 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60 N/A	23 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72 N/A	29 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	198 N/A	76 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70 N/A	26 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1248 N/A	609 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	609 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	312 N/A	150 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54 N/A	25 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	444 N/A	211 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	211 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66 N/A	21 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	258 N/A	109 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	109 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94 N/A	45 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108 N/A	43 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92 N/A	36 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24 N/A	12 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72 N/A	29 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68 N/A	26 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	456 N/A	228 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	228 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60 N/A	26 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	286 N/A	130 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	130 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34 N/A	15 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	874 N/A	386 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	386 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	290 N/A	95 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95 N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108 N/A	54 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	304 N/A	123 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	123 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3034 N/A	1304 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1304 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	162 N/A	68 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 N/A	3 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98 N/A	46 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1410 N/A	705 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	705 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	124 N/A	58 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	180 N/A	90 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24 N/A	10 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128 N/A	58 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14 N/A	4 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52 N/A	24 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20 N/A	7 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30 N/A	17 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24 N/A	12 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24 N/A	9 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500 N/A	246 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	246 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38 N/A	19 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22 N/A	11 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76 N/A	36 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	47 N/A	24 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54 N/A	23 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 N/A	26 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40 N/A	17 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	138 N/A	63 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	63 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58 N/A	25 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1072 N/A	458 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	458 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29 N/A	15 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76 N/A	35 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35 N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36 N/A	16 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16 N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9 N/A	17 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	385 N/A	848 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12 N/A	28 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 N/A	14 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	152 N/A	310 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11 N/A	22 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	106 N/A	230 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30 N/A	60 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44 N/A	61 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60 N/A	144 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27 N/A	62 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98 N/A	216 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69 N/A	106 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27 N/A	64 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57 N/A	111 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206

Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio
UOCAVA Ballots (regular & FWAB) Returned & Submitted for	UOCAVA Ballots Returned/Submitted Comments	All UOCAVA Ballots Returned / Submitted Uniformed	All UOCAVA Ballots Returned / Submitted Non-military	All UOCAVA Ballots Returned / Submitted Other Count1	All UOCAVA Ballots Returned / Submitted Other Count1	All UOCAVA Ballots Returned / Submitted Total Check	UOCAVA Absentee Returned / Submitted Uniformed	UOCAVA Absentee Returned / Submitted Non-military	UOCAVA Absentee Returned / Submitted Other Count1	UOCAVA Absentee Returned / Submitted Other Count1	UOCAVA Absentee Returned / Submitted Total Check	UOCAVA FWAB Returned / Submitted Uniformed Service	UOCAVA FWAB Returned / Submitted Non-military Overse	UOCAVA FWAB Returned / Submitted Other Count1 Descrip	UOCAVA FWAB Returned / Submitted Other Count1	UOCAVA FWAB Returned / Submitted Total Check	UOCAVA Other Returned / Submitted Uniformed Service s
Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio
B3a	B3_Comments	B4a	B4b	B4c_Other	B4c	B4Total	B5a	B5b	B5c_Other	B5c	B5Total	B6a	B6b	B6c_Other	B6c	B6Total	B7a
52	N/A	12	40	N/A	N/A	40	12	28	N/A	N/A	28	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
509	N/A	186	323	N/A	N/A	323	185	185	N/A	N/A	185	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
173	N/A	69	104	N/A	N/A	104	67	75	N/A	N/A	75	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
11	N/A	7	4	N/A	N/A	4	6	3	N/A	N/A	3	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
19	N/A	16	3	N/A	N/A	3	8	1	N/A	N/A	1	8	2	CLASSIFI	0	10	N/A
124	N/A	32	92	N/A	N/A	92	31	89	N/A	N/A	89	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
38	N/A	21	17	N/A	N/A	17	19	5	N/A	N/A	5	2	0	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A
29	N/A	17	12	N/A	N/A	12	17	7	N/A	N/A	7	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
49	N/A	35	14	N/A	N/A	14	35	13	N/A	N/A	13	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
88	N/A	56	32	N/A	N/A	32	56	15	N/A	N/A	15	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
29	N/A	18	11	N/A	N/A	11	17	6	N/A	N/A	6	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
27	N/A	9	18	N/A	N/A	18	8	14	N/A	N/A	14	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
3	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
26	N/A	16	10	N/A	N/A	10	15	7	N/A	N/A	7	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
39	N/A	22	17	N/A	N/A	17	18	13	N/A	N/A	13	2	0	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

22	N/A	17	5	N/A	N/A	5	17	4	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
50	N/A	22	28	N/A	N/A	28	21	19	N/A	N/A	19	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
123	N/A	51	72	N/A	N/A	72	51	49	N/A	N/A	49	0	0	CLASSIFI	10	10	N/A
66	N/A	39	27	N/A	N/A	39	37	27	N/A	N/A	39	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
277	N/A	66	211	N/A	N/A	397	65	118	N/A	N/A	303	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
26	N/A	13	13	N/A	N/A	82	8	8	N/A	N/A	75	5	5	CLASSIFI	0	10	N/A
208	N/A	84	124	N/A	N/A	131	42	53	N/A	N/A	59	42	71	CLASSIFI	N/A	113	N/A
6	N/A	3	3	N/A	N/A	19	3	0	N/A	N/A	8	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
15	N/A	9	6	N/A	N/A	38	9	5	N/A	N/A	36	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
23	N/A	17	6	N/A	N/A	27	17	5	N/A	N/A	24	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
29	N/A	21	8	N/A	N/A	25	21	8	N/A	N/A	25	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
76	N/A	24	52	N/A	N/A	87	24	33	N/A	N/A	68	0	2	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A
26	N/A	16	10	N/A	N/A	66	16	7	N/A	N/A	63	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
609	N/A	164	445	N/A	N/A	463	148	317	N/A	N/A	334	16	15	CLASSIFI	4	35	N/A
150	N/A	94	56	N/A	N/A	65	93	45	N/A	N/A	53	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
25	N/A	20	5	N/A	N/A	7	20	5	N/A	N/A	7	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
211	N/A	103	108	N/A	N/A	124	102	68	N/A	N/A	83	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
21	N/A	8	13	N/A	N/A	35	8	12	N/A	N/A	30	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
109	N/A	62	47	N/A	N/A	64	61	43	N/A	N/A	60	1	0	CLASSIFI	0	1	N/A
45	N/A	24	21	N/A	N/A	43	21	15	N/A	N/A	36	2	0	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A
43	N/A	29	14	N/A	N/A	65	29	7	N/A	N/A	58	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
36	N/A	24	12	N/A	N/A	51	24	12	N/A	N/A	49	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
12	N/A	7	5	N/A	N/A	71	7	3	N/A	N/A	68	0	0	CLASSIFI	1	1	N/A
29	N/A	14	15	N/A	N/A	28	14	15	N/A	N/A	23	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
26	N/A	20	6	N/A	N/A	90	17	5	N/A	N/A	47	2	0	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A
228	N/A	138	90	N/A	N/A	93	137	78	N/A	N/A	81	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
26	N/A	16	10	N/A	N/A	19	15	10	N/A	N/A	19	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
130	N/A	38	92	N/A	N/A	109	37	67	N/A	N/A	84	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
15	N/A	9	6	N/A	N/A	27	9	4	N/A	N/A	25	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
386	N/A	143	243	N/A	N/A	267	141	125	N/A	N/A	149	0	0	CLASSIFI	35	35	N/A
95	N/A	37	58	N/A	N/A	74	35	45	N/A	N/A	61	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

54	N/A	31	23	N/A	N/A	187	30	23	N/A	N/A	171	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
123	N/A	48	75	N/A	N/A	169	47	67	N/A	N/A	160	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
1304	N/A	435	869	N/A	N/A	889	414	490	N/A	N/A	510	16	14	CLASSIFI	0	30	N/A
68	N/A	25	43	N/A	N/A	146	24	34	N/A	N/A	136	1	0	CLASSIFI	0	1	N/A
3	N/A	3	0	N/A	N/A	8	2	0	N/A	N/A	8	1	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	1	N/A
46	N/A	37	9	N/A	N/A	71	35	3	N/A	N/A	64	2	1	CLASSIFI	N/A	3	N/A
705	N/A	95	610	N/A	N/A	634	91	351	N/A	N/A	372	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
58	N/A	31	27	N/A	N/A	56	31	27	N/A	N/A	56	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
90	N/A	52	38	N/A	N/A	62	50	26	N/A	N/A	50	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
10	N/A	6	4	N/A	N/A	11	6	3	N/A	N/A	10	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
58	N/A	31	27	N/A	N/A	41	30	9	N/A	N/A	23	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
4	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A	21	2	1	N/A	N/A	18	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
24	N/A	9	15	N/A	N/A	153	6	4	N/A	N/A	141	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
7	N/A	6	1	N/A	N/A	17	4	0	N/A	N/A	15	2	1	CLASSIFI	0	3	N/A
17	N/A	12	5	N/A	N/A	43	6	2	N/A	N/A	39	6	3	CLASSIFI	0	9	N/A
12	N/A	7	5	N/A	N/A	14	7	3	N/A	N/A	12	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
9	N/A	8	0	N/A	N/A	143	8	0	N/A	N/A	141	0	0	CLASSIFI	9	9	N/A
246	N/A	65	181	N/A	N/A	218	59	108	N/A	N/A	143	0	4	CLASSIFI	0	4	N/A
19	N/A	13	6	N/A	N/A	37	13	6	N/A	N/A	36	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
11	N/A	3	8	N/A	N/A	56	3	6	N/A	N/A	53	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
36	N/A	10	26	N/A	N/A	461	10	24	N/A	N/A	438	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
24	N/A	12	12	N/A	N/A	37	10	11	N/A	N/A	35	2	0	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A
23	N/A	20	3	N/A	N/A	6	11	2	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
26	N/A	14	12	N/A	N/A	49	12	8	N/A	N/A	43	2	0	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A
17	N/A	8	9	N/A	N/A	104	8	7	N/A	N/A	98	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
63	N/A	37	26	N/A	N/A	57	37	16	N/A	N/A	47	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
25	N/A	13	12	N/A	N/A	64	13	10	N/A	N/A	60	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
458	N/A	93	365	N/A	N/A	371	93	222	N/A	N/A	228	0	0	CLASSIFI	167	167	N/A
15	N/A	7	8	N/A	N/A	39	3	3	N/A	N/A	33	4	5	CLASSIFI	N/A	9	N/A
35	N/A	13	22	N/A	N/A	25	13	20	N/A	N/A	22	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
16	N/A	8	8	N/A	N/A	17	8	8	N/A	N/A	14	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

9	N/A	9	0	N/A	N/A	6	7	0	N/A	N/A	4	1	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	1	N/A
385	N/A	109	276	N/A	N/A	288	105	153	N/A	N/A	159	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
12	N/A	5	7	N/A	N/A	14	5	6	N/A	N/A	13	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
5	N/A	3	2	N/A	N/A	10	3	1	N/A	N/A	9	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
152	N/A	63	89	N/A	N/A	154	60	56	N/A	N/A	115	1	5	CLASSIFI	0	6	N/A
11	N/A	7	4	N/A	N/A	17	7	1	N/A	N/A	14	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
106	N/A	41	65	N/A	N/A	68	37	62	N/A	N/A	65	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
30	N/A	14	16	N/A	N/A	26	14	8	N/A	N/A	18	0	0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A
44	N/A	32	12	N/A	N/A	24	10	4	N/A	N/A	14	22	8	CLASSIFI	0	30	N/A
60	N/A	18	42	N/A	N/A	62	16	41	N/A	N/A	52	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
27	N/A	20	7	N/A	N/A	21	19	7	N/A	N/A	19	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
98	N/A	32	66	N/A	N/A	74	31	46	N/A	N/A	54	1	1	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A
69	N/A	33	36	N/A	N/A	73	16	14	N/A	N/A	51	17	22	CLASSIFI	N/A	39	N/A
27	N/A	17	10	N/A	N/A	23	17	9	N/A	N/A	22	0	0	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A
57	N/A	36	21	N/A	N/A	114	33	14	N/A	N/A	107	3	0	CLASSIFI	1	4	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Question	Removed												
UOCAVA Other Returned / Submitted Non-military Overse	UOCAVA Other Returned / Submitted Other Count1 Descrip tion	UOCAVA Other Returned / Submitted Other Count1	UOCAVA Other Returned / Submitted Total Check	UOCAVA Ballots Returned / Submitted Comments	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Total	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Comments	All UOCAVA Ballots Counted Uniformed Service s	All UOCAVA Ballots Counted Non-military Overse as	All UOCAVA Ballots Counted Other Count1 Descrip tion	All UOCAVA Ballots Counted Other Count1	All UOCAVA Ballots Counted Total Check	UOCAVA Absentee Counted Uniformed Service s	UOCAVA Absentee Counted Non-military Overse as	UOCAVA Absentee Counted Other Count1 Descrip tion	UOCAVA Absentee Counted Other Count1	UOCAVA Absentee Counted Total Check	UOCAVA FWAB Counted Uniformed Services Domest
Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Enter Number or N/A	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	Enter Number or N/A
B7b	B7c_Other	B7c	B7Total	B4_7Comments	B8a	B8Comments	B9a	B9b	B9c_Other	B9c	B9Total	B10a	B10b	B10c_Other	B10c	B10Total	B11a
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	29	N/A	11	18	N/A	N/A	29	11	18	N/A	N/A	29	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	369	N/A	184	185	N/A	N/A	369	184	185	N/A	N/A	369	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	142	N/A	67	75	N/A	N/A	142	67	75	N/A	N/A	142	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	4	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A	4	3	1	N/A	N/A	4	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	19	N/A	16	3	N/A	N/A	19	8	1	N/A	N/A	9	8
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	120	N/A	31	89	N/A	N/A	120	31	89	N/A	N/A	120	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	26	N/A	21	5	N/A	N/A	26	19	5	N/A	N/A	24	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	24	N/A	17	7	N/A	N/A	24	17	7	N/A	N/A	24	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	48	N/A	35	13	N/A	N/A	48	35	13	N/A	N/A	48	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	70	N/A	55	15	N/A	N/A	70	55	15	N/A	N/A	70	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	23	N/A	17	6	N/A	N/A	23	17	6	N/A	N/A	23	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	21	N/A	7	14	N/A	N/A	21	7	14	N/A	N/A	21	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	3	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	3	2	1	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	20	N/A	15	5	N/A	N/A	20	15	5	N/A	N/A	20	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	33	N/A	20	13	N/A	N/A	33	18	13	N/A	N/A	31	2

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002160

N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	21	N/A	17	4	N/A	N/A		21	17	4	N/A	N/A	21	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	40	N/A	21	19	N/A	N/A		40	21	19	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	100	N/A	51	49	N/A		6	100	51	49	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	64	N/A	37	27	N/A	N/A		64	37	27	N/A	N/A	64	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	183	N/A	65	118	N/A	N/A		183	65	118	N/A	N/A	183		0
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	26	N/A	13	13	N/A	N/A		26	8	8	N/A	N/A	16		5
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	95	N/A	42	53	N/A	N/A		95	42	53	N/A	N/A	95	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	3	N/A	3	0	N/A	N/A		3	3	0	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	14	N/A	9	5	N/A	N/A		14	9	5	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	22	N/A	17	5	N/A	N/A		22	17	5	N/A	N/A	22		0
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	28	N/A	21	7	N/A	N/A		28	21	7	N/A	N/A	28	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	58	N/A	24	34	N/A	N/A		58	24	32	N/A	N/A	56		0
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	23	N/A	16	7	N/A	N/A		23	16	7	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	462	N/A	146	316	N/A	N/A		462	146	316	N/A	N/A	462		0
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	138	N/A	93	45	N/A	N/A		138	93	45	N/A	N/A	138	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	25	N/A	20	5	N/A	N/A		25	20	5	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	168	N/A	101	67	N/A	N/A		168	101	67	N/A	N/A	168	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	19	N/A	8	11	N/A	N/A		19	8	11	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	105	N/A	62	43	N/A	N/A		105	61	43	N/A	N/A	104		1
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	37	N/A	22	15	N/A	N/A		37	20	15	N/A	N/A	35		2
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	35	N/A	29	6	N/A	N/A		35	29	6	N/A	N/A	35	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	36	N/A	24	12	N/A	N/A		36	24	12	N/A	N/A	36	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	10	N/A	7	3	N/A	N/A		10	7	3	N/A	N/A	10		0
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	29	N/A	14	15	N/A	N/A		29	14	15	N/A	N/A	29	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	24	N/A	19	5	N/A	N/A		24	17	5	N/A	N/A	22		2
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	215	N/A	137	78	N/A	N/A		215	137	78	N/A	N/A	215	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	25	N/A	15	10	N/A	N/A		25	15	10	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	100	N/A	36	64	N/A	N/A		100	36	64	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	13	N/A	9	4	N/A	N/A		13	9	4	N/A	N/A	13	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	266	N/A	141	125	N/A		5	271	141	125	N/A	N/A	266	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	79	N/A	35	44	N/A	N/A		79	35	44	N/A	N/A	79	N/A	

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002161

N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	53	N/A	30	23	N/A	N/A	53	30	23	N/A	N/A	53	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	114	N/A	47	67	N/A	N/A	114	47	67	N/A	N/A	114	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	904	N/A	412	492	N/A	N/A	904	406	487	N/A	N/A	893		6	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	58	N/A	25	33	N/A	N/A	58	24	33	N/A	N/A	57		1	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	3	N/A	3	0	N/A	N/A	3	2	0	N/A	N/A	2		1	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	40	N/A	36	4	N/A	N/A	40	34	3	N/A	N/A	37		2	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	438	N/A	90	348	N/A	N/A	438	90	348	N/A	N/A	438	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	58	N/A	31	27	N/A	N/A	58	31	27	N/A	N/A	58	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	75	N/A	50	25	N/A	N/A	75	50	25	N/A	N/A	75	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	9	N/A	6	3	N/A	N/A	9	6	3	N/A	N/A	9	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	38	N/A	29	9	N/A	N/A	38	29	9	N/A	N/A	38	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	3	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	3	2	1	N/A	N/A	3	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	10	N/A	6	4	N/A	N/A	10	6	4	N/A	N/A	10	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	7	N/A	6	1	N/A	N/A	7	4	0	N/A	N/A	4		2	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	17	N/A	12	5	N/A	N/A	17	6	2	N/A	N/A	8		6	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	10	N/A	7	3	N/A	N/A	10	7	3	N/A	N/A	10	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	9	N/A	9	0	N/A	9	18	9	0	N/A	N/A	9		0	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	168	N/A	59	109	N/A	N/A	168	59	108	N/A	N/A	167		0	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	18	N/A	12	6	N/A	N/A	18	12	6	N/A	N/A	18	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	9	N/A	3	6	N/A	N/A	9	3	6	N/A	N/A	9		0	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	34	N/A	10	24	N/A	N/A	34	10	24	N/A	N/A	34	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	23	N/A	12	11	N/A	N/A	23	10	11	N/A	N/A	21		2	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	11	N/A	9	2	N/A	N/A	11	9	2	N/A	N/A	11	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	22	N/A	14	8	N/A	N/A	22	12	8	N/A	N/A	20		2	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	15	N/A	8	7	N/A	N/A	15	8	7	N/A	N/A	15	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	53	N/A	37	16	N/A	N/A	53	37	16	N/A	N/A	53	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	23	N/A	13	10	N/A	N/A	23	13	10	N/A	N/A	23		0	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	315	N/A	93	222	N/A	132	447	93	222	N/A	N/A	315	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	14	N/A	6	8	N/A	N/A	14	2	3	N/A	N/A	5		4	
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	32	N/A	13	19	N/A	N/A	32	13	19	N/A	N/A	32	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	16	N/A	8	8	N/A	N/A	16	8	8	N/A	N/A	16	N/A		

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

| | | |

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00216

UOCAVA FWAB Counted Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA FWAB Counted Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA FWAB Counted Other Count1	UOCAVA FWAB Counted Total Check	UOCAVA Other Counted Uniformed Services Domestic or	UOCAVA Other Counted Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA Other Counted Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA Other Counted Other Count1	UOCAVA Other Counted Total Check	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Comments	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected Total	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected Comments	UOCAVA Rejected Missed Deadline	UOCAVA Rejected Problem with Voter Signature	UOCAVA Rejected Lacked Postmark	UOCAVA Rejected Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA Rejected Other Count1	UOCAVA Rejected Other Count2 Description
Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)
B11b	B11c_Other	B11c	B11Total	B12a	B12b	B12c_Other	B12c	B12Total	B9_12Comments	B13a	B13Comments	B14a	B14b	B14c	B14d_Other	B14d	B14e_Other
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	9	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	5	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2	CLASSIFI	0	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	CLASSIFI	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CLASSIFI	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
0	CLASSIFI	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00216

N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI		6	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	4	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	NO APPL	4	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	5	CLASSIFI		0	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	12	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	12 BALL(	12	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	7	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2	CLASSIFI		0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	39	N/A	2	0	0	B14D - 1	12	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/AN/A	N/A	N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	THE VOT	1	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	3	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI		5	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	31	N/A	0	0	0	B14D - N	18	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00216S

N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0		1		0	N/A		N/A		N/A
	5	CLASSIFI		0	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	33	N/A	3		0		0	OTHER: \		19		N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0		0		0		0		0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
	1	CLASSIFI	N/A		3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	8	N/A	2	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
	1	CLASSIFI		0	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
	3	CLASSIFI		0	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		9	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
	1	CLASSIFI		0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
	0	CLASSIFI		0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0		0		0	N/A			0	N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI		132	132	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
	5	CLASSIFI	N/A		9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
N/A		CLASSIFI	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

| | | |

243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
UOCAVA Rejected Other Count2	UOCAVA Rejected Other Count3 Description	UOCAVA Rejected Other Count3	UOCAVA Rejected Total Check	UOCAVA Rejected Comments	All UOCAVA Ballots Rejected Uniformed Services	All UOCAVA Ballots Rejected Non-military Overseas	All UOCAVA Ballots Rejected Other Count1 Description	All UOCAVA Ballots Rejected Other Count1	All UOCAVA Ballots Rejected Total Check	UOCAVA Absentee Rejected Uniformed Services	UOCAVA Absentee Rejected Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA Absentee Rejected Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA Absentee Rejected Other Count1	UOCAVA Absentee Rejected Total Check	UOCAVA FWAB Rejected Uniformed Services Dement	UOCAVA FWAB Rejected Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA FWAB Rejected Other Count1 Description
optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)
B14e	B14f_Other	B14f	B14Total	B14Comments	B15a	B15b	B15c_Other	B15c	B15Total	B16a	B16b	B16c_Other	B16c	B16Total	B17a	B17b	B17c_Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	5	4	N/A	0	9	5	4	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI
N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	3	2	N/A	0	5	3	2	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A	0	WE DO N	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	CLASSIFI

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002168

N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	4	4	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	0	2	1	1	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	ELKHART	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	0	0	N/A	12	12	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	0	0	N/A	3	4	N/A	0	7	3	4	N/A	N/A	7	0	0	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	3	17	N/A	18	17	N/A	4	39	2	2	N/A	N/A	4	16	15	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	WE DO N	1	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	3	0	N/A	0	3	3	0	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	0	18	MIL/OS \	0	1	N/A	30	31	0	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		
0	N/A	N/A	0	WE RECE	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI		

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002169

0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	22	I AM NO	18	15	N/A	0	33	8	6	N/A	N/A	14		10		9	CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		2	N/A	3	5	N/A	0	8	3	5	N/A	N/A	8	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	WE NO N	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	0	2	1	1	N/A	N/A	2		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	1		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	1		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	WE RELY	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0		0		0	CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		N/A		CLASSIFI

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002170

0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A		0	0	NO WRIT	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	1	2	N/A	0	3	1	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	2	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A	N/A		0	WE DO N	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A		0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A	N/A		3	N/A	0	3	N/A	0	3	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	3	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	CLASSIFI	
0	N/A		0	3	I DO NOT	3	0	N/A	1	4	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	3	0	CLASSIFI	

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278
UOCAVA FWAB Rejected Other Count1	UOCAVA FWAB Rejected Total Check	UOCAVA Other Rejected Uniformed Services Domestic or	UOCAVA Other Rejected Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA Other Rejected Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA Other Rejected Other Count1	UOCAVA Other Rejected Total Check	UOCAVA Rejected Category Comments	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Total	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Uniformed Services Domest	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Other Count1	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Other Count2 Description	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Other Count2	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Total Check	UOCAVA Registered & Eligible Comments	UOCAVA FPCAs Received Total
optional	formula	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A
B17c	B17Total	B18a	B18b	B18c_Other	B18c	B18Total	B15_18Comments	B19a	B19b	B19c	B19d_other	B19d	B19e_other	B19e	B19Total	B19_Comments	B20a
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	87	44	43	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	174	N/A	23
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1563	954	609	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3126	N/A	455
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	338	184	154	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	676	N/A	91
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	20	15	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	3
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	32	28	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	N/A	0
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	252	102	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	504	N/A	68
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	94	57	37	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	188	N/A	19
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	50	34	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	25
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	97	78	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	194	N/A	16
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	302	233	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	604	N/A	91
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	96	78	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	192	N/A	15
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	83	54	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	166	N/A	15
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	21	13	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	N/A	0
N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	69	55	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	138	N/A	13
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	126	94	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	252	N/A	34

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002172

N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	64	51	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128	N/A	21
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	100	54	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	N/A	25
	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	344	211	133	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	688	N/A	125
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	143	103	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	286	N/A	33
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	731	288	443	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1462	N/A	221
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	47	31	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94	N/A	3
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	257	142	115	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	514	N/A	60
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	26	18	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	N/A	5
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	45	31	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	10
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	64	47	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128	N/A	8
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	78	67	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	156	N/A	23
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	178	92	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	356	N/A	46
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	85	71	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	170	N/A	19
	4	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1183	469	714	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2366	N/A	324
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	317	229	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	634	N/A	64
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	89	68	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	178	N/A	7
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	468	293	175	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	936	N/A	144
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	78	52	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	156	N/A	28
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	264	184	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	528	N/A	96
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	119	87	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	238	N/A	26
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	122	92	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	244	N/A	31
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	93	75	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	186	N/A	34
	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	59	47	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	118	N/A	2
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	87	60	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	174	N/A	8
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	75	69	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	N/A	13
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	492	340	152	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	984	N/A	155
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	62	44	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	124	N/A	3
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	305	148	157	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	610	N/A	82
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	52	39	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	N/A	7
	30	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1245	726	519	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2490	N/A	281
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	300	181	119	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	N/A	72

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-Z1-1639-A-002173

N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	146	104	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	292	N/A	39
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	298	180	118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	596	N/A	148
	0	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	3946	2318	1628	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7892	N/A	1142
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	191	116	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	382	N/A	36
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	19	14	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	N/A	0
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	102	80	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	204	N/A	37
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1186	229	957	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2372	N/A	405
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	91	53	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	182	N/A	64
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	208	146	62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	416	N/A	65
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	24	19	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	N/A	8
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	133	97	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	266	N/A	38
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	13	12	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	1
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	58	42	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	116	N/A	13
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	35	30	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	N/A	0
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	32	24	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	N/A	6
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	46	35	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92	N/A	0
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	27	21	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	N/A	5
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	564	243	321	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1128	N/A	151
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	43	30	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	N/A	2
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	30	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	3
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	143	82	61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	286	N/A	26
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	45	31	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	8
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	57	47	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	114	N/A	8
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	54	38	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	N/A	13
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	55	41	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	110	N/A	11
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	166	120	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	332	N/A	33
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	56	35	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	112	N/A	18
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1183	414	769	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2366	N/A	486
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	35	23	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	N/A	0
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	95	67	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	190	N/A	1
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	54	41	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	N/A	10

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002174

	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	25	24	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	N/A	2
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	890	357	533	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1780	N/A	270
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	30	17	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	7
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	26	19	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	N/A	2
	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	463	280	183	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	926	N/A	65
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	39	33	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	78	N/A	5
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	278	155	123	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	556	N/A	66
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	78	45	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	156	N/A	9
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	30	24	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	11
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	137	72	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	274	N/A	3
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	61	50	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	122	N/A	22
	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	190	101	89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	380	N/A	69
N/A		3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	75	42	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	N/A	24
N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	75	51	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	N/A	11
	1	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	116	83	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	232	N/A	15

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

																Questio	Questio
UOCAVA FPCAs Received Uniformed Services Domest	UOCAVA FPCAs Received Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA FPCAs Received Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA FPCAs Received Other Count1	UOCAVA FPCAs Received Other Count2 Description	UOCAVA FPCAs Received Other Count2	UOCAVA FPCAs Received Total Check	UOCAVA FPCAs Rejected Uniformed Services Domest	UOCAVA FPCAs Rejected Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA FPCAs Rejected Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA FPCAs Rejected Other Count1	UOCAVA FPCAs Rejected Other Count2 Description	UOCAVA FPCAs Rejected Other Count2	UOCAVA FPCAs Rejected Total Check	UOCAVA FPCAs Rejected because Received After	UOCAVA FPCA Comments	UOCAVA Month 1st Ballots Transmitted	UOCAVA Day 1st Ballots Transmitted
Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	Enter Number or N/A	optional	Questio	Questio
B20b	B20c	B20d_Other	B20d	B20e_Other	B20e	B20Total	B21a	B21b	B21c_Other	B21c	B21d_Other	B21d	B21Total (e)	B22a	B20_22Comments	B23Month	B23Day
4	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
162	293	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	910	3	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	9	19
31	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	182	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	25
2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	10	17
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	17
15	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	136	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	18
9	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	9	19
11	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	19
14	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	20
59	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	182	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	9	19
9	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	3	11
10	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	19
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	15
21	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	19

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002176

17	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	20
15	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
57	68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	250	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
22	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	17
50	171	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	442	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	17
3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	20
14	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	20
2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	20
7	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
5	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
17	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A		9	20
16	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
14	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	10
76	248	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	648	1	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A		9	17
37	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	17
4	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
68	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	288	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	15
14	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	20
54	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	192	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
15	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	15
17	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	18
18	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A		9	15
12	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
80	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	310	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
26	56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	164	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	18
3	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		10	22
106	175	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	562	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	17
31	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	144	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	26

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002177

23	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	78	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	27
68	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	296	3	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A		9	22
242	900	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2284	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A		9	12
11	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	17
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	20
23	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
44	361	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	810	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
33	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A		9	20
40	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	20
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
2	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	15
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	17
41	110	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	302	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
7	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	18
4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	17
7	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		10	31
5	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
4	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		10	20
16	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	19
9	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	18
106	380	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	972	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		9	16
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		10	8
5	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002178

2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	22
58	212	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	540	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	9	18
3	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	10	8
5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	18
23	43	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	132	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	3	22
4	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	20
7	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	10	6
2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	19
15	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	19
18	51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	138	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	10	20
10	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	19
6	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9	18

297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314
Questio	Questio	Questio	Question	Remov	Questio	Question	Remov	Questio	Question	Removed							
UOCAVA 1st Ballots Transmitted Approximate	UOCAVA 1st Ballots Transmitted Comments	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Postal Before 45-day	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Postal After 45-day	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Postal Total	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Email Before 45-day	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Email After 45-day	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Email Total	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Other Transmission Before 45-day	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Other Transmission After 45-day	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Other Transmission Total	UOCAVA Absentee Ballot Transmission Mode Comments	UOCAVA Undeliverable Absentee Ballots Postal	UOCAVA Undeliverable Absentee Ballots Email	UOCAVA Undeliverable Absentee Ballots Other	UOCAVA Undeliverable Absentee Ballot Total	UOCAVA Undeliverable Absentee Ballots Comments	UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Total
Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	formula	Questio	Questio	formula	Questio	Questio	formula		Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A
B23Approx	B23Comments	B24Postal_a	B24Postal_b	B24Postal_Total	B24Email_a	B24Email_b	B24Email_Total	B24Other_a	B24Other_b	B24Other_Total	B24Comments	B25a	B25b	B25c	B25Total	B25Comments	B26a
0	N/A	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	42
0	N/A	8	23	31	21	30	51	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	594
0	N/A	5	3	8	3	13	16	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	198
0	N/A	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	11
0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	9
YES	N/A	4	0	4	4	3	7	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	138
0	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	40
0	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	31
0	N/A	4	1	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	54
YES	N/A	3	13	16	0	3	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	109
YES	N/A	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	37
0	N/A	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	38
0	N/A	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	5
0	N/A	2	0	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	28
0	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	51

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	0	N/A	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	24
	0	N/A	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	58
YES		N/A	1	13	14	0	3	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	150
	0	N/A	1	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	70
	0	N/A	2	6	8	8	7	15	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	301
	0	N/A	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	20
	0	N/A	4	3	7	6	6	12	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	123
	0	N/A	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	8
	0	N/A	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	17
	0	N/A	1	1	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	31
	0	N/A	0	3	3	1	3	4	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	41
	0	N/A	2	2	4	4	2	6	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	96
YES		N/A	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	36
	0	N/A	4	7	11	17	18	35	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	666
	0	N/A	1	4	5	0	8	8	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	174
	0	N/A	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	28
YES		N/A	4	5	9	5	9	14	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	250
YES		N/A	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	32
	0	N/A	2	6	8	0	3	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	138
	0	N/A	1	2	3	3	1	4	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	47
	0	N/A	3	3	6	0	8	8	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	53
	0	N/A	2	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	39
	0	N/A	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	12
YES		N/A	2	5	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	33
YES		N/A	1	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	30
	0	N/A	3	4	7	8	8	16	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	254
	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	31
	0	N/A	4	3	7	6	5	11	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	146
YES		N/A	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	18
	0	N/A	9	7	16	13	11	24	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	458
YES		N/A	0	4	4	6	6	12	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	128

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

YES	N/A	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	60
0	N/A	8	6	14	1	2	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	161
0	N/A	32	34	66	62	38	100	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	1503
YES	N/A	0	4	4	2	4	6	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	77
0	N/A	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	2
0	N/A	2	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	48
0	N/A	10	10	20	25	33	58	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	747
YES	N/A	0	0	0	4	4	8	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	65
0	N/A	4	3	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	104
0	N/A	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	11
0	N/A	2	1	3	4	4	8	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	62
0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	5
0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	25
0	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	12
0	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	11
YES	N/A	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	13
0	N/A	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	13
0	N/A	3	7	10	11	10	21	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	265
0	N/A	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	20
0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	11
0	N/A	0	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	50
0	N/A	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	23
YES	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	22
0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	25
YES	N/A	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	19
0	N/A	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	74
0	N/A	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	26
YES	N/A	5	26	31	15	18	33	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	557
0	N/A	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	9
YES	N/A	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	37
0	N/A	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	17

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	0	N/A	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	7
	0	N/A	8	15	23	8	16	24	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	456
	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	12
	0	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	7
YES		N/A	5	12	17	0	3	3	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	193
	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	12
	0	N/A	0	4	4	0	9	9	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	120
	0	N/A	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	33
YES		N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	16
YES		N/A	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	70
	0	N/A	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	31
	0	N/A	3	2	5	5	2	7	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	110
	0	N/A	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	38
	0	N/A	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	33
	0	N/A	2	1	3	5	4	9	0	0	0	FAX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAX	61

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332

								Questio	Question Remov		Questio	Question Remov		Questio	Question Removed		
UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Uniformed Service	UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Non-military Overse	UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Other Count1 Descrip	UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Other Count1	UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Other Count2 Descrip	UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Other Count2	UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Total Check	UOCAVA Received Ballots (not FWABS) Comments	UOCAVA Ballots Received Postal Before 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Received Postal After 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Received Postal Total	UOCAVA Ballots Received Email Before 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Received Email After 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Received Email Total	UOCAVA Ballots Received Other Transmission Before	UOCAVA Ballots Received Other Transmission After	UOCAVA Ballots Received Other Transmission Total	UOCAVA Ballots Received Transmission Mode Comments
Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	optional	optional	optional	optional	formula	optional	Questio	Questio	formula	Questio	Questio	formula	Questio	Questio	formula	optional
B26b	B26c	B26d_other	B26d	B26e_other	B26e	B26Total	B26Comments	B27Postal_a	B27Postal_b	B27Postal_Total	B27Email_a	B27Email_b	B27Email_Total	B27Other_a	B27Other_b	B27Other_Total	B27Comments
12	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	84	N/A	5	7	12	8	15	23	0	0	0	FAX
236	358	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1188	N/A	29	43	72	184	271	455	0	0	0	FAX
83	115	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	396	N/A	10	16	26	58	70	128	0	0	0	FAX
7	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	2	2	4	2	5	7	0	0	0	FAX
8	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	1	5	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX
39	99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	276	N/A	16	9	25	41	44	85	0	0	0	FAX
24	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80	N/A	4	11	15	9	12	21	0	0	0	FAX
18	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	5	3	8	4	13	17	0	0	0	FAX
40	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	N/A	5	10	15	22	7	29	0	0	0	FAX
74	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	218	N/A	18	20	38	12	47	59	0	0	0	FAX
25	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74	N/A	4	3	7	11	9	20	0	0	0	FAX
16	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	N/A	4	1	5	15	16	31	0	0	0	FAX
2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	FAX
17	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	N/A	4	4	8	5	12	17	0	0	0	FAX
30	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	102	N/A	4	9	13	11	21	32	0	0	0	FAX

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

20	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	N/A	2	4	6	2	12	14	0	0	0	FAX
27	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	116	N/A	6	7	13	21	17	38	0	0	0	FAX
71	79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	N/A	11	20	31	34	66	100	0	0	0	FAX
40	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	140	N/A	6	12	18	20	16	36	0	0	0	FAX
74	227	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	602	N/A	27	29	56	91	118	209	0	0	0	FAX
10	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	6	4	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	FAX
48	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	246	N/A	11	13	24	31	37	68	0	0	0	FAX
5	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	1	4	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX
11	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	1	6	7	5	3	8	0	0	0	FAX
20	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	10	3	13	9	7	16	0	0	0	FAX
32	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	82	N/A	7	8	15	4	15	19	0	0	0	FAX
32	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	192	N/A	9	8	17	27	47	74	0	0	0	FAX
25	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72	N/A	7	5	12	2	21	23	0	0	0	FAX
178	488	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1332	N/A	45	46	91	214	282	496	0	0	0	FAX
113	61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	348	N/A	13	22	35	47	26	73	0	0	0	FAX
22	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	N/A	6	12	18	0	6	6	0	0	0	FAX
121	129	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	N/A	24	21	45	93	74	167	0	0	0	FAX
17	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	N/A	6	2	8	12	10	22	0	0	0	FAX
83	55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	276	N/A	9	11	20	25	61	86	0	0	0	FAX
25	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94	N/A	0	3	3	16	20	36	0	0	0	FAX
36	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	106	N/A	8	10	18	12	20	32	0	0	0	FAX
26	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	78	N/A	3	12	15	12	12	24	0	0	0	FAX
7	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	FAX
16	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	N/A	7	9	16	1	12	13	0	0	0	FAX
25	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	6	7	13	11	5	16	0	0	0	FAX
156	98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	508	N/A	14	33	47	30	95	125	0	1	1	FAX
20	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	3	1	4	1	23	24	0	0	0	FAX
51	95	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	292	N/A	16	13	29	48	55	103	0	0	0	FAX
10	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36	N/A	2	5	7	2	6	8	0	0	0	FAX
190	268	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	916	N/A	67	61	128	127	162	289	0	0	0	FAX
53	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	256	N/A	6	13	19	39	61	100	0	0	0	FAX

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

36	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	1	6	7	1	37	38	0	0	0	FAX
73	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	322	N/A	21	19	40	45	63	108	0	0	0	FAX
528	975	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3006	N/A	102	144	246	466	610	1076	0	1	1	FAX
29	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	154	N/A	8	9	17	23	27	50	0	0	0	FAX
2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
37	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	96	N/A	7	7	14	10	9	19	0	0	0	FAX
107	640	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1494	N/A	57	67	124	178	317	495	0	0	0	FAX
36	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	N/A	0	7	7	28	17	45	0	0	0	FAX
65	39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	208	N/A	8	8	16	23	34	57	0	0	0	FAX
7	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	1	4	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	FAX
32	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	124	N/A	3	7	10	14	24	38	0	0	0	FAX
4	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX
9	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	N/A	1	4	5	6	8	14	0	0	0	FAX
9	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
7	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	2	1	3	2	6	8	0	0	0	FAX
8	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	3	4	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX
10	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	5	3	8	1	4	5	0	0	0	FAX
79	186	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	530	N/A	12	47	59	90	98	188	0	0	0	FAX
13	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	7	6	13	2	2	4	0	0	0	FAX
3	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	3	2	5	2	4	6	0	0	0	FAX
15	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	8	5	13	12	15	27	0	0	0	FAX
11	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	N/A	2	6	8	5	9	14	0	0	0	FAX
16	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	N/A	6	8	14	0	8	8	0	0	0	FAX
13	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	N/A	0	5	5	9	7	16	0	0	0	FAX
9	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	N/A	5	7	12	3	4	7	0	0	0	FAX
48	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	148	N/A	8	25	33	9	22	31	0	0	0	FAX
14	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	N/A	2	3	5	6	14	20	0	0	0	FAX
136	421	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1114	N/A	17	23	40	185	278	463	0	0	0	FAX
4	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
16	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74	N/A	5	9	14	20	2	22	0	0	0	FAX
8	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	2	2	4	6	7	13	0	0	0	FAX

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
127	329	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	912	N/A	41	45	86	140	159	299	1	0	1	FAX
5	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	0	0	FAX
5	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	FAX
77	116	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	386	N/A	9	23	32	55	55	110	0	0	0	FAX
8	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	0	2	FAX
45	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	240	N/A	11	8	19	30	58	88	0	0	0	FAX
15	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	N/A	2	3	5	10	6	16	0	0	0	FAX
11	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	N/A	0	5	5	0	10	10	0	0	0	FAX
19	51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	140	N/A	11	31	42	0	20	20	0	0	0	FAX
22	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	3	8	11	5	10	15	0	0	0	FAX
41	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	220	N/A	6	11	17	47	33	80	0	0	0	FAX
16	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	N/A	3	2	5	20	8	28	0	0	0	FAX
21	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	N/A	1	11	12	11	5	16	0	0	0	FAX
38	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	122	N/A	10	4	14	15	20	35	0	0	0	FAX

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350

Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Question	Remov	Questio	Question	Remov	Questio	Question	Removed	
UOCAVA Rejected Ballots (not FWABS) Uniformed	UOCAVA Rejected Ballots (not FWABS) Non-military	UOCAVA Rejected Ballots (not FWABS) Other Count1	UOCAVA Rejected Ballots (not FWABS) Other Count1	UOCAVA Rejected Ballots (not FWABS) Other Count2	UOCAVA Rejected Ballots (not FWABS) Other Count2	UOCAVA Rejected Ballots (not FWABS) Total Check	UOCAVA Rejected Ballots (not FWABS) Comments	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Postal	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Postal	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Postal Total	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Email	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Email	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Email Total	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Other	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Other	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected After Deadline Other Total	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected b/c After Deadline Comments
Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	formula	Questio	Questio	formula	Questio	Questio	formula	optional
B28a	B28b	B28c_other	B28c	B28d_other	B28d	B28Total	B28Comments	B29Postal_a	B29Postal_b	B29Postal_Total	B29Email_a	B29Email_b	B29Email_Total	B29Other_a	B29Other_b	B29Other_Total	B29Comments
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
51	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	N/A	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	FAX
14	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
4	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
8	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
5	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
19	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
7	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
9	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
11	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
6	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
20	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
3	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
9	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
6	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
3	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
11	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
8	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
9	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
31	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77	N/A	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	FAX
20	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
18	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
9	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
22	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
5	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
7	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
19	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
4	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
14	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	FAX
1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
48	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
17	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002189

6	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
25	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
103	118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	221	N/A	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0 FAX
5	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
3	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
16	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65	N/A	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0 FAX
5	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
15	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
3	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
5	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
1	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
18	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0 FAX
1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
5	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
5	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
11	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
43	56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX
0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 FAX

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
20	55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
12	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
8	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
1	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
3	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
10	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
0	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
4	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX
5	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAX

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368

Questio	Question	Remov	Questio	Question	Remov	Questio	Question	Removed								Questio	Questio
UOCAVA Ballots Counted Postal Sent Before 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Postal Sent After 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Postal Total	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Email Sent Before 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Email Sent After 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Email Total	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Other Sent Before 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Other Sent After 45-day	UOCAVA Ballots Counted Other Total	UOCAVA FWABs Received Uniformed Services Domest	UOCAVA FWABs Received Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA FWABS Received Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA FWABS Received Other Count1	UOCAVA FWABS Received Other Count2 Description	UOCAVA FWABS Received Other Count2	UOCAVA FWABS Received Total	UOCAVA FWABs Rejected Uniformed Services Domest	UOCAVA FWABS Rejected Non-military Overseas
Questio	Questio	formula	Questio	Questio	formula	Questio	Questio	formula	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	optional	optional	optional	optional	formula	Questio	Questio
B30Postal_a	B30Postal_b	B30Postal_Total	B30Email_a	B30Email_b	B30Email_Total	B30Other_a	B30Other_b	B30Other_Total	B31a	B31b	B31c_other	B31c	B31d_other	B31d	B31Total	B32a	B32b
5	6	11	8	15	23	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
25	33	58	155	228	383	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
9	16	25	46	58	104	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
1	5	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
12	9	21	38	36	74	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
3	9	12	8	10	18	0	0	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
5	3	8	4	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
4	9	13	19	7	26	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
15	13	28	8	39	47	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
2	3	5	8	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
3	1	4	7	12	19	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
3	2	5	4	10	14	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
4	6	10	5	15	20	0	0	0	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

2	3	5	1	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
4	3	7	21	14	35	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
10	14	24	23	56	79	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
6	11	17	17	14	31	0	0	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
26	27	53	83	103	186	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
6	3	9	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
10	11	21	29	30	59	0	0	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
1	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
1	6	7	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
10	3	13	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
6	6	12	2	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
7	7	14	20	34	54	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
6	4	10	2	13	15	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
41	38	79	181	250	431	0	0	0	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	0
9	15	24	37	22	59	0	0	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
5	12	17	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
22	18	40	76	55	131	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
5	2	7	4	7	11	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
9	5	14	18	44	62	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
0	2	2	13	18	31	0	0	0	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	0
6	9	15	11	13	24	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0
3	12	15	10	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
0	1	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
7	9	16	1	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
5	6	11	8	4	12	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
11	27	38	25	80	105	0	1	1	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	0
2	1	3	1	19	20	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
15	10	25	45	42	87	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
2	4	6	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
55	41	96	109	138	247	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
4	12	16	28	40	68	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	5	6	1	31	32	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2	0
18	12	30	37	43	80	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
76	108	184	392	527	919	0	0	0	2	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	0	0
8	7	15	21	20	41	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
7	4	11	9	8	17	0	0	0	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	0
53	58	111	159	283	442	0	0	0	3	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	0	0
0	5	5	27	13	40	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
6	6	12	15	25	40	0	0	0	4	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	0	0
1	3	4	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
1	5	6	13	22	35	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
1	4	5	6	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
2	0	2	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
3	3	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
5	2	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
8	41	49	78	83	161	0	0	0	4	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	0	0
7	4	11	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
3	2	5	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
8	2	10	8	7	15	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
2	5	7	5	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
1	8	9	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	0
0	4	4	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
5	6	11	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
7	18	25	7	21	28	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
2	3	5	6	12	18	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
15	21	36	149	219	368	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
5	6	11	20	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
2	2	4	5	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
29	40	69	108	134	242	0	0	0	3	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	0	0
0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
6	21	27	32	44	76	0	0	0	6	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	0	0
1	3	4	1	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
10	7	17	23	48	71	0	0	0	4	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	0	0
2	2	4	8	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
0	5	5	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
9	24	33	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
2	7	9	3	7	10	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
5	10	15	41	26	67	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
2	2	4	18	8	26	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
1	8	9	8	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
9	3	12	13	17	30	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386

Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Question Removed			Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Question Removed				
UOCAVA FWABS Rejected Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA FWABS Rejected Other Count1	UOCAVA FWABS Rejected Other Count2 Description	UOCAVA FWABS Rejected Other Count2	UOCAVA FWABS Rejected Total Check	UOCAVA FWABS Rejected b/c Received after the Ballot Deadlin	UOCAVA FWABS Rejected b/c Regular Absentee Ballot Rvcd &	UOCAVA FWABs Counted Uniformed Services Domest	UOCAVA FWABS Counted Non-military Overseas	UOCAVA FWABS Counted Other Count1 Description	UOCAVA FWABS Counted Other Count1	UOCAVA FWABS Counted Other Count2 Description	UOCAVA FWABS Counted Other Count2	UOCAVA FWABS Counted Total	Absentee Ballots Transmitted	Absentee Ballots Transmitted Returned Submit for Count	Absentee Ballots Transmitted Returned Undeliverable	Absentee Ballots Transmitted Spoiled / Replaced
Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Questio	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A
B32c_other	B32c	B32d_other	B32d	B32Total	B33a	B34a	B35a	B35b	B35c_other	B35c	B35d_other	B35d	B35Total	C1a	C1b	C1c	C1d
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	6161	6161	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	42617	42532	17	68
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	16161	16137	0	24
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	946	944	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2472	2469	1	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	22030	22022	2	6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	3048	3038	0	10
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	4161	4133	0	28
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	9615	9611	0	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	9766	9734	0	32
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	4277	4269	0	8
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	8477	8467	0	10
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	993	941	0	52
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	3216	3214	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4034	4016	0	18

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002196

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3052	3050	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5885	5881	0	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	10239	10195	0	44
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	10241	10241	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	17705	17607	0	98
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3820	3820	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	20752	20717	1	34
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1470	1452	0	18
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1895	1887	0	8
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3043	3041	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	4934	4924	0	10
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	8531	8500	1	30
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	4181	4175	0	6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	54225	54177	0	48
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	25346	25331	1	14
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	4300	4282	0	18
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	28619	28611	0	8
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	5264	5222	0	42
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	27137	26995	0	142
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	9046	9046	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5130	5126	0	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2649	2647	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3089	3089	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3702	3672	0	30
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2859	2839	0	20
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	38284	38236	0	48
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	4599	4595	0	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	6985	6961	0	24
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1900	1884	4	12
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	57548	57544	0	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	11913	11855	0	58

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002197

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	7334	7322	0	12
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	11150	11148	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	70081	69410	5	666
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5846	5784	0	62
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1417	1404	3	10
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	8862	8861	1	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	30661	30651	0	10
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	10456	10456	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	15981	15965	0	16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	794	794	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	7675	7673	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1118	1086	0	32
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1881	1875	0	6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3794	3794	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1934	1928	0	6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3427	3419	0	8
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1963	1956	1	6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	4	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	21074	21009	5	60
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	4998	4988	2	8
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2103	2102	1	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	4240	4232	0	8
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2282	2282	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	4	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	2100	2070	2	28
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2002	1974	0	28
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2397	2380	5	12
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5781	5769	0	12
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	3051	3045	0	6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	27003	26991	0	12
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2494	2494	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3732	3721	1	10
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2047	2041	0	6

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002198

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	3545	3513	0	32
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	30824	30687	1	136
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2146	2140	0	6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	965	960	1	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	6	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	36729	36667	0	62
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1741	1675	0	66
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	24098	24050	2	46
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5892	5890	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1087	1083	0	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	7980	7966	0	14
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2288	2272	0	16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	16420	16418	0	2
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	8003	8003	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3343	3337	0	6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5352	5349	1	2

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1039-A-00219
OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

Absentee Ballots Transmitted Status Unknown	Absentee Ballots Transmit Other Count1 Description	Absentee Ballots Transmit Other Count1	Absentee Ballots Transmit Other Count2 Description	Absentee Ballots Transmit Other Count2	Absentee Ballots Transmit Other Count3 Description	Absentee Ballots Transmit Other Count3	Absentee Ballots Transmit Total Check	Absentee Ballots Transmit Comments	Permanent Absentee Voter Registration List	Permanent Absentee Voter Registration List Comments	Domestic Absentee Ballots Transmitted Permanent Absent	Domestic Absentee Ballots Transmitted Permanent Absent	Absentee Ballots Returned & Submitted Counted in Nov	Absentee Ballots Returned & Submitted Rejected in Nov	Absentee Ballots Returned & Submitted Other Count1 Descrip	Absentee Ballots Returned & Submitted Other Count1	Absentee Ballots Returned & Submitted Other Count2 Descrip
Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	See pull down for options	optional	Enter Number or N/A	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)
C1e	C1f_Other	C1f	C1g_Other	C1g	C1h_Other	C1h	C1Total	C1Comments	C2	C2Comments	C3	C3Comments	C4a	C4b	C4c_Other	C4c	C4d_Other
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6161	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	6158	3	UNKNOV	0	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	42617	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	41709	269	UNKNOV	554	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16161	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	15993	5	UNKNOV	139	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	946	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	339	3	UNKNOV	602	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2472	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2444	2	UNKNOV	23	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22030	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	21869	0	UNKNOV	153	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3048	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3002	0	UNKNOV	36	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4161	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	4121	4	UNKNOV	8	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9615	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	9583	1	UNKNOV	27	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9766	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	9512	5	UNKNOV	217	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4277	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	4242	9	UNKNOV	18	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8477	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	5982	4	UNKNOV	2481	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	993	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	870	0	UNKNOV	71	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3216	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3172	0	UNKNOV	42	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4034	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3801	11	UNKNOV	204	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002200

0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3052	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3032	3	UNKNOV	15	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5885	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	5846	0	UNKNOV	35	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10239	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	9948	12	UNKNOV	235	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10241	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	10194	0	UNKNOV	47	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17705	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	17377	2	UNKNOV	228	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3820	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3556	30	UNKNOV	234	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20752	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	20557	132	UNKNOV	28	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1470	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1417	0	UNKNOV	35	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1895	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1790	4	UNKNOV	93	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3043	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2844	3	UNKNOV	194	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4934	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	4863	0	UNKNOV	61	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8531	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	8177	38	UNKNOV	285	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4181	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	4130	0	UNKNOV	45	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54225	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	53055	94	UNKNOV	1028	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25346	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	25256	1	UNKNOV	74	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4300	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	4232	0	UNKNOV	50	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28619	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	28384	0	UNKNOV	227	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5264	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	5144	23	UNKNOV	55	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27137	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	26668	123	UNKNOV	204	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9046	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	8992	23	UNKNOV	31	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5130	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	5006	9	UNKNOV	111	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2649	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2595	0	UNKNOV	52	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3089	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3073	5	UNKNOV	11	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3702	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3601	0	UNKNOV	71	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2859	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2677	42	UNKNOV	120	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38284	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	37977	36	UNKNOV	223	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4599	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	4489	0	UNKNOV	106	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6985	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	6077	18	UNKNOV	866	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1900	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1852	31	UNKNOV	1	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57548	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	56611	267	UNKNOV	666	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11913	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	11606	0	UNKNOV	249	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002201

0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7334	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	7059	0	UNKNOV	263	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11150	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	10843	1	UNKNOV	304	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70081	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	67315	439	UNKNOV	1656	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5846	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	5667	104	UNKNOV	13	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1417	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1377	8	UNKNOV	19	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8862	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	8834	9	UNKNOV	18	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30661	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	30275	0	UNKNOV	376	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10456	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	10427	0	UNKNOV	29	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15981	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	15844	24	UNKNOV	97	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	794	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	781	1	UNKNOV	12	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7675	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	7619	2	UNKNOV	52	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1118	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1014	0	UNKNOV	72	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1881	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1808	12	UNKNOV	55	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3794	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3770	13	UNKNOV	11	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1934	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1919	0	UNKNOV	9	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3427	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3346	3	UNKNOV	70	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1963	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1774	0	UNKNOV	182	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21074	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	20739	61	UNKNOV	209	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4998	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	4056	1	UNKNOV	931	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2103	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2094	2	UNKNOV	6	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4240	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	4197	0	UNKNOV	35	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2282	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2042	4	UNKNOV	236	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2100	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2000	0	UNKNOV	70	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2002	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1947	2	UNKNOV	25	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2397	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2214	33	UNKNOV	133	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5781	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	5713	0	UNKNOV	56	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2975	5	UNKNOV	65	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27003	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	26491	1	UNKNOV	499	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2494	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2450	2	UNKNOV	42	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3732	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3685	6	UNKNOV	30	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2047	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1994	5	UNKNOV	42	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002202

0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3545	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2536	2	UNKNOV	975	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30824	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	30442	0	UNKNOV	245	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2146	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2076	35	UNKNOV	29	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	965	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	954	0	UNKNOV	6	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36729	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	36215	38	UNKNOV	414	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1741	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1618	1	UNKNOV	56	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24098	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	23881	32	UNKNOV	137	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5892	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	5870	5	UNKNOV	15	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1087	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	1072	0	UNKNOV	11	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7980	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	7858	0	UNKNOV	108	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2288	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2195	8	UNKNOV	69	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16420	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	16323	18	UNKNOV	77	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8003	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	7977	0	UNKNOV	26	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3343	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3045	0	UNKNOV	292	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5352	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	5301	6	UNKNOV	42	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422

Absentee Ballots Returned & Submitted Other Count2	Absentee Ballots Returned & Submitted Total Check	Absentee Ballots Returned & Submitted Comments	Absentee Ballots Rejected Missed Deadline	Absentee Ballots Rejected No Voter Signature	Absentee Ballots Rejected No Witness Signatu	Absentee Ballots Rejected Non-Matching Signatu	Absentee Ballots Rejected No Election Official'	Absentee Ballots Rejected Returned in Unoffici	Absentee Ballots Rejected Ballot Missing from Envelo	Absentee Ballots Rejected Envelope Not Sealed	Absentee Ballots Rejected No Resident Addres	Absentee Ballots Rejected Multiple Ballots in	Absentee Ballots Rejected Voter Deceased	Absentee Ballots Rejected Voter Already Voted in	Absentee Ballots Rejected 1st Time Voter w/o Proper	Absentee Ballots Rejected No Ballot Applicatio	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count1 Description
optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)
C4d	C4Total	C4Comments	C5a	C5b	C5c	C5d	C5e	C5f	C5g	C5h	C5i	C5j	C5k	C5l	C5m	C5n	C5o_Other
N/A	6161	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ABS BALL
N/A	42532	N/A	55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	16137	N/A	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	944	N/A	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THE 3 MI
N/A	2469	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	22022	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	WE DO N
N/A	3038	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	4133	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	N/A
N/A	9611	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	9734	N/A	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	4269	N/A	3	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	8467	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	941	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	WE HAVE
N/A	3214	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	4016	N/A	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	NO DOCU

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002204

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	3050	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	5881	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	10195	N/A	1	2	N/A	9	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	10241	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	17607	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	WE DO N
N/A	3820	N/A	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	10	N/A
N/A	20717	N/A	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	127	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	1452	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	1887	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	I AM A NI
N/A	3041	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	4924	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	8500	N/A	2	8	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	POA INFO
N/A	4175	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	54177	N/A	0	10	0	68	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C5O-32
N/A	25331	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	4282	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	28611	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	5222	N/A	0	16	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	26995	N/A	0	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
N/A	9046	N/A	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	5126	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	2647	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	3089	N/A	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	3672	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	2839	N/A	0	12	0	5	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	N/A
N/A	38236	N/A	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	C50-DEC
N/A	4595	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	6961	N/A	0	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	1884	N/A	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	N/A
N/A	57544	N/A	5	119	0	138	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	SOMEON
N/A	11855	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	WE RECE

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002205

| | | |

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002206

N/A	3513	N/A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RETURNE
N/A	30687	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	INFORM
N/A	2140	N/A	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 DID N
N/A	960	N/A	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	COUNTY
N/A	36667	N/A	1	12	0	19	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	N/A
N/A	1675	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	24050	N/A	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	WE DO N
N/A	5890	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	1083	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	7966	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	2272	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	16418	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	5	N/A
N/A	8003	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
N/A	3337	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	5349	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440

Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count1	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count2 Description	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count2	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count3 Description	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count3	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count4 Description	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count4	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count5 Description	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count5	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count6 Description	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count6	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count7 Description	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count7	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count8 Description	Absentee Ballots Rejected Other Count8	Absentee Ballots Rejected Total Check	Absentee Ballots Rejected Comments	Precincts in Jurisdiction
optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A
C5o	C5p_Other	C5p	C5q_Other	C5q	C5r_Other	C5r	C5s_Other	C5s	C5t_Other	C5t	C5u_Other	C5u	C5v_Other	C5v	C5Total	C5Comments	D1a
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	25
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	214	N/A	214	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	269	N/A	338
0	N/A	0	N/A	0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	68
0	N/A	0	N/A	0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	15
0	N/A	0	N/A	0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	12
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	53
0	N/A	0	N/A	0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	12
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	19
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	40
0	N/A	0	N/A	0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	72
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	24
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	4	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	39
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	18
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	28
0	N/A	0	N/A	0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	45

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002208

	0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV		0	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		3	N/A		22
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV		0	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		39
	0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV		0	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		12	N/A		78
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		40
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		2	N/A		118
	10	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		30	N/A		28
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		132	N/A		60
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		18
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		4	N/A		23
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		3	N/A		17
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		34
	0	N/A		2	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV		2	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		38	POA INF(		63
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		32
	0	N/A		6	N/A		1	COUNTY		1	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		94	C5O-32		222
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		1	N/A		50
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		39
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		104
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		23	N/A		41
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		123	NA		79
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		23	N/A		37
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		9	N/A		30
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		29
	0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		5	N/A		18
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		26
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		42	N/A		25
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		36	C50-DEC		135
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		33
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		18	N/A		75
	1	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		31	N/A		16
	2	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		267	SOMEON		525
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A		N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		93

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002209

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	40
	0	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	112
	0	N/A		1	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	439	OTHER	1	600
	99	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	99 APPS		30
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	18
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	24
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	82
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	27
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	54
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	18
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	29
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	WE DO N	11
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	22
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	N/A		18
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		17
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	21
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	(1) BMV		18
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	N/A	123
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	34
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	15
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	31
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A		18
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	25
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A		17
	1	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	N/A	16
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	40
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A		24
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY		0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A		224
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	21
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	23
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	21

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002210

	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		2	RETURNI		12
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	INFORM		119
	0	N/A		23	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		35	23 DID N		15
NA		N/A	NA		N/A	NA		COUNTY	NA		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	COUNTY		10
	1	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		38	N/A		136
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		1		0	17
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		32	N/A		89
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		5	N/A		26
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		13
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		59
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		8	N/A		20
	5	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		18	N/A		60
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		22
N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		COUNTY	N/A		UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	N/A		20
	0	N/A		0	N/A		0	COUNTY	0	UNKNOV	N/A	N/A		4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		6	N/A		34

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458

Precincts in Jurisdiction Comments	Physical Polling Places Total	Election Day Voting Physical Polling Places Other than Electio	Election Day Voting Physical Polling Places Electio n Offices	Election Day Voting Physical Polling Places Other Count Descrip	Election Day Voting Physical Polling Places Other Count	Early Voting Physical Polling Places Other than Electio n	Early Voting Physical Polling Places Electio n Offices	Early Voting Physical Polling Places Other Count Descrip tion	Early Voting Physical Polling Places Other Count	Physical Polling Places Total Check	Physical Polling Places Comments	Poll Workers in Jurisdiction Total	Poll Workers in Jurisdiction Comments	Poll Workers Under 18 years	Poll Workers 18 to 25	Poll Workers 26 to 40	Poll Workers 41 to 60
optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A
D1Comments	D2a	D2b	D2c	D2d_Other	D2d	D2e	D2f	D2g_Other	D2g	D2Total	D2Comments	D3a	D3Comments	D4a	D4b	D4c	D4d
N/A	7	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	1	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	53	N/A	N/A	1	6	12
N/A	120	117	0	N/A	N/A	4	1	N/A	N/A	242	N/A	776	N/A	45	19	40	201
N/A	19	18	0	N/A	N/A	4	1	N/A	N/A	42	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	7	6	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	35	N/A	0	0	0	11
N/A	2	2	0	N/A	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	23	N/A	0	0	0	0
N/A	10	10	1	N/A	N/A	9	1	N/A	N/A	31	N/A	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	11	11	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	70	N/A	0	1	2	46
N/A	13	6	0	N/A	N/A	6	1	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	44	N/A	0	0	0	10
N/A	8	7	1	N/A	N/A	8	1	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	49	N/A	2	5	5	14
N/A	50	49	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	350	N/A	34	25	34	80
N/A	11	8	0	N/A	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	67	N/A	0	5	2	18
N/A	22	0	0	N/A	N/A	12	1	N/A	N/A	35	N/A	66	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	10	9	9	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	29	N/A	664	N/A	3	7	8	17
N/A	28	28	0	N/A	N/A	1	26	N/A	N/A	83	N/A	130	N/A	0	0	0	0
N/A	36	35	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	72	N/A	227	N/A	5	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002212

N/A	19	18	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	38	N/A	97	N/A	0	2	14	12	
N/A	19	18	0	N/A	N/A	1	1156	N/A	N/A	1194	N/A	156	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	57	57	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	116	N/A	404	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	19	10	0	N/A	N/A	9	1	N/A	N/A	39	N/A	72	N/A	0	2	2	20	
N/A	31	27	0	N/A	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	276	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	25	25	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	52	N/A	135	N/A	0	5	10	20	
N/A	20	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	1	N/A	N/A	49	N/A	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	9	8	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	92	N/A	1	7	11	18	
N/A	20	19	1	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	41	N/A	106	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	11	10	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	85	N/A	0	0	5	29	
N/A	19	18	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	39	N/A	163	N/A	5	14	7	40	
N/A	35	34	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	70	N/A	170	N/A	0	2	15	55	
N/A	20	19	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	100	N/A	0	0	9	11	
N/A	128	125	0	N/A	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A	257	N/A	987	N/A	20	21	49	296	
N/A	20	15	0	N/A	N/A	4	1	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	195	N/A	13	2	13	44	
N/A	22	21	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	45	N/A	229	N/A	16	22	16	65	
N/A	93	93	1	N/A	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A	191	N/A	537	N/A	6	0	0	0	
N/A	14	12	0	N/A	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	29	N/A	84	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	12	6	0	N/A	N/A	5	1	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	69	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	21	21	3	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	N/A	49	N/A	127	N/A	5	1	5	25	
N/A	27	27	1	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	N/A	59	N/A	149	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	11	11	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	64	N/A	1	0	2	9	
N/A	20	19	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	132	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	26	25	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	52	N/A	129	N/A	0	10	10	32	
N/A	25	24	0	N/A	N/A	5	1	N/A	N/A	55	N/A	273	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	32	32	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	65	N/A	160	N/A	0	8	32	40	
N/A	37	37	0	N/A	N/A	0	1353	N/A	N/A	1427	N/A	353	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	100	9	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	111	N/A	53	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	309	298	10	N/A	N/A	11	4	N/A	N/A	632	N/A	2394	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53	N/A	455	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00ZZ13

N/A	25	40	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	67	N/A	165	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	89	88	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	178	N/A	445	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	297	296	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	594	N/A	2518	N/A	153	131	125	981	
N/A	15	12	0	N/A	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	88	N/A	0	1	2	18	
N/A	6	5	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	44	N/A	3	0	6	8	
N/A	9	9	1	N/A	N/A	5	1	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	68	N/A	0	0	6	11	
N/A	37	35	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	74	N/A	390	N/A	0	5	1	10	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	27	27	0	N/A	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	57	N/A	135	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	7	7	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	68	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	3	3	1	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	81	N/A	20	0	0	21	
N/A	17	16	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	35	N/A	92	N/A	0	0	12	20	
N/A	11	8	0	N/A	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	77	N/A	0	0	4	11	
N/A	13	12	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	85	N/A	11	3	13	38	
N/A	12	11	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	61	N/A	0	0	9	11	
N/A	9	8	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	61	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	77	77	624	N/A	N/A	3	13	N/A	N/A	794	N/A	637	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	26	21	0	N/A	N/A	5	1	N/A	N/A	53	N/A	132	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	6	5	0	N/A	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	31	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	29	29	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	147	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	18	17	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	36	N/A	89	N/A	0	2	7	17	
N/A	16	15	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	32	N/A	125	N/A	0	2	4	28	
N/A	109	9	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	61	N/A	0	3	0	24	
N/A	16	15	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	32	N/A	78	N/A	1	3	12	22	
N/A	19	18	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	38	N/A	119	N/A	0	0	0	0	
N/A	15	14	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	127	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	146	145	1	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	N/A	296	N/A	914	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	17	16	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	138	N/A	0	5	14	49	
N/A	14	13	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	28	N/A	74	N/A	0	3	4	19	
N/A	21	20	1	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	43	N/A	112	N/A	0	6	29	41	

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002214

N/A	6	1	0	N/A	N/A	6	1	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	5	N/A	0	0	0	0
N/A	41	19	0	N/A	N/A	21	1	N/A	N/A	82	N/A	182	N/A	18	0	0	0
N/A	13	12	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	107	N/A	0	0	0	0
N/A	4	3	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	23	N/A	0	0	0	6
N/A	28	22	0	N/A	N/A	8	1	N/A	N/A	59	N/A	284	N/A	1	1	1	1
N/A	19	17	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	38	N/A	90	N/A	0	0	0	0
N/A	19	18	0	N/A	N/A	7	1	N/A	N/A	45	N/A	132	N/A	0	0	0	0
N/A	13	10	0	N/A	N/A	4	1	N/A	N/A	28	N/A	62	N/A	4	1	4	17
N/A	7	6	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	32	N/A	0	0	0	0
N/A	42	42	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	85	N/A	400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	21	20	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	9	9	8	N/A	N/A	8	5	N/A	N/A	39	N/A	100	N/A	0	1	1	2
N/A	5	5	1	N/A	N/A	5	1	N/A	N/A	17	N/A	74	N/A	0	0	8	12
N/A	9	9	0	N/A	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	43	N/A	0	1	1	6
N/A	18	17	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	36	N/A	108	N/A	0	0	0	0

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476

Poll Workers 61 to 70	Poll Workers 71 years and older	Poll Workers Total Check	Poll Workers Comments	Poll Workers Difficulty to Obtain Sufficient Number	Poll Workers Difficulty to Obtain Comments	Provisional Ballots Total	Provisional Ballots Counted Full Ballot	Provisional Ballots Counted Part of Ballot	Provisional Ballots Rejected Ballot	Provisional Ballots Other Count1 Description	Provisional Ballots Other Count1	Provisional Ballots Other Count2 Description	Provisional Ballots Other Count2	Provisional Ballots Total Check	Provisional Ballots Comments	Provisional Ballots Rejected Voter Not Registered in State	Provisional Ballots Rejected Voted in Wrong Jurisdiction
Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	formula	optional	See pull down menu	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A
D4e	D4f	D4Total	D4Comments	D5	D5Comments	E1a	E1b	E1c	E1d	E1e_Other	E1e	E1f_Other	E1f	E1Total	E1Comments	E2a	E2b
23	11	53	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	15	7	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	1	5
253	213	771	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	209	29	N/A	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	209	N/A	0	58
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NOT ENC	POLITICA	5	2	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	0	2
14	10	35	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0
0	0	0	N/A	VERY DIF	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	VERY EAS	N/A	6	0	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	6
8	13	70	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	31	2	N/A	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31	N/A	12	6
12	22	44	N/A	VERY DIF	N/A	4	0	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	0	1
17	6	49	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	6	5	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
94	66	333	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	128	38	N/A	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128	N/A	47	8
26	16	67	N/A	SOMEWI	WE SEEM	2	0	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	1
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	8	1	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	5	2
14	11	60	.	VERY DIF	I THINK E	21	2	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	N/A	9	N/A
0	0	0	MOST OF	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0
0	0	5	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	26	3	N/A	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	6	4

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00221

20	49	97	MOST OF	VERY DIF	PEOPLE S	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	1		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NEITHER	N/A	4	1	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	9	0	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6		
30	18	72	N/A	SOMEWI	THIS IS TI	6	1	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NOT ENC	IN ELKHA	308	85	N/A	223	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	308	N/A	N/A	185		
75	25	135	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	7	0	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	4		
N/A	N/A	0	MOST OF	SOMEWI	N/A	14	3	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	N/A	2		
28	27	92	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	9	1	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	5	3		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NOT ENC	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
30	21	85	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	1		
57	40	163	N/A	NEITHER	N/A	16	3	N/A	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	13	1		
37	61	170	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	5	1	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	0	2		
70	10	100	MOST AR	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
315	286	987	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	12	1	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	2	1		
79	44	195	N/A	NEITHER	N/A	76	7	N/A	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	N/A	4	47		
61	49	229	OUR OLI	SOMEWI	N/A	70	26	N/A	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	N/A	4	18		
0	1	7	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	48	2	N/A	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	0	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	0	0	WE NEEI	VERY DIF	WE NEEI	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	1		
60	31	127	I REALLY	SOMEWI	N/A	6	1	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NEITHER	N/A	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A		
18	34	64	N/A	VERY DIF	N/A	20	0	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	12	5		
0	0	0	N/A	VERY DIF	N/A	9	5	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	0	0		
37	30	119	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	40	2	N/A	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	8	2		
0	0	0	N/A	NEITHER	OUR POI	10	0	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	2	7		
48	32	160	ITS HARI	SOMEWI	WHEN YO	2	0	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A		
N/A	N/A	0	WE DO N	SOMEWI	N/A	68	9	N/A	59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68	N/A	15	14		
0	0	0	WE DO N	VERY DIF	N/A	9	1	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	0	0		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	#10 ENTI	106	18	N/A	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	106	N/A	N/A	62		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	69	12	N/A	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69	N/A	N/A	17		

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002217

N/A	N/A	0	N/A	VERY DIF	N/A	27	14	N/A	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A		
N/A	N/A	0	WE DO N	SOMEWI	N/A	29	3	N/A	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	1	0		
758	370	2518	N/A	SOMEWI	IT IS MUC	507	60	N/A	447	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	507	N/A	179	36		
29	38	88	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	18	2	N/A	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	2	9		
11	16	44	N/A	NEITHER	N/A	17	2	N/A	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	N/A	6	9		
30	21	68	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	2	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	1		
32	33	81	390	NEITHER	N/A	167	29	N/A	138	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	167	N/A	47	62		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	0	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	15	6	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	6	2		
0	0	0	N/A	VERY DIF	N/A	5	2	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	0	3		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	0	3		
0	40	81	MOST OF	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
32	28	92	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	15	1	N/A	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	0	13		
21	40	76	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	14	2	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	0	0		
16	4	85	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	10	0	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	3	1		
30	11	61	N/A	SOMEWI	X	3	1	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	2		
0	0	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	124	22	N/A	102	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	124	N/A	N/A	N/A		
N/A	N/A	2	MOSTLY	SOMEWI	N/A	44	20	N/A	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	0	0	MOST OF	SOMEWI	N/A	8	4	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	0	4		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	2	0	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	1		
16	47	89	N/A	NEITHER	N/A	12	1	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	4	4		
39	48	121	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	4	0	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	4		
25	9	61	N/A	VERY EAS	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0		
12	28	78	N/A	VERY DIF	IT IS DIFF	13	0	N/A	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	N/A	4	6		
0	0	0	I BELIEVE	SOMEWI	N/A	2	0	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	1		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	17	4	N/A	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	N/A	0	0		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	63	6	N/A	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	63	N/A	2	17		
55	15	138	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	47	7	N/A	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	47	N/A	N/A	2		
28	20	74	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	26	7	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	N/A	N/A		
18	7	101	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002218

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

0	5	5	N/A	VERY EAS	N/A	4	0	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	1	1		
0	0	18	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	234	104	N/A	130	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	234	N/A	74	48		
0	0	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0		
13	4	23	NO COM	SOMEWI	MORE AI	2	0	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	0	0		
1	1	6	MOST OF	VERY DIF	THE PAR	76	35	N/A	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	N/A	7	21		
0	0	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
0	0	0	WE DO N	SOMEWI	N/A	61	22	N/A	39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	N/A	23	6		
23	13	62	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1		
0	0	0	N/A	NEITHER	N/A	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	0		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	15	5	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	0	0		
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	11	4	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	N/A		
2	84	90	N/A	VERY DIF	N/A	23	3	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	N/A	2		
30	24	74	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	15	7	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	1	5		
28	7	43	N/A	VERY DIF	WE HAVI	6	2	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	0	1		
0	0	0	N/A	SOMEWI	N/A	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	1		

477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494

Provisional Ballots Rejected Voted in Wrong Precinct	Provisional Ballots Rejected Failure to Supply Sufficient ID	Provisional Ballots Rejected Envelope / Ballot was Incomp	Provisional Ballots Rejected Ballot Missing from Envelope	Provisional Ballots Rejected No Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected Non-Matching Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected Voter Already Voted	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count1 Description	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count1	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count2 Description	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count2	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count3 Description	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count3	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count4 Description	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count4	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count5 Description	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count5	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count6 Description
Enter **Number** or **N/A**	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	Enter **Number** or **N/A**	Other Specify: (**Text**)	optional	Other Specify: (**Text**)	optional	Other Specify: (**Text**)	optional	Other Specify: (**Text**)	optional	Other Specify: (**Text**)	optional	Other Specify: (**Text**)
E2c	**E2d**	**E2e**	**E2f**	**E2g**	**E2h**	**E2i**	**E2j_Other**	**E2j**	**E2k_Other**	**E2k**	**E2l_Other**	**E2l**	**E2m_Other**	**E2m**	**E2n_Other**	**E2n**	**E2o_Other**
N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	1	UNKNOV
66	10	4	0	0	0	3	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	10	UNKNOV
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
8	3	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	0	2	0	0	0	1	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
17	18	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	1	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
6	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	1	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
6	5	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	1	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

| | | |

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
0	26	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	3	UNKNOV
174	37	10	0	0	0	2	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	9	UNKNOV
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	ADDITIO	2	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	1	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
7	20	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	1	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	1	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	1	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	10	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	1	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
0	3	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	4	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	3	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	1	UNKNOV
4	0	9	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
20	10	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	2	UNKNOV
0	4	0	0	0	0	4	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	4	0	0	0	1	2	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	3	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	3	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	15	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ADDITIO	N/A	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
N/A	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	ADDITIO	5	NOT A US	N/A	INSUFFIC	N/A	NOT 18 Y	N/A	OTHER	N/A	UNKNOV
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	1	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ADDITIO	0	NOT A US	0	INSUFFIC	0	NOT 18 Y	0	OTHER	0	UNKNOV

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512

Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count6	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count7 Description	Provisional Ballots Rejected Other Count7	Provisional Ballots Rejected Total Check	Provisional Ballots Rejected Comments	General Election 2016 Participation Total	General Election 2016 Physical Poll Voters on Election Day	General Election 2016 UOCAVA Voters Voting Absentee or	General Election 2016 Voted Using Domestic Civilian Absent	General Election 2016 Voted Using Provisional Ballot	General Election 2016 Voted Using Early Vote Center	General Election 2016 Voted by Mail in Vote-by-Mail Jurisdic	General Election 2016 Voted Other Count1 Description	General Election 2016 Voted Other Count1	General Election 2016 Voted Other Count2 Description	General Election 2016 Voted Other Count2	General Election 2016 Voted Other Count3 Description	General Election 2016 Voted Other Count3
optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	formula	optional	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Enter Number or N/A	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional
E2o	E2p_Other	E2p	E2Total	E2Comments	F1a	F1b	F1c	F1d	F1e	F1f	F1g	F1h_Other	F1h	F1i_Other	F1i	F1j_Other	F1j
N/A	N/A	N/A	8	VOTER LI	13463	7235	52	6161	15	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	N/A	N/A	180	10 - BALI	151792	108542	509	42532	209	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	33350	17035	173	16137	5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	0	WE HAD	3805	2850	11	944	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	5030	2542	19	2469	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	33214	11062	124	22022	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	29	N/A	8299	5192	38	3038	31	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	8915	4749	29	4133	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	14658	4992	49	9611	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	52570	42620	88	9734	128	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	2	VOTER, V	11509	7209	29	4269	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	14691	6189	27	8467	8	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	N/A	N/A	19	PERSONS	4858	3893	3	941	21	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	0	NO PROV	11068	7828	26	3214	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	28581	24500	39	4016	26	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002224

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

	0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	11335	8262	22	3050	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	3	N/A	17254	11319	50	5881	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	9	1 REFUSI	46640	36313	123	10195	9	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	20589	10276	66	10241	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	223	N/A	68591	50399	277	17607	308	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	7	N/A	10077	6224	26	3820	7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	14	N/A	38555	17616	208	20717	14	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	7766	6299	6	1452	9	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	11326	9424	15	1887	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	8856	5791	23	3041	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	15898	10929	29	4924	16	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	26358	17777	76	8500	5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	14229	10028	26	4175	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	11	1 VOTER	159395	104597	609	54177	12	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	69	VOTER R	37077	11520	150	25331	76	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	44	N/A	19095	14718	25	4282	70	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	77539	48669	211	28611	48	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	20654	15411	21	5222	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	38227	11123	109	26995	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	16470	7378	45	9046	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	5	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	18097	12922	43	5126	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	1	N/A	13772	11088	36	2647	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	20	THE VOT	8205	5084	12	3089	20	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	13979	10269	29	3672	9	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	38	VOTER D	11656	8751	26	2839	40	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	10	MANY OI	67973	29499	228	38236	10	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	16023	11400	26	4595	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	59	DID NOT	33937	26778	130	6961	68	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	9797	7889	15	1884	9	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	88	CLERKS I	208352	150316	386	57544	106	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	37	WE HAD	46695	34676	95	11855	69	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002225

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

	13	N/A	N/A	13	N/A	19778	12375	54	7322	27	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	30	DID NOT	55267	43967	123	11148	29	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	447	SOME PF	373120	301899	1304	69410	507	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	16	VOTER A(	18702	12832	68	5784	18	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	4989	3565	3	1404	17	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	1	N/A	13795	4886	46	8861	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	138	FAILED T	60525	29002	705	30651	167	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	15534	5020	58	10456	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	9	N/A	32040	15970	90	15965	15	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	5926	5117	10	794	5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	4	N/A	17416	9681	58	7673	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	3059	1969	4	1086	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	8554	6640	24	1875	15	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	8813	4998	7	3794	14	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	6809	4854	17	1928	10	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	2	X	8321	4887	12	3419	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	6340	4375	9	1956	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	79469	58090	246	21009	124	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	13731	8680	19	4988	44	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	5616	3495	11	2102	8	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	2	N/A	15068	10798	36	4232	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	10960	8642	24	2282	12	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	4	N/A	13235	11138	23	2070	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	7400	5400	26	1974	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	13	RECEIVEI	9419	7009	17	2380	13	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	2	PRE 4 NC	18440	12606	63	5769	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	N/A	N/A	13	N/A	10353	7266	25	3045	17	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	57	N/A	113631	86119	458	26991	63	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	40	N/A	9583	7027	15	2494	47	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	14964	11182	35	3721	26	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	8837	6780	16	2041	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002226

0	N/A	N/A	4	NOT REG	7083	3557	9	3513	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	130	N/A	64307	33001	385	30687	234	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	7765	5613	12	2140	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	2	NO MAT	3362	2395	5	960	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	41	N/A	74060	37165	152	36667	76	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	NO PRO\	7204	5518	11	1675	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	39	N/A	40882	16665	106	24050	61	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	13841	7920	30	5890	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	4097	2969	44	1083	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	30616	22575	60	7966	15	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	11685	9375	27	2272	11	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	26514	9975	98	16418	23	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	13502	5415	69	8003	15	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	10650	7280	27	3337	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	16058	10651	57	5349	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530

General Election 2016 Participation Total Check	General Election 2016 Participation Comments	General Election 2016 Source for Total Voters in F1a	General Election 2016 Source for Total Voters Other Descrip	General Election 2016 Source for Total Voters Comments	1st Time Voter Mail Registrants Who Provided Requir	1st Time Voter Mail Registrants Who Provided Requir	Electronic Poll Lists Used to Sign Voters In	Electronic Poll Lists Used to Update Voter History	Electronic Poll Lists Used to Look up Polling Places	Electronic Poll Lists Used to Other Description	Electronic Poll Lists Used to Other	Electronic Poll Lists Information Unavailable	Electronic Poll Lists Comments	Did Jurisdiction Use Printed Poll Lists?	Printed Poll List Comments	Did State or Local Jurisdiction Print Poll Books?	Did State or Local Jurisdiction Print Poll Books? Comments
Formula	optional	optional	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	Enter Number, N/A or	optional	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	See pull down menu	Other Specify: (Text)	optional	See pull down menu	optional	See pull down menu	optional	See pull down menu	optional
F1Total	F1Comments	F2	F2_Other	F2Comments	F3	F3Comments	F4a	F4b	F4c	F4d_Other	F4d	F4e	F4Comments	F5	F5Comments	F6	F6Comments
13463	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
151792	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	540	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
33350	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
3805	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
5030	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
33214	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
8299	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
8915	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
14658	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
52570	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
11509	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
14691	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
4858	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
11068	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
28581	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	N/A	47	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002228

11335	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
17254	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
46640	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
20589	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
68591	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
10077	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
38555	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
7766	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	28	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
11326	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
8856	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
15898	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
26358	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	37	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
14229	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
159395	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1123	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
37077	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
19095	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
77539	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	322	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
20654	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
38227	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	65	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
16470	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
18097	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	55	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
13772	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
8205	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
13979	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	82	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
11656	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
67973	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
16023	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
33937	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
9797	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	32	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
208352	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	66	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
46695	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002229

19778	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
55267	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	94	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
373120	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
18702	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
4989	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
13795	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
60525	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
15534	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
32040	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	56	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
5926	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
17416	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
3059	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
8554	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	36	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
8813	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
6809	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
8321	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
6340	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
79469	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	66	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
13731	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	29	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
5616	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
15068	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
10960	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
13235	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
7400	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
9419	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
18440	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	17	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
10353	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	31	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
113631	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
9583	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
14964	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
8837	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002230

7083	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
64307	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
7765	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
3362	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
74060	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
7204	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
40882	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
13841	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
4097	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
30616	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
11685	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
26514	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	80	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
13502	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
10650	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	NO	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A
16058	INDIANA POLL WC	N/A	N/A	77	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	THE STAT	YES	N/A	JURISDIC	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548

DRE Non-VVPAT Number Used	DRE Non-VVPAT Make	DRE Non-VVPAT Model	DRE Non-VVPAT Version	DRE Non-VVPAT Vendor	DRE Non-VVPAT In-Precinct Regular	DRE Non-VVPAT In-Precinct Regular Central Location	DRE Non-VVPAT In-Precinct Regular Polling Places	DRE Non-VVPAT In-Precinct Regular Not Available	DRE Non-VVPAT Special Device for Disabled Voters	DRE Non-VVPAT Special Device for Disabled Voters Central	DRE Non-VVPAT Special Device for Disabled Voters Polling	DRE Non-VVPAT Special Device for Disabled Voters Not	DRE Non-VVPAT Provisional Ballots	DRE Non-VVPAT Provisional Ballots Central Location	DRE Non-VVPAT Provisional Ballots Polling Places	DRE Non-VVPAT Provisional Ballots Not Available	DRE Non-VVPAT Early Voting Site
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7a_Number	F7a_Make	F7a_Model	F7a_Version	F7a_Vendor	F7a_Precinct	F7a_Prect_central	F7a_Prect_poll	F7a_Prect_NA	F7a_Dev	F7a_Dev_central	F7a_Dev_poll	F7a_Dev_NA	F7a_Prov	F7a_Prov_central	F7a_Prov_poll	F7a_Prov_NA	F7a_Early
74	MICROV	INFINITY	EMS 3.1(	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
715	MICROV	INFINITY	3.1.3	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
137	INFINITY	VP-1	4.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
25	N/A	N/A	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
118	N/A	INFINITY	4.2	MICROV	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
44	ACCUVO	TSX	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
60	DIEBOLD	ACCU-VC	4.6.4	GBS	IN PRECI	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
9	N/A	N/A	N/A	HART IN	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
70	INFINITY	VP-1	4.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
65	MICROV	INFINITY	4	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING I
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	E S & S	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002232

60	N/A	INFINITY	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
82	N/A	MICROV	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
222	INFINITY	VP	3.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
96	MICROV	INFINITY	4	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
285	ACCUVO	AVTSX	4.6.4	GBS, GO	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
53	INFINITY	N/A	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
60	ACCUVO	TSX	4.6.4	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	VOTING	
36	DIEBOLD	TSX	N/A	GOVERN	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
26	HART	ESLATE	N/A	HARP EN	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
103	N/A	INFINITY	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
64	INFINITY	VP-1	REV C	MICRO V	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
480	INFINITY	EMS	3.1.3.0	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
280	INFINITY	N/A	4.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
180	N/A	IVOTRON	N/A	E.S. & S.	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
73	MICROV	INFINITY	4.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	VOTING	
31	N/A	OVI	N/A	UNISYN-	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
60	INFINITY	N/A	3.1	MICORV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
47	N/A	N/A	4.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
91	MICROV	INFINITY	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
260	N/A	IVOTRON	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
77	INFINITY	4.1	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
216	INFINITY	N/A	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
1258	MICROV	INFINITY	3.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	
300	INFINITY	VP 1	REV-C	MICRO V	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00233

94	MICROV	INFINITY	4.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
356	IVOTRON	N/A	YEAR: 20	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
92	INFINITY	N/A	3.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
10	ACCUVO	TSX	4.6.4	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
60	INFINITY	N/A	2.04	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
37	N/A	N/A	N/A	HART	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
91	INFINITY	N/A	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	INFINTY	N/A	MICRO V	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
66	N/A	N/A	INFINITY	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
39	INFINITY	3	3	MICRO-V	IN PRECI	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
44	N/A	INFINITY	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
138	N/A	IVOTRON	9.1.4.0	RBM	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
29	INFINITY	N/A	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
87	MICROV	INFINITY	MODEL \	N/A	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
45	N/A	INFINITY	4.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
18	ACCU VC	TSX	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
41	INFINITY	VP-1	3.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
8	DIEBOLD	PCMCIA	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
72	MICROV	INFINITY	3.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
74	MICROV	INFINITY	4.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
45	MICROV	N/A	2.04	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002234

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

9	DRE	DIEBOLD	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
302	ACCUVO	ACCUVO	1.96.6	GOVERN	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
30	MICROV	INFINITY	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
547	IVOTRON	N/A	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
71	N/A	N/A	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
62	N/A	INFINITY	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
35	DIEBOLD	TSX ACC	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
189	MICROV	INFINITY	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	N/A	N/A	N/A	HART	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
75	INFINITY	VP-1	N/A	MICROV	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING
92	MICROV	VP-1	3.1	MICROV	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00235

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

DRE Non-VVPAT Early Voting Site Central Location	DRE Non-VVPAT Early Voting Site Polling Places	DRE Non-VVPAT Early Voting Site Not Available	DRE Non-VVPAT Machine Use Not Available	DRE Non-VVPAT Comments	DRE with VVPAT Number Used	DRE with VVPAT Make	DRE with VVPAT Model	DRE with VVPAT Version	DRE with VVPAT Vendor	DRE with VVPAT In-Precinct Regular	DRE with VVPAT In-Precinct Regular Central Location	DRE with VVPAT In-Precinct Regular Polling Places	DRE with VVPAT In-Precinct Regular Not Available	DRE with VVPAT Special Device for Disabled Voters	DRE with VVPAT Special Device for Disabled Voters Central	DRE with VVPAT Special Device for Disabled Voters Polling	DRE with VVPAT Special Device for Disabled Voters Not
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7a_Early_Central	F7a_Early_Precinct	F7a_Early_NA	F7a_NA	F7a_Comments	F7b_Number	F7b_Make	F7b_Model	F7b_Version	F7b_Vendor	F7b_Precinct	F7b_Prect_central	F7b_Prect_poll	F7b_Prect_NA	F7b_Dev	F7b_Dev_central	F7b_Dev_poll	F7b_Dev_NA
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	N/A	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	PROVISI(	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002236

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	N/A	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	PROVISI(	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	N/A	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	N/A	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002237

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	N/A	VOTING I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISIO	VOTING I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	N/A	VOTING I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	SPECIAL	PROVISIO	VOTING I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002238

TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

6ccz00-A-1039-21-SOS-NI
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DRE with VVPAT Provisional Ballots	DRE with VVPAT Provisional Ballots Central Location	DRE with VVPAT Provisional Ballots Polling Places	DRE with VVPAT Provisional Ballots Not Available	DRE with VVPAT Early Voting Site	DRE with VVPAT Early Voting Site Central Location	DRE with VVPAT Early Voting Site Polling Places	DRE with VVPAT Early Voting Site Not Available	DRE with VVPAT Machine Use Not Available	DRE with VVPAT Comments	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Number Used	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Make	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Model	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Version	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Vendor	Elec Sys / Optical Scan In-Precinct Regular	Elec Sys / Optical Scan In-Precinct Regular Central Locatio	Elec Sys / Optical Scan In-Precinct Regular Polling Places
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7b_Prov	F7b_Prov_central	F7b_Prov_poll	F7b_Prov_NA	F7b_Early	F7b_Early_Central	F7b_Early_Precinct	F7b_Early_NA	F7b_NA	F7b_Comments	F7c_Number	F7c_Make	F7c_Model	F7c_Version	F7c_Vendor	F7c_Precinct	F7c_Prect_central	F7c_Prect_poll
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74	EN/APRE	N/A	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	715	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	137	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	ACCU VC	ES 2002	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CHATSW	605000-	N/A	MICROV	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	AUTOMA	N/A	N/A	ES&S	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002240

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	222	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	285	N/A	AUTOMA	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	103	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	480	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	280	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	73	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	47	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91	ACCU VC	ES 2001	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	AUTOMA	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	260	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	216	N/A	AUTOMA	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1258	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

| | | |

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002242

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	AUTOMA	N/A	N/A	ES&S	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	302	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	547	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	CHATSW	605000-	N/A	MICROV	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	189	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00224
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Elec Sys / Optical Scan In-Precinct Regular Not Availab	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Special Device for Disabled Voters	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Special Device for Disabled Voters	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Special Device for Disabled Voters	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Special Device for Disabled Voters	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Provisional Ballots	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Provisional Ballots Central Locatio n	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Provisional Ballots Polling Places	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Provisional Ballots Not Availab le	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Early Voting Site	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Early Voting Site Central Locatio n	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Early Voting Site Polling Places	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Early Voting Site Not Availab le	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Machin e Use Not Availab le	Elec Sys / Optical Scan Comme nts	Optical / Digital Scan Numbe r Counte rs Used	Optical / Digital Scan Numbe r Booths Used	Optical / Digital Scan Make
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7c_Prect_NA	F7c_Dev	F7c_Dev_central	F7c_Dev_poll	F7c_Dev_NA	F7c_Prov	F7c_Prov_central	F7c_Prov_poll	F7c_Prov_NA	F7c_Early	F7c_Early_Central	F7c_Early_Precinct	F7c_Early_NA	F7c_NA	F7c_Comments	F7d_NumCounters	F7d_NumBooths	F7d_Make
N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DS200/D
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	6	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	HART
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACCUVO
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	0	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	1	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACCUVO
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	55	160	N/A
N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45	153	EAGLE

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002244

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	HART
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	1	ACP220
N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	0	ACCUVO
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	0	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	20	HART
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	OS ACCU
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	3	0	ACP220
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	15	256	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	40	0	ESCAN
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	5	N/A	ACCUVO
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	6	3	ESCAN
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	23	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACP220
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	0	N/A
N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A
N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACCU-VC
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	52	0	ESCAN
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002245

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	1194	DS200/D
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	1	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACCUVO
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	0	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	17	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	OS ACCU
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	0	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	13	12	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	1	1	N/A
N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	2	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DS200/D
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	5	1	CHATSW
N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	15	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002246

N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	EAGLE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	4	N/A	ACCUVO
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	10	5	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	11	30	OS ACCU
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	14	14	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	23	N/A	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	CHATSW
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	2	N/A	ESCAN
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACCU VC
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620

Optical / Digital Scan Model	Optical / Digital Scan Version	Optical / Digital Scan Vendor	Optical / Digital Scan In-Precinct Regular	Optical / Digital Scan In-Precinct Regular Central Locatio	Optical / Digital Scan In-Precinct Regular Polling Places	Optical / Digital Scan In-Precinct Regular Not Availab	Optical / Digital Scan Special Device for Disabled Voters	Optical / Digital Scan Special Device for Disabled Voters	Optical / Digital Scan Special Device for Disabled Voters	Optical / Digital Scan Special Device for Disabled Voters	Optical / Digital Scan Provisional Ballots	Optical / Digital Scan Provisional Ballots Central Locatio n	Optical / Digital Scan Provisional Ballots Polling Places	Optical / Digital Scan Provisional Ballots Not Availab le	Optical / Digital Scan Early Voting Site	Optical / Digital Scan Early Voting Site Central Locatio n	Optical / Digital Scan Early Voting Site Polling Places
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7d_Model	F7d_Version	F7d_Vendor	F7d_Precinct	F7d_Prect_central	F7d_Prect_poll	F7d_Prect_NA	F7d_Dev	F7d_Dev_central	F7d_Dev_poll	F7d_Dev_NA	F7d_Prov	F7d_Prov_central	F7d_Prov_poll	F7d_Prov_NA	F7d_Early	F7d_Early_Central	F7d_Early_Poll
N/A	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
6500	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ESCAN	N/A	HARP EN	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
OS	1.96.6	GBS	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
OS	1.96.8	GBS	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
6502	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACP 220	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
605000-	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002248

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACP220	N/A	MICROV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
ESCAN	N/A	HARP EN	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
1) 92502	N/A	MICROV	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
DS202	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OS	1.96.6	GBS	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
ESCAN	N/A	HARP EN	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.96.7	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
1) 92502	N/A	MICROV	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
ACP 220	N/A	MICROV	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
ESCAN	1.3.14	HART IN	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACCUVO	4.6.6	GOVERN	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	HART	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
605000-	N/A	MICROV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
1) 92502	N/A	MICROV	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
DS200	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
M102	5.2.0.0.	RBM	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
DS201	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
79811-0	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	HART	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002249

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
M101	5.2.0.0.	RBM	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACCUVO	4.6.5	GOVERN	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
605000-	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
1.96.8	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACP 220	N/A	MICROV(	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
ACP 220	N/A	MICROV(	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	VOTING	N/A	TALLIED
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACP220(	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
M100	5.2.0.0.	RBM	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
605000-	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
ACP 220	N/A	MICROV(	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACP220:	N/A	MICROV(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002250

N/A	N/A	ES&S	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED
ACCUVO	4.6.4	GOVERN	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
ACP 220	N/A	MICROV	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
1.96.6	N/A	GBS	IN PRECI	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	SPECIAL	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
6501	N/A	MICROV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
605000-	N/A	MICROV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	IN PRECI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A
605000-	N/A	MICROV	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	HART	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OPTICAL	1.96.6	GOVERN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	MICROV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00223

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

Optical / Digital Scan Early Voting Site Not Available	Optical / Digital Scan Absentee	Optical / Digital Scan Absentee Central Location	Optical / Digital Scan Absentee Not Available	Optical / Digital Scan Machine Use Not Available	Optical / Digital Scan Comments	Punch Card Number Counters Used	Punch Card Number Booths Used	Punch Card Make	Punch Card Model	Punch Card Version	Punch Card Vendor	Punch Card In-Precinct Regular	Punch Card In-Precinct Regular Central Location	Punch Card In-Precinct Regular Polling Places	Punch Card In-Precinct Regular Not Available	Punch Card Special Device for Disabled Voters	Punch Card Special Device for Disabled Voters Central Locatio
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7d_Early_NA	F7d_Absent	F7d_Absent_central	F7d_Absent_NA	F7d_NA	F7d_Comments	F7e_NumCounters	F7e_NumBooths	F7e_Make	F7e_Model	F7e_Version	F7e_Vendor	F7e_Precinct	F7e_Prect_central	F7e_Prect_poll	F7e_Prect_NA	F7e_Dev	F7e_Dev_central
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002252

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00253

N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002254

N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656

Punch Card Special Device for Disabled Voters Polling Places	Punch Card Special Device for Disabled Voters Not Availab	Punch Card Provisional Ballots	Punch Card Provisional Ballots Central Location	Punch Card Provisional Ballots Polling Places	Punch Card Provisional Ballots Not Available	Punch Card Early Voting Site	Punch Card Early Voting Site Central Location	Punch Card Early Voting Site Polling Places	Punch Card Early Voting Site Not Available	Punch Card Absentee	Punch Card Absentee Central Location	Punch Card Absentee Not Available	Punch Card Machine Use Not Available	Punch Card Comments	Lever Number Counters Used	Lever Make	Lever Model
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7e_Dev_poll	F7e_Dev_NA	F7e_Prov	F7e_Prov_central	F7e_Prov_poll	F7e_Prov_NA	F7e_Early	F7e_Early_Central	F7e_Early_Poll	F7e_Early_NA	F7e_Absent	F7e_Absent_central	F7e_Absent_NA	F7e_NA	F7e_Comments	F7f_Number	F7f_Make	F7f_Model
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002256

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002257

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002258

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

IN-SOS-21-1039-A-00239

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

Lever Version	Lever Vendor	Lever In-Precinct Regular	Lever In-Precinct Regular Central Location	Lever In-Precinct Regular Polling Places	Lever In-Precinct Regular Not Available	Lever Special Device for Disabled Voters	Lever Special Device for Disabled Voters Central Location	Lever Special Device for Disabled Voters Polling Places	Lever Special Device for Disabled Voters Not Available	Lever Early Voting Site	Lever Early Voting Site Central Location	Lever Early Voting Site Polling Places	Lever Early Voting Site Not Available	Lever Machine Use Not Available	Lever Comments	Hand Count Number Booths Used	Hand Count In-Precinct Regular
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7f_Version	F7f_Vendor	F7f_Precinct	F7f_Prct_central	F7f_Prct_poll	F7f_Prct_NA	F7f_Dev	F7f_Dev_central	F7f_Dev_poll	F7f_Dev_NA	F7f_Early	F7f_Early_Central	F7f_Early_poll	F7f_Early_NA	F7f_NA	F7f_Comments	F7g_Number	F7g_Precinct
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-00226

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

Hand Count In-Precinct Regular Central Location	Hand Count In-Precinct Regular Polling Places	Hand Count In-Precinct Regular Not Available	Hand Count Special Device for Disabled Voters	Hand Count Special Device for Disabled Voters Central Location	Hand Count Special Device for Disabled Voters Polling Places	Hand Count Special Device for Disabled Voters Not Available	Hand Count Provisional Ballots	Hand Count Provisional Ballots Central Location	Hand Count Provisional Ballots Polling Places	Hand Count Provisional Ballots Not Available	Hand Count Early Voting Site	Hand Count Early Voting Site Central Location	Hand Count Early Voting Site Polling Places	Hand Count Early Voting Site Not Available	Hand Count Absentee	Hand Count Absentee Central Location	Hand Count Absentee Not Available
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7g_Prect_central	F7g_Prect_poll	F7g_Prect_NA	F7g_Dev	F7g_Dev_central	F7g_Dev_poll	F7g_Dev_NA	F7g_Prov	F7g_Prov_central	F7g_Prov_poll	F7g_Prov_NA	F7g_Early	F7g_Early_Central	F7g_Early_Poll	F7g_Early_NA	F7g_Absent	F7g_Absent_central	F7g_Absent_NA
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING I	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING I	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING I	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOTING	TALLIED	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI	TALLIED	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002266

TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PROVISI(	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TALLIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	VOTING I	TALLIED	N/A	N/A	ABSENTE	TALLIED	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

IN-SOS-21-1699-A-00220

OVERSIGHT AMERICAN

Hand Count Machine Use Not Available	Hand Count Comments	Other Count1 Number Used	Other Count1 Make	Other Count1 Model	Other Count1 Version	Other Count1 Vendor	Other Count1 In-Precinct Regular	Other Count1 In-Precinct Regular Central Location	Other Count1 In-Precinct Regular Polling Places	Other Count1 In-Precinct Regular Not Available	Other Count1 Special Device for Disabled Voters	Other Count1 Special Device for Disabled Voters Central Locatio	Other Count1 Special Device for Disabled Voters Polling Places	Other Count1 Special Device for Disabled Voters Not Availab	Other Count1 Provisional Ballots	Other Count1 Provisional Ballots Central Location	Other Count1 Provisional Ballots Polling Places
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7g_NA	F7g_Comments	F7h_Number	F7h_Make	F7h_Model	F7h_Version	F7h_Vendor	F7h_Precinct	F7h_Prect_central	F7h_Prect_poll	F7h_Prect_NA	F7h_Dev	F7h_Dev_central	F7h_Dev_poll	F7h_Dev_NA	F7h_Prov	F7h_Prov_central	F7h_Prov_poll
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002268

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002269

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID NOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	DID NOT
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728

Other Count1 Provisional Ballots Not Available	Other Count1 Early Voting Site	Other Count1 Early Voting Site Central Location	Other Count1 Early Voting Site Polling Places	Other Count1 Early Voting Site Not Available	Other Count1 Absentee	Other Count1 Absentee Central Location	Other Count1 Absentee Not Available	Other Count1 Machine Use Not Available	Other Count1 Comments	Other Count2 Number Used	Other Count2 Make	Other Count2 Model	Other Count2 Version	Other Count2 Vendor	Other Count2 In-Precinct Regular	Other Count2 In-Precinct Regular Central Location	Other Count2 In-Precinct Regular Polling Places
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7h_Prov_NA	F7h_Early	F7h_Early_Central	F7h_Early_Poll	F7h_Early_NA	F7h_Absent	F7h_Absent_central	F7h_Absent_NA	F7h_NA	F7h_Comments	F7i_Number	F7i_Make	F7i_Model	F7i_Version	F7i_Vendor	F7i_Precinct	F7i_Prect_central	F7i_Prect_poll
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002272

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002273

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002274

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746

Other Count2 In-Precinct Regular Not Available	Other Count2 Special Device for Disabled Voters	Other Count2 Special Device for Disabled Voters Central Locatio	Other Count2 Special Device for Disabled Voters Polling Places	Other Count2 Special Device for Disabled Voters Not Availab	Other Count2 Provisional Ballots	Other Count2 Provisional Ballots Central Location	Other Count2 Provisional Ballots Polling Places	Other Count2 Provisional Ballots Not Available	Other Count2 Early Voting Site	Other Count2 Early Voting Site Central Location	Other Count2 Early Voting Site Polling Places	Other Count2 Early Voting Site Not Available	Other Count2 Absentee	Other Count2 Absentee Central Location	Other Count2 Absentee Not Available	Other Count2 Machine Use Not Available	Other Count2 Comments
optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional	optional
F7i_Prect_NA	F7i_Dev	F7i_Dev_central	F7i_Dev_poll	F7i_Dev_NA	F7i_Prov	F7i_Prov_central	F7i_Prov_poll	F7i_Prov_NA	F7i_Early	F7i_Early_Central	F7i_Early_Poll	F7i_Early_NA	F7i_Absent	F7i_Absent_central	F7i_Absent_NA	F7i_NA	F7i_Comments
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002276

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002277

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IN-SOS-21-1639-A-002278

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

General Comments
optional
F8
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT