United States Senate
Committee on the Judiciary
May 20, 2008
"Protecting the Constitutional Right to Vote for All Americans"
Testimony of J. Bradley King
Co-Director, Indiana Election Division, Office of the Secretary of State of Indiana

Thank you, Mister Chairman and members of the Committee. My name is Brad King. I serve as Co-Director of the Indiana Election Division, the state agency which helps voters, poll workers, and local officials to conduct elections throughout Indiana.

I would like to take a few moments to:

(1) describe Indiana's voter ID law, particularly the exemptions and procedures it includes to protect the right of voters to cast their ballots;

(2) note that there is no evidence that the enactment of this law had any measurable impact in suppressing the right of eligible voters to vote in Indiana's hotly contested primary election earlier this month; and

(3) discuss the impact of Indiana's voter ID law on voter turnout, which has increased in presidential primaries (rather than decreased), since the law was enacted.

1. Public Law 109-2005 (the Indiana Voter ID law)

Indiana's voter ID law (Public Law 109-2005) was enacted by the legislature and signed into law on April 27, 2005. Within days, a lawsuit was filed challenging the constitutionality of the law, which was upheld by the United States Supreme Court three years later on April 28, 2008.

Indiana's Voter ID Law requires Indiana residents to present a photo ID before casting a ballot at the polls on Election Day (or before casting an absentee ballot in person at a county election office).

Under this law, an ID must meet four requirements to be acceptable for voting purposes. The ID must:

1. Display the voter's photo;

2. Display the voter's name, which must conform with the name on the voter's registration record;

3. Display an expiration date that is either current, or expired ***no earlier*** than the date of the last Indiana General Election (November 7, 2006); and

4. Be issued by an agency of the State of Indiana or the U.S. government.

Generally, an Indiana driver's license, an Indiana photo ID card, a U.S. Passport, or a military ID is sufficient to meet these requirements.

The voter ID law also includes several exemptions and procedures designed to both ensure compliance with the voter ID requirement, while safeguarding the right of an eligible voter to cast a ballot:

- **Exemption if voting an absentee ballot by mail.** An Indiana voter who is at least 65 years of age, is a voter with disabilities, or will be confined or absent from the voter's county on election day is entitled to receive an absentee ballot by mail. **A voter ID is not required to be presented by a voter who casts an absentee ballot by mail**. Unlike absentee voting in person, there is no practical method to confirm the identity of an absentee voter by mail since the voter will not personally appear before an election official when the absentee ballot is returned.

- **Exemption if a voter confined due to illness or injury casts an absentee ballot before a "traveling" absentee board.** An Indiana voter who is confined due to illness or injury is not required to present a voter ID when casting an absentee ballot before an absentee board which has traveled to the voter's place of confinement.

- **Exemption if an elderly voter or voter with disabilities who lives in a state-licensed facility where the voter's polling place is also located.** An Indiana voter who resides in a state-licensed care facility is not required to present a voter ID when casting a ballot when the voter's polling place is located in the same facility where the voter resides.

- **Exemption for voters with limited incomes.** An Indiana voter who is "indigent and unable to obtain proof of identification without payment of a fee" may cast a ***provisional ballot*** at the polls without presenting a voter ID.

  The voter may then personally appear before the county election board by noon, 10 days after election day and execute an affidavit to claim this exemption. The "ten day window of opportunity" for a voter to present evidence or take action to ensure that the voter's provisional ballot is counted is generous by comparison with the 48 hour or similar short periods available in other states for this purpose.

  If instead of voting at the polls on election day, an indigent voter casts an absentee ballot before election day at a county election office, the voter can complete the affidavit to claim this exemption at the same time that the voter casts the absentee ballot. There is no requirement for this voter to make a "second trip" to the county election office after the election.

Further, if the voter executes the affidavit to claim this exemption, the voter ID law does not permit the voter's claim of indigency to be disputed or denied. Under Indiana Code 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) and (d), if the county election board determines that the voter was challenged solely on the basis of failure to present a voter ID, and has now executed the required affidavit, "the county election board *shall* find that the voter's provisional ballot is valid..."

Since a voter's economic status can change from one election to the next, (meaning that a person who is now indigent may not remain so), the voter's affidavit of indigency is not a continuing exemption, but must be claimed in later elections if it still applies to the voter.

- **Exemption for voters with religious objections to being photographed.** An Indiana voter who "has a religious objection to being photographed" may cast a ***provisional ballot*** at the polls without presenting a voter ID.

  The voter may then personally appear before the county election board by noon, 10 days after election day and execute an affidavit to claim this exemption. The "ten day window of opportunity" for a voter to present evidence or take action to ensure that the voter's provisional ballot is counted is generous by comparison with the 48 hour or similar short periods available in other states for this purpose.

  If instead of voting at the polls on election day, a voter with a religious objection to being photographed casts an absentee ballot before election day at a county election office, the voter can complete the affidavit to claim this exemption at the same time that the voter casts the absentee ballot. There is no requirement for this voter to make a "second trip" to the county election office after the election.

  Further, if the voter executes this affidavit, the voter ID law does not permit the voter's claim of religious objection to be disputed or denied. Under Indiana Code 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) and (d), if the county election board determines that the voter was challenged solely on the basis of failure to present a voter ID, and has now executed the required affidavit, "the county election board *shall* find that the voter's provisional ballot is valid..."

  Since a voter's religious views can change from one election to the next, (meaning that a person who currently has a religious objection to being photographed may not continue to have that objection), the voter's affidavit of religious objection is not a continuing exemption, but must be claimed in later elections if it still applies to the voter.

- **Exemption for voters whose identification has recently expired.**

  The voter ID Law recognizes that an individual may have obtained an ID that would otherwise be valid, but may have recently expired. As a result, the voter ID Law contains a "grace period" which permits the voter to present an otherwise

acceptable ID which expired on or after the date of the last general election. This "grace period" could permit the use of an expired, but otherwise valid, ID for almost 2 years since its expiration.

- **Procedures to assist voters who lose or forget to bring ID to the polls.**

  The voter ID Law recognizes that a voter may forget to bring ID to the polls, may have lost their ID, or had their ID destroyed or stolen. To prevent the need for the voter to cast a provisional ballot in such cases, poll workers are instructed to ask the voter to present voter ID *before* the voter signs the precinct's poll list. If time permits, the voter can then retrieve a forgotten ID and return to the polls to present the ID before the polls close.

  If the voter cannot present the ID before the polls close, the voter may cast a ***provisional ballot*** at the polls without photo identification. If, before noon, 10 days after election day, the voter provides ID to the county voter registration office and executes an affidavit stating that the voter is the same individual who appeared at the polls on election day and cast a provisional ballot, then the county election board *shall* find that the voter's provisional ballot is valid (unless there is some unrelated challenge to the voter's eligibility) Indiana Code 3-11.7-5-2.5(b).

  This voter **can even obtain a voter ID after election day,** and before the expiration of the 10 day "window of opportunity" and present that ID to satisfy the requirements of the law. The voter's provisional ballot will then be counted.

- **Procedures requiring the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) to issue free Voter IDs and to provide extended hours for voters.**

  The Indiana Voter ID law requires that the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) provide ***free*** photo identification to a citizen who will be at least 18 years of age at the next election, and who does not already have a valid ID that meets the requirements for voting.

  All BMV locations that normally issue driver licenses and ID Cards have extended hours (8:30 A.M. to 8:00 P.M.) on Monday, the day before an election.

  Although BMV offices are closed for all other state holidays, all BMV locations are open on Election Day from 6:00 A.M to 7:00 P.M.

  Identification card applicants who are 65 years or older, and can attest that they have never been issued a birth certificate because their birth was never recorded with a state office of vital statistics, may present other forms of identification as a primary document, along with the necessary secondary document, for an Indiana identification card.

Since August 2007, Indiana's BMV Mobile Unit has logged over 76 days of travel stopping to provide photo-IDs at over 47 locations in 24 counties and 26 cities.

- **Procedures to assist voters whose name change is not yet reflected on voter registration records.**

  Under the Indiana Voter ID law, the name on the photo ID must "conform" to the name on the voter registration record. However the name does ***not*** have to be an ***identical match***. For example, common nicknames for first names, or substitute middle names for a given first name qualify as conforming names. Likewise initials, as a substitute for a first or middle name, are an acceptable variation.

  Voters who have changed their name due to marriage, adoption or divorce may rely on Indiana's long-standing law authorizing change of name or address procedures by voters at the polling place. Indiana law allows a voter to provide the current version of the voter's name by simply writing the new name on the precinct poll list next to the voter's current entry (Indiana Code 3-7-41). By documenting the voter's change of name on the poll list, the voter can then present ID which conforms with the voter's new name.

Indiana's Voter ID Law was narrowly tailored and carefully crafted to:

(1) restore and enhance voter confidence in the integrity of elections;
(2) deter illegal voting, and
(3) ensure that an eligible voter casts one, but only one, ballot on election day.

2. The Indiana Voter ID Law has not suppressed the right to vote in Indiana.

Despite vocal concerns expressed by some opponents of Indiana's Voter ID Law, there is no evidence that the law has had any measurable impact in suppressing the right of eligible voters to vote in Indiana's elections.

The Indiana Voter ID Law took effect on July 1, 2005. Since that date, Hoosier voters have cast ballots in a total of 8 elections under the Voter ID Law's requirements:

1.	November 8, 2005	Elections in 3 small towns
2.	January 18, 2006	Special school district election in 1 district
3.	May 2, 2006	Statewide primary election
4.	November 7, 2006	Statewide general election
5.	May 8, 2007	Statewide municipal primary election
6.	November 6, 2007	Statewide municipal election
7.	March 11, 2008	Special election 7th Congressional District
8.	May 6, 2008	Statewide primary election

The small town elections in November 2005 and the special school district election in January 2006 had a total of fewer than 1,500 ballots cast.

Since almost no elections were conducted in Indiana after the Indiana Voter ID Law was enacted in April 2005 until the May 2006 state primary, election officials and poll workers had an entire year of transition to develop and provide extensive poll worker training and voter education before the May 2006 primary election.

In both 2006 statewide elections, both 2007 statewide elections, and in the 2008 special election, there were no reports that the implementation of the Indiana Voter ID Law had resulted in the widespread disfranchisement of voters throughout the state, or even that a significant percentage of voters had been required to cast provisional ballots for any reason (including compliance with the Voter ID Law).

As an illustration of the impact of the Voter ID law in these elections, the Marion County Election Board, which administers elections in Indianapolis (the county with the largest number of registered voters in Indiana), stated that in the November 2007 municipal election, *34 voters had been required to cast provisional ballots as a result of enforcement of the Voter ID Law, out of a total of 165,862 ballots cast in that election.*

In other words, approximately **two-hundredths of one percent** of voters casting ballots for the election of the Mayor of Indianapolis were either unable or unwilling to present ID that complied with the Voter ID law.

Initial reports regarding the presidential primary conducted throughout Indiana earlier this month are consistent with the *striking lack of evidence* that enforcement of the Voter ID Law has disfranchised Hoosier voters.

After the May 6, 2008 primary, the Office of the Secretary of State surveyed Indiana's the 20 counties which had experienced the largest increase in voter registration before the primary for issues relating to Voter ID. The survey indicated that no county reported any issues regarding Voter ID that were not resolved on the spot, or resolved through the number of fail-safe provisions under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) or Indiana state law that are designed to ensure that Hoosier voters do not leave a poll without casting a vote, and that voters only cast a provisional ballot as a last resort when no other method is available.

The Secretary of State's Office toll-free and widely publicized Information Hotline received more than 1,300 calls during the May 2008 primary; only 2 of these calls related to enforcement of Indiana's Voter ID Law.

In one case, the caller reported that a poll worker presiding over a precinct polling place (the "inspector") had asked one voter to provide a Voter ID with an "updated address." If this report was accurate, the precinct inspector had committed an error; Indiana's Voter ID Law does not require that the address on the ID be current to meet the requirements of the Law. In this case, the voter was offered a provisional ballot. The County Clerk was notified of the reported event, and advised to emphasize this point during poll worker training.

In the second case, a caller reported that a student in St. Joseph County was not allowed to vote after presenting a State of California identification card. The student had previously received an absentee ballot from California, but wanted to vote in Indiana's election. The student was offered a provisional ballot, but declined.

In addition to these two phone calls, the Office of the Secretary of State received additional phone calls from the media advising the office of another Voter ID issue in St. Joseph County regarding 10 to 12 members of the order of The Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Indiana Secretary of State Todd Rokita made the following statement regarding The Sisters of the Holy Cross:

"Indiana's Voter ID Law applies to everyone. From all accounts that we've heard, the sisters were aware of the Photo ID requirements and chose not to follow them.

The sisters could have cast provisional ballots, and received assistance obtaining the proper photo ID within 10 days. Alternatively, they could have, because they are 65 years of age or older, voted by absentee ballot. We have a number of safety nets in place if someone appears at the polling place without his or her photo ID.

Under Indiana's Voter ID law, we are all treated equally. It is my hope that the sisters will obtain the proper ID in order to participate in the November General Election."

Indiana's history regarding provisional ballots also indicates that the enactment of the Indiana Voter ID Law has not had the effect of disfranchising Hoosier voters.

Indiana adopted legislation during 2002 to permit the use of provisional ballots, effective January 1, 2004. Indiana's provisional ballot legislation was enacted before the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) required the use of provisional ballots in federal elections, and before the Indiana Voter ID Law was adopted in 2005.

Indiana election officials strive to make use of provisional ballots only as a last resort. If possible, precinct poll workers and county election officials work to solve any problem on election day. For example, before issuing a provisional ballot, a county may instead issue a certificate of error to permit a voter to cast a regular ballot if the county has made a mistake in printing poll lists or maintaining the voter's registration record.

It is important to note that when provisional ballots are cast, this may occur for reasons totally unrelated to the enforcement of the Indiana Voter ID Law, such as when a voter attempts to vote in a precinct where the voter does not reside, or is not registered to vote. In these cases, the provisional ballot should ***not*** be counted under Indiana law since the voter is in fact not eligible to vote in that precinct.

During both the 2004 general election and the 2006 general election, only a tiny fraction of voters cast provisional ballots (rather than regular official ballots).

In the 2004 election, 5,862 provisional ballots were cast in all of Indiana. This number represented only **two-tenths of one percent** of the more than 2,500,000 ballots cast.

In the 2006 election, 3,873 provisional ballots were cast in all of Indiana. This number represented only **two-tenths of one percent** of the more than 1,700,000 ballots cast.

In the 2008 primary election, only preliminary information is available regarding the number of provisional ballots cast.

As a result of Indiana's 10 day "window of opportunity" for provisional ballot voters (and a similar extended deadline to receive ballots from military and overseas voters), Indiana's counties were not able complete the processing of provisional ballots until last Friday afternoon (May 16, 2008). Further, county election officials are not required to send reports to the Election Division setting forth the total number of provisional ballots cast and counted until today (May 20, 2008).

However, the Office of the Secretary of State has conducted a survey of the 15 Indiana counties with greatest number of registered voters. These counties include urban areas with a total of 52% of Indiana's voters.

The preliminary results of this survey showed that 1,767 provisional ballots had been cast in these counties. This number represented ***slightly less than*** **two-tenths of one percent** of the more than 972,000 ballots cast in the presidential primary in these counties.

If the preliminary information is confirmed, and the same results are reported by the counties with the remaining 48% of Indiana's voters, then about 3,500 provisional ballots were cast in the May 6, 2008 Indiana presidential primary. Since approximately 1,683,600 presidential primary votes were cast in Indiana, the estimated number of provisional ballots cast would again be **two-tenths of one percent** of the ballots cast.

Therefore, the available information indicates that despite the enactment of the Indiana Voter ID Law in 2005:

1. **The raw number of provisional ballots cast in these Indiana elections has *fallen* since the Voter ID Law took effect.**
2. **The percentage of provisional ballots cast in these Indiana elections has *remained the same* since the Voter ID Law took effect.**

This impact of this information becomes more striking when the effect of increased voter turnout since the 2004 primary election is taken into account.

3. Voter turnout increased dramatically when comparing the 2004 and 2008 presidential primaries (notwithstanding the enactment of Indiana's Voter ID Law). Voter turnout information provides no evidence to support the idea that significant numbers of voters are choosing not to participate in elections as a result of the Law.

In comparing voter turnout statistics between elections, it is important to begin with some basic information:

- Voter participation is generally higher in presidential primaries and presidential elections, and lower in other general election year primaries and elections.
- If large numbers of inaccurate and outdated voter registrations are present on the registration lists (as was admittedly the case in Indiana in 2004 and 2006), the turnout percentage for an election is artificially lowered as a result if all registered voters are included.
- Municipal elections are not comparable to general elections, since only those voters who reside in cities or towns where elections are being conducted are eligible to vote. Voters who live in unincorporated areas could not cast a ballot, even if they wished to do so.

When comparing the May 2004 presidential primary, and the May 2008 presidential primary, Indiana's voter turnout increased dramatically.

In the May 2004 presidential primary, 887,592 of 4,162,606 voters cast ballots. The **overall turnout in that election was 21%.**

In the November 2004 presidential election, 2,512,142 of 4,296,602 voters cast ballots. The **overall turnout in that election was 58%.**

In the May 2006 non-presidential primary, 849,945 of 4,375,606 voters cast ballots. The **overall turnout in that election was 19%.**

In the November 2006 general election, 1,719,351 of 4,295,687 voters cast ballots. The **overall turnout in that election was 40%.**

In the May 2008 presidential primary, the preliminary results of the post-primary survey conducted by the Office of the Secretary of State indicated that in the 15 Indiana counties containing 52% of Indiana's registered voters, 972,120 ballots were cast in the presidential primary, out of a total of more than 2,232,000 active voters in those counties.

As a result, the **estimated voter turnout among active voters in these counties was 44%.**

Indiana had 4,318,995 voters on May 5, 2008 (the day before the primary election). Of these voters, approximately 3,912,400 voters were "active", meaning that their voter registration record appeared to list a current, accurate address. Since approximately 1,683,600 presidential primary votes were cast in Indiana, the estimated voter turnout among active voters in the entire state would be **a minimum of 39% of active voters (or 43% of all registered voters).**

The final turnout percentage for the May 2008 primary is certain to increase from this initial estimate when county election offices submit their final reports showing the total number of all ballots cast. The presidential primary candidate totals do not include all ballots cast, since some voters requested nonpartisan school board ballots, or requested a primary ballot, but did not cast vote for any presidential candidate.

Therefore, the May 2008 presidential primary turnout percentage is approximately *double* the turnout for the May 2004 presidential primary. In fact, the May 2008 primary turnout percentage *equals* the November 2006 *general election* turnout.

Yet despite the remarkable increase in both the raw number of voters and percentage of voting turnout between the May 2004 presidential primary and the May 2008 presidential primary, there has been no increase in either the number of provisional ballots issued (for any reason) or in reports of voters disfranchised by the enactment of Indiana's Voter ID Law.

In conclusion, I believe that achieving the goal of "protecting the Constitutional right to vote of all Americans" is not impeded by the Indiana Voter ID Law. Instead, protecting the right of each eligible voter to cast one, but only one, ballot, ensures that the voter's ballot will not be "cancelled out" by a ballot cast in that election by an ineligible voter.

Thank you very much for the privilege of addressing the Committee today.

List of appendices:

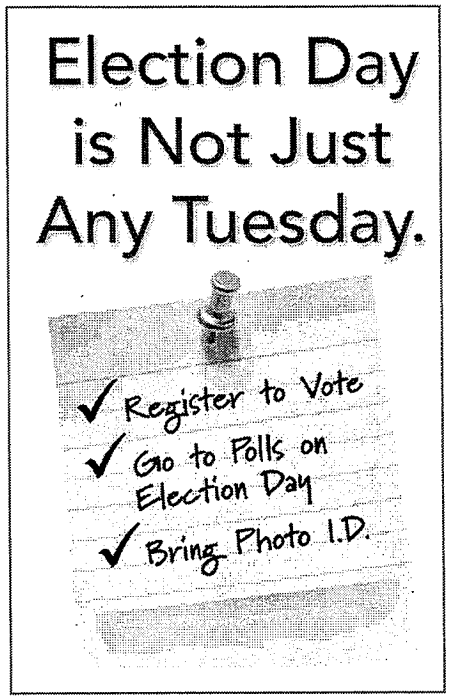
1. Information published by Indiana Secretary of State at www.in.gov/photoid.
2. *2008 Post Election Update*, issued May 7, 2008 by Indiana Secretary of State.
3. County and Statewide Voter Turnout Information for 2004-2007 elections, published at www.in.gov/sos/elections/elections/index.html.
4. Media advisory issued by Indiana Secretary of State, May 5, 2008, pages 1-11, 17-20, 31-33.
5. *Provisional Ballot Data*, compiled by the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State, May 16, 2008.

APPENDIX 1

Indiana Secretary of State: Todd Rokita

PhotoID

Public Law 109-2005 requires Indiana residents to present a government-issued photo ID before casting a ballot at the polls on Election Day.



Your photo ID must meet 4 criteria to be acceptable for voting purposes. It Must:

1. Display your photo

2. Display your name, and the name must conform to your voter registration record. Conform does not mean identical. Below are examples of names that would conform to "Robert John Crew"

- Robert John Crew
- Robert J. Crew
- Robert Crew
- R. John Crew
- R. J. Crew
- Bob John Crew
- Bob J. Crew
- Bob Crew
- John Crew
- J. Crew

3. Display an expiration date and either be current or have expired sometime after the date of the last General Election (November 7, 2006)

- Including Military IDs with expiration does of "INDEF"

4. Be issued by the State of Indiana or the U.S. government

In most cases, an Indiana driver license, Indiana photo ID card, Military ID or U.S. Passport is sufficient.

A student ID from an Indiana State school may only be used if it meets all of the 4 criteria specified above. A student ID from a private institution may not be used for voting purposes. For more **Information for College Students** click here.

If you are unable or unwilling to present ID meeting these requirements, you may cast a provisional ballot. If you cast a provisional ballot, you have until noon 10 days after the election to follow up with the county election board and either provide the necessary documentation or affirm one of the law's exemptions applies to you.

Frequently Asked Questions

- How do I get an ID?
- Are there exemptions?

More Information

- Voter Education Publications
- General Voter Information

- 2006 Vote with ID Plan
- Task Force Roster

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Indiana Secretary of State: Todd Rokita

PhotoID

Obtaining a Photo ID

If you do not possess an ID that is acceptable for voting purposes, Public Law 109-2005 requires the BMV to issue an Indiana State ID Card free.

To obtain a free ID card for voting purposes from any BMV branch that issues driver licenses and ID cards, you will need to supply the necessary documentation, as explained on the BMV's Indiana Identification Documentation List web page or print off the "Here's What You'll Need..." flyer to take with you to the BMV. You may also contact the Hoosier Voter Hotline at 1-866-IN-1-VOTE or the BMV at (317) 233-6000.

For more information and convenience:

- BMV Branch Locator
- BMV Branch Current Wait Time Calculator
- Comprehensive List of Acceptable Documents of Identification

How do I get a driver license or ID card if I don't have a birth certificate?
In most cases, to obtain a photo ID you would need to supply a U.S. Birth Certificate. However, **Individuals who are 65 years or older**, and attest that they have never been issued a Birth Certificate because their birth was never recorded with any State Office of Vital Statistics, may present other forms of identification as a primary document, along with the secondary document, for an Indiana driver license or identification card.

Individuals who are 65 years or older may present, as primary documents:

- Medicaid/medicare Card
- Social Security Benefits Statement
- Property Deed
- Property Tax Statement
- Bank Statements
- US Veteran's Access Photo ID Card
- Marriage/Divorce Decree
- Pension Statement

Please not that Secondary Documents, and other documents proving residency, are still required for most transactions. For more information on acceptable documents of identification, please consult the Indiana Identification Documentation List

Those individuals who are younger then 65 years of age but who do not have an original copy of their birth certificate may:

- bring another document from the Primary Group such as a U.S. passport or a Veteran's identification card,
- or they may contact the health department or department of vital statistics in their county or state of birth to obtain a new copy of their original birth certificate.

PLEASE NOTE: To be accepted by the BMV, birth certificates must be original copies issued by the health department or department of vital statistics in the applicant's county or state of birth. Birth certificates issued by hospitals or other organizations will not be accepted.

Back to Photo ID.in.gov

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Indiana Secretary of State: Todd Rokita

PhotoID

Exemptions

Exemptions do exist for the indigent, those with a religious objection to being photographed, and those living in state-licensed facilities that serve as their precinct's polling place. If you are wishing to claim an exemption from the photo ID requirement based on indigence or a religious objection, you may do so in one of two ways:

1. Go the polls on Election Day, and cast a provisional ballot. Within 10 days of the election, visit the county election office and affirm that an exemption applies to you.
2. Vote absentee-in-person at the county election office before Election Day, and while there, affirm that an exemption applies to you.

If you are a resident at a state-licensed facility that serves as your polling place, you may claim the exemption at the polls on Election Day.

If you are unable or unwilling to present photo ID on Election Day, you may cast a provisional ballot. Upon casting a provisional ballot, you have until noon 10 days after the election to follow up with the County Election Board and either provide photo ID or affirm one of the law's exemptions applies to you.

Also, if you qualify to vote absentee-by-mail or absentee-by-traveling board, and you chose to vote as such, you are not required to present photo ID. Please view the Absentee Voting section of the Voter Information Portal to view the absentee ballot applications and the Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights.

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APPENDIX 2

Indiana Secretary of State Todd Rokita
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For Immediate Release
May 7th, 2008

May 7th, 2008
2008 Post Election Update

(Statehouse) May 7, 2008 – Indiana Secretary of State Todd Rokita comments and provides a post election update on Tuesday's Primary Election.

"Yesterday, Indiana's citizens and election process were tested with phenomenal voter turnout and increased attention on a national level. While the turnout slowed tabulation or caused extra ballots to be printed in a few counties, our election process experienced no systemic issues for which we had not planned," stated Secretary of State Todd Rokita.

➢ **The Indiana Secretary of State Information Hotline**

The Indiana Secretary of State's office operated the Hoosier Voter Hotline from 5:30 AM to 8:00 PM on Election Day. During the day, the team received **1368** calls from the voting public. Over 99% of these calls were Hoosiers confirming their voter registration status or polling place locations. All other issues were communicated or resolved with the county clerk or the election official at the precinct level. Examples of some of these calls are listed below.

There were nine calls regarding poll worker conduct from voters. Three calls concerned voters upset with Inspectors who asked them to hide, remove, or turn inside-out, shirts of a political nature that are typically forbidden in polling places. Staff informed these callers of Indiana's law prohibiting individuals from carrying campaign or political party-related materials into the polling place (IC 3-14-3-16). One call concerned a poll inspector who left their polling place to "make sure her kids got on the bus". The County Clerk was notified of the poll worker behavior and required to provide additional poll workers where necessary. All voters were able to cast ballots at their correct polling location.

There were a total of five calls regarding polling place issues. Two voters called upset that they were not informed that the polling location had been moved. Two voters called regarding the poor set-up of their polling place (backs to voters, machines and votes could be read by others and small confines). One voter called with concerns that his polling place was located in an area of town with massive road construction preventing all the voters from easily accessing the location (Georgetown, IN in Floyd County). In all instances, the county was notified of any violations relating to Indiana Code 3-11-8-3.2(c), which requires a county election board to effectively report any polling place relocations or access limitations. All voters were able to cast ballots at their correct polling location.

There were 7 calls from voters regarding voting systems in their polling place. Six voters were concerned that the optical scan ballots they cast were placed in a ballot box instead of being run

through the tabulation equipment. One voter believed that the poor lighting in his polling place coupled with the bright screen of the new voting equipment, made it difficult for the visually impaired and elderly to see the buttons that need to be pushed to select the candidate of their choosing. In all instances, the county was notified of any violations relating to Indiana Code 3-11-14-19, which requires which requires that county to provide secure housing for ballots until the election board arrives with the appropriate replacement machine or technician. All voters were able to cast ballots at the correct precinct.

There were 3 calls about electioneering. One voter called regarding a missing disclaimer on a push card at a polling place. Two voters called regarding Obama supporters entering the polling place with voters in view of their activity. The Office of the Secretary of State dispatched a special investigator to the scene, but at the time of arrival, the polling place inspector had asked the campaign supporters to leave the premises. The poll workers and county officials were reminded to effectively administer Indiana laws prohibiting electioneering. (See. IC 3-14-3-16). Indiana law states that a person who knowingly does any electioneering within the polls or the chute commits a Class A misdemeanor. This includes expressing support or opposition to any candidate or political party.

- **Ballot Preparation and Training**

On Election Day, approximately sixty percent of Hoosier voters cast ballots on direct recording electronic type machines, which did not require paper ballots. Twenty-seven counties use primarily optical scan machines.

While not every situation or occurrence can be anticipated, high voter turnout and the need for additional ballots in optical scan counties were two key topics of direct discussion between county clerks and the Secretary of State's office. These discussions were held during Secretary of State presentations at conference clerks' meetings and through direct emails and communication leading up to the election. Most counties responded to these discussions by preparing large number of additional ballots, with some counties using the highest county turnout number from the 2004 General Election as a guideline.

Many clerks also trained inspectors at the precinct level to closely monitor the number of ballots and alert the county immediately of shortages. As a consequence, most counties successfully prepared for the need for such a surplus of ballots, a variation from additional Indiana primaries.

Nonetheless, a few counties did experience issues related to ballot shortages.

Porter County

At noon on Election Day, the Office of the Secretary of State's inquired on the supply of ballots in Porter County. The county election board advised the office that 15% more ballots were ordered and distributed than for past elections, but that a quickly decreasing supply caused the board to deputize several county police officers. They dispatched emergency ballots to precincts to deliver back-up supplies of ballots. Additionally, extra ballots were ordered from a vendor and flown to Valparaiso airport - arriving late in the afternoon. Despite attempting to deliver additional ballots throughout the day, increase demand continued.

At approximately 5:00 p.m. the Porter County Election board authorized an appeal to the County Superior Court for an extension of polling hours. At 5:40 P.M. Porter County Superior Court (3) Judge Julia M. Jent ordered that all polling places in Porter County would remain

open until 7:00 p.m., and that pursuant to Indiana law, those casting votes after 6:00 p.m., would vote by provisional ballot (see IC. 3-11-7 et seq. and IC 3-11-8).

The polls in Porter County closed at 7:00 p.m. (CST). The votes were tabulated and announced in an orderly fashion at the offices of the Porter County Election Board. According to the election board, as of noon today the (unknown number) of provisional ballots cast remain under lock and key and have not been certified or counted by the election board. It is our understanding that the election board will meet tomorrow afternoon to begin the process of considering any challenges made to the provisional ballots. For Judge Jent's order, please see the attached file.

Jackson County
Five of the county's precincts ran out of ballots toward mid-afternoon. The county made arrangements in time to accommodate voters. The poll workers had to hand count those ballots though, because they are copies and the paper is not readable in the op scan reader. Preliminary estimates show approximately 200 of these emergency ballots used in the 5 precincts.

Hancock County
A few precincts in the Wilkinson community ran out of ballots. Election officials, with the assistance of local police escorts, dispatched emergency ballots to these precincts in time for waiting voters to cast ballots.

➢ **Vote Tabulation Issues in Lake County**

Indiana Election law requires that a bipartisan team of election commissioners deliver absentee ballots to the appropriate precinct where they are then counted with the votes cast on Election Day. The county election board may choose to have a centralized absentee ballot count according to Indiana Code 3-11.5-1-1.1. Lake County chose to count their absentee ballots at a centralized location on Election Day rather than going by the best practice in counties with large populations.

Precinct counting is the best practice in a county of high population in order to utilize the hundreds of precinct workers already assembled throughout the county on Election Day to help tabulate the absentee results. Other areas of high population, such as Marion County, use this process in order to get results quickly and to stop suspicions from rooting and festering.

Final Lake County election results were not posted by the county until after 5:00 a.m. this morning. For those results, please see the attached file.

➢ **Indiana's Photo ID Law**

For the eighth election in a row, Indiana's Photo ID law was successfully implemented across the state. The Office of the Indiana Secretary of State surveyed the top 20 counties for increased voter registration for issues relating to Photo ID. Out of that survey, no county indicated any issues that were not resolved on the spot, or resolved through the number of fail-safe provisions that make sure Hoosier voters do not leave a poll without casting a vote.

Out of over 1300 calls to our Secretary of State's Office Information Hotline, we received two calls relating to Indiana's Photo ID. One inspector had asked one voter to have an "updated address" on their Photo ID. Indiana's Photo ID law does not require that the address be up-to-date to qualify. The voter was offered a provisional ballot. The County Clerk was notified of the poll worker training issue. Please see **http://www.photoID.in.gov** for more information.

Additionally, our team was notified of a student in St. Joseph County who was not allowed to vote with a California identification card. The student had previously received an absentee ballot from California, but wanted to vote in Indiana's election. The student was offered a provisional ballot, but declined.

Phone calls from the media put the office on notice of another photo-ID situation in St. Joseph County. Secretary of State Todd Rokita made the following statement regarding The Sisters of the Holy Cross:

"Indiana's Voter ID Law applies to everyone. From all accounts that we've heard, the sisters were aware of the Photo ID requirements and chose not to follow them."

"The sisters could have cast provisional ballots, and received assistance obtaining the proper photo ID within 10 days. Alternatively, they could have, because they are 65 years of age or older, voted by absentee ballot. We have a number of safety nets in place if someone appears at the polling place without his or her photo ID."

"Under Indiana's Voter ID law, we are all treated equally. It is my hope that the sisters will obtain the proper ID in order to participate in the November General Election."

- **Voter Turnout and Provisional Ballots**

On Election Day, the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State maintained ongoing communications with 90 of Indiana's 92 Counties (DeKalb and Perry County were not successfully reached during the hours the polls were open). All counties indicated that voter turnout was noticeably increased.

Initial voter turnout percentages will be made available by Friday, May 9th, 2008. However, voter turnout statistics are reported to the state by the county election boards as part of the county's review and confirmation of the official results. Indiana law allows voters who have cast provisional ballots to appear before the county election board up to noon 10 days after election day (May 16, 2008) to present documentation or other evidence that their provisional ballot should be counted.

Likewise, Indiana provides that if a military voter or civilian living overseas has an absentee ballot postmarked no later than election day, then that absentee ballot will be counted if it is otherwise valid, so long as the absentee ballot is received by the county election board by the noon 10 days after election day deadline."

As a final note, Secretary Rokita wished to thank all of those who worked hard to implement Indiana's election process.

"Our election process is citizen-driven. Volunteers take time out of their busy schedules to ensure that the election is operated at the hands of the people. I wish to thank the 30,000 poll workers and our counties' election officials for working diligently to ensure an accurate and fair election process," stated Sec. Rokita.

For more information, please contact Bethany Derringer at 317-233-8655 or by email at BDerringer@sos.in.gov.

##

APPENDIX 3

2004 Primary Election
Tuesday, May 4, 2004

Primary Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Adams	19,420	4,078	21%	3,899	179	4%
Allen	219,271	34,039	16%	31,102	2,937	9%
Bartholomew	47,964	13,109	27%	12,160	949	7%
Benton	6,353	2,315	36%	2,197	118	5%
Blackford	9,863	2,147	22%	1,944	203	9%
Boone	34,763	9,241	27%	8,570	671	7%
Brown	13,247	3,321	25%	3,084	237	7%
Carroll	14,040	3,856	27%	3,716	140	4%
Cass	25,652	6,021	23%	5,445	576	10%
Clark	65,388	15,512	24%	14,019	1,493	10%
Clay	19,296	5,652	29%	5,350	302	5%
Clinton	22,046	5,625	26%	5,223	402	7%
Crawford	9,001	2,491	28%	2,424	67	3%
Daviess	18,682	4,104	22%	3,798	306	7%
Dearborn	35,153	5,954	17%	5,624	330	6%
Decatur	15,069	3,922	26%	3,597	325	8%
DeKalb	27,740	4,907	18%	4,594	313	6%
Delaware	86,148	21,701	25%	19,321	2,380	11%
Dubois	27,815	7,339	26%	7,000	339	5%
Elkhart	93,599	20,628	22%	19,672	956	5%
Fayette	18,293	4,226	23%	3,897	329	8%
Floyd	58,295	7,840	13%	7,312	528	7%
Fountain	12,970	3,289	25%	3,124	165	5%
Franklin	16,066	2,632	16%	2,452	180	7%
Fulton	14,393	2,710	19%	2,596	114	4%
Gibson	22,542	4,893	22%	4,259	634	13%
Grant	52,429	12,456	24%	11,597	859	7%
Greene	19,660	5,565	28%	5,137	428	8%
Hamilton	144,290	39,006	27%	37,629	1,377	4%
Hancock	42,511	10,589	25%	10,179	410	4%
Harrison	28,006	6,578	23%	6,150	428	7%
Hendricks	69,477	21,298	31%	20,364	934	4%
Henry	33,305	10,363	31%	9,740	623	6%
Howard	59,007	12,743	22%	12,163	580	5%
Huntington	24,142	6,309	26%	5,908	402	6%
Jackson	27,826	5,638	20%	5,316	322	6%
Jasper	20,631	4,362	21%	4,157	205	5%
Jay	13,962	3,876	28%	3,604	272	7%
Jefferson	21,233	4,611	22%	4,180	431	9%
Jennings	20,866	4,669	22%	4,044	625	13%
Johnson	80,821	19,189	24%	18,265	924	5%
Knox	27,687	7,492	27%	6,861	631	8%
Kosciusko	47,587	10,022	21%	9,661	361	4%
LaGrange	14,486	3,049	21%	2,881	168	6%
Lake	344,467	65,193	19%	61,710	3,482	5%
La Porte	77,442	13,067	17%	12,172	895	7%
Lawrence	34,610	7,387	21%	6,585	802	11%

2004 Primary Election
Tuesday, May 4, 2004

Primary Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Madison	96,172	23,658	25%	22,230	1,428	6%
Marion	570,560	106,892	19%	102,796	4,096	4%
Marshall	28,495	5,630	20%	5,192	438	8%
Martin	8,022	3,622	45%	3,199	423	12%
Miami	23,905	6,567	27%	6,199	368	6%
Monroe	99,829	14,002	14%	12,116	1,886	13%
Montgomery	25,391	8,135	32%	7,654	481	6%
Morgan	44,257	9,859	22%	9,082	777	8%
Newton	10,483	2,506	24%	2,338	168	7%
Noble	28,542	5,667	20%	5,423	244	4%
Ohio	4,757	965	20%	800	165	17%
Orange	15,520	5,107	33%	4,720	385	8%
Owen	13,763	3,592	26%	3,226	320	9%
Parke	12,029	4,004	33%	3,765	239	6%
Perry	15,609	4,554	29%	4,096	458	10%
Pike	10,279	3,011	29%	2,723	288	10%
Porter	86,589	14,271	16%	13,548	723	5%
Posey	19,659	3,870	20%	3,596	274	7%
Pulaski	9,210	2,935	32%	2,728	207	7%
Putnam	22,530	7,002	31%	6,581	421	6%
Randolph	18,930	5,397	29%	5,188	209	4%
Ripley	19,975	3,679	18%	3,411	268	7%
Rush	12,090	4,145	34%	3,867	278	7%
St. Joseph	174,013	30,559	18%	28,363	2,196	7%
Scott	17,910	4,341	24%	3,685	656	15%
Shelby	24,140	6,184	26%	5,890	294	5%
Spencer	14,825	2,193	15%	2,080	113	5%
Starke	16,556	3,577	22%	3,367	210	6%
Steuben	22,455	5,143	23%	4,863	280	5%
Sullivan	15,865	4,401	28%	3,979	422	10%
Switzerland	6,675	1,849	28%	1,713	136	7%
Tippecanoe	84,158	15,176	18%	14,614	562	4%
Tipton	13,544	3,573	26%	3,211	362	10%
Union	5,726	1,392	24%	1,298	94	7%
Vanderburgh	123,265	17,341	14%	15,849	1,492	9%
Vermillion	12,898	3,844	30%	3,601	243	6%
Vigo	75,515	20,948	28%	18,820	2,128	10%
Wabash	25,101	5,477	22%	5,240	237	4%
Warren	6,218	1,799	29%	1,674	125	7%
Warrick	43,007	8,420	20%	7,859	561	7%
Washington	17,436	4,061	23%	3,793	267	7%
Wayne	50,460	10,845	21%	10,262	583	5%
Wells	19,925	3,607	18%	3,382	220	6%
White	16,961	4,301	25%	4,137	164	4%
Whitley	21,843	4,477	20%	4,177	300	7%
	4,162,606	**887,592**	21%	**831,017**	**56,521**	6%

2004 General Election
Tuesday, November 2, 2004

General Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Adams	19,638	13,558	69%	12,239	1,319	10%
Allen	226,006	131,987	58%	116,206	15,781	12%
Bartholomew	49,334	28,934	59%	25,526	3,377	12%
Benton	6,398	4,051	63%	3,662	389	10%
Blackford	9,734	5,504	57%	4,681	823	15%
Boone	36,461	23,160	64%	20,091	3,069	13%
Brown	13,661	7,828	57%	6,949	879	11%
Carroll	14,229	8,779	62%	8,036	743	8%
Cass	25,603	14,524	57%	12,324	2,200	15%
Clark	75,179	42,870	57%	38,580	4,290	10%
Clay	19,716	10,969	56%	9,872	1,097	10%
Clinton	22,486	12,098	54%	10,789	1,309	11%
Crawford	9,175	4,695	51%	4,202	493	11%
Daviess	19,082	10,832	57%	9,383	1,449	13%
Dearborn	36,491	21,290	58%	19,286	2,004	9%
Decatur	15,594	10,385	67%	8,820	1,565	15%
DeKalb	28,578	15,877	56%	14,240	1,637	10%
Delaware	86,041	48,704	57%	43,059	5,645	12%
Dubois	28,369	17,457	62%	15,772	1,685	10%
Elkhart	99,035	61,873	62%	55,713	6,160	10%
Fayette	17,804	9,696	54%	8,532	1,164	12%
Floyd	54,542	35,066	64%	31,976	3,090	9%
Fountain	13,359	7,917	59%	7,209	708	9%
Franklin	16,646	10,083	61%	9,180	903	9%
Fulton	14,581	8,811	60%	7,889	922	10%
Gibson	23,114	14,958	65%	12,995	1,963	13%
Grant	53,389	28,072	53%	24,872	3,200	11%
Greene	20,095	13,601	68%	12,115	1,486	11%
Hamilton	154,034	106,083	69%	94,973	11,110	10%
Hancock	43,632	28,091	64%	25,694	2,397	9%
Harrison	28,611	17,524	61%	15,902	1,622	9%
Hendricks	76,576	53,108	69%	47,738	5,370	10%
Henry	33,830	20,955	62%	18,845	2,110	10%
Howard	60,839	37,442	62%	33,257	4,185	11%
Huntington	24,691	15,979	65%	14,454	1,525	10%
Jackson	28,128	18,260	65%	16,612	1,648	9%
Jasper	17,451	12,149	70%	11,090	1,059	9%
Jay	14,116	8,368	59%	6,916	1,452	17%
Jefferson	21,847	13,286	61%	11,128	1,970	15%
Jennings	21,376	11,002	51%	8,594	2,408	22%
Johnson	86,144	51,558	60%	46,702	4,856	9%
Knox	26,798	16,130	60%	13,953	2,177	13%
Kosciusko	49,735	28,828	58%	26,135	2,693	9%
LaGrange	14,915	9,100	61%	8,293	807	9%
Lake	353,826	193,472	55%	180,789	12,683	7%
La Porte	79,335	43,278	55%	39,330	3,948	9%
Lawrence	35,819	18,451	52%	15,333	3,118	17%

2004 General Election
Tuesday, November 2, 2004

General Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Madison	97,680	55,742	57%	49,588	6,154	11%
Marion	603,390	323,673	54%	296,243	27,430	8%
Marshall	29,478	18,156	62%	15,782	2,374	13%
Martin	8,148	5,186	64%	4,132	874	17%
Miami	24,582	13,844	56%	12,312	1,532	11%
Monroe	104,586	51,066	49%	41,943	9,123	18%
Montgomery	26,032	14,858	57%	13,207	1,651	11%
Morgan	45,478	26,466	58%	23,463	3,003	11%
Newton	10,550	5,920	56%	5,375	545	9%
Noble	29,021	15,934	55%	14,629	1,305	8%
Ohio	4,980	2,997	60%	2,462	535	18%
Orange	15,413	8,936	58%	7,836	1,100	12%
Owen	14,695	7,929	54%	6,794	1,135	14%
Parke	12,162	7,082	58%	6,517	565	8%
Perry	15,681	8,523	54%	7,226	1,297	15%
Pike	10,845	6,358	59%	5,547	811	13%
Porter	88,666	65,780	74%	60,784	4,996	8%
Posey	18,668	12,174	65%	11,248	926	8%
Pulaski	9,444	5,800	61%	5,162	638	11%
Putnam	23,054	13,490	59%	12,110	1,380	10%
Randolph	18,919	11,371	60%	10,457	914	8%
Ripley	19,508	11,962	61%	10,672	1,290	11%
Rush	12,076	7,572	63%	6,642	930	12%
St. Joseph	175,762	109,510	62%	95,230	14,280	13%
Scott	17,947	8,800	49%	7,489	1,311	15%
Shelby	24,892	16,353	66%	14,468	1,885	12%
Spencer	15,237	10,165	67%	8,931	1,234	12%
Starke	16,193	9,299	57%	8,205	1,094	12%
Steuben	22,480	13,010	58%	11,551	1,459	11%
Sullivan	16,003	8,716	54%	7,610	1,106	13%
Switzerland	6,926	3,723	54%	3,322	401	11%
Tippecanoe	92,980	52,875	57%	48,279	4,596	9%
Tipton	13,622	8,023	59%	6,772	1,251	16%
Union	5,626	3,397	60%	3,085	312	9%
Vanderburgh	126,822	72,011	57%	64,333	7,678	11%
Vermillion	12,934	7,122	55%	6,504	618	9%
Vigo	78,449	40,344	51%	35,851	4,493	11%
Wabash	24,873	13,801	55%	12,679	1,122	8%
Warren	6,517	4,035	62%	3,661	374	9%
Warrick	43,329	26,387	61%	23,906	2,481	9%
Washington	17,923	11,145	62%	10,084	1,061	10%
Wayne	51,369	28,273	55%	25,217	3,056	11%
Wells	20,345	12,528	62%	11,157	1,371	11%
White	17,299	11,502	66%	10,510	992	9%
Whitley	19,975	13,661	68%	12,282	1,379	10%
	4,296,602	**2,512,142**	58%	**2,251,193**	**260,550**	10%

Indiana Secretary of State: Todd Rokita

INvotes : Election Division

2005 Special Election Results

8 November 2005 Town of Cambridge City (Wayne County)
8 November 2005 Town of Montezuma (Parke County).

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INvotes : Election Division

2005 Special Election Results

Town of Cambridge City :: Election for Town Council Members

Town Council, Ward 1		
Candidate	**Party Affiliation**	**Total Votes**
Mark McCarty	Independent	223 votes
Don L. Conyers	Citizens	93 votes
Town Council, Ward 2		
Candidate	**Party Affiliation**	**Total Votes**
Debbie McGinley	Independent	180 votes
Jill King	Citizens	136 votes

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INvotes : Election Division

2005 Special Election Results

Town of Montezuma :: Election for Town Council Members

Town Council At Large		
Candidate	**Party Affiliation**	**Total Votes**
Diana Bartlow	Independent	93 votes
John W. "Jay" Norris	Independent	47 votes
Jack L. Simpson	Independent	62 votes
Town Council, Ward 1		
Candidate	**Party Affiliation**	**Total Votes**
Allen Cobb	Independent	153 votes
Town Council, Ward 3		
Candidate	**Party Affiliation**	**Total Votes**
Paul K. Bartlow	Independent	74 votes
John Penn	Independent	128 votes

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Indiana Secretary of State: Todd Rokita

INvotes : Election Division

2005 Special Election Results

- 8 February 2005 (Warsaw Community School Corporation Board District 4)
- 8 November 2005 (Town of Winfield).

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INvotes : Election Division

2005 Special Election Results

QUESTION FOR TAXPAYERS

Shall the number of town council members be increased from three (3) to five (5) members?".

	Votes
YES	255
NO	57

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Indiana Secretary of State: Todd Rokita

INvotes : Election Division

2006 Special Election Results

- 18 January 2006 Cannelton School Board Special Election

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Indiana Secretary of State: Todd Rokita

INvotes : Election Division

2006 Special Election Results

- Special Election Ballot Text

School Board Organization	Votes
Plan No. 1	42
Plan No. 2	169
Plan No. 3	20
Plan No. 4	55

2006 Primary Election
Tuesday, May 2, 2006

Primary Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Adams	19,759	3,380	17%	3,153	227	7%
Allen	229,564	37,833	16%	35,478	2,355	6%
Bartholomew	51,247	12,683	25%	11,865	818	6%
Benton	6,516	2,762	42%	2,591	171	6%
Blackford	9,789	2,249	23%	2,044	205	9%
Boone	36,138	8,603	24%	8,038	565	7%
Brown	13,463	3,619	27%	3,315	304	8%
Carroll	14,419	4,186	29%	4,014	172	4%
Cass	21,716	5,592	26%	4,888	704	13%
Clark	78,794	18,311	23%	16,564	1,747	10%
Clay	19,713	4,992	25%	4,611	381	8%
Clinton	22,830	5,269	23%	4,917	352	7%
Crawford	9,110	3,078	34%	2,659	419	14%
Daviess	19,351	3,999	21%	3,687	312	8%
Dearborn	36,691	5,521	15%	5,313	208	4%
Decatur	15,039	4,061	27%	3,624	437	11%
DeKalb	28,177	6,009	21%	5,664	345	6%
Delaware	89,085	18,833	21%	16,734	2,099	11%
Dubois	29,289	6,700	23%	6,348	352	5%
Elkhart	104,467	18,056	17%	17,100	965	5%
Fayette	18,197	4,417	24%	4,074	343	8%
Floyd	57,161	9,267	16%	8,672	595	6%
Fountain	13,319	3,994	30%	3,582	412	10%
Franklin	17,373	4,889	28%	4,567	322	7%
Fulton	14,194	2,049	14%	1,961	88	4%
Gibson	19,878	2,952	15%	2,585	367	12%
Grant	54,096	11,279	21%	10,495	784	7%
Greene	17,653	6,938	39%	6,340	598	9%
Hamilton	157,018	26,350	17%	25,183	1,167	4%
Hancock	46,159	11,168	24%	10,754	414	4%
Harrison	29,361	7,659	26%	7,428	411	5%
Hendricks	81,667	16,861	21%	15,936	925	5%
Henry	33,603	10,614	32%	9,862	752	7%
Howard	60,656	10,823	18%	10,189	634	6%
Huntington	25,731	5,333	21%	4,895	438	8%
Jackson	30,460	9,478	31%	8,884	594	6%
Jasper	18,999	4,158	22%	3,960	198	5%
Jay	13,856	4,482	32%	4,026	456	10%
Jefferson	19,144	5,275	28%	4,730	545	10%
Jennings	21,589	5,908	27%	4,866	1,042	18%
Johnson	84,266	13,702	16%	12,955	747	5%
Knox	26,798	6,316	24%	5,817	499	8%
Kosciusko	50,279	10,226	20%	9,747	479	5%
LaGrange	15,347	4,272	28%	4,067	205	5%
Lake	361,284	71,433	20%	67,557	3,876	5%
La Porte	129,084	16,133	12%	14,635	1,498	9%
Lawrence	34,275	8,766	26%	7,459	1,217	14%

2006 Primary Election
Tuesday, May 2, 2006

Primary Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Madison	87,727	22,123	25%	19,979	2,144	10%
Marion	614,583	84,051	14%	80,379	3,672	4%
Marshall	32,084	4,926	15%	4,483	443	9%
Martin	7,312	2,977	41%	2,676	301	10%
Miami	24,787	4,626	19%	4,288	338	7%
Monroe	107,231	13,986	13%	11,678	2,308	17%
Montgomery	26,594	7,263	27%	6,871	392	5%
Morgan	38,711	8,145	21%	7,213	932	11%
Newton	10,867	2,810	26%	2,627	183	7%
Noble	29,864	4,973	17%	4,714	259	5%
Ohio	4,990	1,703	34%	1,240	463	27%
Orange	16,043	4,141	26%	3,786	355	9%
Owen	3,339	3,339	100%	3,034	305	9%
Parke	12,834	3,625	28%	3,344	281	8%
Perry	15,259	5,121	34%	4,414	707	14%
Pike	10,349	3,074	30%	2,789	285	9%
Porter	86,329	17,721	21%	16,810	911	5%
Posey	17,317	4,896	28%	4,501	395	8%
Pulaski	9,606	3,381	35%	3,128	253	7%
Putnam	23,605	3,792	16%	3,525	267	7%
Randolph	18,561	5,058	27%	4,783	275	5%
Ripley	21,251	3,880	18%	3,660	220	6%
Rush	12,596	3,596	29%	3,322	274	8%
St. Joseph	183,054	23,219	13%	21,172	2,047	9%
Scott	18,202	4,380	24%	3,697	683	16%
Shelby	25,112	6,942	28%	6,376	566	8%
Spencer	14,653	2,259	15%	2,023	236	10%
Starke	18,537	3,966	21%	3,690	276	7%
Steuben	23,439	4,303	18%	4,050	253	6%
Sullivan	16,080	4,349	27%	3,920	429	10%
Switzerland	7,103	1,747	25%	1,613	134	8%
Tippecanoe	85,629	15,267	18%	14,675	592	4%
Tipton	13,532	3,985	29%	3,601	384	10%
Union	6,138	2,019	33%	1,867	152	8%
Vanderburgh	124,178	16,133	13%	14,635	1,498	9%
Vermillion	12,836	4,434	35%	4,157	277	6%
Vigo	79,512	20,266	25%	18,264	2,002	10%
Wabash	24,873	6,070	24%	5,792	278	5%
Warren	6,453	1,980	31%	1,803	177	9%
Warrick	47,749	8,084	17%	7,603	481	6%
Washington	18,872	5,720	30%	5,190	530	9%
Wayne	51,372	9,754	19%	9,190	564	6%
Wells	21,191	4,364	21%	4,005	359	8%
White	17,472	5,816	33%	5,526	290	5%
Whitley	20,808	5,203	25%	4,773	430	8%
	4,375,238	**849,945**	19%	**788,699**	**61,345**	7%

2006 General Election
Tuesday, November 7, 2006

General Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Adams	19,736	9,480	48%	8,758	722	8%
Allen	228,579	89,934	39%	81,523	8,411	9%
Bartholomew	50,918	21,558	42%	19,319	2,239	10%
Benton	6,149	2,745	45%	2,473	272	10%
Blackford	9,475	4,143	44%	3,598	545	13%
Boone	35,626	14,209	40%	12,672	1,537	11%
Brown	12,729	6,306	50%	5,407	899	14%
Carroll	13,818	6,550	47%	6,033	517	8%
Cass	21,550	11,408	53%	8,838	2,570	23%
Clark	77,156	34,084	44%	30,535	3,549	10%
Clay	19,187	8,824	46%	7,726	1,098	12%
Clinton	21,657	8,168	38%	7,329	839	10%
Crawford	8,743	4,135	47%	3,590	545	13%
Daviess	18,375	8,083	44%	7,077	1,006	12%
Dearborn	36,239	13,457	37%	12,406	1,051	8%
Decatur	14,988	7,123	48%	6,221	952	13%
DeKalb	28,323	10,955	39%	10,044	909	8%
Delaware	85,389	32,794	38%	28,772	4,022	12%
Dubois	28,807	13,330	46%	12,092	1,238	9%
Elkhart	103,697	44,722	43%	41,764	2,958	7%
Fayette	17,814	7,050	40%	6,256	794	11%
Floyd	55,598	25,768	46%	23,404	2,364	9%
Fountain	13,023	5,816	45%	5,289	527	9%
Franklin	17,482	7,177	41%	6,563	614	9%
Fulton	13,957	7,166	51%	6,514	712	10%
Gibson	19,756	12,241	62%	10,671	1,570	13%
Grant	53,052	19,616	37%	17,965	1,921	10%
Greene	17,860	10,925	61%	9,440	1,485	14%
Hamilton	159,299	60,243	38%	56,097	4,146	7%
Hancock	47,656	18,062	38%	16,416	1,646	9%
Harrison	28,477	13,876	49%	12,636	1,240	9%
Hendricks	81,194	32,263	40%	29,949	2,314	7%
Henry	32,751	15,363	47%	14,055	1,308	9%
Howard	60,852	27,252	45%	24,824	2,428	9%
Huntington	24,982	9,851	39%	9,074	777	8%
Jackson	30,042	14,111	47%	12,539	1,572	11%
Jasper	18,763	7,674	41%	7,147	527	7%
Jay	13,743	6,680	49%	5,759	921	14%
Jefferson	19,179	10,573	55%	9,152	1,421	13%
Jennings	21,813	10,040	46%	7,527	2,513	25%
Johnson	81,369	31,249	38%	29,108	2,141	7%
Knox	26,237	13,176	50%	11,403	1,773	13%
Kosciusko	49,554	19,355	39%	17,957	1,398	7%
LaGrange	15,049	6,684	44%	6,160	524	8%
Lake	357,833	103,490	29%	97,507	5,983	6%
La Porte	77,841	31,591	41%	28,726	2,865	9%
Lawrence	33,111	13,513	41%	11,233	2,280	17%

2006 General Election
Tuesday, November 7, 2006

General Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Madison	86,996	40,234	46%	34,934	5,300	13%
Marion	613,881	203,737	33%	190,863	12,874	6%
Marshall	30,095	14,256	47%	12,593	1,656	12%
Martin	7,332	4,023	55%	3,519	504	13%
Miami	23,913	9,638	40%	8,654	984	10%
Monroe	104,246	34,379	33%	26,353	7,937	23%
Montgomery	26,558	9,527	36%	8,754	773	8%
Morgan	38,712	16,299	42%	14,719	1,590	10%
Newton	10,401	4,373	42%	3,944	429	10%
Noble	28,853	11,959	41%	11,066	887	7%
Ohio	4,893	2,470	50%	1,895	575	23%
Orange	15,433	6,344	41%	5,659	685	11%
Owen	14,335	6,132	43%	5,166	966	16%
Parke	12,472	5,550	44%	4,675	875	16%
Perry	14,795	6,867	46%	5,599	1,268	18%
Pike	9,995	5,370	54%	4,550	820	15%
Porter	104,326	42,446	41%	39,724	2,722	6%
Posey	16,551	10,293	62%	9,776	517	5%
Pulaski	9,420	4,999	53%	4,321	678	14%
Putnam	22,928	9,698	42%	8,660	1,038	11%
Randolph	18,235	8,227	45%	7,378	608	7%
Ripley	20,515	8,593	42%	7,742	851	10%
Rush	12,049	5,538	46%	4,941	597	11%
St. Joseph	180,827	80,744	45%	71,176	9,568	12%
Scott	17,632	6,612	38%	5,678	934	14%
Shelby	25,151	11,924	47%	10,577	1,347	11%
Spencer	14,485	8,215	57%	6,937	1,278	16%
Starke	17,562	7,641	44%	6,693	948	12%
Steuben	23,300	9,215	40%	8,426	789	9%
Sullivan	15,334	7,350	48%	6,376	974	13%
Switzerland	6,855	2,793	41%	2,461	332	12%
Tippecanoe	85,571	34,620	40%	32,180	2,440	7%
Tipton	12,884	6,122	48%	5,157	965	16%
Union	5,159	2,587	50%	2,297	290	11%
Vanderburgh	124,453	56,286	45%	48,734	7,552	13%
Vermillion	12,383	5,709	46%	5,283	426	7%
Vigo	75,211	30,237	40%	24,131	6,106	20%
Wabash	23,875	8,002	34%	7,454	548	7%
Warren	6,365	3,137	49%	2,822	315	10%
Warrick	45,373	20,801	46%	18,859	1,942	9%
Washington	18,575	9,257	50%	8,254	1,003	11%
Wayne	50,284	16,748	33%	15,238	1,510	9%
Wells	20,444	9,589	47%	8,603	986	10%
White	17,127	7,808	46%	7,223	585	7%
Whitley	20,475	10,189	50%	9,252	937	9%
	4,295,687	**1,719,351**	40%	**1,548,844**	**170,552**	10%

2007 Municipal Primary
Tuesday, May 8, 2007

Primary Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Adams	15,975	1,245	8%	1,165	80	6%
Allen	231,929	24,668	11%	1,684	26,352	107%
Bartholomew	50,718	1,920	4%	1,690	230	12%
Benton	6,205	-	-	-	-	-
Blackford	9,537	1,031	11%	910	121	12%
Boone	36,139	3,272	9%	2,792	480	15%
Brown	12,672	-	-	-	-	-
Carroll	13,693	-	-	-	-	-
Cass	21,038	1,078	5%	814	264	24%
Clark	73,642	9,879	13%	8,429	1,450	15%
Clay	19,303	1,294	7%	1,097	197	15%
Clinton	21,083	1,410	7%	1,247	163	12%
Crawford	8,621	-	-	-	-	-
Daviess	17,613	93	1%	91	2	2%
Dearborn	35,015	1,636	5%	1,393	243	15%
Decatur	14,931	1,718	12%	1,462	256	15%
DeKalb	28,493	758	3%	706	52	7%
Delaware	84,590	8,799	10%	7,023	1,776	20%
Dubois	28,927	216	1%	191	25	12%
Elkhart	104,747	6,479	6%	6,014	465	7%
Fayette	17,919	2,259	13%	2,048	211	9%
Floyd	53,342	4,689	9%	4,083	606	13%
Fountain	11,617	474	4%	452	22	5%
Franklin	16,158	-	-	-	-	-
Fulton	13,977	1,081	8%	1,006	75	7%
Gibson	19,671	1,158	6%	856	302	26%
Grant	51,841	4,813	9%	4,070	743	15%
Greene	18,178	2,216	12%	1,773	443	20%
Hamilton	163,455	19,854	12%	18,962	892	4%
Hancock	46,092	3,012	7%	2,822	190	6%
Harrison	28,831	-	-	-	-	-
Hendricks	83,140	4,499	5%	4,256	243	5%
Henry	29,816	4,170	14%	3,431	739	18%
Howard	61,415	9,210	15%	8,643	567	6%
Huntington	25,548	3,359	13%	3,083	276	8%
Jackson	29,330	2,612	9%	2,346	266	10%
Jasper	19,165	-	-	-	-	-
Jay	11,425	308	3%	278	30	10%
Jefferson	19,416	2,126	11%	1,892	234	11%
Jennings	21,871	835	4%	725	110	13%
Johnson	81,634	4,870	6%	4,659	211	4%
Knox	25,929	3,579	14%	3,162	417	12%
Kosciusko	50,032	1,543	3%	1,473	70	5%
LaGrange	14,990	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	263,614	65,239	25%	61,364	3,875	6%
La Porte	74,686	6,151	8%	5,732	419	7%
Lawrence	33,412	3,619	11%	2,878	741	20%

2007 Municipal Primary
Tuesday, May 8, 2007

Primary Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Madison	87,798	10,501	12%	8,154	2,347	22%
Marion	622,870	40,814	7%	39,010	1,804	4%
Marshall	28,297	961	3%	796	165	17%
Martin	7,371	602	8%	573	29	5%
Miami	23,974	967	4%	884	83	9%
Monroe	67,560	3,148	5%	2,123	1,025	33%
Montgomery	25,601	2,239	9%	2,098	141	6%
Morgan	39,522	2,887	7%	2,175	712	25%
Newton	10,386	-	-	-	-	-
Noble	25,857	1,652	6%	1,575	77	5%
Ohio	4,218	155	4%	104	51	33%
Orange	15,512	342	2%	288	54	16%
Owen	14,208	-	-	-	-	-
Parke	12,352	-	-	-	-	-
Perry	14,746	-	-	-	-	-
Pike	9,838	711	7%	573	138	19%
Porter	105,859	9,096	9%	8,622	476	5%
Posey	16,846	1,944	12%	1,686	258	13%
Pulaski	9,399	-	-	-	-	-
Putnam	22,375	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph	18,173	852	5%	787	65	8%
Ripley	20,391	86	-%	85	1	1%
Rush	12,093	-	-	-	-	-
St. Joseph	182,526	11,952	7%	10,844	1,108	9%
Scott	17,827	2,044	11%	1,467	577	28%
Shelby	25,105	-	-	-	-	-
Spencer	14,611	294	2%	200	94	32%
Starke	17,562	1,044	6%	788	256	25%
Steuben	22,447	318	1%	298	20	6%
Sullivan	15,225	878	6%	598	180	21%
Switzerland	6,632	-	-	-	-	-
Tippecanoe	87,319	-	-	-	-	-
Tipton	11,907	949	8%	829	120	13%
Union	5,970	-	-	-	-	-
Vanderburgh	126,428	5,069	4%	3,976	1,093	22%
Vermillion	10,895	623	6%	565	58	9%
Vigo	74,067	10,279	14%	7,997	2,282	22%
Wabash	23,427	673	3%	609	64	10%
Warren	6,434	-	-	-	-	-
Warrick	43,872	534	1%	463	71	13%
Washington	18,755	1,527	8%	1,185	342	22%
Wayne	50,294	4,378	9%	4,107	271	6%
Wells	20,402	-	-	-	-	-
White	17,219	1,077	6%	975	100	9%
Whitley	19,646	522	3%	457	65	12%
	4,155,191	**336,290**	8%	**281,593**	**57,965**	17%

2007 Municipal Election
Tuesday, November 6, 2007

General Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Adams	19,195	5,309	28%	4,793	516	10%
Allen	269,248	56,538	21%	51,519	5,019	9%
Bartholomew	64,828	6,483	10%	5,962	521	8%
Benton	7,778	1,042	13%	975	67	6%
Blackford	11,317	1,921	17%	1,695	226	12%
Boone	40,395	3,709	9%	3,163	546	15%
Brown	15,452	-	-	-	-	-
Carroll	15,980	1,165	7%	1,049	116	10%
Cass	30,232	4,656	15%	3,479	1,177	25%
Clark	87,616	13,287	15%	12,266	1,021	8%
Clay	23,297	1,959	8%	1,704	255	13%
Clinton	24,084	3,332	14%	2,985	347	10%
Crawford	11,201	243	2%	200	43	18%
Daviess	23,505	3,421	15%	2,866	555	16%
Dearborn	41,586	3,442	8%	2,956	486	14%
Decatur	18,000	3,094	17%	2,570	524	17%
DeKalb	32,951	2,139	6%	2,005	134	6%
Delaware	104,522	15,136	14%	12,819	2,317	15%
Dubois	32,691	5,015	15%	4,508	507	10%
Elkhart	127,443	12,705	10%	11,669	1,036	8%
Fayette	20,754	3,097	15%	2,745	352	11%
Floyd	60,590	9,178	15%	8,477	701	8%
Fountain	13,481	1,072	8%	1,022	50	5%
Franklin	19,538	710	4%	651	59	8%
Fulton	16,709	2,312	14%	2,129	183	8%
Gibson	28,145	2,123	8%	1,740	383	18%
Grant	66,178	8,379	13%	7,607	772	9%
Greene	28,543	2,797	10%	2,354	443	16%
Hamilton	182,789	24,118	13%	22,893	1,225	5%
Hancock	53,914	4,518	8%	4,039	479	11%
Harrison	31,793	382	1%	346	36	9%
Hendricks	104,355	-	-	-	-	-
Henry	37,140	5,507	15%	4,315	1,192	22%
Howard	74,400	10,316	14%	9,491	825	8%
Huntington	33,642	4,180	12%	3,886	294	7%
Jackson	37,695	4,718	13%	4,143	575	12%
Jasper	25,712	1,420	6%	1,277	143	10%
Jay	17,236	2,323	13%	2,062	261	11%
Jefferson	24,696	4,377	18%	3,736	641	15%
Jennings	26,158	1,773	7%	1,103	670	38%
Johnson	92,773	12,796	14%	11,888	908	7%
Knox	31,179	5,182	17%	4,575	607	12%
Kosciusko	54,123	1,440	3%	1,351	89	6%
LaGrange	18,315	74	-%	74	-	-
Lake	330,996	65,332	20%	61,939	3,393	5%
La Porte	89,472	8,700	10%	7,859	841	10%
Lawrence	39,614	5,602	14%	4,286	1,316	23%

2007 Municipal Election
Tuesday, November 6, 2007

General Election Turnout and Registration

County	Registered Voters	Voters Voting	Turnout	In Person	Absentee	Absentee
Madison	109,487	19,658	18%	15,227	4,431	23%
Marion	698,292	165,862	24%	154,827	11,035	7%
Marshall	31,744	2,730	9%	2,405	325	12%
Martin	12,220	509	4%	291	218	43%
Miami	29,049	2,072	7%	1,863	209	10%
Monroe	83,960	10,363	12%	7,958	2,405	23%
Montgomery	28,365	4,327	15%	3,943	384	9%
Morgan	46,918	4,161	9%	3,209	952	23%
Newton	11,884	316	3%	301	15	5%
Noble	32,563	3,152	10%	2,945	207	7%
Ohio	4,591	783	17%	593	190	24%
Orange	22,962	416	2%	370	46	11%
Owen	22,892	569	2%	462	107	19%
Parke	16,162	212	1%	201	11	5%
Perry	18,299	4,119	23%	3,188	931	23%
Pike	11,830	1,068	9%	871	197	18%
Porter	120,208	15,693	13%	14,799	894	6%
Posey	26,481	2,164	8%	1,842	322	15%
Pulaski	11,922	391	3%	346	45	12%
Putnam	27,614	2,737	10%	2,432	305	11%
Randolph	20,922	3,042	15%	2,816	226	7%
Ripley	28,526	2,144	8%	1,847	297	14%
Rush	14,060	2,385	17%	1,857	528	22%
St. Joseph	212,320	31,422	15%	27,652	3,770	12%
Scott	21,257	1,717	8%	1,466	251	15%
Shelby	37,366	3,352	9%	3,008	343	10%
Spencer	19,244	1,198	6%	899	299	25%
Starke	24,970	356	1%	283	73	21%
Steuben	27,443	2,144	8%	1,989	155	7%
Sullivan	19,316	1,553	8%	1,273	280	18%
Switzerland	7,625	465	6%	406	59	13%
Tippecanoe	98,507	16,080	16%	11,809	4,271	27%
Tipton	17,361	1,656	10%	1,271	385	23%
Union	7,187	-	-	-	-	-
Vanderburgh	144,748	16,291	11%	13,914	1,791	11%
Vermillion	15,528	1,224	8%	1,146	78	6%
Vigo	92,004	12,063	13%	9,309	2,754	23%
Wabash	31,751	3,765	12%	3,463	302	8%
Warren	7,287	46	1%	45	1	2%
Warrick	52,261	247	-%	238	9	4%
Washington	22,848	1,814	8%	1,420	394	22%
Wayne	58,253	8,216	14%	7,575	539	7%
Wells	34,643	2,347	7%	2,096	251	11%
White	21,915	1,450	7%	1,250	200	14%
Whitley	22,979	1,719	7%	1,536	183	11%
	4,989,025	**695,020**	14%	**621,812**	**72,519**	10%

APPENDIX 4

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF INDIANA

MEDIA ADVISORY

Todd Rokita
Secretary of State

Members of the Indiana, National, and Foreign Press Corps,

Welcome to Indiana! If you are not lucky enough to call our state home, we hope that you enjoy your time in our state. Hoosiers are ready to make their mark on national, state, and local politics during our 2008 Primary Election, an election that may have an impact on national presidential politics for the first time in 40 years.

Our local election officials, in conjunction with over 30,000 poll workers statewide, continue to drive Indiana's successful election process. Their behind-the-scenes efforts over many months, which included long days and working weekends, will allow our citizens to successfully exercise our most sacred civic transaction – the right to vote.

Even though interest has risen in Indiana's primary, state and local leaders have prepared with the same intensity, integrity, and effort as they do for every Hoosier election. Because of their efforts and the efforts of many others, Indiana will continue to implement an election system that provides integrity in the process and accuracy at the polls.

This update includes information designed to give you an overview of state and local level preparations for the election, as well as a few basics to assist you during the election tomorrow. If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact my office on Election Day through any of the numbers provided.

Sincerely,

Todd Rokita

Todd Rokita
Indiana Secretary of State

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF INDIANA

Todd Rokita
Secretary of State

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Attachment A: *County-by-county Breakdown of Voter Registrations*
Attachment B: *County-by-county Breakdown of Absentee Voting*
Attachment C: *Latest Communication; SOS, County Officials*
Attachment D: *Latest Communication; SOS, Campaigns, Parties*
Attachment E: *Map of Indiana's 92 Counties*
Attachment F: *Contact List for Indiana's 92 County Clerks and Election Boards*

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STATE OF INDIANA

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Secretary of State

Voter Statistics as of 5:00 a.m. on May 5th, 2008

Indiana has **4,318,995** registered voters, according to the Statewide Voter Registration System.*
In 2008, Indiana experienced an overall increase of **303,893** voter registrations (138,297 New / 165,596 Updated), which amounts to an increase of 7.57% this year.
From the 2006 General Election, Indiana experienced an overall increase of **793,807** voter registrations (317,979 New / 475, 828 Updated).
From the 2004 General Election, Indiana experienced an overall increase of **22,393** voter registrations. The Statewide Voter Registration File did not yet exist. Numbers may be skewed due to over 600,000 duplicate or inaccurate voter records that were cleaned from the list in 2006 and 2007.

**Please See Attachment A, a county-by-county breakdown of voter registration numbers.*

Current Statistics on Absentee Ballots in Indiana:

As of 5:00 a.m. on May 5th, 2008, over **127,247** Indiana voters have cast absentee ballots. To date, 76% of those voting absentee have selected the Democrat primary ballot (138,106 Democrats/ 43,335 Republicans/246 Other).*
In 2006, Indiana voters cast 61,345 absentee ballots in the Primary Election.
In 2004, Indiana voters cast 56,521 absentee ballots in the Primary Election.
In 2002, Indiana voters 57,023 absentee ballots in the Primary Election.

**Please See Attachment B, a county-by-county breakdown of absentee ballot information.*

For an in-depth profile of Indiana's demographics, geography, education, income, health, labor force statistics, and other information, please visit: http://www.stats.indiana.edu or the Indiana Department of Workforce Development at: http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov .

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Table of Abbreviations Used

BMV:	Bureau of Motor Vehicles (Indiana)
CAT:	County Advisory Team
CEB	County Election Board
DRE:	Direct Record Electronic (voting machine)
EAC:	Election Assistance Commission (federal)
ES&S:	Election Systems and Software Company
FEC:	Federal Election Commission
FVAP:	Federal Voting Assistance Program
HAVA:	Help America Vote Act
IC:	Indiana Code
IEC:	Indiana Election Commission
IED:	Indiana Election Division
ISDH:	Indiana State Department of Health
OS:	Optical Scan (voting machine)
PAC:	Political Action Committee
PRO:	Provisional Ballot (IEC forms)
SVF:	Statewide Voter File
SVRS	Statewide Voter Registration System
VCPP:	Vote Center Pilot Project
VRG:	Voter Registration (IEC forms)
VRO:	Vital Records Office (ISDH)
VSTOP:	Voting System Technical Oversight Program

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State and County Level Preparations for Increased Voter Turnout

Indiana's 92 counties have prepared for Primary Election Day activities with the same effort and integrity as with every election. Because of an increase in voter registrations, county election officials have been advised to anticipate and plan for increased communication resources, poll workers, volunteers, and ballots.

County Level Support

The Office of the Secretary of State has helped facilitate thousands of hours of county-level communication by phone and in-person, as well through email and the Statewide Voter Registrations System since the beginning of the year. Since April 7th, the Office has maintained ongoing discussions with the following counties:

Adams County
Allen County
Bartholomew County
Blackford County
Boone County
Brown County
Carroll County
Cass County
Clark County
Clay County
Clinton County
Daviess County
Dearborn County
Decatur County
Delaware County
Dubois County
Elkhart County
Fayette County
Floyd County
Fountain County
Gibson County
Grant County
Greene County
Hamilton County
Hancock County
Harrison County
Hendricks County
Henry County
Howard County
Jackson County
Jasper County
Jay County
Jefferson County
Johnson County
Knox County
Kosciusko County
LaGrange
Lake County
LaPorte County
Lawrence County
Madison County
Marion County
Marshall County
Miami County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Morgan County
Noble County
Parke County
Porter County
Posey County
Putnam County
Randolph County
Ripley County
Spencer County
St Joseph County
Starke County
Steuben County
Tippecanoe County
Vigo County
Wabash County
Warren County
Warrick County
Washington County
Wayne County
Wells County
White County
Whitley County

A representative sample of Indiana counties were recently surveyed on election preparations, including Allen, Lake Vanderburgh, Boone, Hendricks, Floyd, Vigo, Clark, Warrick, LaPorte, Elkhart, Bartholomew, Monroe, St. Joseph, Lawrence, Harrison, Washington, Ripley, and Putnam Counties, among others. Election officials believe they have adequately prepared for expected increases in voter turnout. Results show:

- 100 percent of counties surveyed believed that they are ready for Tuesday's election

- 75 percent of counties surveyed have printed additional paper ballots for Tuesday's election. Note: counties indicating that they ***did not*** print additional

  ballots use Direct Record Electronic (DRE) voting machines – which do not require paper ballots. However, a number of DRE voting machine counties indicated that they are printing additional backup paper ballots for use in the event of an emergency. (What if a polling location runs out of ballots? See page 10.)

- All Indiana Counties surveyed believe that they have recruited sufficient numbers of poll workers and that they have been trained adequately. Many counties planned to hold extra poll worker training sessions during the past weekend for any recent additions to their poll worker roster.

- All counties surveyed indicated that their poll locations would be prepared for the election.

- As of May 5th, 92 of 92 counties have already printed their full set of poll books.

Voting Systems Testing

To assure readiness and accuracy of voting equipment, Indiana law requires that all counties conduct public tests of their voting systems no later than 14 days before every election. Counties are required to certify that the voting machines correctly tabulate votes and report this information to the Indiana Election Division (IED) no later than 7 days after completion of the tests. All tests have been conducted as of May 5, 2008.

Additional Infrastructure

To assure that all counties are adequately equipped to utilize the State Wide Voter Registration System, the State has provided 60 counties with additional hardware and network equipment including: desktop PCs, laser printers, bar code readers, label printers, flatbed Scanners, and high speed scanners for the larger counties.

While not every situation or occurrence can be anticipated, Indiana's county clerks have worked hard to prepare for the election. *Please see Attachment C for the latest communication between the Indiana Secretary of State's Office and county election officials.*

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Secretary of State

State Level Outreach to New Voters

In response to significant increases in voter registration over the past several months, the Indiana Secretary of State's Office has reallocated resources from the General Election outreach plan to the Primary Election in order to reach out to new voters.

More than **160,000** new voters and those with records updated since the November 2007 municipal election received a postcard, mailed to their home, detailing "5 Things" voters need to know on Election Day, including:

1) Planning ahead: what to bring, where to vote and where to call for information.

2) Information on photo ID requirements.

3) Reminder that voting by Provisional Ballot is available if there is a problem with the voter's registration record or ID.

4) Notice that important information for voters such as "The Voter's Bill of Rights" including where complaints can be filed, instructions on using voting machines and sample ballots are posted at all voting locations.

5) Notice that all Indiana polling places are required to meet Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for accessibility, and be equipped with ADA accessible voting machines.

The Secretary of State's Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Team developed and implemented a special media campaign to reach out to new voters ($30,000 of print advertising) including information on photo ID requirements, via TV, Radio, Print, and Transit advertising campaigns – See page 12). Though the campaign was statewide, special attention was paid to 20 counties with the highest number of new voter registrations since the last election. Those counties include: Marion (+27,478), Lake, (+13,539), Allen (+9,311), St. Joseph (+7,478), Hamilton (+7,255), Monroe (+6,978), Tippecanoe (+4,831), Elkhart (+4,588), Vanderburgh (+4,456), Porter (+3,758), Hendricks (+3,625), Johnson (+3,409), LaPorte (+2,712), Vigo (+2,616), Delaware (+2,590), Clark (+2,417), Madison (+2,343), Floyd (+1,929), Bartholomew (+1,741), and Morgan (+1,706).

College Student Outreach

Through campus based student outreach activities, Indiana's college student population has received focused information on registering to vote, voting and details on Indiana's

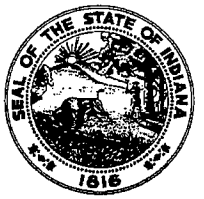

photo ID requirements. Students registering to vote in Indiana for the first time were sent voter information postcards. The State's new voter media campaign focused on counties with large college and university student populations including:

1) Delaware County (Ball State)
2) Marion County (IU-PU Indianapolis, Butler University and others)
3) Monroe County (Indiana University)
4) St. Joseph County (Notre Dame, St. Mary's)
5) Tippecanoe County (Purdue University)
6) Vanderburgh County (University of Southern Indiana, U. of Evansville)
7) Vigo County (Indiana State University)

Additionally, the Secretary of State's Office spearheaded a College Student Email Campaign. Eight of the state's largest universities distributed a campus-wide email detailing information on photo ID requirements and absentee ballot options for college students. Though exact figures are not available it is estimated that these emails were sent to and received by over 115,000 students throughout the state.

A Note on College Student Voting Requirements

College Students, as with all voters, are expected to register to vote from their permanent address, ***according to the perception of the voter***. Indiana law provides that a person ***does not*** gain residency in a precinct when they move there for temporary employment, educational purposes etc., without the intent of making a permanent home there. ***If*** it is the intent of the student that their school address will be their permanent address, than they are eligible to register to vote using that address (*see*: IC 3-5-5-7).

As a result of these new voter outreach and education initiatives, the Secretary of State's Primary Election Outreach spending has increased by almost 50%

Indiana's Voter ID Law and the Primary Election

Just last week, the United States Supreme Court ruled in a 6 to 3 decision, to uphold Indiana's Voter ID law. Indiana Secretary of State Todd Rokita, as the respondent in the case, was a vigorous defendant Indiana's law throughout the two-and-a-half year adjudication process.

Indiana's Voter ID Law (Public Law 109-2005) requires Indiana residents to present a photo ID before casting a ballot at the polls on Election Day. Note that the substance of this law took effect in July, 2005. ***Prior*** to this week's Primary Election, Hoosiers have quite successfully, voted in 4 statewide elections and 4 Special Elections under the photo ID requirements.

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Under the statute, acceptebel ID must meet 4 criteria to be acceptable for voting purposes. The ID must:

1. Display the voter's photo.

2. Display the voter's name, which must conform with name on the voter registration record (*an explanation of acceptable variation follows*).

3. Display an expiration date that is either current, or expired ***no earlier*** than the date of the last Indiana General Election (in this case, November 7, 2006).

4. Be issued by an agency of the State of Indiana or the U.S. government.

Generally, an Indiana driver's license, Indiana photo ID card, U.S. Passport, or military ID is sufficient. Exemptions exist for the indigent, those with a religious objection to being photographed, and for elderly or disabled individuals living in state-licensed facilities where a precinct polling place is also located.

Persons with limited incomes, those with religious objections, and those who forget to bring adequate identification to the polls may cast a ***provisional ballot*** at the polls without photo identification. Individuals voting ***absentee-in-person*** ("early voting") at a county election office, must have an acceptable ID, however a voter could vote without an ID, if they can affirm at that time (by sworn affidavit), that they cannot afford an ID or have a religious objection to being photographed.

Persons voting absentee-by-mail are not required to show a photo ID (under that rationale that a photo would do nothing to prove identification without the person also being there for comparison). Absentee ***balloting-by-mail*** is available to ***anyone*** 65 or older, and voters with disabilities. Voters who qualify to vote ***absentee-by-traveling board***, including the home bound, are ***not*** required to show photo ID (For more information on the absentee ballot process and traveling boards, please see page 16).

The name on the photo ID must "conform" to the name on the voter registration record, however the name does ***not*** have to be an ***identical match***. For example, common nicknames for first names, or substitute middle names for a given first name qualify under the statute. Also initials, as a substitute for a first or middle name, are an acceptable variation.

Voters who have changed their name due to marriage, adoption or divorce may rely on Indiana's long-standing change of name or address procedures. Indiana allows a voter to

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provide the current version of their name by simply writing their new name on the precinct poll list next to their current entry (*see* IC 3-7-41).

Voters can also update their voter registration information at the polling site by using the VRG - 4/12 form. This form (available at the polls) allows a voter who has either moved less than 30 days before the election, or moved (anytime) within the same county and congressional district, to vote one final time at their previous precinct. Voters are required to provide their new address on the form - which will lead to their voter registration to be updated after the election.

State law requires that the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) provide ***free*** photo identification to citizens who do not already have a valid photo ID that meets state requirements for voting. For additional information, please visit http://www.photoID.in.gov.

Informing Hoosier Citizens of the Photo ID Requirement

The Indiana Secretary of State's Office has invested over $1.25 million dollars (federal and state-matching funds) on photo ID-related education and outreach efforts. This funding amount does ***not*** include funding for other voting outreach and education efforts. Many of the state's photo ID education and outreach efforts were executed as soon as the new law took effect in 2005. As noted above, the Indiana Secretary of State's Office has expanded photo ID-related outreach in an effort to focus on newly registered voters during this busy 2008 Primary Election season.

Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles

All BMV locations that normally issue driver licenses and ID Cards will have extended hours (8:30 AM to 8:00 PM) on Monday, the day before the electon. ***All BMV locations will also be open on Election Day from 6:00 A.M to 7:00 PM.***

Identification card applicants who are 65 years or older, and can attest that they have never been issued a birth certificate because their birth was never recorded with a state office of vital statistics, may present other forms of identification as a primary document, along with the necessary secondary document, for an Indiana identification card.

The BMV Mobile Unit

Since August of last year, Indiana's BMV Mobile Unit has logged over 76 days of travel stopping to provide photo-ID's at over 47 locations in 24 counties and 26 cities. For additional information on the Bureau of Motor Vehicles Mobile Unit, please contact Joe Frank at (317) 232-1946.

Todd Rokita
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The BMV Mobile Unit will be operating during business hours at the City Market, 200 E. Meridian Street, Indianapolis Indiana, to provide photo IDs to voters casting in-person absentee ballots at the Marion County Election Board on Monday, May 5th.

On Election Day, the BMV Mobile Unit will be available to provide free photo IDs to voters at the Indianapolis Children's Museum located at 3000 N Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46208. Please visit http://www.in.gov/bmv for additional information.

Indiana Department of Health

Generally, a birth certificate is required to obtain an Indiana drivers license or non-drivers photo-ID. Certified copies of birth certificates are available from the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) or from a local health department office in the county where the birth occurred. Requests for birth certificates must be accompanied by specified forms of identifying documentation (one of form of a "primary document", or two of several types of "secondary documents").

Birth records in the ISDH (Vital Records Office) begin with October 1907. Prior to October 1907, records of birth were filed ***only*** with the local health department in the county where the birth occurred.

Individuals seeking birth certificates can apply in person at the ISDH Vital Records Office or at their local county health department. Voters with access to the Internet and a credit card can apply for copies of their records online. Birth certificates cost $10 for the first certified copy and $4 for each additional copy.

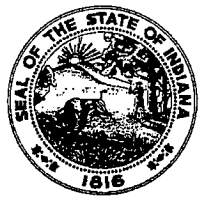
The ISDH Vital Records Office will be open from 8:30 – 3:00 on Election Day. Voters should contact Registrar of Records, Corey Ealy, (317) 233-7523. The ISDH Vital Records Office is located at 2 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204. For more information, please visit http://www.in.gov/isdh .

"What if..." Possible Election Day Situations and Responses

What if a voting machine breaks during the day?

Neither Indiana nor any other state ***has ever*** experienced systematic or statewide voting machine problems that have completely inhibited the election process. Individual precinct-level issues with voting machines have been known to occur.

In the case of precinct-level issues, all counties have individual contracts with one of five Indiana Election Commission approved voting machine vendors. Those contracts specify requirements for spare machines to be available at a central location in each county for deployment to a polling location in the case of an emergency.



individual vote. (For example, if a voter has cast an absentee ballot, but dies prior to Election Day, state law requires the ballot be rejected.)

Absentee by Traveling Board

Confined voters and those caring for confined voters can request to have a confined voter board, or traveling board, bring an absentee ballot to their location. The traveling board is a bipartisan board that may also assist voters in completing the ballot if requested.

All voted absentee ballots are then stored in a secure location at the county election board for counting on Election Day at either the polling place, or at the county election board in the event the county is a central count county. On Election Day, bipartisan teams of election commissioners deliver absentee ballots to the appropriate precinct where it is counted with the votes cast on Election Day. In central count counties, ballots remain at the election board, are counted, and added to the precinct totals at the end of the day. In order for a county to be a central count county, a unanimous resolution must be passed by the county election board prior to Election Day.

Can a Voter Cast an In-Person Vote after Voting Absentee?

In non-central count counties, a voter can "beat" their absentee ballot to the polling place on Election Day and cast a ballot in-person. Once the previously voted absentee ballot arrives and it is discovered the voter cast a ballot at the precinct earlier in the day, the absentee ballot is spoiled and not counted. Voters generally cannot elect to "beat" their absentee ballot to the polling place in central count counties because the ballot is not distributed to precincts and the poll list is marked before the opening of the polls to indicate that the voter has already returned an absentee ballot.

Recent Absentee Ballot Reform

In conjunction with Indiana's Photo ID law, a comprehensive absentee ballot reform package was promoted and passed by the Indiana General Assembly during its 2003 through 2005 sessions. These new requirements make it more difficult to commit absentee vote fraud and make the consequences of such behavior more severe. Some of these changes include: [NOTE: The first bullet point was already law. Not a reform]

- Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights (IC 3-5-8-2.5 & IC 3-11-10-25) Counties must provide all absentee voters with a statement describing: 1)their rights and responsibilities: 2) laws covering assistance that may be given to an absentee voter, completion of ballots in secret and return of a voted ballot; 3) how election law and absentee ballot law violations are reported.

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Secretary of State

- In the absentee ballot application, the voter must indicate the reason they qualify for absentee voting by mail, sworn under the penalty of perjury. (IC 3-11-4-18 & IC 3-11-10-24).

- Absentee ballot applications must be signed by the voter (except the disabled). Anyone assisting an absentee voter must acknowledge certain statements, sworn under the penalty of perjury. (IC 3-11-4-2 & IC 3-11-4-5). Persons assisting absentee ballot voters must be fully identified on the application.

- Restrictions were been placed on the "pre-completion" of absentee ballot applications by persons other than the voter. (IC 3-11-4-2 & IC 3-11-4-5).

- Only the absentee ballot voter, a family member, a postal employee, a bonded courier or an individual properly appointed as the voter's attorney in fact, may mail or deliver a voted absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-2 & IC 3-11-4-5).

- The crime of "electioneering: (a class A misdemeanor) may not be committed in the presence of a voter known to possess their absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-18 & IC 3-14-3-16).

- Challenged absentee ballots convert into provisional ballots - for consideration by the County Election Board. (IC 3-11.5-4-15)

Absentee Outreach: Know the Law, Know Your Rights

During the last month in which absentee voting has been taking place, the Secretary of State's Office has engaged in a special community outreach program aimed at informing county election officials, candidates and campaign workers and especially potential absentee voters themselves of the most essential absentee voting laws:

1. The pressuring of voters who are not eligible to vote absentee to do so is illegal and will not be tolerated.

2. Absentee voters have the right to mark their ballots in secret.

3. Absentee ballot voters should place their own ballot in the mail or follow legal, approved methods for having their ballot mailed or delivered.

The Indiana Secretary of State's Office has notified the presidential and gubernatorial campaigns, as well as both major state parties of electioneering and absentee ballot laws and the penalties for violating those laws. *Please see Attachment D for the latest communication between the Indiana Secretary of State's Office, campaigns, and party officials.*

Todd Rokita
Secretary of State

Direct Contact: How Hoosiers Report on Election Day Issues

Indiana citizens can file complaints with the Help America Vote Act team in the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State regarding polling place accessibility or any concerns regarding possible fraudulent activities on Election Day. Hoosiers may make contact by calling the toll-free number at 866-IN1-VOTE (866-461-8683). HAVA staff is on hand every day of the week throughout the year, as well as from 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM EDT on Election Day.

Hoosiers may also complete the Indiana Voter Fraud and Accessibility Grievance affidavit form, which is located on the SOS website at: http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/hava Those who complete and file this form are advised to have it notarized in order to assist investigators and prosecutors. The form is filed with the HAVA office and distributed to the proper agency for investigation and action.

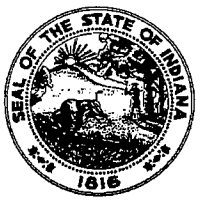
Historically, Hoosiers contact the HAVA team on Election Day to receive information on the location of their polling site. Those that file grievances have issue(s) with the election process or complaints about the behavior of others around the polling site. Many complaints are taken care of immediately by contacting local election administrators to quickly deal with an issue under local jurisdiction. A small number are investigated by the state and materials are forwarded to local prosecutors if necessary.

Election Day Response Team

First implemented during the East Chicago Special Election in 2003, the Indiana Secretary of State's Office executes a program to appoint several Special Secretary of State Deputies for the purpose of making random, unannounced inspections of polling locations throughout the state on Election Day. These Deputies were charged with 1) responding to any election-related issues; and 2) spot-check polling locations for accessibility and integrity in the process.

In the 2007 May Primary and General Elections, teams of Special Deputies visited over one hundred precincts in more than a dozen Indiana Counties. Their observations and reports indicated generally a high rate of compliance with election laws and procedures. However, isolated administrative infractions were noted, such as the lack of the Indiana Voter Bill of Rights posted in a prominent location.

These infractions were followed up on with reports to county clerks and county election boards. Again, during this 2008 Primary Election, teams of volunteers, bearing Special Deputy Secretary of State credentials will be making random, unannounced visits to



polling locations throughout the state and reporting back to the Secretary of State's Office.

The Basic Election Process and Election Official Organization

Every voter is assigned to a precinct and casts a ballot at a polling place. The voter's ballot is received by a precinct election board, which administers the election at its polling place. Precinct election officials (Poll Workers) are appointed by the county clerk (or in some counties, a county election director). The county clerk administers elections at the county level as one member of a bipartisan county election board, which consists of 3-5 members.

County election officials are provided with information and guidance regarding election laws and procedures by state officials, including the Secretary of State, who serves as Indiana's Chief State Election Official; the Indiana Election Commission, a 4 member bipartisan administrative body, and by the Indiana Election Division of the Office of the Secretary of State, an agency headed by bipartisan Co-Directors.

How are precincts created and voters assigned to them?

Precincts are established by county election officials, subject to approval by the Election Division or Election Commission. State law requires most precincts to contain no more than 1200 active voters. An eligible voter who resides within the boundaries of the precinct can vote for the candidates on the ballot in that precinct.

How are polling places chosen?

County election officials choose where each precinct's polling place will be located. Polling places must be accessible to voters with disabilities, and be located in the precinct, or nearby to ensure accessibility by these voters.

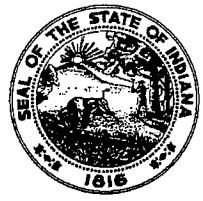
What are polling place hours?

Indiana's polling places are open from 6 am until 6 pm, prevailing local time.

Who are the poll workers and how are they chosen?

The head poll worker in each precinct is the "inspector." There are also election judges and poll clerks. Poll workers are nominated by the two major political parties, and if vacancies exist, the county election board can appoint qualified voters to serve.

Who is the county clerk, and what is the clerk's role in elections?



Todd Rokita
Secretary of State

A vote may be challenged by a member of the political party as not meeting these qualifications. The challenger may be a poll worker or an individual appointed as a challenger by the political party.

If the voter is challenged, the voter must proceed to sign a sworn statement that the voter does meet the party affiliation requirements. After doing so, the voter will be provided with a primary ballot listing only the candidates in that party's primary. The voter will then be permitted to vote in that party's primary.

Since the voter's ballot in both the last general election (November 2006) and in the next general election ballot (November 2008) will be secret, there is no way to prove that the voter has made a false statement on this affidavit, unless the voter reveals this. If a voter confesses to knowingly making a false statement, then the voter could be prosecuted for perjury, a felony under Indiana law.

A Brief Summary of Indiana's Provisional Ballot Process

Indiana's Provisional Ballot Overview:

In many states provisional ballots are very common—cast and counted in high numbers. The Indiana provisional ballot process works different than many states in that Provisional Ballots are looked at as a "last resort" on Election Day, not a common occurrence.

Indiana poll workers are trained to route voters through the "regular ballot" process whenever possible using procedures called "fail safes" to address common questions and concerns on Election Day.

Provisional ballots exist so that no voter is ever turned away from the polls because of a simple administrative question—a voter will always have the ability to cast a provisional ballot in order to capture the vote and the voter's eligibility can be reviewed at a later date.

The Process:

Each of Indiana's 92 counties receive poll worker training information from the state and are responsible for hold poll worker training session in order to educate our poll workers on Election Day procedures, including Provisional Ballots.

A voter will cast a provisional ballot on Election Day for a variety of reasons. In many states if there were any questions regarding a voter's record he or she would cast a provisional ballot. In Indiana, "fail-safe" procedures prevent high numbers of provisional ballots. For example if a voter's name is not on the poll book by mistake, instead of issuing a provisional ballot, the poll worker would inquire to the County of the voter's

registration status and a certificate of error would be issued. This voter would then vote using a regular ballot. Fail safes apply to a variety of common situations including voters who have moved and the poll book no longer reflects their current address, a voter who has changed his or her name, or if an error is made on the county level with regard to a voter registration record.

If the voter casts a provisional ballot, the ballot will be kept separate from the other ballots cast in that precinct. After Election Day, the County Election board will decide whether the voter was qualified to vote in that precinct and whether the voter's ballot should be counted. The voter will be able to contact the county election board after Election Day to find out whether the voter's ballot was counted, and if it was not counted, why not.

The County Election Board can count provisional ballots until noon up to ten days after the election. If the voter had to fill out a provisional ballot due to inadequate photo identification, that voter can arrive at the Clerk's office within the 10-day period to present the appropriate ID or sign an affidavit.

How does a voter cast a provisional ballot?

Generally, the same rules and procedures that apply to casting a traditional paper ballot apply to casting a provisional ballot, but there are some special procedures that are similar to casting an absentee ballot:

a) The voter must mark the provisional ballot privately, unless the voter is entitled to and requests assistance.

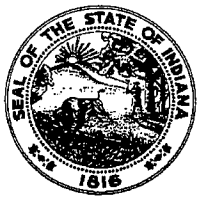
b) The voter must enclose the provisional ballot inside a provisional ballot secrecy envelope provided for this purpose (Form PRO-2) and seal the envelope.

c) The voter must return the sealed envelope, with the ballot inside, to the inspector.

Historical Data on Indiana's Provisional Ballots

The following chart details Indiana's Provisional Ballot Data for 2004 and 2006 General Elections. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

Year	Non-Prov. Ballots Cast	Prov. Ballots Cast	Prov. Ballots Counted	Total Ballots Counted	% Total Prov. Ballots	Total % of Cast Ballots	Total % of Uncounted Cast Ballots



2004	2,511,201	5,862	941	2,512,142	0.233%	99.804%	0.196%
2006	1,718,179	3,873	1,172	1,719,351	0.225%	99.843%	0.157%

The following chart details Indiana's Provisional Ballot Data compared to Provisional Ballot Data in Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Ohio for 2004 and 2006. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

2004	**Indiana**	**Kentucky**	**Massachusetts**	**Ohio**
Total Ballots Counted	2,512,142	1809102	2821607	4995745
Provisionals Cast	5862	1494	10060	157714
Provisionals Counted	941	221	2319	123716
% Counted	16.053%	14.793%	23.052%	78.443%
% Provisionals Total	0.233%	0.083%	0.357%	3.157%
% Ballots Counted	99.804%	99.930%	99.726%	99.319%
2006	**Indiana**	**Kentucky**	**Massachusetts**	**Ohio**
Total Ballots Counted	1,718,179	1305962	2999983	3592358
Provisionals Cast	3873	75	215	127758
Provisionals Counted	1172	5	49	106212
% Counted	30.261%	6.667%	22.791%	83.135%
% Provisionals Total	0.225%	0.006%	0.007%	3.556%
% Ballots Counted	99.843%	99.995%	99.994%	99.400%

Sources: Election Data from Indiana SVRS and HAVA Office, US EAC 2004 Election Administration and Voting Survey, US EAC 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey

Today, counties may use the Indiana Statewide Voter Registration System to track and provide information to voters who cast provisional ballots and are concerned about their ballot being counted. Under Help America Vote Act requirements, voters who cast provisional ballots must have "free access" to information concerning whether or not the ballot was counted, and if not. In response, counties have established toll-free phone lines that voters may call, use the provisional ballot reporting structure in the state's Statewide Voter File, or a combination of both. In addition, IC 3-14-5-2(2) requires counties to provide copies of all provisional ballot challenge forms to the Secretary of State following the election.

APPENDIX 5

PROVISIONAL BALLOT DATA

Indiana 2004 Primary Election				
County	Registered Voters	2004 Presidental Ballots Cast	Turnout	New Registrations since 2003 Municipal
Marion Co.	570,560	98,280	17%	27,478
Lake Co.	344,467	54,693	16%	13,539
Allen Co.	219,271	30,306	14%	9,311
St. Joseph Co.	174,013	28,301	16%	7,478
Hamilton Co.	144,290	34,923	24%	7,255
Vanderburgh Co.	123,265	16,192	13%	4,456
Monroe Co.	99,829	12,748	13%	6,978
Elkhart Co.	93,599	18,717	20%	4,588
Porter Co.	86,589	12,408	14%	3,758
Delaware Co.	86,148	18,119	21%	2,590
Tippecanoe Co.	84,158	13,436	16%	4,831
Johnson Co.	80,821	16,725	21%	3,409
LaPorte Co.	77,442	11,856	15%	2,712
Vigo Co.	75,515	18,332	24%	2,616
Hendricks Co.	69,477	18,625	27%	3,625
Total	**2,329,444**	**403,661**	**17%**	**104,624**

Indiana 2004 General Election					
County	Registered Voters	2004 Presidental Ballots Cast	Turnout	New Registrations since 2004 Primary	Provisional Ballots Cast
Marion Co.	603,390	320,838	53%	32,830	1,732
Lake Co.	353,826	188,022	53%	9,359	863
Allen Co.	226,006	129,609	57%	6,735	468
St. Joseph Co.	175,762	108,619	62%	1,749	150
Hamilton Co.	154,034	104,906	68%	9,744	88
Vanderburgh Co.	126,822	70,654	56%	3,557	150
Monroe Co.	104,586	50,467	48%	4,757	68
Elkhart Co.	99,035	61,380	62%	5,436	394
Tippecanoe Co.	92,980	52,360	56%	6,391	273
Porter Co.	88,666	64,873	73%	2,518	196
Johnson Co.	86,144	51,255	59%	1,986	31
Delaware Co.	86,041	47,939	56%	5,220	62
LaPorte Co.	79,335	42,606	54%	1,893	20
Vigo Co.	78,449	39,744	51%	2,934	12
Hendricks Co.	76,576	52,302	68%	7,099	102
	2,431,652	**1,385,574**	**57%**	**102,208**	**4,609**

Indiana 2008 Primary Election						
County	Active Voters	2008 Presidental Ballots Cast	Turnout	New Registrations since 2007 Municipal	Estimated Provisional Ballots Cast	Source
Marion Co.	525,220	235287	45%	48,152	509	estimate county E.B. employee
Lake Co.	277,185	142001	51%	29,970	370	according to county E.B. member
Allen Co.	217,424	82656	38%	18,612	140	county E.B.
St. Joseph Co.	190,283	71570	38%	14,087	81	deputy clerk
Hamilton Co.	155,942	70341	45%	15,109	15	county E.B.
Vanderburgh Co.	131,029	44878	34%	8,674	64	county E.B.
Elkhart Co.	106,812	43994	41%	9,645	77	deputy clerk
Porter Co.	93,127	43586	47%	7,726	30	according to *Chesterton Tribune*
Tippecanoe Co.	86,210	39205	45%	9,223	220	clerk
Delaware Co.	81,586	34473	42%	4,756	50	deputy clerk
Hendricks Co.	81,424	35178	43%	7,138	22	county E.B.
Johnson Co.	77,808	32704	42%	6,777	13	clerk
Monroe Co.	71,549	34036	48%	9,985	130	county E.B.
LaPorte Co.	69,793	30463	44%	5,063	36	county E.B.
Vigo Co.	67,039	31748	47%	5,119	10	deputy clerk
	2,232,431	**972,120**	**44%**	**200,036**	**1,767**	