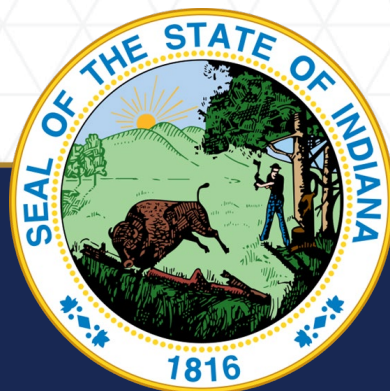# 2024 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND POLLING PLACE SECURITY GUIDANCE

State of Indiana

August 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Elections are the cornerstone of our democracy. In Indiana, 4.8 million residents are eligible to vote in more than 5,100 polling places. A citizen's right to vote is a constitutional right. Natural, man-made and technological disasters have the potential to upend elections into chaos, destroying infrastructure, displacing voters and potentially rendering the impacted system more vulnerable to security threats.

When a disaster strikes close to or on Election Day, election administrators must ensure that elections are still conducted without any margin for error, and often, without any budgetary or scheduling adjustments. Many scenarios warrant taking precautions and preparing to prevent, respond to, and recover from, an emergency which may disrupt voting. Indiana recognizes the need to take a proactive approach to election emergency preparedness planning.

Indiana elections are administered at the local level of government, which has resulted in a diverse landscape of election sites, systems and technologies. Throughout the election cycle, many people are involved in administering or carrying out responsibilities supporting elections, including election workers, officials from other divisions of government, vendors, contractors, temporary workers and volunteers.

All Indiana voting sites remain vulnerable to a variety of threats and hazards, including those from outside state boundaries. For years, America's adversaries have targeted United States (U.S.) Presidential Elections as part of their efforts to undermine U.S. global standing, sow discord and influence voters and decision making. Recent polarization of the political landscape has increased the potential for threats to government processes. The 2024 Presidential Election is no exception. U.S. elections remain an attractive target to domestic threats, nation-states and cyber criminals.

The following guidance was developed by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) to assist County Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) and their stakeholders in preparing for the Presidential Election on November 5, 2024. This document provides information on election preparedness and emergency response activities, should a natural, man-made or technological incident occur during election processes. The document was developed in conjunction with guidance from the Indiana Secretary of State (SOS), United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC).

This guidance should be used as a support document to existing County Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) / Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP). It is vitally important that this document and other emergency planning materials developed for the county be reviewed, exercised and tested prior to Election Day to ensure officials and residents in the county have adequate resources for an effective response to any incident that occurs which may impact an election or polling place in the 2024 Presidential Election.

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change #	Change Description	Date Posted	Person(s) Responsible
1	Updated with COVID-19 safety guidance.	10/2020	Peri Rogowski, *IDHS State Planning Director*
2	Reviewed and updated.	10/2022	Bryce Ahnafield, *IDHS Critical Infrastructure / BEOC Planning Manager*; Peri Rogowski, *IDHS State Planning Director*
3	Reviewed and updated.	8/2023	Bryce Ahnafield, *IDHS Critical Infrastructure / BEOC Planning Manager*; Peri Rogowski, *IDHS State Planning Director*
4	Condensed and revised county election guidance for the 2024 Presidential Election. Added Emergency Planning, Site Security and Access, Winter Weather, Insider Threat, and Medical Emergency information. Added Important Contact Information and Resources sections. Removed COVID-19 procedures.	8/2024	Beth Carpenter, *IDHS Emergency Services Planning Manager*

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Date	Agency/Department	Agency Representative	Method of Delivery
8/1/2024	Secretary of State (SOS)	Election Division	Email
8/1/2024	Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)	Executive Director	Email
8/1/2024	Indiana Office of Technology (IOT)	Cybersecurity Program	Email
8/1/2024	Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC)	Intelligence & Analysis	Email
8/1/2024	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)	Protective Security Advisor	Email
8/1/2024	All 92 County Emergency Management Agencies (EMA)	County EMA Directors	Email

PRE-ELECTION PREPAREDNESS

EMERGENCY PLANNING

It is the responsibility of the County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) to develop all-hazards emergency preparedness and response plans. Further, the EMA should develop election preparedness and response support plans or annexes in the event a natural, man-made, or technological incident occurs during election processes. During the months of September and October, County Election Boards should meet with the EMA to review state and local statutes and regulations regarding election processes, emergency procedures and the implementation of appropriate training measures for precinct election officers ("poll workers") as described in Indiana Code (IC) 3-6-6-40. All poll workers should remain aware of potential hazards and threats and be well-informed of the unique emergency procedures for each polling place.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

The following should be considered in the event of an incident interfering with election processes:

- Evaluate every type of possible hazard or threat in the jurisdiction and develop an action plan for each, considering that they may occur on a statewide, jurisdiction-wide or localized level.
- Develop plans for poll worker shortages and long lines.
- Develop a plan addressing locked polling places on Election Day.
- Consider planned road closures, construction or traffic congestion issues.
- Identify and document a written chain of command for the Emergency Management Agency (EMA) and reporting procedures.
- Designate an alternate meeting place for staff in case of emergency.
- Purchase emergency supplies for staff if an overnight stay may be required.
- Develop a communications network that includes EMA staff, poll workers, emergency responders, voters and media.
- Create a list of emergency contact telephone numbers including state officials, local emergency responders, utility companies and media outlets.
- Identify emergency communications methods least likely to be affected by a disaster.
- Develop a plan to secure or relocate voting equipment and paper ballots.
- Work with your jurisdiction's IT to plan for technology failure and institute recovery plans.
- Meet with postal officials to develop a mitigation plan for impact on time-critical mail.
- Assign an IT staff member to manage hardware and software issues, and quickly report any potential cybersecurity concerns.
- Develop a plan for relocating a polling place to include:
  - A list of all alternate polling locations with contact names and numbers
  - A method for notifying voters and media of the location change
  - Parking and accessibility concerns
  - A plan for securing voting systems, ballots, and supplies during relocation

SITE SECURITY AND ACCESS

Personnel Vetting

Only the following individuals are allowed inside a polling place:

- Members of the precinct election board
- The inspector, judges, poll clerks, assistant poll clerks; or a student assistant to a precinct election officer
- Election sheriffs
- Deputy election commissioners
- Challengers and pollbook holders
- Watchers, including media watchers (IC 3-6-10-1)
- Minor children accompanying voters
- A voter, for the purpose of voting
- A person assisting a voter under IC 3-11-9
- A member of a county election board, acting on behalf of the board
- A technician authorized to act on behalf of the county election board to repair a voting system, with credentials signed by each member of the county election board
- A county chairman or county vice-chairman of a political party, if bearing credentials signed by members of the county election board, unless they are a candidate for elected office
- The Secretary of State (SOS) of Indiana, in some cases (IC 3-11-8-15)
- A person credentialed by the Indiana protection and advocacy services commission to conduct activities for the protection and advocacy for voting access program provided under 52 U.S.C. 21061

An individual present in the polling place on Election Day must be a United States (U.S.) citizen unless the individual is a minor child accompanying a parent who is a voter, is an individual designated to assist a voter who is disabled or who cannot read or write English, or who has been granted an exemption from this requirement by the Secretary of State under the authority of IC 3-11-8-15. It is recommended that background checks be completed on all election workers and contractors.

Physical Security

Voting is one of the nation's greatest liberties, which makes attacks on a polling place a viable concern. During elections, government buildings, faith-based organizations and schools, often used for polling sites, will lower their security posture by opening their facilities to unscreened visitors. Having the following physical security measures in place will mitigate the risk to polling place sites:

Natural Surveillance: People are less likely to commit crimes if they feel they are being observed. A polling place should be set up to maximize the visibility of areas needing to be observed by poll workers.

Access Control: Limiting and regulating entrances reduces opportunities for crime and allows for more efficient screening of voters entering the facility.

Territoriality: Clear delineation of space creates a sense of ownership for staff and creates an environment where intruders are more likely to stand out.

Separate Points of Entry: Effective access control requires entry to and from a facility be regulated. Separate points of entry for poll workers and voters allow for such monitoring. If the polling place is not compartmentalized from normal business, the point of entry into the facility from the polling place also must be monitored. For a point of entry to be regulated, no unauthorized person should pass through without the drawing the attention of those responsible for the safety of the building.

Staff Awareness: Poll workers must be required to observe and report suspicious activities. Staff should understand reporting options beyond calling 911 and know how to implement heightened security procedures and respond to a threat.

Evacuation Planning

Polling officials must ensure the site has emergency preparedness and/or evacuation plans. Plans should define how poll workers and voters will evacuate quickly, effectively and safely. Plans should accommodate individuals with disabilities or persons with access and functional needs. Accommodations include keeping aisles clear of clutter or items impeding evacuees from leaving the premises. Plans also should include alternate meeting spots and methods for accounting for personnel once it is safe to do so.

CYBERSECURITY

The Indiana Secretary of State (SOS) and Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) recommend each jurisdiction have the following safeguards and resilience measures against cyberattacks in place prior to Election Day:

- The voter registration database is protected by a firewall and regular security updates
- Users receive security training and follow strict security protocol
- Access control ensures only authorized personnel have access to the database
- An intrusion detection/prevention system is in place
- A logging capability is set up to track database changes
- Threat and vulnerability tests are conducted regularly
- Security measures meet federal standards
- Multi-factor authentication is required for access
- Electronic pollbooks use encryption to securely transfer voter data
- Voting systems are not connected to the internet
- Voting equipment is independently tested using industry-accepted protocols and standards, and is certified by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) and State Board of Elections
- All incoming traffic into the website server is encoded using strong Transport Layer Security (TLS)

ELECTION DAY

NATURAL HAZARDS

Natural hazards remain a threat to the State of Indiana and polling places and are more likely to disrupt election processes than any other hazard. Due to the time of year the election is held, severe weather, winter weather, flooding and earthquakes should all be considered. In the event a natural hazard disrupts election processes, the Secretary of State (SOS) should be notified.

Severe Weather

Indiana is prone to severe weather events in the month of November, which have resulted in widespread damaging winds and historical tornado outbreaks. Severe weather is defined by damaging winds of 58 mph or greater, tornadoes, and/or hail of one (1) inch in diameter or greater. These threats are identified and alerted by the National Weather Service (NWS) using various methods including watches, warnings, and special weather statements. These important messages can be received through various means which should be continually monitored:

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) on mobile devices
- Television and radio
- Various mobile applications
- Outdoor warning sirens (only intended to alert individuals who are outdoors)

Severe Thunderstorm Watch
Description: Conditions are favorable for a severe thunderstorm within the next several hours.

Suggested Actions: All staff should be advised of the Severe Thunderstorm Watch and conditions approaching. The Precinct Inspector or other designated poll worker should monitor official weather sources for additional updates.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning
Description: A severe weather hazard is imminent or occurring.

Suggested Actions: The Precinct Inspector or other designated poll worker will monitor sky conditions as best and safely as possible. If a funnel cloud or tornado is seen, seek shelter immediately. If possible, call 911 to report the observed conditions.

Tornado Watch
Description: Conditions are favorable for a tornado within the next several hours.

Suggested Actions: The Precinct Inspector or other designated poll worker will advise other staff members of the weather conditions. The Precinct Inspector or other designated poll worker should monitor official weather sources for additional updates. Outdoor activities should be modified to ensure that quick access to shelter is available. Upon the approach of thunderstorms, outdoor activities should be stopped. The Precinct Inspector or other designated

poll worker will monitor sky conditions as best and safely as possible. If a funnel cloud or tornado is seen, seek shelter immediately. If possible, call 911 to report the observed conditions.

Tornado Warning

Description: A tornado is imminent or occurring.

Suggested Actions: All items above, plus:

- If time permits, turn off all utilities if it can be done in a safe manner.
- Staff and voters will move to the designated shelter area that is identified by the building owner.
- Bi-partisan election officials shall secure voting systems, voted ballots, poll lists and other election documents on site to the greatest practical extent under the circumstances.

Flooding

Flooding can occur at any time of day, month or year. Flooding may be caused by heavy or excessive rains, fast snowmelt, ice jams or dam/levee failures. Similar to severe weather, these threats are identified and alerted by the NWS in various manners. The most significant concern is a flash flood, which may occur with little warning.

Flash Flood Warning

Description: A rapid rise of water in waterways or low-lying areas that is imminent or occurring.

Suggested Actions: The Precinct Inspector should advise staff of the weather conditions that are approaching and if necessary, begin evacuation procedures. Bi-partisan election officials shall secure voting systems, voted ballots, poll lists and other election documents on site to the greatest practical extent under the circumstances. Since flash floods occur mainly along streams, a polling place can determine its risk based on its proximity to streams, rivers, creeks, and other low-lying areas.

Winter Weather

November is the beginning of the winter weather season in Indiana. For the date of November 5, snowfall amounts of up to two (2) inches have occurred across the state. Slip-and-fall incidents will become possible once surfaces are partially or fully covered in snow or ice. In addition to wintry precipitation, temperatures have fallen into the middle teens which poses a risk to voters standing in line outdoors for long periods of time.

Suggested Actions: Polling places should have a plan for clearing snow and ice from primary walkways. Indoor floor surfaces should be kept dry. Waiting lines should be redirected indoors to the extent possible.

Earthquake

While rare, earthquakes can and do happen in Indiana. All staff and voters should be instructed to **drop, cover and hold** as soon as the shaking starts. When the shaking stops, evacuate in a calm and orderly fashion and begin a basic damage assessment of the facility.

Suggested Actions: Bipartisan election officials shall secure voting systems, voted ballots, poll lists and other election documents on site to the greatest practical extent under the circumstances. If you are unable to re-enter the building, evacuate to an alternate, pre-identified meeting location. Injuries should be handled by those trained in First Aid. If the injuries are severe and the decision is made not to move the victim, assign a staff member to stay with the individual(s) until qualified medical personnel arrive. The Precinct Inspector should make an assessment as to the next steps that would need to be taken. This decision will be based on present danger, weather, as well as many other factors. The Precinct Inspector should take a portable/cellular telephone outside to contact either the county or state election board.

HUMAN-CAUSED THREATS

Depending on the jurisdiction, poll workers may be the first line of response in addressing incidents disrupting election operations and the public's ability to cast votes in a safe and secure environment. Poll workers should be provided with:

- De-escalation techniques
- Clear reporting procedures
- Emergency contact information

Insider Threat

An insider threat can be an individual or group who uses their authorized access or special knowledge to cause harm to an organization or entity. This harm can include malicious acts that impact the security and integrity of election systems and information. Insider threats could manifest as current or former employees, temporary workers, volunteers, contractors, or any other individuals with privileged access to election systems and information. This could include individuals who work outside of the immediate election office in roles that support or interact with infrastructure that the election office relies upon.

Potential indicators of insider threat activity include:

- Attempting to alter or destroy ballots, mail-in ballot envelopes, administrative documentation or allowing others to access these materials without prior approval
- Without need or authorization, accessing systems, equipment and/or facilities they have no need to access or providing unauthorized personnel access
- Turning off security cameras or access control systems or disregarding two-person rule requirements
- Without need or authorization, taking proprietary or other material home via documents, thumb drives, computer disks or e-mail.
- Unnecessarily copying material, especially if it is proprietary or sensitive

- Remotely accessing the computer network at odd or unexpected times not typical for normal operations
- Disregarding agency computer policies on installing personal software or hardware, accessing restricted websites, conducting unauthorized searches or downloading confidential information
- Intimidating or threatening other staff

Active Shooter

The active shooter environment is complex and dynamic, and the frequency of active shooter attacks is on the rise. Individuals threatened by an active shooter(s) must function with little to no warning in a manner promoting safety and security for themselves and possibly others. Because active shooter situations are often over within 10-15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active shooter situation. The U.S. Department Homeland Security (USDHS) recommends these best practices if faced with an active shooter situation:

- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
- Take note of the two (2) nearest exits of the facility.
- Utilize Run, Hide, Fight protocol.
- Attempt to evacuate the area, regardless of whether others agree to follow.
- If you are in an office, stay there and secure the door.
- If you are in a hallway, get into a room and secure the door.
- As a last resort, attempt to take the active shooter down. When the shooter is in close range and you cannot flee, your chance of survival is much greater if you try to incapacitate them.
- Dial 911 when safe to do so.
- Notify the Secretary of State (SOS) and Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC).

Bomb Threat

If you receive a written threat, phone threat, suspicious package or find a suspicious object on the premises:

- Take all threats seriously.
- Report the threat to the Precinct Inspector to determine the next steps.
- Notify law enforcement immediately.
- Keep anyone from searching for, handling or going near a suspicious object.
- Evacuate the premises as directed by law enforcement.
- Notify the Secretary of State (SOS) and Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC).

Bomb Threat Procedures

The bomb threat procedures and bomb threat checklist on the following two pages should be utilized to properly document a bomb threat incident.

PHONED THREAT

- ☐ **Remain Calm & DO NOT HANG UP**
- ☐ If possible, signal other staff members to listen & notify Precinct Inspector
- ☐ If the phone has a display, copy the number and/or letters on the window display
- ☐ Write down the exact wording of the threat
- ☐ Keep the caller on the line for as long as possible and use the Bomb Threat Checklist to gather as much information as you can
- ☐ Record, if possible
- ☐ Fill out the Bomb Threat Checklist immediately
- ☐ Be available for interviews with the building's emergency response team and law enforcement

VERBAL THREAT

- ☐ If the perpetrator leaves, note which direction they went
- ☐ Notify the Site Decision Maker(s) and authorities
- ☐ Write down the threat exactly as it was communicated
- ☐ Note the description of the person who made the threat:
  - o Name (if known)
  - o Race
  - o Gender
  - o Type/color of clothing
  - o Body size (height/weight)
  - o Hair & eye color
  - o Distinguishing features
  - o Voice (loud, deep, accent, etc.)

WRITTEN THREAT

- ☐ Handle the document as little as possible
- ☐ Notify the Precinct Inspector
- ☐ Rewrite the threat exactly as is on another sheet of paper and note the following:
  - o Date/time/location document was found
  - o Any situations or conditions surrounding the discovery/delivery
  - o Full names of any personnel who saw the threat
  - o Secure the original threat; **DO NOT** alter the item in any way
  - o If small/removable, place in a bag or envelope
  - o If large/stationary, secure the location

BOMB THREAT CHECKLIST

DATE: **TIME:**   **TIME CALLER HUNG UP:**

PHONE NUMBER WHERE CALL WAS RECEIVED:

ASK CALLER

☐ Where is the bomb located? (building, floor, room, etc.)
☐ When will it go off?
☐ What does it look like?
☐ What kind of bomb is it?
☐ What will make it explode?
☐ Did you place the bomb?   Yes   No
☐ Why?
☐ What is your name?

EXACT WORDS OF THREAT

_____

_____

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CALLER

☐ Where is the caller located? (Background / level of noise)
☐ Estimated age?
☐ Is voice familiar? If so, who does it sound like?

CALLER'S VOICE				BACKGROUND SOUNDS	THREAT LANGUAGE
☐ **Female**		☐ Distinct		☐ Animal noises	☐ Incoherent
☐ **Male**		☐ Excited		☐ House noises	☐ Message read
☐ Accent		☐ Laughter		☐ Kitchen noises	☐ Taped message
☐ Angry		☐ Lisp		☐ Street noises	☐ Irrational
☐ Calm		☐ Loud		☐ Local	☐ Profane
☐ Clearing throat		☐ Nasal		☐ PA System	☐ Well-spoken
☐ Coughing		☐ Normal		☐ Conversation	
☐ Cracking voice		☐ Ragged		☐ Music	
☐ Crying		☐ Rapid		☐ Motor	
☐ Deep		☐ Raspy		☐ Clear	
☐ Deep breathing		☐ Slurred		☐ Static	
☐ Disguised		☐ Stutter		☐ Office Machinery	

OTHER INFORMATION: _____

NAME OF PERSON WHO TOOK CALL: _____

Cyberattack

The county election board is responsible for establishing access protocols for voting systems and electronic poll books. A cybersecurity incident, or cyberattack, is a violation or imminent threat of violation of computer security policies, acceptable use policies, or standard security practices. If you suspect a cyberattack or data breach has occurred, contact:

- **Indiana Election Division:** (317) 232-3939 or Elections@IN.gov
- **Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC):** (866) 400-IIFC (4432) or IIFC@IIFC.IN.gov
- **Indiana Office of Technology (IOT):** (317) 232-3172

Worldwide Terrorism Event

In the event of terrorist activity, all elections will continue unless federal or state officials have ordered otherwise. If there is no police order to take cover or remain indoors, all operations of the polling place can remain functional.

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Fire

If a fire or fire alarm has disrupted election activities at the polling place, the following measures should be followed to continue the election process and maintain ballot integrity:

- The primary objective is life safety of the polling place staff and the voters on site at the time, followed by protection of the ballots.
- Stay calm and dial 911.
- Evacuation may be necessary. Voters should be informed of the location of the safety evacuation routes.
- General assembly areas should be identified, and accountability of all personnel should be conducted, noting any missing persons. Anyone unaccounted for should be reported to first responders.
- Voters should be instructed to stay in the designated evacuation area until otherwise directed by emergency response personnel.
- Voters should not attempt to re-enter the building.
- Refer all media to the incident commander, Precinct Inspector or designated public information officer.
- Notify the Secretary of State.

Bipartisan election officials shall secure voting systems, voted ballots, poll lists and other election documents on site to the greatest practical extent under the circumstances. They are to remain in the custody of the election official to prevent unauthorized persons from entering and voting on unauthorized ballots while inspectors are out of the building.

Utility Disruption

Loss of electricity at a polling place may occur even in non-disaster situations. To mitigate this potential, election administrators should remind utility operators of the critical nature of utility

service on Election Day. If there is scheduled work on nearby utilities, request the utility delay regular maintenance so this work does not impact the election process. County elected officials can purchase or lease supplies from the state's Quantity Purchase Agreements (QPA) vendors, such as generators, to mitigate the loss of electricity for an extended period. The loss of electricity may affect the building's water and heat, even if the heat source is not electrical.

In the event a polling place loses power, voting equipment typically contains power supply backups that allow the equipment to continue to operate for approximately 3-4 hours. This battery backup also stores the totals for ballots already recorded. In the event of a long-term power outage, a change of venue may be required. If there is a widespread power outage, ballots should be secured with the inspectors at the polling site.

In the event a utility outage occurs, poll workers should:

- Stay calm.
- Assist voters and staff in the immediate area.
- If emergency lighting is available, proceed with caution to an area with lighting or natural light.
- Turn off voting equipment.
- Notify the Secretary of State.

Hazardous Material Incident

Accidental or intentional releases of toxic chemicals or other hazardous materials may occur, as well as other emergencies where air quality is threatened.

Inside Facility

If a hazardous material incident occurs within the polling site, the Precinct Inspector should determine, along with the facility manager or building owner, if it is safer to shelter in place or evacuate. If necessary to evacuate the area, move away from the spill area and call 911. Begin evacuation on-site procedures and wait until appropriate authorities give the "All Clear". Bipartisan election officials shall secure voting systems, voted ballots, poll lists and other election documents on site to the greatest practical extent under the circumstances.

Outside Facility

If a hazardous material incident occurs outside the polling site facility, voters and staff should shelter in place as per orders from emergency responders or other local officials. If a shelter in place is issued:

- Do not leave the shelter-in-place location until official notification is received that the danger has passed.
- Close and lock all the doors and windows to the outside.
- Turn off all heating and air conditioning systems, and switch intakes to the closed position.
- Seal any gaps around window-type air conditioners with towels, or other cloth materials.
- Turn off all exhaust fans in kitchens, bathrooms, and any other spaces.
- Close as many non-essential and internal doors as possible.

- If the vapors begin to bother the staff and voters, hold wet handkerchiefs or cloths over the nose and mouth.
- If officials order a shelter in place, do not call 911 unless there is an emergency.
- If an evacuation is ordered, a notice should be posted on the entrance of the polling place to notify voters of the evacuation and that they should go to an alternate area to cast their vote.
- Bi-partisan election officials shall secure voting systems, voted ballots, poll lists, and other election documents on site to the greatest practical extent under the circumstances.
- Notify the Secretary of State.

OTHER INCIDENTS

Medical Emergency

If you observe someone who appears to be seriously ill or injured:

- Stay calm and dial 911.
    - Provide your location and the nature of the emergency.
    - Answer all questions asked by the 911 operator.
    - Listen to and follow all instructions provided by the 911 operator.
- Do not move a person who has fallen.
- Unless it is a life-threatening emergency, do not render first aid until a qualified individual arrives or you are instructed to do so by the 911 operator.
- If possible, try to obtain from the injured person their name and what happened.
- Report any injury to the Precinct Inspector once the individual is safe.
- Avoid unnecessary conversation about the ill or injured person.
- Do not speak to the media – refer them to the Precinct Inspector or emergency personnel.

IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)	888-282-0870
Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) Security Operations Center	866-787-4722
Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Indianapolis Field Office	317-595-4000
Indiana Emergency Management and Preparedness Division (IDHS)	866-400-4900
Indiana Democratic State Central Committee	317-231-7100
Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC)	866-400-4432
Indiana Libertarian State Party	317-920-1994
Indiana Office of Technology (IOT)	317-232-3172
Indiana Republican State Central Committee	317-635-7561
Indiana Secretary of State (SOS) Election Division	317-232-3939
U.S. Election Assistance Commission	301-563-3919

WHEN IN DOUBT, CALL THE SECRETARY OF STATE

REFERENCES AND ELECTION RESOURCES

REFERENCES

- Indiana Secretary of State Election Emergency Response Guide
- Indiana Secretary of State 2024 Election Security Planning Snapshot
- 2024 Indiana Election Administrator's Manual
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency #Protect2024 Mission
- U.S. Election Assistance Commission Election Security Preparedness
- 2024 U.S. Federal Elections: The Insider Threat Joint Bulletin

ELECTION RESOURCES

- Best Practices: Election Technology Security
- Election Contingency Planning
- Election Mail Handling Procedures to Protect Against Hazardous Materials
- Election Security Resources and Grant Funding from Other Federal Agencies
- Find Your Election Administrator
- Incident Response Checklist
- Non-Confrontational Techniques for Election Workers Training
- Polling Place Accessibility
- Protecting U.S. Elections: A CISA Cybersecurity Toolkit
- State of Indiana Election Profile
- Voting System Security Measures
- Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP)

APPENDIX A – ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
EAC	U.S. Election Assistance Commission
EI-ISAC	Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
IC	Indiana Code
IT	Information Technology
IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
IIFC	Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center
IOT	Indiana Office of Technology
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
QPA	Quantity Purchase Agreement
SOS	Indiana Secretary of State
TLS	Transport Layer Security
U.S.	United States
USDHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
VSTOP	Voting System Technical Oversight Program
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert