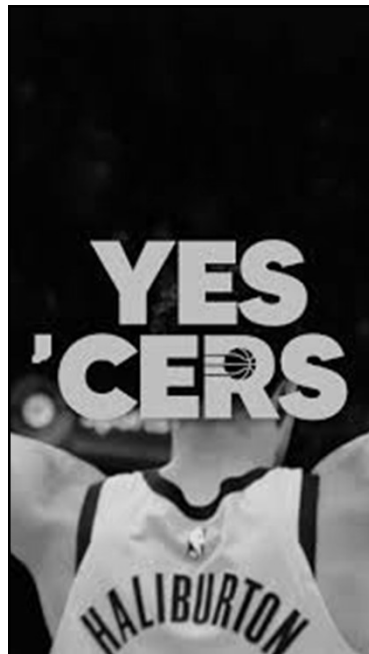




1



Acronyms

- ABS: absentee
- BMV: Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles
- CEB: county election board
- DL: driver's license
- DRE: direct electronic voting system
- D/R/L: Democratic, Republican, Libertarian Parties
- ePB: ePollbook
- IED: Indiana Election Division
- IGA: Indiana General Assembly
- MOU: memorandum of understanding
- SAMC: statewide address mailing confirmation notice
- SOS: secretary of state
- SVRS: statewide voter registration system
- VLM: voter list maintenance
- VR: voter registration
- VVSG: voluntary voting system guidelines

2

BMV Temporary Credentials: Overview

- Temporary Credential Flag from BMV
 - NOT an indication voter has a temporary “paper” credential issued by the BMV while waiting on plastic card to arrive by mail
 - Instead, indication the voter may not have been a US citizen at the time the Indiana DL, ID card, learner’s permit was issued
 - Point in time check that may no longer be accurate
 - Proof of citizenship documentation request is next step

IC 3-7-26.3-37[NEW] | IC 3-7-38.2-7.3



3

BMV Temporary Credentials: Overview

- Proof of Citizenship Documents
 - Needed ONLY when temporary credential = Y on voter registration apps or one-time review
 - Acceptable documents:
 - Birth certificate or legible copy
 - U.S. passport or legible copy of passport identity page
 - U.S. naturalization document or legible photocopy or certificate of naturalization number (subject to verification by county VR with Citizenship and Immigration Services)
 - Certificate of Naturalization, Certificate of Citizenship, Declaration of Intent, Repatriation Certificate
 - Consular Report of Birth Abroad CBRA (New – added in 2025)
 - If provided, counties will scan and upload to SVRS documents section of voter’s record, if needed for future decision-making if temp credential flag has not been removed by BMV

IC 3-7-38.2-7.3

4

BMV Temporary Credentials: 7/1/25 Changes

- Existing Registrations (Not New Law):
 - Statewide VR File being compared with BMV data to identify voters where temporary credential = Y
 - One time process to send citizenship notice generated from SVRS to voter
 - Voter has 30-days to respond after receiving notice & provide proof of citizenship (New VRG-26 notice being added to SVRS)
 - Failure to respond to notice by deadline results in voter's registration being moved to "cancelled" status
 - Voter can appeal decision by requesting a hearing from the CEB
 - Hearing notice will be generated out of SVRS (New VRG-27 notice)
 - CEB must agree by majority vote to reinstate or cancel the registration
 - If reinstated, voter does NOT go through 7-day pending period
 - Voter may submit a new voter registration form in the future, if moved to cancelled status

IC 3-7-38.2-7.3

5

BMV Temporary Credentials: 7/1/25 Changes

- New & Updated Registrations (New Law):
 - Counties will need to review new & updated registration records against BMV data to identify voters where temporary credential = Y
 - Electronically received applications (OVR, BMV, VPD) will be sent to a SVRS hopper for county review & processing
 - Mailed or hand-delivered applications will be evaluated by county officials using SVRS tools
 - If temporary credential = Y, must send citizenship notice generated from SVRS to voter
 - Voter has 30-days to respond after receiving notice (New VRG-26 Notice) & provide proof of citizenship

IC 3-7-26.3-37[NEW]

6

BMV Temporary Credentials: 7/1/25 Changes

- New & Updated Registrations (New Law):
 - Failure to respond to notice by deadline results in voter's registration being moved to "cancelled" status if already registered or registration rejected if new registration
 - Voter can appeal decision by requesting a hearing from the CEB
 - Hearing notice will be generated out of SVRS (New VRG-27 Notice)
 - CEB must agree by majority vote to:
 - Accept the new registration application or registration update for additional processing, following usual procedures under law – including observing the 7-day pending period
 - Affirm the new registration or update should be rejected
 - If updating an existing registration, a rejected application results in registration at a previous address being moved to "cancelled" status
 - Voter may submit a new voter registration form in the future

IC 3-7-26.3-37[NEW] | IC 3-7-38.2-7.3

7

Voter List Maintenance (VLM)

- **New Sources to Send Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation (SAMC) Notice**
 - Information received by any person that an individual has moved out of state
 - Also requires county to send VRG-14 (Cancellation Request by Voter) to voter to their out-of-state address, if known. Otherwise, send to voter's mailing address on IN voter record
 - Returned absentee ballot envelope because of an unknown or insufficient address as defined in IC 3-5-2.1
 - Note: Definitions in current law (IC 3-5-2) are being shifted to IC 3-5-2.1 and reordered as of 7/1/25
 - Voter has not voted in the last two general elections
 - General elections are those held in November in even-numbered years, NOT the municipal (or city/town) elections held in odd-numbered years
 - Must apply vote history from the election before moving forward

IC 3-7-38.2-2 | IC 3-7-38.2-2.4[NEW]

8

Voter List Maintenance (VLM)

- Local Department of Health
 - Must now give county VR official death record reports not later than January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 each year
 - Information to be used to move voter's status to "cancelled"
 - Previously only filed with the County Auditor and county VR official had to request them
- Multi-State Information
 - SOS able to enter into MOU with other states for registration comparison
 - Information received from such a program must be used to send a SAMC to the voter
 - Note: Kansas Crosscheck Program officially repealed from state law; IGA removed Indiana from the program several years ago and instituted IDEA, which remains in effect

IC 3-7-45-2.1 | IC 16-37-3-9 | IC 3-7-38.2-2 | IC 3-7-38.2-19[NEW]

9

Voter List Maintenance (VLM)

- Counties **MUST** perform VLM activities within 48-hours of receiving the following information about a voter's:
 - death,
 - move outside the county,
 - failure to respond to VLM mailings,
 - disenfranchisement due to imprisonment following criminal conviction, or
 - failure to respond to proof of citizenship notice.

Counties CANNOT move a voter's status to "inactive" during freeze periods and must wait until vote history is applied from the last election

IC 3-7-26.3-11 | IC 3-7-38.2-2

10

Non-Residential Addresses

- VR officials may not enter a nonresidential address in SVRS as a voter's registration address
- VR applicants may not list a PO box or commercial mailing address as their residence address
 - Application is considered incomplete under IC 3-7-34 if it does
- Not later than August 1 of each year, VR officials must identify potential nonresidential addresses in SVRS

This change does NOT impact existing requirements for a VR official to investigate and determine whether a commercial or nonresidential address is being used as a non-traditional address by an application or an error in the designation made by SmartyStreets. See IC 3-7-33-5.7 for details.

IC 3-7-32-2.5[NEW] | IC 3-7-34-1.5 | IC 3-7-33-5.7

11

Mailing Pre-Filled VR Forms

- Cannot pre-fill or print a voter's information on any VR form that is mailed to a voter
 - Does NOT apply to ABS applications, which have their own standards under IC 3-11-4-2
- If VR official determines information was pre-filled or printed on a mailed VR application, then the app is considered incomplete

NOTE: Voters with disabilities can still receive assistance in completing their VR applications under current law

IC 3-7-32-7.5[NEW] | IC 3-7-34-1.5 | IC 3-7-36-15[NEW]

Military Spouses & Residence

A military service member's spouse (as defined in federal law) may elect to use the same residence as the service member regardless of the date on which the marriage occurred and if the spouse lived in Indiana

- Military voter with Indiana residency must meet general residency requirements, however, for their spouse to use the Indiana address as their last US residence to register

12

Absentee Ballot Retraction

- ONLY used for ABS voting (mail, travel board, in-person early)
- Always been required on DRE voting systems
- NEW! May be used with optical scan voting systems
- Retraction ID cannot be a voter's:
 - Name
 - Mailing or Residence Address
 - Date of Birth
 - Social Security Number
 - IN credential number (DL, ID, learner's permit)
- Retraction ID is confidential



IC 3-11-15-26

13

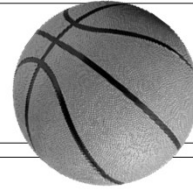
Absentee Ballot Retraction

- Optical Scan Ballot Cards
 - Voter is NOT permitted to feed their own ballot into tabulator during early voting
 - Ballot card MUST go into ABS-7 envelope
 - Voter must sign the affidavit as the ABS board members attest to it
 - Unanimous vote of CEB can permit central count of absentee ballots to begin up to 3-days before election day, following all review procedures found in state law
 - Counties would be able to scan but not tabulate their absentees if such a resolution to begin the central count early under IC 3-11.5-4-11.5

IC 3-11-10-28 | IC 3-11.5-4-11.5

14

Absentee Ballot Retraction



- Public Test of Voting Systems
 - DRE Equipment (MicroVote)
 - Must test retraction method on at least one absentee ballot cast on the machine & ensure the data was removed correctly
 - Optical Scan Equipment (ES&S, Hart, Unisyn + MicroVote opScan)
 - Must test retraction method on at least one absentee ballot card to ensure retraction ID is placed on the ballot card correctly to avoid tabulation issues & be certain the data was removed correctly



IC 3-11-13-22 | IC 3-11-13-24 | IC 3-11-13-24.5 | IC 3-11-14.5-5 | IC 3-11-14.5-8

15

Voting System & ePB Disposal

Counties or vendors may now seek approval to dispose of their voting system or ePB by giving it to a state or county historical society in Indiana

- In addition to the other permitted disposal methods found in current law
- IED must approve the IEC-6 form BEFORE county may dispose of any voting system or ePB!

Voting System Certification

- Any voting system certified on or before Oct. 1, 2025, may continue to be used and considered a “legacy” system should a vendor not choose to seek certification for a new 4-year period
 - Vendors CANNOT otherwise upgrade or enhance a legacy voting system
- Added VVSG 2.0 to list of voting system standards & removed obsolete VVSG references

IC 3-11-15-59 | IC 3-11-15-60 | IC 3-11-15-13.3

16

Candidate Qualifications for Elected Office Vacancy Caucuses



IC 3-8-1-5.7

• Primary Voting History

- In the last two primary elections in which the candidate voted in Indiana, he or she must have pulled the D or R ballot, whichever is applicable to an elected office vacancy
 - Candidate can get chair's certification to attach to CEB-5 declaration of candidacy

• Removing Candidate from Consideration

- Any candidate seeking to fill an elected office vacancy must meet ALL qualifications to run for and hold the office
- If the candidate does not, then the caucus can remove the individual from consideration before voting begins

NOTE: These rules do NOT apply to ballot vacancy caucuses!

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• One Candidate Filing for ELECTED OFFICE Vacancy

- Nothing changes on deadlines to call a caucus or for candidates to file a CEB-5 with the chair of the caucus
 - If only one candidate files to run in the caucus, then chair makes the direct appointment
 - NOTE: This does NOT apply to ballot vacancy caucuses!

• Changes in Filling BALLOT Vacancies

- D/R Parties can begin filling ballot vacancies where no person ran in the primary election on or after May 8 of the election year
- Direct Appointment Authorization
 - Party organization can give county chair or county party officers authorization to fill ballot vacancies by vote captured in meeting minutes or resolution
 - Now, authorization expires on the day the party's PCs are elected & county party organization needs to re-authorize direct appointment
 - 2026 – D PCs elected
 - 2028 – R PCs elected

IC 3-13-11-10 | IC 3-13-1-7 | IC 3-13-1-6.5[NEW]

18



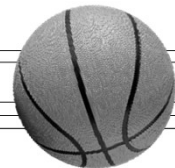
- **Non-Partisan Vote History & D/R Primary Candidates**
 - If one or both of the last two primary elections in which the D/R candidate voted shows a non-partisan vote history, then the D/R candidate must get the chair's certification to run in the primary
- **President/VP Candidate & Elector Filings from D/R/L National Parties**
 - Filing date with IED moves up to September 1 in the presidential election year (2028, 2032, and so on)
- **Fraudulent Petitions**
 - Should a person receive a petition of nomination that they believe is fraudulent, then it must be delivered to the CEB within 10 days after receiving it
 - Person must file a statement setting forth reasons they believe the petition is fraudulent
 - CEB must hold a hearing to determine if an election law violation occurred under IC 3-6-5-31
- **Full-Time DHS Employees Cannot Run for Elected Office**
 - Prohibited under IC 10-14-3-26 from participating in political activities
 - Added to candidate qualifications in Title 3

IC 3-8-2-7 | IC 3-10-4-5 | IC 3-8-2-24[NEW] | IC 3-8-1-5 | IC 10-14-3-26

19

School Board Candidates

- Petition of Nomination/Consent updated to include a party affiliation box to allow candidate to denote they are a member of the:
 - D or R Party (requires the two primary vote history or chair's certification);
 - Libertarian or other minor party; OR
 - Not a member of a party and running as an Independent or leave the box blank
- D/R/L candidates for school board CAN be challenged based on party affiliation
 - "Blank", Independent, or minor party candidates cannot be challenged based on party affiliation
- Still required to gather signatures like before
- Write-in candidates for school board still permitted



IC 3-8-2.5-2.5 | IC 3-8-2.5-7

20

Questions?
(Go Pacers!)

