



Election Division Dispatch

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NEWS & UPDATES

Vote History & Get Winners

Unless a county is involved in a recount, vote history must be posted not later than 60-days after the primary election, or July 6, 2026. The state has to pull “winners” from the primary election but has to wait until recounts are concluded at the state level. This means counties may not see those offices and judicial retention questions listed correctly on reports until later this summer. Please do not panic that you are not seeing federal, state, state legislative, or judicial candidates, including prosecuting attorney, on your SVRS reports or “Who’s on Your Ballot” on indianavoters.com. By law, IED needs to complete their full canvass by August 21, 2026, though it may be amended should state level recounts not be complete.

May Primary Election Local Office Recounts

After the May primary, several counties reported to IED that a recount lawsuit was filed. A judge will appoint a local Recount Commission to review materials along with candidates and their representatives. Their findings to the judge, who has until the final Friday in June (or June 26, 2026) to finalize the recount. The judge may extend this deadline if there is good cause to do so. (IC 3-12-6-21.9) If the recount certificate changes the certified results, then the clerk will file a CAF in SVRS to unlock the reporting module to make those updates. Additionally, a revised copy of the election results will need to be filed with the CEB minutes at a future meeting. (IC 3-12-6-30; IC 3-6-12-31)

EAC & End Of Life Voting Systems

The US Election Assistance Commission’s End-of-Life (EOL) Certification Review and Recission Policy ensures certified voting systems are still in use and supported by vendors. The EAC reports that several voting systems/firmware are no longer in use and should be retired. The list of EOL voting systems were posted in the [Federal Register](#). VSTOP confirmed that no voting system in Indiana is on the EOL list. However, several counties have not updated their voting system firmware and VSTOP will be reaching out to correct our records.

USPS Rulemaking on ABS Ballot Delivery

The USPS published their [Proposed Rule on Ballot Mail for Federal Elections](#) consistent with [the Executive Order](#) released on March 31. According to the text, the deadline for receipt of comments will be 30 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register, which would be **July 2, 2026**.

CALENDAR

June 6, 2026: IDP State Convention

June 16, 2026: Deadline to send SAMC cards to voters in the US District Court Data spreadsheet

June 18, 2024 (noon): Deadline for school board candidates to file CAN-34 & CAN-12

June 20, 2026: INGOP State Convention

June 23, 2026: Deadline for party to mail CAN-30 notice to all eligible PCs within the election district to fill a ballot vacancy for local office where no one ran in the primary, for a caucus that is being held on July 3, 2026 (noon)

June 23, 2026 (noon): Deadline for L Party to file a notice of their intent to fill a ballot vacancy on July 3, 2026 (noon)

June 26, 2026: Deadline for local recount commission to complete its recount unless the court extends the deadline for good cause

June 30, 2026: Deadline for CAN-31 declaration of candidacy to fill a local office vacancy for a caucus held on July 3, 2026 (noon)

June 30, 2026 (NOON): Deadline for CAN-19 or CAN-21

petition of nomination to be filed with county VR official for review & certification (CAN-12 for local offices filed at the same time, unless county has separate VR Board)

July 3, 2026: IED Closed (Independence Day)

July 3, 2026 (NOON): Deadline to fill ballot vacancy where no candidate ran in the D or R primary election OR no candidate was nominated at the L Party convention (The action to fill the vacancy DOES NOT get extended; only the paperwork deadline shifts!)

July 6, 2026 (NOON): Deadline for remaining paperwork to fill a ballot vacancy where no one ran in the D/R primary election or L convention

July 6, 2026 (NOON): Deadline for CAN-3 & statement of economic interests to be filed for declared write-in candidate for local office

July 6, 2026: Deadline to add vote history from the May 5, 2026 primary election, unless a recount is being conducted

July 15, 2026 (NOON): Deadline for D/R state parties to file with IED their nominees for SOS/State Comptroller/State Treasurer

July 15, 2026 (NOON): Deadline for a candidate nominated at the primary election to withdraw for any reason; candidates can still withdraw after this deadline but only for limited reasons (CAN-24)

July 15, 2026 (NOON): Deadline for candidate nominated by petition to file CAN-20 (and certified petitions + statement of economic interests, if applicable)

August 3, 2026 (NOON): Deadline for local public question to be certified to CEB

JUNE 2026 WEB TRAINING

June 9 & 11 | Processing VR Records Overview

June 16 & 17 | Processing BMV & VRG-6 Declinations

June 23 & 25 | Voter Cleanup—Exceptions & Reports

June 30 & July 2 | June Build Placeholder

2026 Calendar is posted to the INSVRS County Portal and subject to change.

IN FOCUS: New Election Laws Effective By July 1, 2026

Last month IED emailed counties the *2026 Legislative Summary*, which summarized changes made to state law through a variety of bills passed and signed into law earlier this year. Updates are made to the statutes found online on the General Assembly's web page (iga.in.gov) on or around July 1, the effective date of many code changes. Before we see you at the State Board of Account conference, here are a few highlights:

1/ Adding more covered persons to the restricted address program. This does NOT apply to SVRS or VR records; instead, it allows the assessor's office to hide addresses in their property tax database only.

2/ Allowing Personal Identifying Information (PII) of judges and their spouses, among others, to be redacted from online records only. This includes campaign finance records and voter registration; however, no voter registration information is posted online. This law change does not permit the redaction of the original (or copy) paper filing.

3/ May be possible to deny a public rec-

ords request if it is suspected that the request is phishing or data scraping or if it may expose or jeopardize the electronic systems or data. County must inform the state PAC of the denial within 7-days of responding to the request.

4/ May decline to respond to public records request if the request is made by a person that is party to ongoing litigation and is duplicative of a discovery request.

5/ Retaining election materials for a period of 34-months (instead of 22-months) beginning January 1, 2026. This means the records from the Nov. 2023 & May 2024 elections are subject to this change in law and must be held longer than originally anticipated.

6/ Prioritizing public records requests made by Indiana residents or those submitted for civic, journalistic, academic or personal use.

7/ Collecting a supplemental fee for processing out-of-state public records requests. If agency opts to charge the supplemental fee, it must be reasonably related to the cost of fulfilling the request and cannot exceed \$0.25 per page or \$25 per

hour of staff time.

8/ Re-ordering of school board offices on the November ballot, which come after all "partisan" offices but before any judicial retention question. At-Large races will be placed before school board races.

9/ Allowing school board candidates to affiliate with a political party, which will impact the person's ballot placement. Please see the legislative summary for a more detailed explanation. (Don't forget—straight party does NOT apply to ANY school board candidate!)

10/ Requiring all Indiana counties to report precinct level results in SVRS, starting with the Nov. 3, 2026 general election. This can be done using the precinct uploader or hand-entry. Election results are then available for public download at indianavoters.com

The legislature adopted a few measures, like changes to straight party voting, that will not be effective until Jan. 1, 2027.

Those will be covered at conference (and are in the legislative summary), but included in a future Dispatch.

VOTER REGISTRATION CORNER

SAMC Reminders

With the US District Court Data Project underway, counties have asked IED a few questions about the Statewide Address Mailing Confirmation (SAMC) notice created by SVRS:

- **Do we need to include return postage on the SAMC?** Yes - return postage must be provided. (IC 3-7-38.2-2(f))
- **Do we send a SAMC to a voter on the list if we cannot confirm the address or name on the VLM list against a VR record?** No. If you cannot match a voter's name or address between the list and SVRS, then there is no way to generate a SAMC and attach it to a voter's record in SVRS.
- **Can we send a SAMC to the address on the District Court data list in cases where it does not match?** No. State law requires the SAMC to be sent to the voter's mailing address on the voter's registration record, though the SAMC is to be sent by forwardable mail to the voter. (IC 3-7-38.2-2(d)& (f) & IC 3-7-38.2-16)
- **Should we send a SAMC to a voter already in inactive status?** No. Doing so will "reset the clock" on the process to move to the voter to cancelled if he or she fails to vote or update their registration over two federal election cycles.
- **Is posting vote history a requirement to move forward with this project?** Yes. Please make sure vote history from the May 2026 primary election is posted in SVRS, as a person in inactive status would be flipped back to active status as the act of voting is confirmation that the person continues to reside at the address. Only if the active voter is registered to vote at the same address that's on the District Court spreadsheet would you need to send the SAMC.

BMV Declination Reminders

Before sending a SAMC to a voter whose address in the BMV declination hopper does not match their registration record, please be sure the voter is actually registered to vote in your county. Several counties have reached out that SAMCs are being sent to their voters by other counties where the voter is not registered. The voter's correct county should be making the decision on sending the declination, so please make sure the record is transferred to the proper county.

2026 REPRECINCTING

At the end of April, the co-directors sent a memo to counties explaining the reprecincting process (that is, changing precinct boundaries) for 2026. Counties are not required to participate; however, many choose to do so to clean-up splits or update boundaries to reflect recent annexations.

The County Commissioners, under law, are responsible for changing precinct boundaries unless that responsibility has been delegated to the CEB and documentation of such filed with IED. Since our office works more closely with the county clerks, the memo is directed to you but we ask that you forward to and involve your Commissioners. They likely are not aware of any changes that may need to be made to run your elections more efficiently. You're the best ambassador for those changes in your county.

IED staff are assigned to counties who choose to participate. You do not need to be a GIS expert to participate. If your county does want to move forward, the first step is letting us know by noon, July 31, 2026. Please email elections@iec.in.gov if you need a copy of the memo.

PETITION INFO

The deadline for Independent or minor party candidates to file their CAN-19 or CAN-21 with county officials is NOON, June 30, 2026. Some candidates, specifically those who file with IED or those candidates running for a local office where there is a separate VR board, the county-certified petitions must be filed along with the candidate's consent and the required statement of economic interests not later than noon, July 15, 2026.

A few counties have asked if there is a deadline to complete their petition review. There is not. But, we recommend completing your certification **as quickly as possible** to limit risk that a lawsuit may be filed.

Additionally, a couple of you have emailed to ask about the county certification box #1 on the back of the CAN-19 form missing the clerk/VR board member next to the checkbox. If you have a copy of that form where that information is missing, you can use county #2 box if there are no voters from another county on the front of the petition. OR, you can mark one of the blank boxes in box #1 and write in "circuit court clerk" or the equivalent in the blank space.

QUESTIONS OF THE MONTH

Q. Is there a requirement to send copies of the PRE-4/PRO-2 and PRE-6 affidavits to the SOS office after the election?

A. Yes. A county must give one set of copies to the grand jury of the county and send another set to the SOS office after each election. (IC 3-14-5-2) Copies should be made of all PRE-4/PRO-2 affidavits, whether the ballot was counted or not, and any PRE-6 filed in a primary election. However, you cannot send the copies until after the recount or contest period expires as provisional balloting information is confidential. If involved in a recount, counties are advised to wait on sending copies until it is concluded.

Q. When a caucus is called to fill a ballot vacancy, does a CAN-12 (statement of economic interests) need to be filed at the same time as the CAN-31 (declaration of candidacy) to fill a ballot vacancy?

A. No. The CAN-12 does not need to be filed with the CAN-31 when a candidate comes to file their declaration with the clerk's office 72-hours before the caucus. Instead, the CAN-12 is filed with the CAN-29 (certificate of candidate selection to fill ballot vacancy). Note: There is an exception for state legislative and judicial candidates, including prosecuting attorney. The caucus paperwork is filed with IED and the candidates must file a receipt showing they filed their special economic interests form with the General Assembly or the Commission on Judicial Qualifications with their CAN-31 candidate declaration form.

Q. Can a party chair fill a ballot vacancy by direct appointment without their party organization's consent through a resolution or motion?

A. Yes but only if there are fewer than two (that is, one or no) eligible PCs to vote in a caucus to fill the ballot vacancy. The CAN-29 form includes a check box on it for this scenario. Otherwise, a ballot vacancy can be filled by direct appointment only if the county party has given the chair or central committee the ability to do so. A resolution or meeting minutes granting that authority must be attached to each ballot vacancy filing in this scenario.

Q. Do we enforce deadlines to file paperwork concerning ballot vacancies?

A. Yes. For example, if a CAN-30 notice to fill a ballot vacancy is not filed with the clerk not later than noon, ten-days before the caucus is held, then it must be rejected pursuant to state law. To take this further, if a candidate files their CAN-31 declaration of candidacy but the clerk's office never received the CAN-30 notice of caucus to fill a ballot vacancy, then the CAN-31 must be rejected. (IC 3-5-4-1.9)

Q. Can a candidate for school board sign their own petition?

A. Yes! Assuming they are a registered voter of the election district—and they should be to run for office.

Q. What do we use in SVRS when a school board candidate leaves the party affiliation box blank?

A. Civix added a "()" field in the drop down box for school board party affiliation, but this was after the school board filing period began. Some counties may have selected non-partisan as a stop gap until the fix was released. Please make sure those candidate details are updated to "()" so it reflects correctly online and on your reports. State law does not include a non-partisan designation for school board filings and so it should not be used, unless the individual is claiming to be a member of the "non-partisan party".

Q. Can D/R candidates for school board be challenged based on their party affiliation?

A. Yes. A voter of the election district or a D/R county chair whose county is in the election district may challenge a D/R candidate for school board if they do not meet the vote history requirement. The deadline to file the CAN-1 is noon, August 21, 2026.

Q. Who handles the CAN-34 petition when a school corporation's boundaries extend into two or more counties?

A. State law requires the county containing the largest population within the school corporation boundaries to process all school board candidate filings. The larger county will certify signatures for all voters, even outside their county. This means the SVRS petition module will not be a helpful tool. The paper form with the VR official's certification on the back is the official signature count and will be used by the larger county to notify the candidate if they met the signature threshold or not. Don't forget - state law changed and requires school board candidates to file their campaign finance filings in BOTH counties, assuming they raised or spent more than \$500 (that is, \$500.01 or more) to require campaign finance reports to be filed.