

# Innovations in Election Administration

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Mail Voter  
Registration  
Programs





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# **Mail Voter Registration Programs**

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# Introduction by the Clearinghouse

This report is another in the series on Innovations in Election Administration being published by the FEC's National Clearinghouse on Election Administration.

The purpose of this series is to acquaint State and local election officials with innovative election procedures and technologies that have been successfully implemented by their colleagues around the country.

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# **Mail Voter Registration Programs**

Mail registration is an outreach program with which most jurisdictions are probably familiar because of their experience with military and other programs of limited application. This report addresses mail registration programs of general application, those for which any citizen of a jurisdiction may apply. Over half of the states now have such programs.

The current situation will change because the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) requires the Federal Election Commission to develop and all registrars to accept a national voter registration card. States which do not now have comprehensive mail registration programs will need to develop procedures to handle the national registration cards if nothing else. In addition, states may develop their own mail registration forms that meet the criteria set for the federal program. Some may choose to do so in order to tailor the forms as much as possible to their own needs. Finally, states that now operate mail registration programs will have to review and probably change their forms in accordance with the NVRA.

Despite the change brought by the NVRA, it is still useful to examine the experiences of jurisdictions that have operated their own mail registration programs. The reason is that the act addresses only parts of most mail registration programs. A review of the basic elements will establish this point. The next section of this report provides an overview of a typical mail registration

program. The remainder of the report is divided into two major sections that address the forms and procedures of mail registration in greater detail.

The information reported here is drawn from interviews with state election officials, review of mail registration forms and statutes, site visits to five jurisdictions having mail registration programs, and responses to questionnaires by local election officials in 99 jurisdictions in 29 states which have mail registration programs.

## **A Typical Mail Registration Program**

Mail registration programs should, perhaps, be called mail application programs since registration does not take place until the application is received, reviewed, and accepted by the officials charged with voter registration. In this sense, a mail program is like other registration outreach programs. It is a means of collecting applications by someone other than registrars and their staff.

While mail registration programs differ among themselves, they typically have a number of elements in common. There is a statute which authorizes the program, allocates authority and responsibility, and sets boundaries, some tight, some broad, on the operation of the program. A key element is the application form itself, which is designed to facilitate mailing. Most states print

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a form for use throughout the state, and some large local jurisdictions prepare their own forms, as well.

For the program to work the forms must be distributed to prospective applicants. Election officials often place them in public agencies. In fact, many agency-based registration programs use the mail registration form. The forms are also distributed in registration drives by election officials, political parties, and other groups and individuals. The demand for forms is usually quite high around election time, and some offices place loose controls on the distribution of the forms to limit wastage.

Applications must be returned to the proper election office in a timely manner. Although the forms are designed for individual mailing, many are collected and returned in batches during registration drives. Timing is important because so much of mail registration takes place just before an election. Delays during this period could cause applications to arrive past the cutoff for new registration. The NVRA, and many existing state laws, address this problem by setting deadlines for agency transmittal and using the postmark on mailed applications as the effective date of receipt.

Once the application reaches the election office, the registrar typically checks it for completeness and accuracy and for possible duplication of existing registrations. Officials try to contact the applicants to resolve any discrepancies. Checking the forms can place a heavy burden on the office if the number of omissions or inaccuracies is high, especially when most of the mail registrations arrive at the busiest time for the staff.

Most offices send a written notice to successful applicants. This notice serves two important functions. It informs applicants that they have registered and tells them where to vote; often, it provides additional information, such as an election calendar for that year. The notice also provides a measure of verification. It is sent non-forwardable. A notice returned to the registrar

as undeliverable is a signal that something is wrong and a cue for further action. In most cases the next action would be a forwardable letter.

Once the application is accepted, the new registrant's name is entered on the roll in the same manner as an applicant from any other source. If the person indicates that he or she was formerly registered in another jurisdiction, the registration officials send a notice to that jurisdiction. A few states treat mail registrants differently from others by prohibiting absentee voting until the registrant has voted in person once.

While mail registration programs in the United States follow this basic pattern, they vary considerably in numerous respects. The following section describes the types of application forms in use in different programs.

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# Mail Registration Forms

The design of the application form is critical in a mail registration program because the form must serve several different functions. The goal is to collect information necessary for registration and file maintenance. Yet before it can serve this goal, the form must convey sufficient information to enable potential applicants to complete it. The design of the form to serve these goals is constrained by the requirements of the postal system, the use of the form in the election office, and the possible use of the form in the polling place. There are also legal and budgetary constraints. These topics are discussed in greater detail below.

## Information for Applicants

The nature of the information printed on the application form and the clarity of presentation is probably more important to mail registration programs than to any other registration outreach program. The reason is that applicants may have to complete the forms without any other source of information. Other outreach programs involve personnel—deputy registrars, drivers' license officials, agency staff—who may have training, or, at least, experience in completing the forms. While mail registration forms are often used in other outreach programs as well, they must be capable of use by individual applicants without assistance. So it is important to consider both what is said on the form and how it is said.

## The D.C. Form

The District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics got the help of PLAN (Push Literacy Action Now), an established literacy training and advocacy group, to redesign its form so that more users could understand it. The result was a dramatic drop in the number of incomplete or erroneous forms received. For this reason, it will be useful to examine the D.C. form looking at both the information provided and the way in which it is provided. There is, of course, no one best way to design a registration application, but tracing through the strategy of this successful design will reveal useful ideas and techniques. The D.C. form is displayed in Exhibit 1. The actual form is a bit larger than is shown here. The larger forms pictured in this report have been reduced in size to fit the pages.

The top half of Exhibit 1A is devoted entirely to information for the applicant. At the very top in large letters and plain language is the title of the form. To the right is the jurisdiction. This is a simple example of user-friendly design. It recognizes that the prospective applicant may not know where to begin the registration process. Mail registration forms are sometimes available in offices that contain numerous other forms and it is helpful for people to be able to quickly identify what they need.

The design of the form leads the user to additional information in a logical sequence. Reading down the left column the applicant learns that he or she can use this form to do three things: register to vote, change name or address, and declare a party. Each of these functions requires an explanation, but rather than break the flow of information, the form places two of the explanations in a box to the right. Continuing down the column, the reader learns the requirements he or she must meet to be a registered voter in the District of Columbia. Immediately following is a bold-faced offer of help for anyone with questions. Special instruction are provided for hearing-impaired and Spanish speaking applicants.

The lower half of Exhibit 1A displays the part of the form that the applicant must complete. And here are found a few detailed instructions on how to complete the form. It will be helpful to review a few characteristics of these instructions. First, they appear as close as possible to the point of action. For example, the applicant is told to use a pen and print clearly just before he or she must start writing. The instructions to fold, seal, and mail come after the applicant has completed the form. Second, many of the items are reduced to choices so that the applicant only has to check one. Third, the boxes in which the applicant must print are large enough to contain the information desired in all but extreme cases. Fourth, there is some redundancy. In Box 8 the applicant is told again about the need to register in one party in order to vote in a primary election and Box 10 restates the qualifications for voting before asking for the applicant's signature. Finally, there is a warning against false information printed in bold type immediately below the signature line so that it is clearly associated with the act of signing.

The other side of the form is displayed in Exhibit 1B. (The top half will not appear upside down after the form is folded for mailing.) The top portion contains two elements that will vary considerably by jurisdiction. One is the mailing address. The District of Columbia is a single ju-

risdiction with one registration office, so the address can be pre-printed on the form. The other is the postage-free mark. Many jurisdictions require that the applicant place a stamp on the form.

The lower half of Exhibit 1B represents free space because all of the required information was collected on the other side, and the address is pre-printed on the top half. Instead of leaving this blank, the designers of the D.C. form chose to do several things: remind the applicant about critical information items, explain the deadline for applications and the consequences of missing the deadline, tell the applicant what to expect as the next step in the process, and provide a reminder about the availability of help. None of these information items is necessary, but all are useful in reducing errors and needless questions about routine procedures.

The D.C. example provides a overview of information for applicants. From it we can begin to develop a checklist of useful items:

- \_\_\_\_ clear title of form
- \_\_\_\_ jurisdiction
- \_\_\_\_ uses of form
- \_\_\_\_ qualifications for voting
- \_\_\_\_ importance of maintaining current name and address
- \_\_\_\_ rules for voting in a primary
- \_\_\_\_ how to get assistance
- \_\_\_\_ how to get a form in another language
- \_\_\_\_ instructions for completing the form
- \_\_\_\_ address of the registration office
- \_\_\_\_ explanation of deadlines for registering
- \_\_\_\_ information on what to expect next.

Many other jurisdictions include similar items on their mail registration forms. The following subsections describe a few of the more important variations and additions.

### **Address of Registration Office**

As noted above, D.C. has only one registration office, so it is convenient to pre-print the address

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on the form. The address is bar-coded to facilitate automatic processing by the post office. Many local jurisdictions follow this pattern.

On the other hand, many states provide standard forms for use by all of their local registration offices. How does the applicant know where to send the completed form? There appear to be two basic answers to this question.

The Oregon application, displayed in Exhibit 2, illustrates one approach. In the top portion of Exhibit 2A we see the addresses of all of the county election offices. The applicant must pick the correct one and copy it in the space provided on the bottom part of the form. This approach permits the use of a single form throughout the state, thereby gaining the efficiency of mass printing. The listing of all local registrars does take up extra space, thus adding to the size of the form or requiring smaller print. Yet Oregon manages to include the addresses of all its county election offices, and their telephone numbers as well, on a small card. Exhibit 2 is the actual size of the card.

Some states do not include address information on the form. Iowa is an example. Exhibit 3A shows a case in which the address of the registrar was added to the card after the original form was printed. Several states follow this practice.

### **Language Requirements**

Many jurisdictions are required to offer election materials in multiple languages. The need to print forms in multiple languages raises several issues. First is translation. A literal translation from an English form is not likely to convey the same message in another language. Election officials in multilingual jurisdictions often work with representatives of language groups on the design of registration forms, just as they do on ballots.

Second, election officials must be able to read the completed application. This is usually not a significant problem since the responses will consist primarily of proper names of people and places. On the other hand, registration office staff

may need multiple language capabilities in order to answer questions and to make inquiries about incomplete or erroneous forms. So it is important for registrars to have access to multiple language capabilities, preferably on the office staff as San Francisco does.

Finally, designers of mail registration applications should bear in mind the ways in which the forms are to be distributed. How will someone who does not read English obtain an application in her or his language? The District of Columbia prints directions in Spanish on its English language form (Exhibit 1A). The State of New York maintains an automated voice system for ordering forms by telephone, toll free, in English and Spanish.

Arizona combines English and Spanish on a single application form consisting of two attached sheets (Exhibit 4). The top half of the form in Exhibit 4A contains instructions to the applicant printed in English with a Spanish note to look further for Spanish language instruction. The actual application is below with labels in both English and Spanish. The back of the first page (Exhibit 4B) forms the mailer when it is folded. Attached to this form is a second sheet printed on paper of lighter stock than the first. The page pictured in Exhibit 4C is a duplicate of Exhibit A except that the instructions at the top are in Spanish. The application at the bottom is a receipt for the voter. On the back (Exhibit 4D) are more instructions in English and Spanish.

California (Exhibit 5) prints forms in six languages in addition to English. Each of the six is combined on a form with English. So there is one English and Chinese, one English and Spanish, one English and Vietnamese, and so on.

### **Follow-Up**

What happens if an application is lost, misplaced, or delayed? When such a problem occurs it is desirable to discover it before the applicant arrives at the polls on election day. In many cases only

the applicant will know that the form has been submitted. Therefore, only the applicant can initiate action to correct the problem. Application forms can be designed to facilitate this error correction process.

First, many forms tell the applicant what to expect and provide a telephone number to call in case of questions. The D.C. form (Exhibit 1B) provides an example. The applicant is told that he or she will receive a voter card. If no card is forthcoming before the election, the applicant can call the number provided and get information on how to take corrective action.

Second, some jurisdictions number their forms and provide the applicant with a numbered receipt. Arizona follows this procedure. Note the number printed on the left side of the application and the receipt shown in Exhibits 4A and 4C. Until October 1, 1993, Nevada also numbered its forms sequentially so that they could be individually tracked. The applicant was to keep the numbered stub as a receipt and use it, if necessary, to locate a lost form. The system was rarely used and was abandoned in the latest revision of the election code. Other states continue to number forms as described below.

### **Numbering**

Some jurisdictions individually number their forms either as part of the printing process or manually after the forms are printed. The California form shown in Exhibit 5A is an example. The number appears just below the signature in block 12 and again on the stub at the bottom. (This exhibit is substantially reduced from the actual size.) The number becomes the voter's identification number when the form is turned in and approved.

Numbering provides a means of monitoring the outreach system. While registrars cannot directly observe the activities of individuals or groups conducting registration drives, they can review the forms that are returned. Forms are issued to out-

reach personnel in series so that the office has a record of which forms each group has. Thus the numbers are an unobtrusive way to identify the source. We will return to this topic under the discussion of distribution procedures below.

### **Information Required by Registrars**

The purpose of the application form is to collect information necessary for registrars to determine whether a person is eligible to vote in that jurisdiction, assign a polling place, record a choice of party in some states, and keep the registrant's name and address current. To perform these functions registrars need the same information from mail applications as from their regular applications. The specific questions asked on the forms have been the choices of individual states, although there is substantial congruence on the basic items. The NVRA will affect the information requirements, or data elements, in at least some jurisdictions, although the extent of the effect is not clear at this time.

The D.C. form (Exhibit 1A) illustrates the basic data elements. Item 1 tells the registrar how the form is being used. This is an important element because forms can serve multiple purposes and the NVRA requires that the national mail registration application be acceptable for change of address as well as new registrations. The election office staff could, of course, deduce this information by comparing the form with their existing records, but having the applicant indicate her or his intention saves time and reduces the possibility of misinterpretation.

Item 2 asks for the applicant's name. The interesting additions to the usual fields for last, first, and middle names are the choice of titles and suffixes. The former tells how the applicant wishes to be addressed and provides an indication of gender. The suffix may be helpful in distinguishing among registrants having the same name.

Items 3 and 4 ask for the resident's address. It is necessary to capture both the residence address and the mailing address. Some applicants will give only the latter if they are simply asked for an address. Registrars need both. Residence is critical because where one lives determines where one can vote. The mailing address is also important, if it is different from residence, because the election office needs the ability to contact voters by mail.

The need to distinguish between residence and mailing addresses is not peculiar to mail registration. It is common to all registration programs. The need to be very clear about this requirement on the form is greatest in mail registration because in many cases there will be no one to prompt the applicant for the additional information. Note the choice of words used here. Instead of residence and mailing address the form asks for "Address Where You Live" and "Address Where You Get Your Mail" on the belief that the latter concepts are more widely understood than the former.

The choice of sections—NE NW SE SW—is a standard part of the address system in Washington, D.C.

Item 5 asks for date of birth. The need for this item is obvious from the fact that age is a factor in determining eligibility for voting. It may be less obvious outside the election community that age is also a useful means of distinguishing among registrants having the same name. In this respect Item 5 works in tandem with Item 1 to distinguish between new applicants and existing applicants of the same name who have moved or changed names.

Item 6, daytime telephone number, is important for registrars to contact the applicant in case of mistakes in completing the form. Some forms ask for a number at which the applicant can be reached after business hours as well, as will be seen below. Registration offices frequently work overtime during the rush of registration activity just before a major election and may need to con-

tact applicants outside of normal business hours. In addition, people change jobs frequently so that an extra number increases the chances of being able to reach someone.

Item 7, the social security number, is a unique identifier which is especially useful as an identification number in computer-based system. However, under current federal law jurisdictions cannot require this number unless they were already doing so before January 1, 1975.

The need for party identification, Item 8, varies by jurisdiction. Those that have closed primaries must collect this information as part of the registration process.

Item 9 asks for the applicant's last registration so that the registration office there can be notified to update its records.

Finally, Item 10 asks for the voter's signature, specifically attesting to her or his qualifications to vote, and for the date. An original signature will be important if the application ever becomes involved in legal proceedings. Some states require the original signature at the polling place. Some others scan the signatures and print them out on the registration roll for use at the polls. In either case the form has to be designed to accommodate the specific use.

Except for social security and party identification these items are required by almost all jurisdictions. There are numerous additions and variations.

The South Carolina form illustrates several of these. Most interesting is the large space shown at the top of the form in which applicants are to draw a map using landmarks, etc., of the area where they live. Exhibit 6B pictures this section at its actual size. The primary purpose of the map is to help registrars locate rural residences in areas where there are no street numbers. The route and box numbers used for rural mail are often of little use in placing voters in districts. Jim Hendrix from the state election office reported that applicants were able to communicate

much useful information with this device and that it was an invaluable help to registration officials. Three of four county offices contacted also considered it useful. The fourth county did not need the map because it was completely covered by a 911 geographic location system.

Arizona also uses a map (Item 3 in Exhibit 4A). Although the space provided is much smaller than in the South Carolina form, officials interviewed there were also pleased with the system. As noted above, the chief use is in rural areas that have no means of identifying residence locations other than route and box numbers.

South Carolina asks for both a home and a work telephone number (Item 1c in Exhibit 6C). The form goes even further and asks for the number of a neighbor, relative, or friend in the case of an applicant who has no telephone at home or work. This form also goes into considerable detail on the qualifications for registration, including a set of questions about both disqualification because of criminal offense and the restoration of voting rights.

A number of states collect more identification information than does D.C. South Carolina asks for sex, color of hair and eyes, weight, height, race, occupation, social security number, date and place of birth, and date and place of naturalization, as well as naturalization number, for naturalized citizens (Item 2 of Exhibit 6C). Arizona asks for the last four digits of the applicant's social security number or an Indian census number (Items 10 and 11 of Exhibit 4A) as an optional entry. The state is unable to use the entire social security number but finds that the last four digits are useful in distinguishing among people of the same name.

Some states currently require that mail applications be witnessed or notarized. Tennessee is an example (Exhibit 7B). These requirements will have to change under the NVRA.

Finally, some states use the registration form to recruit poll workers. See the bottom of Exhibit 6C (South Carolina) for example.

The choice of how much information to collect involves trade-offs. More information is helpful to registrars, but detailed information requirements may be discouraging and confusing to potential applicants who may simply not apply at all or leave the form incomplete. In the latter case the omitted items may be more important than those filled in. The District of Columbia has greatly reduced the follow-up work of its election staff by simplifying the application form. On the other hand, the addition of map blocks has proven very useful in jurisdictions with significant rural areas not covered by a 911 system.

Such trade-offs are complicated by other constraints on the design and printing of mail registration forms. These are discussed in the following section.

## **Design and Printing Considerations**

Several considerations govern the design and printing of mail registration forms. Larger blocks allow applicants to record information more clearly. An adequately sized signature block is especially important in jurisdictions that use signature digitization. But large blocks also increase the size of the form, all other things being equal. By definition the forms must be of a size and shape to travel through the mail. In addition, they must be suitable for whatever use will be made of them in the election office. If the resulting record is to be used frequently, it should be compatible with registration records from other sources in the same file and it should be printed on heavy enough stock so that it can hold up to regular use. Where all of the necessary information is transferred to another form or to a computer and the original record simply stored for use in contests, etc., these considerations are less important. Similarly, if the record must be taken to the polling place to provide an original signature, the form will have to fit the binders that are used at the polling place or there must be some provision for incorporating the portion that contains the signature into the record that goes to the polling place.

The states and some local jurisdictions that have mail registration have developed different solutions that meet their particular needs. A few examples will illustrate the range of options.

The Iowa card (Exhibit 3) is a model of conciseness. Most of the instructions to the voter are printed on a detachable stub. Even with the stub attached, the form fits easily into a standard envelope. When the stub is removed, the remainder becomes a post card ready for mailing. The cards are printed for the entire state but may be stamped with the address of the appropriate election office before distribution, as this example illustrates. In this case the applicant has only to affix a postage stamp.

Kentucky uses a larger card and provides an envelope for returning it (Exhibit 8).

California (Exhibit 5) and Maryland (Exhibit 9) make different uses of the folding card. California's card comes in four sections. Folded it creates a mailer for the election office to send the card to an applicant. After completing the registration card at the top the applicant detaches and mails it, pre-addressed and postage-paid, to the election office. He or she also detaches but retains the numbered stub at the bottom as a receipt. The middle two sections are disposable.

Maryland has a tri-fold card. The bottom section contains the registration form. It is detachable, just as the California form is. In this case, however, the applicant returns the entire card by folding it and sealing it with the small gummed strip shown at the top of Exhibit 9A. Note that the middle section is a detachable notice to the applicant's previous registrar. The registrar who receives this package can simply separate the cards, retain the bottom one as the registration record, and mail the middle card to the previous registrar.

Unlike the cards discussed above, the South Carolina form is printed on regular weight paper. The top two sections shown in Exhibit 6 are to be completed by the voter and detached. In this case the bottom section is an envelope in which the application is returned to the election office.

Similarly, the New Jersey form (Exhibit 10) is printed on regular weight paper instead of card stock. It forms its own envelope when the gummed flap on the right is folded over and sealed.

As noted above, the weight of the paper and the design of the form are constrained by the use to which the form will be put. The Tennessee form shown in Exhibit 7 illustrates this point. The form consists of four sheets of paper plus a carbon sheet between the second and third. Exhibit 7A shows the first sheet, front and back, which provides instructions to the applicant. The Exhibit 7B shows the front and back of the second sheet. The front of the third sheet is identical to that of the second. Together they make an original and one carbon copy of the application. The copy is put in a binder and used at the polling place by counties that do not have computer based systems. The shape of the form and the holes along the left edge are designed to fit the binders that go to the polling places on election day. The back of the last sheet, shown at the bottom of Exhibit 7C, provides space for addressing and stamping the package for mailing to the registration office. The other side, shown at the top of Exhibit 7C, is a notification to the registrar of the applicant's former residence.

The Tennessee system represents one solution to the problem of getting a copy of the voter's signature to the polling place. Make the card fit the binders. Technology provides an alternate solution for those jurisdictions which do not require an original signature. That is signature digitization. Still other jurisdictions require an original signature at the polls but do not wish to have their mail registration forms constrained by the design of the binders used at the polling places. The Pennsylvania form shown in Exhibit 11 offers a solution to this problem. Displayed in the lower right corner of Exhibit 11A are places for three signatures. The first two of these, Items 19 and 20, are on peel-off strips so that the original signature can be removed and affixed to another card. The last one, Item 21, records the signature on the card itself, which can be used to establish the authenticity of the other signatures should the need arise.

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## Legal and Budgetary Constraints

The ability of form designers to satisfy multiple goals is often constrained by legal and budgetary considerations. The former comes from statutory language specifying in detail the contents and appearance of the form. Although legislators clearly have authority to design the forms, their doing so locks into place features that were chosen on the basis of the information available at the time. Both changing technology and experience with the effects of different design features often provide cause for change. The necessity of returning to the legislative body for authorization to make fine adjustments discourages further development. Many jurisdictions provide basic statutory direction and allow state, and often local, authorities considerable discretion in the design of forms.

Budgetary constraints obviously affect choices. The most obvious example is whether or not the postage is to be pre-paid. Other design features affect the cost of programs as well. The cost of printing is an important part of program cost, but it is clearly not the only part. The extent of wastage may vary with different form designs, and labor costs in the office are certainly related to the numbers of errors and omissions on applications, which, in turn, are related to form design. Election offices are generally not able to estimate the total costs of their mail registration programs because they do not break down labor and other office costs by program.

The cost of printing varies with the type of form. It is impossible to provide a reliable figure of cost-per-form for jurisdictions that are considering the adoption of a mail registration program. The reason is that printing costs vary even for the same form depending upon the number of copies ordered and the competition among bidders. In printing, the cost per unit drops significantly with the number of copies ordered because the set-up costs are spread over the entire run. This is the reason that many states print a standard form, allowing counties and other local

jurisdictions to tailor them with address stamps, etc. All other things being equal, the cost should increase with the complexity of the form (multiple sheets, numbering, color, etc.) and the quality and weight of the paper. It may be useful to consult with printers as the form is being designed.

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# Mail Registration Procedures

Preparing mail registration forms will not alone serve the function of outreach. The forms have to be made available to the public. So the method of distributing applications is an important component of any mail registration program. Then the completed applications must be returned in a timely manner. Finally, the applications must be processed by the election office. This section reports the responses of 99 local election officials from 29 states regarding their procedures and experiences with mail registration.

## Distribution of Applications

The distribution process begins with the printing of the forms. In about two thirds of the cases (68%) the state designs and prints the forms. There are at least two reasons for this practice. First, some statutes assign authority for the design of the form to a state election official. Second, the state can usually achieve substantial economies of scale by printing all of the forms. As noted above, local election offices can still tailor the standard state forms by, for example, stamping return addresses and/or sequential numbers on them.

Other patterns exist, however. In 18 percent of the cases the forms are designed by the state but purchase is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction. Sixteen percent of the jurisdictions use forms that they both designed and purchased. Furthermore, these categories are not mutually exclusive. Six percent of the jurisdictions use both

state forms and forms of their own design. In these cases the localities distribute their own forms, which are designed for their particular circumstances, but of course they accept the state form if they receive one.

Most local election offices use multiple means of getting the mail registration applications to the potential applicants. Public agencies are the most widely used means of distribution, being cited by 88 percent of the jurisdictions surveyed. This point is significant given the requirements for agency-based registration in the NVRA. Mail registration forms can be used in the agency-based programs under the act. It turns out that the great majority of jurisdictions which have mail registration programs already use them in public agencies.

Other means of distribution were reported by about half of the jurisdictions. They were: private groups other than political parties (54%), deputy registrars (46%), and political parties (40%). It is important to note that these figures tell us which means of distribution are used by the greatest numbers of jurisdictions, not which ones produce the most applications.

Jurisdictions continue to develop innovative ways to reach potential applicants. Oregon has a special mail registration form in the telephone directory, for example.

Registration drives raise special issues for the distribution of forms. One is the need to train the people who will give out the applications.

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Errors in completing the forms add to the work load of registrars when the forms are turned in. Many registrars go over the applications with the people who will conduct the drive, explaining each information block and describing common errors. They also provide information on how to conduct registration drives, especially the deadlines for returning applications before elections. Some registrars provide written instructions along with the application forms.

A second issue is how to control the number of forms distributed. Experience suggests that organizers often have unrealistic expectations. About a fourth of the jurisdictions (26%) attempt to restrict the number of forms distributed in some way. The goal is not to limit registration access by any group but to keep some control on the process to reduce wastage and the likelihood of abuse. Some other jurisdictions choose not to limit distribution and still others are prevented by law from doing so.

Interviews during site visits provide a better picture of the sort of restrictions that are used. Emmett Fremaux, Executive Director of the District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics, argues that mail registration increases the effectiveness of his office because it allows others to perform the outreach function that would otherwise fall to his staff. Yet he tries impose some restraint on the number of forms taken by groups during registration campaigns. Some of the requests for thousands of forms are clearly unrealistic, he says. So he has a policy that restrains distribution in extreme cases.

His office will automatically give up to 500 forms on request. Groups seeking more than 500 forms at a time must present a plan to justify the greater number. How many sites will they use? How will they be staffed? The idea is to talk with representatives of the group to reach an understanding. He tries to promote the idea of actually getting people registered rather than just handing out forms. Groups can always get more forms if they need them.

This example raises two points. First, it is important to have a policy in order to ensure equity among groups. Second, many groups are new to registration drives and will base their requests on enthusiasm rather than experience. Talking about the plan for the registration drive both provides information to the group and gives the group the opportunity to explain any unusual need for forms.

Shelby County (Memphis) Tennessee has a similar policy. There is a standard limit on the number of forms issued: 200 for groups, 100 for individuals. A request for more requires the approval of a commissioner. In addition, one staff member has responsibility for issuing applications and she records the number of forms taken in a log (Exhibit 12). She records both the number received by the individual or group and the number of completed applications returned. The goal is to replace forms on a one-for-one basis. The office is not rigid about this policy, especially in the rush around election time, but having a procedure conveys the message that registration is an important act. Again, the purpose is to encourage groups to bring back complete applications rather than simply handing out forms.

Gorham, Maine, reports an entirely different approach to distribution. The state provides the design of the mail registration form to printing companies in the state. The companies print and sell the forms to whomever wishes to buy them. Their customers include political groups, as one would expect, but also businesses and colleges. The former put them out for their customers and the latter give them to their students. This policy holds for the distribution of mail registration forms. Citizens can still obtain individual applications free of charge from their township.

Finally, some jurisdictions number their forms sequentially and issue them to groups in numbered lots. This control device has its most direct effect when the forms are returned because the registrar can determine which group distributed them. San Francisco monitors the applications it receives for

completeness and timeliness. If, for example, the forms that were issued to a particular group are consistently returned past the deadline, the staff knows whom to contact. Additional training may be the remedy. This example highlights again the importance of election offices working with groups involved in registration drives to improve the quality of the returned forms. Numbering simply provides a means of monitoring for results.

Pre-printed numbering also increases the cost of the form. Some jurisdictions that did number their forms have discontinued that practice. Nevada and the District of Columbia are examples. Yet many jurisdictions may consider numbering as they examine ways to meet the reporting requirement of the NVRA.

## Returning Applications

The applicants who receive the mail registration forms must complete them and return them to the appropriate election office. An earlier section of this report discussed the importance of user-friendly applications, both to the applicant and to the election officials who must deal with any problems in the applications that reach them. This section deals with the return of the form to the election office.

A number of jurisdictions require that the application be notarized or witnessed before it is returned. Just under half (46%) of the jurisdictions sampled for this report do so. Thus the requirement for witness or notarization is fairly popular as a safeguard in mail registration. On the other hand, some officials report that it is the source of a good bit of confusion during registration drives. Fifty-four percent of the jurisdictions have no such requirement. The NVRA prohibits requirements for "notarization and other formal authentication," which presumably includes witnessing.

Mail registration applications are returned in a variety of ways. Almost all of the offices (98%) reported receiving them by mail. Nearly as many

(91%) received some forms directly from individuals who returned them in person. A slightly smaller number (83%) reported receiving forms through third parties. Yet in many cases this last method produces the greatest number of applications, especially during registration drives. Only a few election offices received mail applications through their state election office.

The manner in which an application is returned may be affected by the features of the form itself. As noted earlier, many forms have the return address printed or stamped on them. In addition, one fourth (25%) of the jurisdictions in the sample use postage-paid cards or envelopes. The other three fourths require the sender to place a postage stamp on the application if it is to be returned by mail.

## Processing Mail Applications in the Election Office

When the election offices receives the forms the registrar or staff normally undertakes some pre-registration checks for accuracy and completeness. They then add the name to the registration list and mail a notice to the applicant. A return of the notice as undeliverable will trigger follow-up procedures. Once this step is completed few jurisdictions treat mail registrants differently from other registrants. There are special cases, however. In addition, some jurisdictions undertake general canvasses and/or file searches. While these activities are not exclusively for mail registrants, some officials feel that the need for them is heightened by the presence of large numbers of mail registrants in the file.

The processing of returned forms is the point at which any problems in mail registration are most likely to be revealed. Two key values are at stake here. One is the integrity of the election process. Some election officials and outside observers worry that mail registration increases the probability of error or deliberate fraud. The other is efficiency. Mail registration programs can affect the nature and flow of work in election offices. The following account addresses both values.

## Pre-Registration Reviews

The typical pre-registration review begins with a check of the application for completeness. If a critical information item is missing or illegible, the staff will try to contact the applicant to obtain the necessary information. This can be a time-consuming process and it is the reason for requesting telephone numbers on the form. The ability to reach an applicant by telephone is especially important during the rush before an election. As noted earlier, some forms request home telephone numbers as well as work numbers. Election offices usually work overtime during the pre-election rush and need the ability to contact applicants after business hours.

Locating the residence of an applicant is essential to placing her or him in the proper electoral district. Even when the form is filled in completely, this process is not always easy. The nature of problems tends to vary by the size of the jurisdiction. Election officials will usually be more familiar with the addresses in a small jurisdiction than in a large one so that they are more able to quickly locate a residence without the aid of a computer. On the other hand, small jurisdictions tend to be rural and many rural areas are not covered by street addresses or other geographic indicators. A "911" system provides locations for all residences in a jurisdiction to aid in emergency services, but it also helps registrars. Many jurisdictions, however, are not covered by such systems. The diagram spaces on the South Carolina and Arizona forms are designed to help in these situations.

In urban jurisdictions a greater proportion of the residences will have street addresses, but the greater number of addresses makes it less likely that individual staff members in the election office will be familiar with them. The process of looking up an address on a map can be time consuming, especially in densely populated areas. San Francisco has precincts that consist of a few city blocks. There are computer programs available to facilitate this task as well as the job of reassigning precincts when lines change. Tom Wilkey, Executive Director of the New York State Board of Elections,

cites good locator software as one of two key elements in a successful mail registration program.

The need to place applicants in districts is not unique to mail registration, of course. Yet the volume of activity that can be generated and the lack of face-to-face contact in mail registration programs increase the magnitude of the task.

While attempting to place applicants in their proper districts, registration staff will sometimes discover that the applicant lives in another jurisdiction. In these cases they simply forward the application to the proper district. Some statutes require the office to keep a log of such transfers, and it is good practice to do so anyway.

At some point in the process election offices also check for duplicate registrations. The incidence of duplicates increases during registration drives. Many citizens cannot remember whether they are registered or whether their registration remains valid, especially if they have not voted recently. Applications are checked against the file to discover possible duplications and to distinguish them from address changes that are not indicated as such on the form and from new registrations by persons of the same name. This requirement is the reason for additional personal identification requests on the application form.

Jurisdictions that require the signature of a witness may check these signatures against those on file. The survey conducted for this report does not provide data on how widespread or comprehensive this practice is. Some jurisdictions volunteered information that they did conduct such checks.

If during these pre-registration checks the office discovers that an applicant is unqualified, it is a relatively simple step to reject the application and notify the applicant of the reason for the rejection, provided that the application contains a valid mailing address or even a valid telephone number. This process is simple in comparison to the task of purging a name after it has been added to the file. That is the reason for distinguishing between pre-registration checks and checks that take place after registration is accomplished.

## **Verification or Acknowledgment Mailings**

The distinction between pre- and post-registration activities is especially important with regard to the initial mailing of a notice after receipt of the application. This notice typically informs the applicant that the office has received the application and provides information of voting place, etc. Jurisdictions send this notice by first-class mail marked "DO NOT FORWARD." A return of the notice as undeliverable notifies the registration office that something is wrong.

The next step depends on whether the notice was a pre-registration verification, as the FEC terms it, or a post-registration acknowledgment. If the notice was a verification, the staff can simply decline to register the individual and send another notice so stating, just as they would if an application were rejected for other reasons. If, on the other hand, the office first registers the applicant and then sends an acknowledgment of that registration, it must follow purging procedures to remove the name from the list. The NVRA establishes purging procedures which may be more elaborate than those currently in place in many jurisdictions. The goal is to prevent erroneous purges and, as a matter of policy, purges for failure to vote. These provisions do not apply to pre-registration checks.

If a notice is returned as undeliverable, whether it is a pre-registration verification or a post-registration acknowledgment, it should be followed with a second notice sent by forwardable mail. The forwardable notice will reach people who have moved and left a change of address. It should ask them to contact the registration office and provide a current address. If the second notice is undeliverable, it can serve as the first step in purge proceedings where applicants have already been added to the roll.

The practice of sending a notice, whether verification or acknowledgment, is the instrument most widely used in mail registrations programs against erroneous and fraudulent registrations. Craig Donsanto, Director of the U.S. Justice Department's Election Crimes Branch, points out that this

system is not foolproof. It relies on the routines of the post office, which are designed to deliver mail, not to catch criminals. A first-class letter will be returned to the sender under certain conditions: (1) the addressee has notified the post office that he or she has moved, usually by filing a forwarding address, (2) the occupant refuses the mail, or (3) the postal carrier knows that the addressee does not live there. While these conditions cover most normal circumstances, they do not cover all possibilities, such as someone receiving mail under several different names at the same address.

Donsanto recommends supplementing the mailing of notices with periodic personal canvasses in which representatives of election offices meet face to face with registrants. This is a regular practice in Great Britain, although for a different purpose. There the election list is reconstructed annually, first by a mail canvass of all residences and then by personal canvasses of all residences that have not responded. Donsanto recommends using a nondiscriminatory sampling procedure to reduce the cost of his proposed canvass. Although such a canvass would not confirm every registration, it could have a major deterrent effect on fraudulent registration.

Tom Wilkey stresses the importance of working with the post office personnel. This is the second of his two keys to a successful mail applications program. The point is to not simply rely on the organizational routines of the post office, but to work with postal carriers to explain the goals of the registration office and to elicit their help. The purpose is broader than the prevention of fraud. There are many ways in which post office personnel can help a mail registration program. Perhaps the chief one is by being aware of the deadlines and ensuing time pressures that affect registration just prior to elections. It is important that postal carriers recognize mail registration forms. Wilkey recommends that election officials take initiative to contact their local post offices, to explain their needs and constraints, and to learn of the constraints that affect the postal service.

## Effects on Office Routines

Mail registration also affects the routines of the election office. Maryland provides an excellent example because it keeps statewide registration figures by source. It has mail registration and several other outreach programs. From January, 1991, through July, 1993, in-person registrations averaged only 7 percent of total monthly registrations while mail registrations averaged 64 percent. This result supports Emmett Fremaux's point that mail registration and other outreach programs take the office staff out of the business of routine face-to-face registration.

What can the staff do with the extra time? Just what they are trained to do—apply their specialized knowledge of elections to the applications they receive from other sources. Ideally, mail registration provides for increased specialization and efficiency. It allows others to perform the outreach function, leaving the election professionals free to process the increased number of applications and deal with exceptional cases.

Fremaux carries this principle of specialization into the office during the usual surge in applications before elections. His office regularly hires temporary workers during these periods. One problem with using temporaries is that they are not trained in election law and procedures. His answer is to use them for doing what they know. He hires data entry specialists. During most of the year his regular staff both reviews applications and enters data into a computer. During the pre-election surge the regular staff concentrates on reviewing applications. They solve any problems with the forms before passing them on to the data entry specialists. These temporary employees concentrate on the same job they do for other employers—accurate and efficient data entry. When the surge passes, the temporaries leave and the regular staff resumes their former data entry responsibilities.

Mail registration contributes to the surge. Even though applications are readily available, many potential registrants will not think of filling one out until an approaching election catches their atten-

tion. In addition, much mail registration activity is generated by parties and other organized groups in registration drives shortly before an election. So mail registration programs are likely to heighten the surge of registration before elections and registrars implementing new mail registration programs need to be prepared for this development.

Monthly registration figures from the District of Columbia illustrate this point. Figure 1 compares motor voter registration with all other sources of registration in D.C. According to officials there, the "other" category consists almost entirely of mail registrations since there are very few in-person registrations. (Recall that in Maryland mail registrations outnumbered in-person registrations by a ratio of almost ten to one.) It is apparent that the monthly registration rate from the motor voter program is much more stable than the mail registration rate. The mail-in program produced 59 percent of the total registrations (101,616 to 71,534), but 79 percent of the mail-in total came in two surges, March - October of 1990 and March - December of 1992. In fact, over one fourth of all mail registrations in the four plus years covered by this chart came in a single month, October 1992.

These data should not be surprising, except perhaps in the magnitude of the surges. For reasons noted above, mail registration follows, and may accentuate, the normal cycle of electoral activity. A motor voter program such as that practiced by the District of Columbia operates independently of the electoral cycle. The point here is that election offices which undertake mail registration programs should anticipate increased surges before elections, all other things being equal.

Do mail registration applications also require more processing time per application? One might expect so because the form is often completed without the aid of an election official or even a trained volunteer. The survey asked election officials to estimate the percentage of mail registration forms that had various problems. Unfortunately, few officials were able to do so. They were able to tell us which problems they had, but not the frequency.

The most frequently cited problems were incomplete applications (47%) and duplicate applications (34%). These figures are not surprising given the fact that many mail registration applications are completed independently. The greater of the two, incomplete or erroneous applications, may be solved or substantially reduced by creating user-friendly forms, judging by the experience in the District of Columbia. No suggestions for preventing duplicate forms emerged from this study, although it is interesting to note that nearly two thirds of the jurisdictions did not find duplicates to be a significant problem.

The other two problems were much less widespread. Only 15 percent of the respondents cited applications arriving past the deadline as a problem. This number seems low in relation to the number of incomplete or erroneous applications. Apparently, most applicants and participants in registration drives understand deadlines and are able to get the forms to the registration office on time.

### **Integrity of the Electoral Process**

Ten percent of the respondents reported at least some experience with fraudulent or frivolous applications. These constitute threats to the integrity of the electoral process, though in various ways and to varying degrees. The frivolous category consists of mischief such as people registering their pets via mail. They probably do not intend to vote these registrations, but the resulting deadwood in the file adds to the cost of elections, requires work by election officials cleaning them out, and creates an opportunity for someone else to use the registration for purposes of voting.

Several registrars discussed the problem of "bounty hunters," people who receive pay from political parties to register voters. When they are paid on the basis of the number of completed applications turned in, they are often tempted to pad the list using names from telephone books or even fictitious names. These people generally do not intend to vote the registrations either, but they do create deadwood in the system.

The parties and the bounty hunters are becoming more sophisticated. In order to discourage cheating, some parties have started paying on the basis of new registrations rather than applications turned in. Some bounty hunters, in turn, are getting multiple people to fill out the fictitious forms so that fewer are submitted in one hand writing.

Catching these fraudulent applications during the routine review process depends heavily upon the alertness of registrars to notice the similar handwriting on multiple applications or, less frequently, to notice duplications of existing names. Jurisdictions which require that mail applications be witnessed by a registered voter can also check the witness's signature against the signature on file. However, many jurisdictions do not require witnessing, and the NVRA prohibits such forms of authentication. Finally, as noted above, the routine verification letter will not necessarily catch them all either. The letter has to be undeliverable for the post office to return it.

It is important to stress that no one interviewed for this project suspects all bounty hunters of being dishonest. More importantly, no one felt that the fraudulent applications submitted were a direct threat to the elections. The reason is that these registrations are not voted. The incentive of the dishonest bounty hunter is presumably money, not the ability to influence the election. The immediate problems are an increase in deadwood and extra work for election officials, although deadwood creates the possibility of subsequent abuse by someone else. The practical goal of the election office is to weed out as many fraudulent applications as possible so as to keep the problem under control.

Simply weeding out fraudulent applications does not, however, produce a deterrent unless they can be traced back to the perpetrators. Germaine Wong, San Francisco Registrar of Voters, points out that sequentially numbered application forms are a help in combating fraudulent registrations. Her office issues applications in numbered batches. As a result they can

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determine the original distributor of any applications that are later found to be fraudulent. Thus they are able to investigate problems, warn suspects, and seek prosecution if necessary. Without the ability to identify the distributor her office could only reject improper applications without any further steps to prevent recurrence.

Sometimes the group which receives the applications from the registration office passes them on to others for use in registration drives. Wong tries to get such groups to record the numbers of the applications they give to each subsequent distributor.

West Virginia employs another deterrent. Mail registrants must cast their first vote in person and present a valid identification and proof of age. (If they come to a polling place but do not have adequate identification, they vote a challenged ballot.) In subsequent elections they can vote absentee under the same rules as any other registrant. The stimulus for this requirement was the allegation of improper mail registrations used in conjunction with absentee ballots to affect elections. Thus this tactic operates at the point of voting rather than registration.

This requirement works in conjunction with West Virginia's absentee voting regulations and its early voting system. Mail registrants may vote absentee without first appearing in person if they are physically disabled, confined for health reasons, in military service (or the dependent of someone on military service), or temporarily residing outside the United States. College students were recently added to this list. The practical effect of these exceptions is to restrict the first-vote-in-person requirement to people who wish to vote absentee for reason of being out of the county on election day. The early voting system allows even these people to vote in person before the election at the county clerk's office. Jurisdictions without an early voting system could use this provision by simply allowing mail registrants to stop by the registrar's office and identify themselves before an election.

At least two other states place some special requirements on people who register by mail.

Nevada has just adopted a system like West Virginia's. Tennessee does not allow a mail registrant to serve as witness for another mail registration without first voting in person.

Such systems appear to be relatively simple to operate. One West Virginia county sticks a red dot on the registration card to identify mail registrants. The card goes to the polling place on election day and the sticker is removed there if the person appears with proper identification. Until then the person cannot receive an absentee ballot except as noted above. The system is designed to deter the fraudulent use of mail registration in conjunction with absentee ballots while not posing a significant burden on prospective voters or election officials.

Finally, deterrence is also the idea behind Craig Donsanto's proposal for an in-person canvass. While the West Virginia system has mail registrants come to election officials, this plan would have representatives of election offices go to the applicants. In most cases it would be impractical to visit all mail applicants, so Donsanto suggests the use of a sampling procedure that is uniform and nondiscriminatory. An example would be in-person verification of every  $n$ th mail application, where  $n$  is some number, such as 25 or 50, that the registrar would choose in advance and use consistently. Because only a small portion of the mail applications would be checked, the principal effect would come through deterrence.

This discussion of safeguards must be kept in perspective. The great majority of election officials interviewed for this report have not experienced significant attempts at fraud and do not see it as a current threat to their election systems. Yet fraud is by its nature secretive and there have been cases of attempts to alter the outcome of elections. No registration system is immune to the threat of fraud. This discussion has concentrated on threats that are salient in mail registration systems because the applicant does not necessarily interact directly with an election official, deputy registrar, or other public official.

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# Conclusion

Like motor voter and other outreach programs, mail registration takes the application process out of the registration office. It is also like these other programs in that it leaves the final decision over registration to the appropriate election officials. It is unlike other outreach programs in that the applicant may well complete and submit the form without encountering any public official or deputy registrar in the process. As a result, mail registration changes the nature of the registrar's job, placing greater emphasis on follow-up and verification after the application is received.

Generally, mail registration has proven to be a popular form of voter outreach. Different versions are in use in 29 states and the District of Columbia. In the best test case found, the District of Columbia received more applications through its mail program than through its combined-form motor voter program.

Mail registration systems are not without problems, however. They tend to surge near election time and they suffer the same sorts of difficulties as other outreach programs: incomplete applications, duplicate applications, and late applications. Frivolous or fraudulent applications have not proven to be a widespread threat to electoral systems, although the potential is always present and there have been serious allegations in individual cases.

Jurisdictions designing programs can take steps to minimize future problems. The design of the form is critical. Application forms must meet

a number of constraints including the ease with which would-be voters can use them. Confusing forms both discourage applicants and create problems for election officials. Enabling legislation should not specify the form in detail but should designate some authority to design it within broadly established limits and to promulgate rules and regulations for its use.

Procedures and forms must be planned together. The decision to use sequential numbering as a control device is an obvious example. Another is the requirement for mail registrants to appear in person before voting absentee. Such a rule should be communicated to the applicant on the form.

There are a number of decisions to make because there is no one best way to design a mail registration system. This report has tried to identify the principal issues involved in the design of forms and procedures and to report the experiences of state and local election officials with various combinations thereof. Jurisdictions considering the adoption or change of mail registration systems must now add to their considerations the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. The National Clearinghouse on Election Administration of the Federal Election Commission has prepared an excellent implementation guide which identifies a number of issues involved in mail registration as well as other features of the act. Together these two documents address both the past experience with mail registration and the requirements of the new law.



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# **Appendix**

## **Exhibits and Figure**



## Mail-In Voter Registration Form

★ ★ ★ District of Columbia  
Board of Elections and Ethics

You can use this form to:

- register to vote in the District of Columbia
- let us know that your name or address has changed
- register with a party or change parties

To register to vote in D.C., you must:

- be a U.S. citizen
- be a D.C. resident
- be at least 18 years old on or before the next election
- not be in jail for a felony conviction
- not have been judged "mentally incompetent" by a court of law
- not claim the right to vote anywhere outside D.C.

### Questions? Call 727-2525

*Hearing-impaired people with TDD, call 639-8916*

Información en español: Si le interesa obtener este formulario en español, llame al 727-2525.

#### Important!

Keep your voter record up-to-date! If we do not have your current name or address, you might not be on the voter roll. If you are not on the voter roll, you will not be able to vote in the next election.

Use this form to send in your name or address change. If you are not sure if we have your current name or address, use this form, too. Or call 727-2525.

To vote in a primary election, you must be registered with a party that holds a primary election—either the Democratic, Republican or D.C. Statehood Party.

If you register with any other party, or with no party, you may vote only in general or special elections. Use this form if you want to register with a party or change parties (see box 8).

0-0978

Use pen—please print clearly

1		Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> new registration <input type="checkbox"/> address change <input type="checkbox"/> party change <input type="checkbox"/> name change			Clerk	Registration No.	
					Reg. Date		
2	Mr. Mrs. Ms. Ms.	Last Name		First Name	Middle Name	Suffix Jr. Sr. II III IV	
3	Address Where You Live				Circle One NE NW SE SW	Apartment Number	Zip Code
4	Address Where You Get Your Mail (if different from #3)				Zip Code		
5	Date of Birth	6	Daytime Telephone Number(s)		7	Social Security Number (optional)	
8	Party Registration—check one box		<input type="checkbox"/> Democratic Party <input type="checkbox"/> Republican Party <input type="checkbox"/> D.C. Statehood Party <input type="checkbox"/> No Party (Independent) <input type="checkbox"/> Other Party (write name below) <hr/>		<b>PLEASE NOTE:</b> To vote in a primary election in the District of Columbia, you must be registered with either the Democratic, Republican or D.C. Statehood Party.		
9	Name and Address on Last Voter Registration				<b>Voter Declaration—read and sign below</b> I swear or affirm that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am a U.S. citizen</li> <li>• I live in the District of Columbia at the address (#3) above</li> <li>• I will be at least 18 years old on or before the next election</li> <li>• I am not in jail on a felony conviction</li> <li>• I have not been judged "mentally incompetent" in a court of law</li> <li>• I do not claim the right to vote anywhere outside D.C.</li> </ul>		
10	Name		Address		Signature _____ Date _____ <b>WARNING:</b> If you sign this statement even though you know it is untrue, you can be convicted and fined up to \$10,000 and/or jailed for up to five years.		
(If outside D.C., include county and state)							

Fold on dotted lines, peel off tape, seal and mail



District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics

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Hearing-impaired people with TDD, call 639-8916

Questions? Call 727-2525

If you are qualified and the information on your form is complete, we will add your name to the District's voter roll. We will then mail you a voter card. This card will tell you where to vote.

The voter registration deadline is 30 days before the next election. If you mail this form, it must be postmarked by that date. If you miss the deadline, you will not be registered in time to vote.

Deadline:

1. Write your full name, address and date of birth (in boxes 2, 3 and 5).
2. Sign and date the form (in box 10).

Did you remember to:



**BUSINESS REPLY MAIL**

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 18076 WASHINGTON, D.C.

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
BOARD OF ELECTIONS & ETHICS  
ROOM 4, DISTRICT BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20077-1219



Find your County's address and Zip below.  
**COUNTY ELECTION OFFICES**

OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE
Baker County	1995 3rd Street, Baker City, OR 97414-3306	883-6507	Lake County	Courthouse, Lakeside, OR 97030-9101	947-8006
Benton County	Courthouse, Corvallis, OR 97330	752-4756	Linn County	125 E. 8th, Eugene, OR 97401-2571	997-4234
Clatsop County	885 Portland Avenue, Clatsop, OR 97017-2195	865-6510	Linus County	235 W. Olive, Room 201, Newberg, OR 97136	366-0011, ext 348
Columbia County	Courthouse, Astoria, OR 97101-6176	235-6511	Linn County	400 & Broadway, Albany, OR 97321	997-3831
Cook County	Courthouse, St. Helens, OR 97051-3009	387-3796	Malheur County	261 "B" St. W, Courthouse Box 4,	
Crest County	Courthouse, Coquille, OR 97425-1000	286-3151, ext 361	Marian County	Salem, OR 97310	473-6151
Curry County	388 E. 3rd, Phoenix, OR 97754-1919	447-6553	Marian County	3105 Center St. NE, Room 246,	
Deschutes County	PO Box 746, Gold Beach, OR 97444	347-7011, ext 223	Marian County	Salem, OR 97301-4265	500-5011
	Administration Bldg., 1120 N.W. Harrison St., Bend, OR 97701	286-0547	Marian County	PO Box 206, Hegner, OR 97306-0206	579-0081
Douglas County	PO Box 16, Roseburg, OR 97470-0016	446-4282	Marian County	1040 SE Morrison, Portland, OR 97214-2406	310-3730
Oregon County	Courthouse, Coos Bay, OR 97423-0427	384-2211	Marian County	Courthouse, Room 201	
Grant County	Courthouse, Canyon City, OR 97230-0009	575-1675	Dallas, OR 97338-3179	983-9817	
Harney County	Courthouse, 400 N. Buena Vista, Burns, OR 97720	575-0041	Shasta County	PO Box 286, Marys, OR 97036-0286	505-3000
Head River County	Courthouse, 300 Main St., Head River, OR 97301-8000	396-1442	Thurston County	201 Laurel Avenue, Tumwater, OR 97471	943-3407
Jackson County	Courthouse, 10 S. Oakdale, Medford, OR 97501-3802	776-7181	Umatilla County	PO Box 1227, Pendleton, OR 97801	275-7111, ext 258
Jefferson County	75 SE "C" St., Courthouse, Madras, OR 97741	475-2217	Union County	1100 "L" Street, La Grande, OR 97850	363-1000
Jessephine County	PO Box 60, Grants Pass, OR 97526-0060	474-6543	Wallowa County	101 S River Street, Room 100, Deer Park, Enterprise, OR 97838-1206	426-4843
Klamath County	316 Main St., Klamath Falls, OR 97601	883-6157	Weegee County	Courthouse, OR and Washington, The Dalles, OR 97018	204-4150
			Weegee County	185 N. 1st, Suite B-10	
			Weegee County	Hillsboro, OR 97124	946-9870
			Weegee County	PO Box 227, Forest, OR 97330-0227	763-3400
			Weegee County	Courthouse, 533 E. 3rd, Medford, OR 97501-4995	424-7510

FIND YOUR COUNTY'S ADDRESS AND WRITE IT IN THE ADDRESS SECTION BELOW.

DETACH HERE -----

PHIL KEISLING  
 SECRETARY OF STATE  
 SALEM, OREGON 97310



PLACE  
 STAMP  
 HERE

TO: COUNTY ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT

\_\_\_\_\_ OREGON \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY ZIP

VOTER REGISTRATION CARD  
FOR U.S. CITIZENSSTATE OF OREGON  
VOTER REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS

A qualified person must complete this form, sign the certification and mail or deliver to any county elections office or the Secretary of State's office. The date of registration is the date on which the legible, accurate and complete registration card is received. To be eligible to vote, you must register by 5 p.m. on the 21st day before the election at which you intend to vote.

## YOU MAY REGISTER TO VOTE IF:

1. You are a citizen of the United States
2. You will be 18 or older on election day and
3. You are a resident of Oregon.

## YOU MUST RE-REGISTER IF:

1. Your residence or mailing address changes
2. Your name changes or
3. You wish to change political affiliation.

If you have any questions on registration or re-registration, contact your county elections office.

## POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION

ON YOUR REGISTRATION  
(Section 7) If you select:

DEMOCRAT

LIBERTARIAN

REPUBLICAN

NOT AFFILIATED WITH  
ANY POLITICAL PARTY

OTHER PARTY

## AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION

You may vote on:

Democrat and Nonpartisan Candidates; Measures

Nonpartisan Candidates; Measures

Republican and Nonpartisan Candidates; Measures

Nonpartisan Candidates; Measures; and, if a party allows participation, Democrat or Republican, Candidates.

Nonpartisan Candidates; Measures

NOTE: You may not change any information in the "Party Affiliation" section of your voter registration card after the 46th day before any Primary Election.

## YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION IS IMPORTANT — FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

WARNING: Any person who supplies any information knowing it to be false, is subject upon conviction to imprisonment for not more than five years or to a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both.

1. NAME (Print or type):	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	OFFICE USE ONLY	
2. RESIDENCE ADDRESS:	NUMBER	STREET OR RT #	APT. OR BP. #	CITY	ZIP
4. MAILING ADDRESS (If different from above):				5. PHONE (Optional):	6. DATE OF BIRTH: MO/DAY/YR
7. PARTY AFFILIATION (Select One) <b>IMPORTANT: See POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>					
<input type="checkbox"/> DEMOCRAT <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY POLITICAL PARTY <input type="checkbox"/> LIBERTARIAN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER PARTY <input type="checkbox"/> REPUBLICAN      PRINT OTHER PARTY NAME					
9. SPOUSE'S NAME		10. FATHER'S NAME		11. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME	
12. IF PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED TO VOTE IN OREGON, COMPLETE THIS SECTION.					
COUNTY		NAME ON PREVIOUS REGISTRATION		PREVIOUS ADDRESS (If known)	

UNDER PENALTY OF LAW: By signing this card, I certify that I am a citizen of the United States and that I shall have been a resident of Oregon for 20 days before the next election at which I vote; that I shall be at least 18 years of age on or before the date of the next election at which I vote; and that all information I have supplied is true to the best of my knowledge.

13. NO. / DAY / YEAR  
SEL 500 (REV. 7/91)

14. SIGNATURE - Sign on line below.

<p><b>RURAL VOTERS</b></p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF YOU LIVE OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS OF ANY CITY, AND YOU DO NOT KNOW THE TOWNSHIP AND SECTION NUMBER IN WHICH YOU LIVE.</p> <p>Please do not attempt to provide directions to get to the location, but instead describe where it is.</p>		<p><b>MORE INFORMATION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To register to vote, you must be a citizen of the United States, at least 17½ years old, and declare Iowa as your voting residence. (You must be at least 18 years old to vote.)</li> <li>2. This form must be received by your County Auditor by the 10th day preceding a primary or general election, or by the 11th day preceding any other election, or postmarked by the 15th day preceding any election to be valid for that election.</li> <li>3. You should receive a receipt of this registration within 10 days. If you do not, please contact your County Auditor. Be prepared to state when and where you filled out the form, and to whom it was given or sent. If you did not personally mail or take it to the Auditor.</li> <li>4. There are other ways to register. Contact your County Auditor if you need assistance.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>PLACE STAMP HERE</b></p>		<p>County Auditor — Commissioner of Elections  <b>Opelika County Election Office</b>  <u>120 Second Avenue 1st Floor</u>  <u>Des Moines, Iowa (County Seat)</u>  <u>50309</u>  <u>IOWA</u>  <u>Zip Code</u></p>	
<p>I live _____ miles _____ N.E. or W      number _____ miles _____ N.E. or W      and _____ miles _____ N.E. or W      number _____ miles _____ N.E. or W      _____ Landmark or highway junction</p>			

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b> <p>1. Use this form to register to vote, or to report a change of name, address, telephone number, or party affiliation. Please check the appropriate box(es) at the top right. If you are not certain you are presently registered in the county in which you live, check the "new registration" box.</p> <p>2. The following information is required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your full name.</li> <li>Your birth date.</li> <li>Your complete address, including apartment and box numbers.</li> <li>Your gender.</li> <li>The name of the county in which you live.</li> <li>Where you were last registered to vote.</li> <li>Your signature</li> </ol> <p>3. The following information is requested:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your social security number. Solicited pursuant to Iowa Code Section 48.5, this number is used to avoid multiple registrations for a single individual.</li> <li>The name of the city and school district in which you live. If you do not live inside a city, list the name of the township and section number in which you live. If you do not know your township and section number, complete the "RURAL ROUTES" section on the reverse side of the form.</li> <li>Your telephone number, including area code.</li> </ol> <p>4. Detach this stub before mailing the form.</p>		<b>PLEASE PRINT</b> Please see instructions at left. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Month</td> <td>Day</td> <td>Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sec. Soc. No. (If available)</td> <td>Birth Date</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>NAME:</td> <td>Last</td> <td>First and Middle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADDRESS:</td> <td colspan="2">House number &amp; street (or rural route) plus apartment &amp; box number</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">City, State, and Zip Code</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">PREVIOUS REGISTRATION INFORMATION: I was previously registered to vote in</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">(City, State, Zip Code; County if known.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">My name then was _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">I certify that I am a citizen of the United States, that I am or will be an eligible elector at any election at which I attempt to vote, and that all of the information I have given upon this voter registration form is true. I authorize cancellation of any prior registration to vote in the state or any other jurisdiction and my eligibility to vote in any jurisdiction where voter registration is not required. I am aware that fraudulent registration, or attempting to do so, is an aggravated misdemeanor under Iowa law.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Signature _____</td> </tr> </table>		Month	Day	Year				Sec. Soc. No. (If available)	Birth Date					NAME:	Last	First and Middle	ADDRESS:	House number & street (or rural route) plus apartment & box number		City, State, and Zip Code						PREVIOUS REGISTRATION INFORMATION: I was previously registered to vote in			(City, State, Zip Code; County if known.)						My name then was _____			I certify that I am a citizen of the United States, that I am or will be an eligible elector at any election at which I attempt to vote, and that all of the information I have given upon this voter registration form is true. I authorize cancellation of any prior registration to vote in the state or any other jurisdiction and my eligibility to vote in any jurisdiction where voter registration is not required. I am aware that fraudulent registration, or attempting to do so, is an aggravated misdemeanor under Iowa law.			Signature _____		
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<b>CHECK ALL THAT APPLY:</b> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This is a new registration in this county.  <input type="checkbox"/> This is a change of <input type="checkbox"/> Name <input type="checkbox"/> Address <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Party</p>		<b>COUNTY NAME:</b> _____ <b>SCHOOL DISTRICT:</b> _____ <b>CITY (If inside limits):</b> _____ <b>TOWNSHIP (If outside city):</b> _____ <b>SECTION NUMBER (If outside city):</b> _____																																											
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Form 2E (Rev. 80) CFN-337-4005 CPF-46929																																													

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE REGISTRATION FORM**  
**INSTRUCCIONES EN ESPAÑOL SE ENCUENTRAN AL REVERSO**

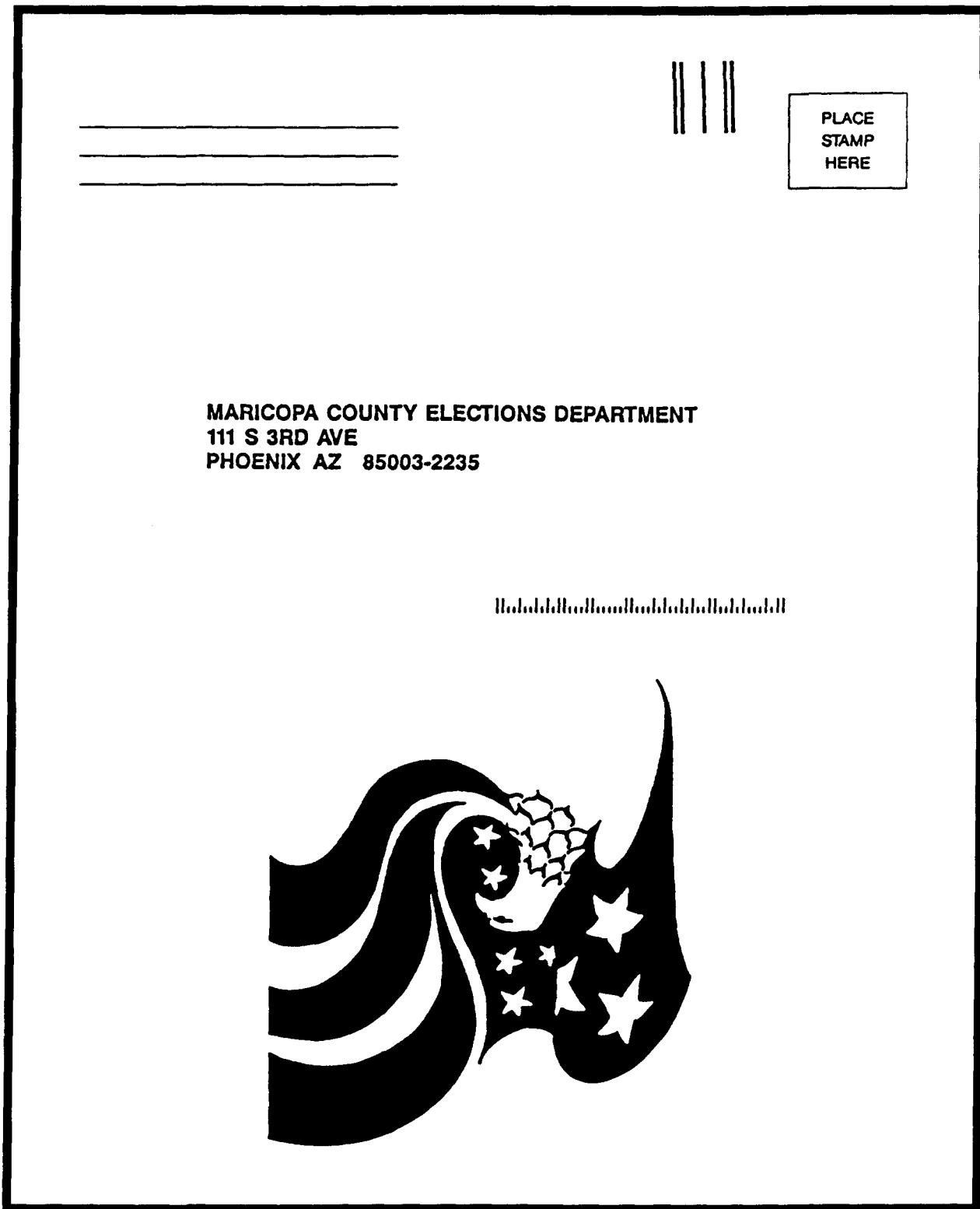
READ INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION CAREFULLY. ONLY YOUR "SIGNATURE" SHOULD BE WRITTEN. ALL OTHER INFORMATION SHOULD BE TYPED OR PRINTED IN BLACK INK AT THE TOP OF THE FORM. PLACE AN "X" IN THE BOX WHICH CORRECTLY SHOWS WHY YOU ARE COMPLETING THIS FORM. ENTER THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY FOLLOWING "U.S. CITIZENS ONLY".

- 1 PRINT YOUR FULL NAME - LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE.
- 2 PRINT YOUR COMPLETE RESIDENCE ADDRESS (NOT P.O. BOX) INCLUDING CITY AND ZIP CODE. ENTER STREET NAME TO INCLUDE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST OR WEST (IF APPROPRIATE) AND INDICATE WHETHER IT IS A STREET, AVENUE, ROAD, LANE, DRIVE, CIRCLE, ETC.
- 3 IF NO STREET ADDRESS, DESCRIBE LOCATION OF RESIDENCE: CROSS STREETS, SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, ETC., AND MARK LOCATION ON MAP.
- 4 PRINT YOUR COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS IF IT IS DIFFERENT FROM YOUR RESIDENCE ADDRESS. BE SURE TO ENTER THE ROUTE AND/OR BOX NUMBER AND ZIP CODE.
- 5 PARTY PREFERENCE - IMPORTANT - ENTER THE POLITICAL PARTY OF YOUR CHOICE. SOME PARTIES MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS. SEE PARTY PREFERENCE UNDER "VOTER INFORMATION" ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF VOTER RECEIPT.
- 6 ENTER TELEPHONE NUMBER, IF ANY.
- 7 PRINT THE NAME OF THE STATE IN U.S.A. OR FOREIGN COUNTRY OF BIRTH.
- 8 ENTER DATE OF BIRTH.
- 9 PRINT YOUR SPECIFIC OCCUPATION SUCH AS NURSE, CARPENTER, HOMEMAKER, STUDENT, RETIRED, SELF-EMPLOYED, ETC.
- 10 OPTIONAL - LAST FOUR DIGITS OF YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.
- 11 OPTIONAL - INDIAN CENSUS NUMBER.
- 12 PRINT FATHER'S NAME OR MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME.
- 13 CURRENT REGISTRATION: IF YOU ARE CURRENTLY REGISTERED TO VOTE, COMPLETE THIS PORTION TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING YOUR MOST RECENT REGISTRATION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO REGISTER IN MORE THAN ONE COUNTY.
- 14 PLEASE READ THIS STATEMENT CAREFULLY.
- 15 IF YOU RECEIVED ASSISTANCE IN COMPLETING THIS FORM, HAVE THE PERSON ASSISTING SIGN ON THIS LINE.
- 16 ENTER THE DATE YOU SIGN THIS FORM.
- 17 SIGN YOUR FULL NAME.

DETACH THIS FORM AND RETURN TO THE COUNTY RECORDER.

- YOUR COMPLETED FORM MUST BE SIGNED, DATED AND RECEIVED BY THE COUNTY RECORDER (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS) OR DELIVERED TO THE PERSONS OR PLACES AUTHORIZED BY THE COUNTY RECORDER AT LEAST 28 DAYS BEFORE THE NEXT ELECTION FOR YOUR REGISTRATION TO BE VALID FOR THAT ELECTION.
- INCOMPLETE OR ILLEGIBLE FORMS WILL NOT BE PROCESSED.

FOLD HERE	DOBLE AQUI	FOLD HERE	DOBLE AQUI										
<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">STATE OF ARIZONA VOTER REGISTRATION REGISTRO DE VOTANTES DEL ESTADO DE ARIZONA</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> NEW REGISTRATION REGISTRO NUEVO</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> PARTY CHANGE CAMBIO DE PARTIDO</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">OFFICE USE ONLY</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> ADDRESS CHANGE CAMBIO DE DOMICILIO</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> NAME CHANGE CAMBIO DE NOMBRE</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				STATE OF ARIZONA VOTER REGISTRATION REGISTRO DE VOTANTES DEL ESTADO DE ARIZONA		<input type="checkbox"/> NEW REGISTRATION REGISTRO NUEVO	<input type="checkbox"/> PARTY CHANGE CAMBIO DE PARTIDO	OFFICE USE ONLY			<input type="checkbox"/> ADDRESS CHANGE CAMBIO DE DOMICILIO	<input type="checkbox"/> NAME CHANGE CAMBIO DE NOMBRE	
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## INSTRUCCIONES PARA LLENAR LA FORMA DE REGISTRO

LEA LAS INSTRUCCIONES E INFORMACION CUIDADOSAMENTE. SOLAMENTE SU FIRMA DEBERA SER ESCRITA. TODA OTRA INFORMACION DEBERA SER LLENADA EN MÁQUINA O EN LETRA IMPRENTA CON TINTA NEGRA. AL PRINCIPIO DE LA FORMA MARQUE UNA "X" EN LA CAJA QUE CORRECTAMENTE INDICA POR QUE ESTA USTED LLENANDO ESTA FORMA

- 1 ESCRIBA SU NOMBRE COMPLETO CON LETRA IMPRENTA - APELLIDO, PRIMER NOMBRE, SEGUNDO NOMBRE.
- 2 ESCRIBA SU DOMICILIO COMPLETO (NO DICE APBÓ POSTAL) INCLUYENDO LA CIUDAD Y LA ZONA POSTAL. PONGA EL NOMBRE DE LA CALLE INCLUYENDO NORTE, SUR, ESTE U OESTE (SI ES APROPIADO) E INDIQUE SI ES CALLE, AVENIDA, CAMINO, "LANE", "DRIVE", "CIRCLE", ETC.
- 3 SI LA CALLE NO TIENE DIRECCION, DESCRIBA EL LOCAL DE LA RESIDENCIA: CALLE PRINCIPAL, SECCION, MUNICIPIO, PUEBLO, ETC. Y MARQUE EL LOCAL EN EL MAPA
- 4 ESCRIBA SU DIRECCION DE CORREO COMPLETA SI ES DIFERENTE A LA DE SU RESIDENCIA. ASEGURESE DE PONER LA RUTA Y/O EL NUMERO DE LA CAJA Y LA ZONA POSTAL
- 5 PREFERENCIA DE PARTIDO - IMPORTANTE - ESCRIBA EL PARTIDO POLITICO DE SU PREFERENCIA. ALGUNOS PARTIDOS NO PODRAN PARTICIPAR EN LAS ELECCIONES PRIMARIAS. VEA LA PREFERENCIA DE PARTIDO BAJO "INFORMACION PARA EL VOTANTE" EN EL LADO REVERSO DEL RECIBO DEL VOTANTE.
- 6 SI LO TIENE, ANOTE SU NUMERO DE TELEFONO.
- 7 SI NACIO EN LOS E.E.UU. ESCRIBA EL NOMBRE DEL ESTADO, O SI NACIO EN EL EXTRANJERO, EL NOMBRE DEL PAIS.
- 8 ESCRIBA LA FECHA DE NACIMIENTO.
- 9 ESCRIBA SU OCUPACION ESPECIFICA, COMO ENFERMERA, CARPINTERO, AMA DE CASA, ESTUDIANTE, JUBILADO, EMPLEADO POR SI MISMO, ETC.
- 10 OPCIONAL - LOS ULTIMOS CUATRO NUMEROS DE SU SEGURO SOCIAL.
- 11 OPCIONAL - NUMERO DEL CENSO INDIOS.
- 12 ESCRIBA EL NOMBRE DEL PADRE O EL NOMBRE DE SOLTERA DE LA MADRE.
- 13 REGISTRO ACTUAL: SI USTED ESTA ACTUALMENTE REGISTRADO/A PARA VOTAR, LLENE ESTA PARTE A SU MEJOR CONOCIMIENTO, CONCERNIENTE A SU MAS RECENTE REGISTRO. ES CONTRA LA LEY REGISTRARSE EN MAS DE UN CONDADO.
- 14 FAVOR DE LEER ESTA DECLARACION CUIDADOSAMENTE.
- 15 SI LE AYUDARON A LLENAR ESTA FORMA PIDALE A LA PERSONA QUE LE AYUDO QUE FIRME EN ESTA LINEA.
- 16 ESCRIBA LA FECHA EN QUE USTED FIRMO ESTA FORMA.
- 17 FIRME SU NOMBRE COMPLETO.

SEPARA LA FORMA ORIGINAL Y DEVUELVALA A LA OFICINA DEL REGISTRADOR DEL CONDADO Y MANTENGA ESTA COPIA COMO SU COMPROBANTE.

- SU FORMA COMPLETA TIENE QUE ESTAR FIRMADA, FECHADA Y RECIBIDA EN LA OFICINA DEL REGISTRADOR DEL CONDADO (DEPARTAMENTO DE ELECCIONES), O ENVIADA A LAS PERSONAS O LUGARES AUTORIZADOS POR EL REGISTRADOR DEL CONDADO, POR LO MENOS 25 DIAS ANTES DE LAS SIGUIENTES ELECCIONES, PARA QUE SU REGISTRO SEA VALIDO PARA ESA ELECCION.
- LAS FORMAS QUE NO ESTAN COMPLETAS O QUE NO SE PUEDEN LEER NO SERAN PROCESADAS.

<b>STATE OF ARIZONA VOTER REGISTRATION REGISTRO DE VOTANTES DEL ESTADO DE ARIZONA</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> NEW REGISTRATION REGISTRO NUEVO <input type="checkbox"/> PARTY CHANGE CAMBIO DE PARTIDO  <input type="checkbox"/> ADDRESS CHANGE CAMBIO DE DOMICILIO <input type="checkbox"/> NAME CHANGE CAMBIO DE NOMBRE	OFFICE USE ONLY
<b>FOR U.S. CITIZENS ONLY MARICOPA COUNTY/CONDADO MARICOPA</b> SOLAMENTE PARA CIUDADANOS DE LOS ESTADOS U.S.A.			
<b>600584</b>			
<b>1</b> FULL NAME (CIRCLE ONE) MR. MRS. MS. MRS. NOMBRE COMPLETO (CIRCLE UNO) SR. SRA. SRTA.			
<b>2</b> RESIDENCE ADDRESS DOMICILIO DE RESIDENCIA			
HOUSE NUMBER NÚMERO DE CASA      DIRECTION NUMBER DIRECCION CASA			
STREET NAME NOMBRE DE CALLE      TYPE TIPO      APT./APT. NO. NÚM. DE APTO./P.			
CITY CIUDAD      ZIP CODE ZONA POSTAL USE MILEAGE, NAMES OF ROADS AND LANDMARKS USE MILLAS, NOMBRES DE CALLES Y SEÑALES QUE SEÑALAN DE QUALES			
<b>3</b> MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT) DIRECCION DE CORREO (SI ES DIFERENTE AL DOMICILIO)			
<b>4</b> PARTY PREFERENCE PREFERENCIA DE PARTIDO <small>SEE INSTRUCTIONS/VER LAS INSTRUCCIONES</small>			
<b>5</b> TELEPHONE NUMBER NÚMERO DE TELEFONO      DATE/TIME FECHA/HORA <small>UNLESS LAURENTIA NO ES QUE NO SE HA PUBLICADO</small>			
<b>6</b> BIRTH PLACE LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO      NAME OF STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY NOMBRE DEL ESTADO O PAIS EXTRANJERO			
<b>7</b> BIRTH DATE FECHA DE NACIMIENTO      MONTH MES      DAY DIA      YEAR AÑO			
<b>8</b> OCCUPATION OCUPACION      10. LAST 4 DIGITS OF SOC. SEC. NO. NÚMERO DE LOS 4 ÚLTIMOS 4 NÚMEROS DEL SEGURO SOCIAL			
<b>9</b> FATHER'S NAME / MOTHER'S MIDDLE NAME NOMBRE DEL PADRE O APELLIDO DE SOLTERA <small>DE LA MADRE</small>			
<b>11</b> MIDDLE NAME NOMBRE DEL MEDIO      11. FORMER ADDRESS NO. NÚMERO DEL DIRECCION ANTERIOR			
<b>12</b> FORMER NAME / MIDDLE NAME NOMBRE ANTERIOR / NOMBRE MEDIO			
<b>13</b> FORMER ADDRESS / DOMICILIO ANTERIOR			
<b>14</b> READ THIS STATEMENT AND WARNING PRIOR TO SIGNING: I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, A RESIDENT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA AND THE ABOVE NAMED COUNTY AND WILL BE 18 YEARS OF AGE ON OR BEFORE THE TIME OF THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION. I HAVE NOT BEEN CONVICTED OF TREASON OR A FELONY (OR, IF SO, MY CIVIL RIGHTS HAVE BEEN RESTORED). I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA, THAT THE INFORMATION ON THIS REGISTRATION FORM IS TRUE AND CORRECT. WARNING: PERJURY IS A CLASS 6 FELONY. <small>LEA ESTA DECLARACION Y AVERTENCIA ANTES DE FIRMAR. SOY CIUDADANO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y RESIDENTE DEL ESTADO DE ARIZONA EN EL CONDADO NOMBRADO ANTERIORMENTE. TIENGO 18 AÑOS DE EDAD EN O ANTES DE LA FECHA DE LAS SIGUIENTES ELECCIONES GENERALES. NO ME HA DECLARADO CULPABLE DE TRAICION O DE UN CRIMEN MAYOR (O SI ES ASI, SE ME HAN RESTAURADO MIS DERECHOS CIVILES). YO CERTIFICO BAJO PENA DE PERJUICIO, BAJO LAS LEYES DEL ESTADO DE ARIZONA QUE LA INFORMACION EN ESTA FORMA DE REGISTRO ES VERDICA Y CORRECTA. AVISO: PERJUICIO ES UN CRIMEN DE CLASE 6. ESTA FORMA FUE COMPLETADA ACORDING TO MY DIRECTIONS BY: _____ POR ESTA FORMA FUE LLENADA DE ACUERDO CON MIS DIRECCIONES POR _____</small>			
<b>15</b> SIGNATURE OF PERSON ASSISTING <small> FIRMA DE LA PERSONA QUE AYUDÓ A LLENAR LA FORMA</small> REMOVE TAPE AND FOLD TO MAIL			
<b>16</b> DATE OF FECHA EN QUE SE FIRMO      MONTH MES      DAY DIA      YEAR AÑO			
<b>17</b> X SIGNATURE / NAME <small>DESPEGUE LA CINTA ADHESIVA Y DOBLE PARA ENVIAR POR CORREO</small>			

## VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION  
QUALIFICATIONS

## In order to register to vote

- You must be a citizen of the United States.
- You must be a resident of Arizona.
- You must be 18 years of age or more on or before the day of the next General Election.
- If you have been convicted of a felony, your civil rights must have been restored.

If you meet the qualifications, complete, sign and return the attached registration form. This form may be used to register in any county in Arizona.

In order to vote, your registration form must be received 29 days prior to the election. The County Recorder will notify you of the date your form was received.

The form may be mailed or given to a person designated to receive voter registration forms. Call your Recorder as listed below for more information.

**PARTY PREFERENCE** - At Primary Elections you vote only for the candidates of the party to which you indicate your preference at the time you register to vote, if such party is entitled to a Primary Election ballot. In addition to Republican and Democratic parties, other parties may qualify prior to the next Primary Election.

In Primary Elections, you may vote in your political party's primary. In this election you choose your party's candidate for each office that will be filled in the General Election.

**CITIZENS WITH DISABILITIES** may contact the County Recorder/ Elections Department for information about polling place access, absentee voting, assistance at the polling place and all other election related procedures.

## CONGRATULATIONS!

By registering to vote you are taking a major step toward good citizenship. Here is some information which will help you exercise your right to vote.

## 1. You must re-register whenever you:

- Move
- Change your name
- Wish to change your political party affiliation
- The locations of voting places are published for your convenience before each election.
- Absentee ballots may be requested from the County Recorder of your county of residence.
- Keep this copy as your receipt. After the County Recorder receives your registration and places it in the County general register, a notice will be sent to you within 30 days indicating that your name appears on the register. If you do not receive your notice, contact your County Recorder.

**Apache County Recorder**  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
337-4364 (TDD# 337-4402)

**Cochise County Recorder**  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
432-9276 (TDD# 432-9297)

**Coconino County Recorder**  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
779-6585 (TDD# 779-6583)

**Gila County Recorder**  
Globe, AZ 85501  
425-3231 (TDD# 425-0839)

**Graham County Recorder**  
Safford, AZ 85546  
428-3560 (TDD# 428-3562)

**Greenlee County Recorder**  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
865-2632 (TDD# 865-2632)

**La Paz County Recorder**  
Parker, AZ 85344  
669-6136 (TDD# 669-8400)

**Mohave County Recorder**  
Kingman, AZ 86402  
753-0767 (TDD# 753-0769)

## FORMA DE REGISTRO PARA VOTAR

## INFORMACION PARA EL REGISTRO DE VOTANTES

## CALIFICACIONES

## Para poder registrarse para votar:

- Usted tiene que ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos.
- Usted tiene que ser residente de Arizona.
- Usted tiene que haber cumplido 18 años de edad en o antes del día de la siguiente Elección General.
- Si usted fue condenado de un delito mayor, sus derechos civiles tienen que ser restaurados.

Si usted satisface todos los requisitos, llene, firme y devuelva la forma de registro adjunta. Esta forma puede ser usada para registrarse en cualquier condado en Arizona.

Para poder votar su forma de registro tiene que ser recibida 29 días antes de la elección. El Registrador del Condado (County Recorder) le avisara la fecha en que se recibió la forma.

La forma puede ser enviada por correo o entregada a la persona designada para recibir formas de registro de votación. Llame a su Registrador del Condado que esta enlistero abajo para más información.

**PREFERENCIA DE PARTIDO** - En las Elecciones Primarias usted vota solamente por los candidatos del partido que usted indica que prefiere cuando se registra para votar; si tal partido estuvió señalado en la boleta. Además de los partidos Republicanos y Demócratas, otros partidos pueden calificar antes de la siguiente Elección Primaria.

En las Elecciones Primarias, usted puede votar por su partido político. En ésta elección usted escoge el candidato de su partido para cada puesto que será llenado en la Elección General.

Los **CIUDADANOS INCAPACITADOS** pueden ponerse en contacto con el Departamento de Elecciones de la Oficina del Registrador del Condado, para más información acerca de los lugares de las énforas, acceso, votación ausente, asistencia en las énforas y todo otro proceso relacionado a las elecciones.

## FELICITACIONES

Registrándose para votar usted está tomando un gran paso hacia la buena ciudadanía. Aquí le damos alguna información que le ayudará a ejercer su derecho a votar.

## 1. Usted se tiene que volver a registrar cuando usted:

- Se cambia de domicilio
- Se cambia de nombre
- Desea cambiar su afiliación de partido político

## 2. Los locales de las énforas son publicados para su conveniencia antes de cada elección.

## 3. Las boletas de ausentes pueden ser solicitadas a la Oficina del Registrador del Condado de su condado de residencia.

## 4. Guarde ésta copia como su recibo. Despues de que la Oficina del Registrador del Condado recibe su registro y lo pone en el registro general del Condado, se le enviará un aviso dentro de 30 días indicándole que su nombre aparece en el registro. Si usted no recibe su aiso, póngase en contacto con la Oficina del Registrador del Condado.

**Navajo County Recorder**  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
524-6181 (TDD# 524-1606)

**Pinal County Recorder**  
Florence, AZ 85232  
868-5801 (TDD# 868-4218)

**Santa Cruz County Recorder**  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
281-4695 (TDD# 281-2556)

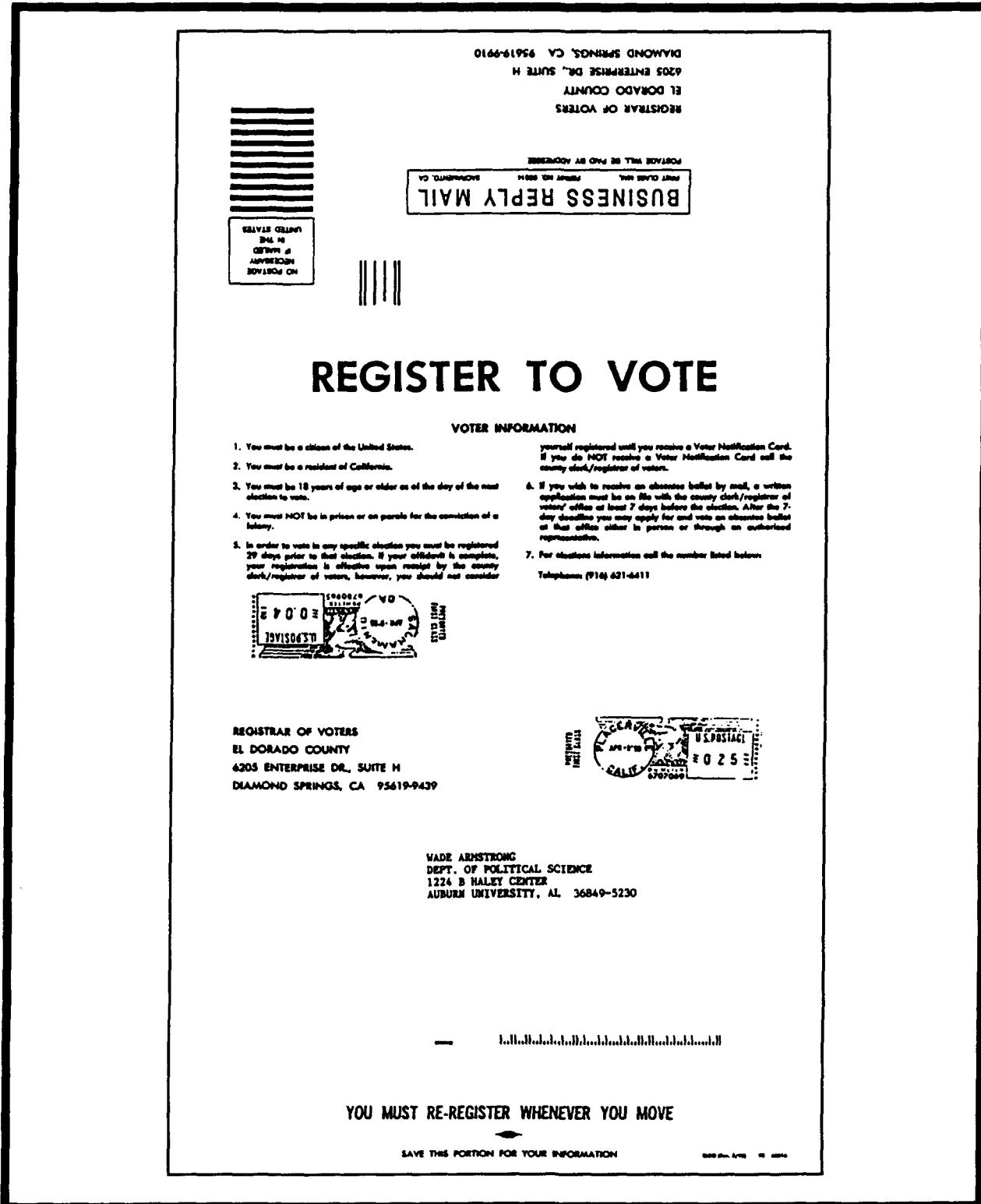
**Yavapai County Recorder**  
Prescott, AZ 86301  
771-3248 (TDD# 778-7253)

**Yuma County Recorder**  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
329-2066 (TDD# 329-2063)

**Maricopa County Recorder/**  
**Elections Department**  
111 S. Third Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
506-1511 (TDD# 506-1517)

**Pima County Recorder**  
115 N. Church Avenue  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
740-8101 (TDD# 740-6903)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF MARIN		For U.S. Citizens Only	
PRINT IN ONE		REASON FOR REGISTRATION	
1 NAME (First <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Last <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/> Dr.)		11 HAVE YOU EVER BEEN REGISTERED TO VOTE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, complete this section to the best of your knowledge concerning your most recent registration. Name (as registered) Former Address	
2 RESIDENCE (Number - Street - Apartment No.) City <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> ZIP Code <input type="checkbox"/>		City <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/>	
3 If no street address, describe location of residence (room, dorm, etc.) and give name of owner of residence. Owner of Residence (name) _____		Political Party	
4 MAILING ADDRESS (if different from residence) City <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> ZIP Code <input type="checkbox"/>		READ THIS STATEMENT AND WARNING PRIOR TO SIGNING: I am a citizen of the United States and will be at least 18 years of age at the time of the next election. I am not imprisoned or on parole for the commission of a felony. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information on this affidavit is true and correct. WARNING Perjury is punishable by imprisonment in state prison for two, three or four years. § 136 Penal Code	
5 DATE OF BIRTH (Month - Day - Year)		6 OCCUPATION	
7 POLITICAL PARTY (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> American Independent Party <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic Party <input type="checkbox"/> Green Party <input type="checkbox"/> Libertarian Party <input type="checkbox"/> Peace and Freedom Party <input type="checkbox"/> Republican Party <input type="checkbox"/> Decline to State <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		8 Telephone (Optional) Area Code <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Not applicable to this County	
9 OPTIONAL: Telephone number is optional. This number becomes public record if given. Please include Area Code.		11 If someone helps fill out or signs this form, see #13 instructions below. Date <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ZB 062143	
12 Sign your name as printed in Box 1. Date the affidavit below the signature line in the space provided.		13 Any person who helps complete #10 out this form must include in Box 13 their signature and date. Any person who takes back the completed form to turn it in for you must fill out the reverse side (back) and give it to you. Any person who is paid to take back and turn in this completed form must sign and also include in Box 13 the telephone number of the person or organization making the payment.	
DETACH HERE FOR MAILING			
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE AFFIDAVIT			
TYPE OR PRINT IN INK. Read instructions and information carefully. Only your "signature" should be written, all other information should be printed or typed.			
WARNING—STATEMENT UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY: Be sure you read the statement and warning above the signature line prior to signing your complete name. You must also date the affidavit. If you are 17 years of age, you may register to vote provided you will be 18 on or before the date of the next election.			
1 Enter your full name—first, middle, last.			
2 Enter your complete RESIDENCE ADDRESS (not P.O. box) including city and zip code. Enter street name to include North, South, East, West, if appropriate, and indicate whether it is a street, avenue, road, lane, drive, way, circle, etc.			
3 If no street address, describe location of residence (room, dorm, etc.) and give name of owner of residence. Owner of Residence (name) _____			
4 Enter your complete mailing address if it is different from your residence address. For state, enter the state or bus number, if any, and zip code.			
5 Enter your complete date of birth (month/day/year).			
6 Enter the name of the state in U.S.A. or foreign country where you were born.			
7 IMPORTANT—POLITICAL PARTY: Please see "7" in the box preceding the question political party with which you will affiliate. You must print the name of the political party with which you will affiliate. You may not affiliate with more than one political party. You may not affiliate with the "Other", or you may register as "Decline to State". IF YOU DO NOT AFFILIATE WITH A QUALIFIED POLITICAL PARTY, YOU WILL BECOME A NONPARTISAN BALLOT AND WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR PARTY CANDIDATES AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION.			
RETURN AFFIDAVIT TO COUNTY CLERK OR REGISTRAR OF VOTERS: —If you return this card by mail, it must be signed and dated at least 29 days and received by the county elections office at least 25 days before the next election for your registration to be valid for that election. —When you accept this card from someone who has filled it out, you must deliver it or mail it within 3 days to the address on the other side of this card. —On the last day of registration, you must deliver this affidavit to the elections office immediately if the registrant is to be eligible to vote in that election.			
AFFIDAVIT RECEIPT		Person Receiving Affidavit From Voter Signature Date Address Telephone No. of person or organization paying for registration (if any) Date	
ATTENTION VOTER: If you do not need your affidavit personally, have this receipt signed by the person who gave it to you and keep it until you return your voter registration card. This card will be used to immediately register you to vote. If the person to whom this card is given does not need or deliver the affidavit to the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters within the time limit required by law.		FOR ELECTIONS INFORMATION CONTACT: REGISTRAR OF VOTERS 10000 BURGESS DRIVE, SUITE H BENICIA, CALIFORNIA 94510-9439	



## **Exhibit 5C**

## California



On a map of the area in which you live, show your home or residence to your business such as schools, church, stores, etc. ... then to local streets or roads.

N  
W  
S  
E

FOR REGISTRATION BOARD USE ONLY  
Do not write in these areas

• POLO HERE

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**VOTER REGISTRATION BY MAIL APPLICATION**

Application for State of South Carolina (Please type or print)

Home, Land, Post, Military postal  
are a citizen of the U.S. and the State. I hereby apply for registration as an elector and certify that the following information is correct.

Residence address (street and box number)

Car \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

In your residence since (month year) \_\_\_\_\_

Moving address of persons from \_\_\_\_\_

Car \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

If you have a telephone number at home or at work, give the number of a neighbor, friend, or friend.

Box \_\_\_\_\_ Hair \_\_\_\_\_ Eyes \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Height \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth (month/year) \_\_\_\_\_

Place of birth (City) \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

if Notarized Copy  
Notarization No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Notarization \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Notarization \_\_\_\_\_

Do not fill out above block if you were born in the United States  
Would you be interested in working as poll manager in future elections? Yes \_\_\_\_\_

TEAR OFF & INSERT IN ENVELOPE

**INSTRUCTIONS**  
TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAIL  
Please Read Carefully Before Completing Application

USE THIS FORM to register to vote by mail in South Carolina if you are:

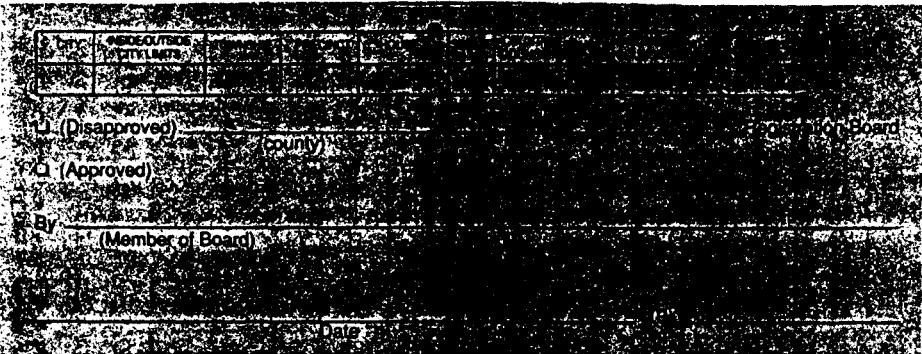
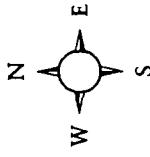
- A Citizen of the United States.
- A resident of South Carolina, the county and present in which you wish to register.
- At least 18 years old, or will be 18 years old before the election in which you wish to vote.
- Not convicted of a felony or an offense against the election laws.
- Not under a court order disallowing you from voting.

PRINT LEGIBLY in ink OR TYPE of information except signatures. After checking all items, sign on the signature of witness line (7) and have your witness sign on the signature of witness line (7). Your witness must be a registered voter of the county in which you wish to register. Anyone who has lived at a residence for twelve months prior to the time of your application may NOT serve as a witness.

All information on the application **MUST** be completed. Failure to supply all requested information will result in denial or rejection of your application.

The map is an integral part of your application. It will provide the County Registration Board to show you in the proper present and election districts. It is important that you complete the map as accurately as possible. Show the highways, roads and streets in your area on the map. Also indicate any local landmarks such as schools, churches, stores, etc. Finally, draw your residence on the map in relation to these local landmarks. Be careful to show your residence on the correct side of the highway, street or road on which you live.

Your completed application must be mailed or delivered to your County Board of Voter Registration at least forty-five (45) days before an election in order for you to be registered to vote in that election.

<p><b>FOR REGISTRATION BOARD USE ONLY</b> <i>Do not write in shaded area</i></p> <p>NAME _____ Registration Number _____</p> <p></p> <p><b>L</b> (Disapproved) _____ <b>P</b> (Approved) _____</p> <p><b>P</b> (Member of Board) _____ Date _____</p>	
<p>Draw a diagram of the area in which you live, show your house in relation to local landmarks such as schools, churches, stores, etc. Be sure to label the streets or roads.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"></p>	

VOTER REGISTRATION BY MAIL APPLICATION															
DATE: _____															
Application for State of South Carolina (Please type or print)															
Name: <input type="text"/> <small>Last</small>		<input type="text"/> <small>Middle Initial</small>		<input type="text"/> <small>First</small>											
<p>I am a citizen of the U.S. and this State. I hereby apply for registration as an elector and certify that the following information is correct:</p> <p>Residence address (street and box number)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>City</td> <td>State</td> <td>Zip Code</td> </tr> </table>						City	State	Zip Code							
City	State	Zip Code													
<p>Is your residence inside city limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Mailing address (if different from above)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>City</td> <td>State</td> <td>Zip Code</td> </tr> </table>						City	State	Zip Code							
City	State	Zip Code													
<p>c Telephone No. <input type="text"/> (Home) <input type="text"/> (work)</p> <p>If you have no telephone number at home or at work, give the number of a neighbor, relative, or friend <input type="text"/></p>															
<p>2. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sex</td> <td>Hair</td> <td>Eyes</td> <td>Weight</td> <td>Height</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Race</td> <td>Occupation</td> <td></td> <td>Social Security No.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </p>						Sex	Hair	Eyes	Weight	Height	Race	Occupation		Social Security No.	
Sex	Hair	Eyes	Weight	Height											
Race	Occupation		Social Security No.												
<p>Date of Birth <small>(month/day/year)</small> <input type="text"/></p>															
<p>Place of birth (City) <input type="text"/> County <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/></p>															
<p>If Naturalized Citizen: <input type="text"/> Naturalization No. <input type="text"/> Date of Naturalization <input type="text"/> Place of Naturalization</p>															
<p>Do not fill out above block if you were born in the United States Would you be interested in working as poll manager in future elections? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>															
<p>Signature of witness <small>Witness must be registered voter in county where registration sought.</small> ANY APPLICANT OR WITNESS CONVICTED OF FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION SHALL INCUR THE PENALTY FOR THAT OFFENSE.</p>															
<p>TEAR OFF &amp; INSERT IN ENVELOPE</p>															

## **Exhibit 6D**

## **South Carolina**

**STOP! DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SIDE**

(For Registration Board Use Only)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mr/Mrs	First Name	Middle Name	Surname	Address	Post Code	Phone	Mobile	Other
<b>Address:</b> <input type="text" value="Street or Road"/>								
<b>Postcode:</b> <input type="text" value="City"/> <input type="text" value="State"/>								
<b>Telephone #:</b> <input type="text"/>								
<b>Other Charges:</b> <input type="text"/>								
<input type="text"/>								
<input type="text"/>								
<b>Date:</b> <input type="text"/>								

First Name	Last Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Comments
<b>Address:</b> <input type="text" value="Street or Name"/>							
<b>City:</b> <input type="text" value="City"/> <b>State:</b> <input type="text" value="State"/> <b>Zip:</b> <input type="text" value="Zip"/>							
<b>Present at:</b> <input type="text"/>							
<b>Telephone #:</b> <input type="text"/>							
<b>Other Charges:</b> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>							
<b>Date:</b> <input type="text"/>							

Mr.	Miss	Ms.	Other	Business	Personal	Guest	Other
<b>Address:</b> Street or Route							
<b>City:</b> _____							
<b>State:</b> _____							
<b>Telephone #:</b> _____							
<b>Other Charges:</b> _____							
<b>Date:</b> _____							

Mr.	Miss	Mr.	Ms.	Mr.	Ms.	Mr.	Ms.	Mr.	Ms.
Mr.	Miss	Mr.	Ms.	Mr.	Ms.	Mr.	Ms.	Mr.	Ms.
<b>Address:</b> _____									
_____					_____				
<b>Present:</b> _____									
<b>Telephone #:</b> _____									
<b>Other Charges:</b> _____									
_____									
_____									
<b>Other:</b> _____									

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PLACE  
FIRST CLASS  
POSTAGE  
HERE

**COUNTY BOARD OF  
VOTER REGISTRATION**

APPLICATION FOR VOTER REGISTRATION  
BY MAIL FORM

You are an "ELIGIBLE VOTER" if

- (a) You are 18 years old or older, or if you will be 18 by the date of the next election, AND
- (b) You are a citizen of the United States, AND
- (c) You have resided in Tennessee for at least 20 days, AND
- (d) You have not been convicted of an infamous crime (a felony), or if you have, your full rights of citizenship have been restored or you have received a pardon.

**YOU ARE NOT A REGISTERED VOTER UNTIL YOU RECEIVE A VOTER'S CARD.**

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO PROCURE VOTER REGISTRATION OR ATTEMPTING TO REGISTER WHEN NOT QUALIFIED ARE FELONIES PUNISHABLE BY NOT LESS THAN ONE (1) YEAR NOR MORE THAN SIX (6) YEARS IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE OF \$3,000 OR BOTH.

BB-3010  
REV 6/91

(Do Not Use This Form For Change Of Address)      INSTRUCTIONS      (Do Not Use This Form For Change Of Address)

All required information must be PRINTED in blue or black ink.

Do not use a felt tip pen on these forms.

Do not use this form for change of address if registered in this county.

Lines 1 - 13      Complete all items.

Line 14      Read and sign the oath confirming that the information you have given is true.

Line 15 - 18      This form must be witnessed by a voter who registered by personal appearance in the County in which the applicant is applying or by someone who registered using this form but since such time voted in person at his polling place or absentee by personal appearance.

or

signed in the presence of a notary public.

When complete, tear out the carbon paper and remove the protective tape to seal. Enter return address, and either place first class postage in the required place and mail to the County Election Commission, or this form may be hand delivered to your County Election Commission.

NO REGISTRATION OR CHANGE IN REGISTRATION CAN TAKE PLACE WITHIN 29 DAYS OF ANY ELECTION. THE COMMISSION IS NOT RESPONSIBLE IF THE APPLICATION IS LATE OR REGISTRATION INFORMATION IS INCOMPLETE OR INACCURATE.

YOU ARE NOT A REGISTERED VOTER UNTIL YOU RECEIVE A VOTER'S CARD.

For any other information, call your local election commission.

## **Exhibit 7B**

## Tennessee

<p>From: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>PLACE STAMP HERE</p>	
<p>To: <u>DAV. CTY. ELECTION COMMISSION</u> County Election Commission <u>P.O. BOX 650</u> <u>NASHVILLE, TN 37202</u></p>			
<p>Have you ever been registered to vote? If so, complete the form below.</p>			
<p><b>CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION</b></p>			
<p>To: Registrar of Voters</p>			
<p>Please cancel my registration as a voter. I have changed my residence and will no longer be voting in your county.</p>			
Previous Address	Present Address		
County	County		
City/State/Zip	City	TN	Zip
Date of Birth	Social Security Number		Print Name
Date	Signature		
<p>BEFORE MAILING - DETACH CARBON AND REMOVE TAPE LIT-IAC BARTHOV</p>			



SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		LAST NAME			FIRST AND MIDDLE OR MAIDEN NAME			PRECINCT NAME	
								RE-051A	
RE-051A (7-82) FOR COUNTY CLERKS USE ONLY									
SEX	RACE	DATE OF BIRTH		DATE OF RESIDENCE IN PRECINCT		PARTY AFFILIATION	REGISTERED PRECINCT NO. & PARTY CODE		DATE REGISTERED MO. DAY YR.
		MO.	DAY	YR.	MO.		DAY	YR.	
HOUSE NO. & STREET NAME			P. O. BOX or APT. #			CITY OR TOWN			ZIP CODE
IF YOU DO NOT LIVE IN A CITY OR TOWN, SHOW NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF NEAREST NEIGHBOR									
NAME OF NEIGHBOR					ADDRESS OF NEIGHBOR			TELEPHONE NO.	
IF CHANGE, INDICATE HERE WHAT CHANGE HAS OCCURRED AND HOW YOU WERE PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED:									WORK PHONE
<input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS NAME _____	<input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS PARTY AFFILIATION _____								HOME PHONE
<input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS ADDRESS _____	COUNTY _____								
<input type="checkbox"/> CITY _____	STATE _____ ZIP _____								PLEASE STATE DISABILITY
I WISH TO APPLY FOR PERMANENT VOTING ASSISTANCE CERTIFICATION DUE TO <input type="checkbox"/> BLINDNESS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER									
UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, YOUR SIGNATURE VERIFIES THAT YOU ARE A U.S. CITIZEN, 18 YEARS OF AGE ON OR BEFORE THE GENERAL ELECTION AND YOU ARE NOT A CONVICTED FELON AND IF YOU HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF A FELONY YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS HAVE BEEN RESTORED. KRS 116.025, 116.105 & 117.225.									
SIGNATURE OF VOTER _____ DATE SIGNED _____ 19 _____									
REMARKS _____									
SBE-01A (7-82) (Two witnesses required if "Mark" is used)									
OFFICIAL VOTER REGISTRATION RECORD									

**Please use this voter registration record if you:**

1. Are registering for the first time.
2. Have moved from one Kentucky county to another.
3. Have changed your name or address since you last voted.

## Kentucky Voting Requirements

- (1) Citizen of the United States
- (2) At least 18 years of age by the General Election date
- (3) Resident of the Commonwealth of Kentucky
- (4) Resident of the precinct for at least twenty-eight days prior to the election date
- (5) Not convicted of a felony or has had civil rights restored by executive pardon if ever convicted of a felony

PLACE  
POSTAGE  
STAMP  
HERE

 The seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, featuring a circular design with the text "COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY" around the top and "1792" at the bottom. Inside the circle, there is a scene of two figures, one holding a sword and the other holding a plow, with the motto "UNITED WE STAND" above them and "DIVIDED WE FALL" below them.

**OFFICIAL**

**VOTER REGISTRATION**

**RECORD**

COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY  
Urban County Government Center  
810 Barret Avenue  
Louisville, Kentucky 40204

COUNTY CLERK \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ KY. ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

SBE-02A (7/82)

**PEEL OFF TAPE TO SEAL**

**VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION**  
FOR FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MARYLAND  
*Instructions For Filling Out This Application — Read Carefully*

**YOU QUALIFY**  you are a citizen of the United States;  
 you will be at least 18 years old by the next general election;  
 you are a legal resident of Maryland;  
 you have not been convicted (without a pardon) more than once of an infamous crime;  
 you are not under sentence or on probation or parole following conviction for an infamous crime;  
 you are not under guardianship for mental disability.

**TO REGISTER IF:**

**RESIDENCE:** You must list the address where you live at the present time.

**PARTY APPLICATION:** Only voters affiliated with an officially recognized political party may vote in the primary election. All voters may vote in a general election and in a Board of Education or other nonpartisan primary.

Giving false information to procure voter registration is perjury and is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

**THE BOARD IS NOT RESPONSIBLE IF APPLICATION IS LATE OR REGISTRATION INFORMATION IS INCOMPLETE OR INACCURATE**

This application must be received by a Maryland election office NO LATER THAN 9 P.M. ON THE FIFTH MONDAY PRIOR TO AN ELECTION in order for you to be registered to vote in that election.

If received on time, your application will be processed and, if complete and you are found to be qualified, a voter's notification card will be mailed to you.

**YOU ARE NOT A REGISTERED VOTER UNTIL YOU RECEIVE A VOTER'S NOTIFICATION CARD.**

SECOND FOLD (DOWN TO MAIL)

HAVE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE BEFORE? YES  NO

IF THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS YES — YOU MUST COMPLETE AND SIGN THIS FORM TO CANCEL YOUR FORMER VOTER REGISTRATION  
PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

NAME ON LAST REGISTRATION \_\_\_\_\_ LAST \_\_\_\_\_ MIDDLE \_\_\_\_\_ FIRST \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS ON LAST REGISTRATION \_\_\_\_\_ STREET \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE \_\_\_\_\_  
Baltimore City - check here  STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Voter \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST FOLD (UP TO MAIL)

LAST	WIFE (A. S. M.)	FIRST	MIDDLE
NAME Number and Street for Party and Box No. (not location and name of elected office) <small>Ap. No.</small>			
RESIDENCE CITY OR TOWN ZIP COUNTY OF RESIDENCE Baltimore City - check here <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT FROM RESIDENCE ADDRESS)			
SEX (M or F)	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	PLACE OF BIRTH (state or foreign country)
SEX (M or F)	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	CITIZEN OF THE U.S. YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
PARTY APPLICATION CHOICE (CHECK ONE). Only voters affiliated with the Democratic or Republican Party, may vote in the primary election of their party. All registered voters may vote in a general election and in a Board of Education or other nonpartisan primary. Democrat <input type="checkbox"/> Republican <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>			
DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW			
Under penalty of perjury, I hereby state that I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Maryland.			
I have never been convicted of an infamous crime, or, if I have been convicted of an infamous crime, the conviction was for one or more infamous crimes in a single criminal proceeding, and I have not been convicted of an infamous crime in any other criminal proceeding. I am not under sentence or on probation or parole imposed pursuant to any conviction for an infamous crime.			
The information about my place of residence, name, place of birth, current address, qualifications as a voter and my right to register and vote under the laws of this State is true.			
X _____ Signature _____ Date _____			
Telephone No. (please print and type)			
REG. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			

TO MAIL THIS APPLICATION AFTER FILLING IT OUT COMPLETELY

• Turn card over and fill in the address panel using address of the local election office in the county or city where you live  
• APPROXIMATE POSTAGE  
• Turn card over again. Fill the panel up, turn card back over again  
• Seal using one of following ways on top

**Maryland State  
Administrative  
Board of  
Election Laws**  
P.O. Box 221  
Annapolis, MD 21404-0221

Gene M. Raynor  
Administrator

Marvin L. Meyn  
Deputy Administrator

**BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS**

Allegany County P.O. Box 696 Cumberland, MD 21501-0696 777-6601 TTY 777-3119	Carroll County 225 N. Center Street Westminster, MD 21157-5145 865-3280	Harford County 108 Office Street Bel Air, MD 21014-3778 828-6000	St. Mary's County P.O. Box 167 Leonardtown, MD 20650-0167 475-6621
Anne Arundel County P.O. Box 480 Annapolis, MD 21403-0004 222-4800	Cash County Route 11, Court House Elkton, MD 21021-6870 388-0000	Howard County 3000 University National Pkwy Ellicott City, MD 21042-4186 313-3777	Somerset County P.O. Box 99 Prinestown, MD 21853-0099 611-0787
Baltimore City 417 E. Fayette Street Baltimore, MD 21208-3432 386-4670	Charles County P.O. Box 681 La Plata, MD 20646-0681 624-6772, 670-3167	Kent County 400 High Street Chesterfield, MD 21620-1312 778-0238	Talbot County P.O. Box 363 Easton, MD 21601-0363 828-5046
Baltimore County 2001 Hwy Avenue Baltimore, MD 21234-4798 867-8219	Carroll County P.O. Box 414 Crownsville, MD 21133-0414 288-6300	Maryland County P.O. Box 4333 Rockville, MD 20884-4333 217-4466 TTY 277-1063	Washington County 327 W. Washington Street Hagerstown, MD 21740-3905 731-3220 TTY 791-3175
Calvert County P.O. Box 780 Prince Frederick, MD 20678-0780 328-2214	Frederick County Wheeler Hall 12 E. Church Street Frederick, MD 21701-6447 984-1005	Prince George's County 14701 Gov. Oden Bowie Dr. Suite 101 Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-3086 863-3270 TTY 627-3332	Wicomico County P.O. Box 6091 Salisbury, MD 21803-0091 546-4630
Caroline County Multi-Service Center 207 E. Third Street Dorchester, MD 21229-1228	Carroll County Route 226 203 S. Fourth Street Cambridge, MD 21601-1584 204-4411	Queen Anne's County County Office Bldg. P.O. Box 274 Centreville, MD 21617-0274	Worcester County Court House, 1st Floor, P.O. Box 114 Snow Hill, MD 21863-1200

State Administrative Board of Election Laws Phone 800/222-VOTE TDD 800/482-5062

**Applicant's Return Address**

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

## Board of Supervisors of Elections

# New Jersey Voter Registration Application



## REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS

Print in Ink—  
Use ball-point pen or marker

### Qualifications of an eligible applicant

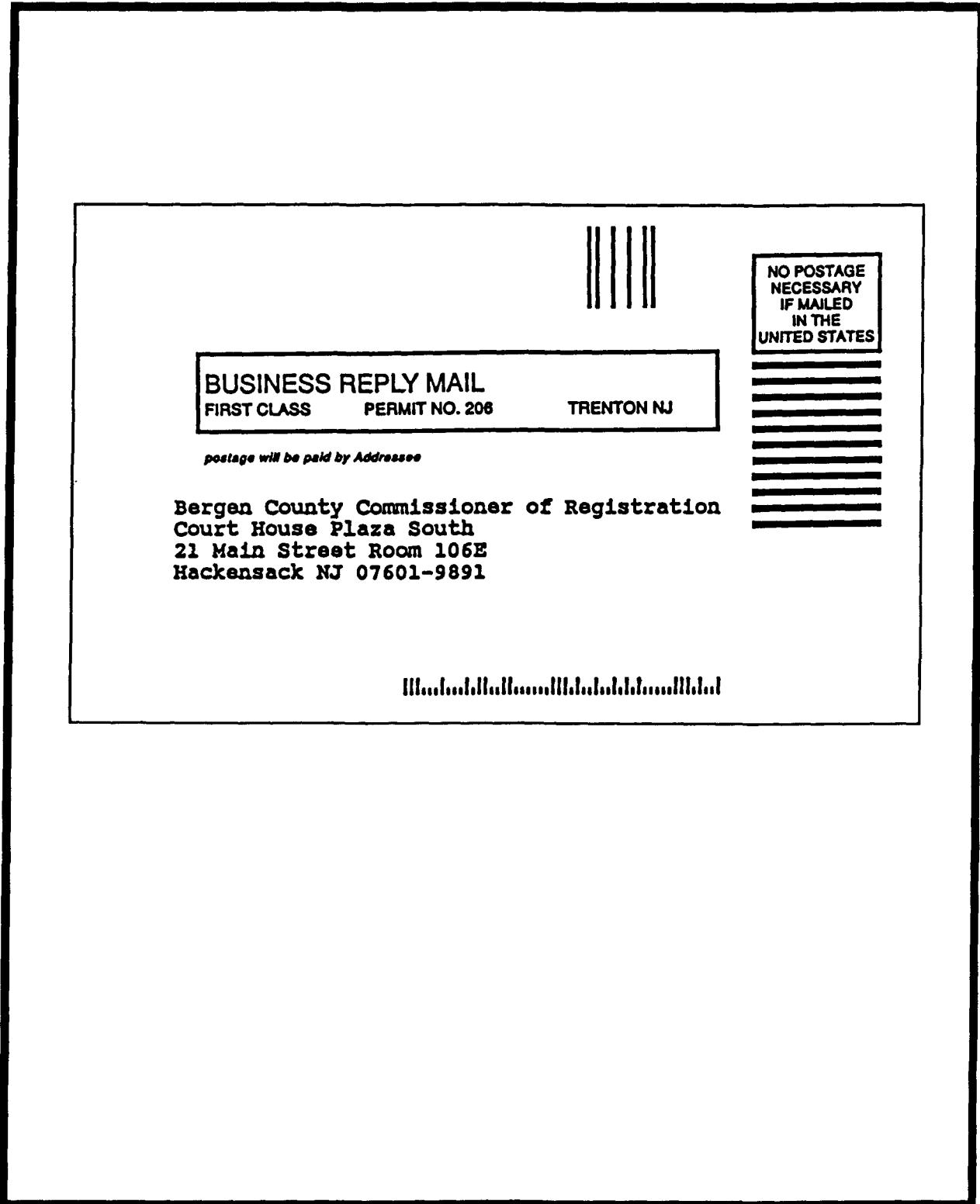
By the time of the next election, you must be 18 years old and a United States citizen. You must also be a resident of New Jersey and of your county for at least 30 days before the election.

1 Name of the applicant (Please print)			
LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	
2 RESIDENCE: STREET ADDRESS AND P.O. BOX APARTMENT NUMBER			
CITY, TOWN OR BORO		COUNTY	ZIP CODE
Mailing Address (If different from above):			
3 P.O. NUMBER BOX		CITY, TOWN OR BORO ZIP CODE	
This form is being used as (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> New Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Address <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Name <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">4</span> Birth Date			
Date Moved		Month	Day
		YEAR	
From what address did you last register to vote, and under what name?			
5 LAST NAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	
6 STREET ADDRESS APARTMENT NUMBER			
CITY, TOWN OR BORO		COUNTY	STATE ZIP CODE
I am a <input type="checkbox"/> native born <input type="checkbox"/> naturalized citizen (Check One)			
I was naturalized			
7 MONTH	DAY	YEAR	CITY, TOWN OR BORO STATE
A. By the time of the next election I will be at least 18 years of age.			
B. I will be a citizen of the United States and will have lived in this State 30 days and in the above named county at least 30 days.			
C. To the best of my knowledge and belief all of the above statements made by me are true and correct.			
D. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE OR FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION MAY SUBJECT ME TO A FINE UP TO \$1,000, IMPRISONMENT UP TO 5 YEARS OR BOTH PURSUANT TO P.L. 19:34-1			
8 SIGNATURE OR MARK OF THE APPLICANT		DATE	
I, being a registered voter in _____ county in the State of New Jersey, witnessed the making of the above signature or mark.			
SIGNATURE OF THE WITNESS		DATE	
NAME OF THE WITNESS (PLEASE PRINT)			
STREET ADDRESS OF THE WITNESS		CITY, TOWN OR BORO	COUNTY ZIP CODE
<input type="checkbox"/> Marque aqui si usted desea recibir sus materiales electorales en Espanol.			

← APPLICANT SIGN AND DATE HERE

← WITNESS SIGN AND DATE HERE

WITNESS MUST BE A  
REGISTERED VOTER OF  
THE STATE OF  
NEW JERSEY



**VOTER NOTIFICATION STUB**  
**THIS PORTION WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU BY YOUR**  
**COUNTY ELECTION BOARD**

Dear Applicant:

Your voter registration application has been received and is now being processed. After your registration has been approved we will mail to you a wallet sized Voter Identification Card showing the municipality, ward and/or election district of your residence.

**COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS**

(COUNTY STAMP WILL APPEAR HERE)

**DO NOT BEGIN THIS PORTION UNTIL YOU HAVE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS  
 ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.  
 PLEASE TYPEWRITE OR HANDPRINT USING BLUE OR BLACK INK.**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

City/Boro/Twp. of \_\_\_\_\_

Ward \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Is This A:  New Registration,  Change of Name,  Change of Address,  Change of Party  
 Note: Federal or State employees who wish to retain voting residence in the county of last residence, check

(2) Print Your Full Name Here \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Full Home Address \_\_\_\_\_ (4a) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Include APT. and Floor No.) (City) (ZIP CODE) (TOWNSHIP/ BORO)

(4b) If home address is rural route or box number, give nearest cross street, road or highway \_\_\_\_\_  
 and nearest church or public building \_\_\_\_\_

(4c) If you already know your voting district, write it in here \_\_\_\_\_

(7) County of Residence \_\_\_\_\_ (8) Date you began above address \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Month/Day/Year)

(8a) If military, date you left above address \_\_\_\_\_

(9) Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ (10) Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 (State, territory, or foreign country) (Month/Day/Year)

(11) Sex \_\_\_\_\_ (12) Skin Color \_\_\_\_\_ (13) Height \_\_\_\_\_ (14) Hair Color \_\_\_\_\_ (15) Eye Color \_\_\_\_\_  
 (16) In Which Political Party Do You Wish To Be Enrolled?  Democratic  Republican  other \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Please specify)

(17) Have You Ever Registered To Vote Before? Yes  No   
 If 'yes', complete the following information: (17a) Year of last registration \_\_\_\_\_  
 (17b) Name on last registration \_\_\_\_\_ (17c) County \_\_\_\_\_  
 (17d) Address on last registration \_\_\_\_\_ (17e) State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

(18) Do You Require Assistance To Vote? Yes  No  Physical Disability  Illiteracy   
 State nature of disability \_\_\_\_\_

**REGISTRATION DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that I am a citizen of the United States, that on the day of the next ensuing primary or election, I shall be at least eighteen years of age, and shall have resided in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and in the election district thirty days, that I am legally qualified to vote, that I affirm that the information provided herein is true and correct, and I fully understand that this application will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit, and if it constitutes a material false statement, shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury as if I had been duly sworn.

**PENALTY FOR FALSEIFYING DECLARATION**  
 If any person shall sign an official registration application and knowing any statement declared therein to be false, he shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five (5) years, or both, at the discretion of the court, in addition, sentence shall include loss of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of ten (10) years.

NOTARY (USE THIS SPACE ONLY FOR PERSON MAKING MARK)

**PLEASE SIGN YOUR NAME THREE TIMES BELOW.  
 THESE SIGNATURES ARE REQUIRED FOR COUNTY REGISTRATION RECORDS. THEN PRINT YOUR NAME ON LINE 22. IF YOU  
 ARE UNABLE TO SIGN YOUR NAME, SEE INSTRUCTION NO. 3.**

(19) X

(20) X

(21) X

(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

MORSTEN HERE

MORSTEN HERE

TO SEAL

(22) \_\_\_\_\_ (PRINTED NAME OF APPLICANT)

TO SEAL

(23) Name and address of person assisting in completion of this form, if applicable.

(24) NOTE: Complete the card at RIGHT: Print clearly your full name and address. The County Board of Elections should return this card to you in ten days. If not returned, you should contact your County Board.  
DO NOT DETACH

Voter Registration Office  
Forest County Courthouse  
Elm Street  
Tionesta, PA 16353-9988  
(814) 755-3537

Postage  
To Be Affixed  
By County

DO NOT  
DETACH

SEAL HERE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
POST OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

SEAL HERE

SEAL HERE

SEAL HERE

**DIRECTIONS FOR FORM COMPLETION AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Be sure to complete numbers (1)-(24) where applicable.
2. If you will require assistance in voting, complete number (18).
3. You must sign your name in ink on the three spaces provided [numbers (18), (20) and (21)] at the bottom of the other side of this form. If you are unable to sign this application for registration, you are required to make your mark and have it witnessed by an official who can administer oaths. (Notary Public, District Justice, etc.)
4. If anyone assists you in the completion of this form, they must sign their name and address on the space provided [number (23)].
5. Be sure to complete the address portion [number (24)] located above these instructions.
6. This application must be received by your county board of elections at least 30 days before the election at which you wish to vote. Military categories may apply at any time.
7. You are eligible to vote if you have been a citizen of the United States for at least one month, a resident of Pennsylvania, your county, and the election district for at least thirty days before the election and you will be 18 years old on or before the day after the election at which you wish to vote.
8. If you are currently registered and you have not moved or failed to vote at least once during the last two calendar years, you do not have to re-register.
9. If you choose not to register by mail, you have the right to register in person at your county board of elections.
10. If you wish to participate in the primary election of a political party, then you must register in a political party by checking the appropriate block in number (18). A change in party enrollment may be made by checking the appropriate block in number (1).
11. The top portion of this form labeled "Voter Notification Stub" should be self addressed by you and will be mailed back to you, non-forwardable, by your county board of elections. If you do not receive the voter notification stub back within ten days from the date your application is sent, you should contact your county board of elections.
12. Voter registration is not complete until this application card has been processed and accepted by the county board of elections and you have received your Voter Identification Card.
13. You are warned that the making of a false registration or the furnishing of false information is perjury, punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and/or five years imprisonment, plus the loss of voting rights for ten years.
14. If you are a Federal or State employee and you wish to retain voting residence in the county where you last resided, check the appropriate block. Be sure to place your current mailing address in (24) above these instructions.

BUSINESS	REPLY	MAIL
FIRST CLASS	PERMIT NO. 9268	HARRISBURG, PA

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Voter Registration Office  
Forest County Courthouse  
Elm Street  
Tionesta, PA 16353-9988

NO POSTAGE  
NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES



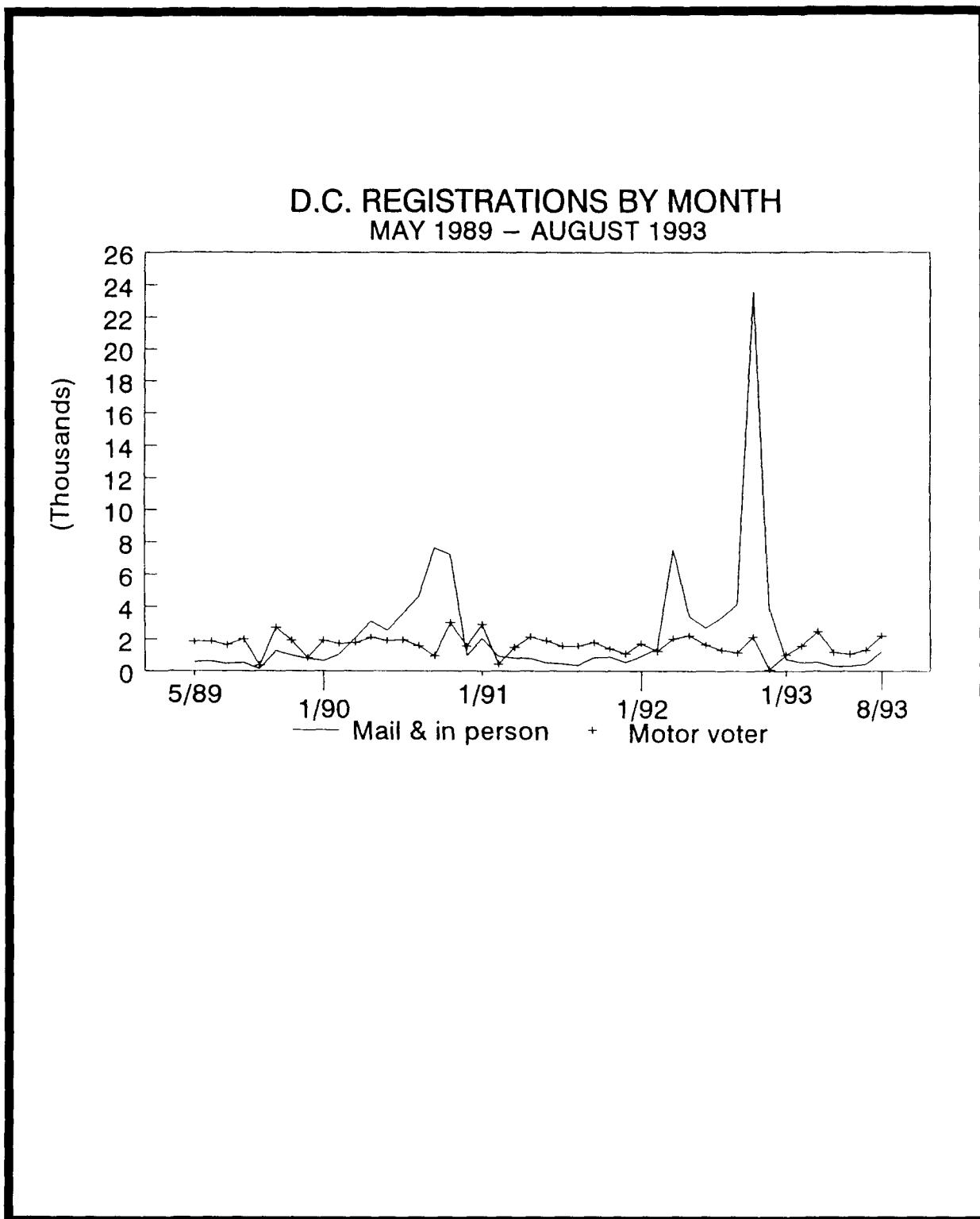
## Exhibit 12

## Shelby County, Tennessee



Figure 1

D.C. Registrations



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**For information about other**

# **Innovations in Election Administration**

**contact**

**National Clearinghouse on Election Administration  
Federal Election Commission  
999 E. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20463**

**Toll Free 800/424-9530  
Direct 202/219-3670  
FAX 202/219-8500**

Cut Here

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20463

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Official Business  
Penalty for Private  
Use, \$300

<p>Bulk Rate Mail Postage and Fees Paid Federal Election Commission Permit Number G-31</p>
--