

HOOSIERS

ALL IN

WHEN WE ALL VOTE IN

**HOOSIERS ALL IN: VOTER
REGISTRATION PROJECT**

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VOTER REGISTRATION ACTION PLAN

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YOUR GUIDE TO STARTING A VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM

Hoosiers ALL IN is a nonpartisan, not-for-profit organization that increases participation in every election, and closes the gaps in voter registration and turnout. Voter registration is important in combating voter disenfranchisement and ensuring that everyone gets their voice heard.

For support, questions, and to share highlights along the way, please email: hoosiersallin@gmail.com



I. Assemble Your Team

Assign Leaders: These people are members of the community who are energized, committed, and ready to lead voter registration initiatives. They should be organized and capable of dealing with a group with diverse personalities and identities.

Coordinator of Activities: This person will develop best practices for the team. They are also in charge of setting up activities like registration drives, updating the group on upcoming community events, and other potential activities.

Coordinator of Staff and Volunteers: This person is in charge of personnel lists. They make sure everyone is informed of meetings and news via email, or other means.

Record Keeper: This person must be very organized and adept at dealing with large amounts of data. They keep track of goals, areas where the team is lacking, and will be in charge of reporting the final data.

Once Assembled your team should be diverse and representative of the community and specifically of community groups you want to reach out to and register.



II. Know Your State

- Research local AND state voter registration rules. Local municipalities may have additional rules for specific locations.
 - More information can be found here:
<https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/voter-information/register-to-vote/>
- State voter registration forms may be obtained locally, but it is preferred that your organization use the national form as an additional layer of protection against voter suppression. The forms can be used interchangeably in every state, including Indiana (except for Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Wyoming).
- Here is some basic information on using the national form:
 - This form can be used to register first time voters, or to update registration information.
 - If English is not a voter's first language, they may fill out the form in their native tongue. Forms are available in fifteen different languages from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission.
 - Download and print the form here: www.eac.gov
 - The national form can NOT be photocopied in Indiana. The state will only accept the National Mail Voter Registration application when it has been printed according to Federal Election Commission (FEC) regulations.



- o There is NO online registration for the national form.
 - Download and print the form here and included in Additional Documentation: www.fec.gov
- o An organization may mail completed voter registration applications to the appropriate election office(s) -- individually or bundled together (which helps with postage when registering lots of people).



REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

This is why we are here!

When you have built your team and reviewed your state's laws, registration deadlines, and upcoming elections, you are ready for registration.





III. Registering Voters

Pinpoint Eligible Potential Voters: Knowing who each eligible voter is helps to focus your efforts.

- Determine which voters will be eligible for specific elections according to their date of birth.
 - There may be different deadlines for municipal, primary, and general elections.
- Develop a list of eligible voters.
 - Assign each voter outreach group to a specific team leader. Constituency groups can be developed according to language, race, age, or many other identities.
- Continually update who has registered, and who needs to be registered.

Voter Registration Action Days

Identify Voter Registration Action Days: Voter registration can and should be done on all days of the year, but action days are where the entire community rallies together registering voters on specific days.

- Consider:
 - Community events
 - Events related to voting, especially for marginalized groups
 - Registration drives



Publicize the fact that you are registering voters: In order to have the greatest impact on voter registration goals, bringing attention to your efforts is necessary. There are many ways to do this, including:

- Ask people if they want to register today.
 - Ask when they first come in,
 - Make it part of your intake/outtake interview, and/or
 - Add it to your organization's forms.
- Develop posters or flyers encouraging people to register.
 - Hang them in your office, community center, or even throughout town.
- Develop and use a phone bank to get the word out.
 - In a phone bank, your organization gets a group of people together (often staff or volunteers) to call a large number of people (perhaps clients of your organization) to get certain information across.
 - A phone bank has many different uses; it can also be used to poll voters on their preferences or to remind them to vote.
- Send a mass email asking people to register.
 - Similar to phone banking, your organization gets a group of people (often staff or volunteers) to email a large number of people from their personal and/or professional networks to get certain information across.
 - Caution: This will limit your potential audience to people with easy access to the internet.
- Go canvassing door-to-door (with registration cards) asking people to register.
 - This can be time intensive, but this option may be particularly useful if you want to concentrate your efforts in a certain neighborhood.
- Give incentives to people who register.
 - This might be especially useful for a voter registration drive. Small things such as pens, buttons, etc., can be very helpful in convincing people to take the time to do it.



- Get the word out about voter registration in your organization's newsletter.
 - Pro-tip: Have partner organizations include the information in their own newsletters.





Be clear that your registration policies are NONPARTISAN: If your organization has a 501(c)(3) IRS tax status, or has been designated as a voter registration agency under the "Motor Voter" bill, compliance with certain regulations are required.

The most important of these is ensuring that a sign is posted, or that written notice is permanently displayed stating: "*Our voter registration services are available without regard to the voter's political preference.*"

Remind volunteers that they may not advocate for particular candidates, or suggest how a person should vote.

If you can swing it, it's a good idea to have volunteers from more than one political party taking part in the drive – INCREASING VOTER TURNOUT.

Extend help: Offer assistance to people completing their registration forms.

- Make sure the form is completely and correctly filled out.
- Mail completed forms, or drop them off at the location(s) designated by the state.

Record the names and phone numbers of people who register: There are two major advantages of doing this.

- First, contact people a few weeks after registering to make sure they have heard from the state election office. If not, follow up.
- Second, this will help when it comes time for Get-Out-The-Vote (GOTV) efforts.
 - Remind people to go vote in the upcoming election.
 - Contact them by phone, with a postcard, etc.
 - Make sure voters have transportation.



1. Make it Easy for People to Register to Vote

Removing potential barriers to registration and voting is one of the first things that you should do. Go where the people are, so that they can register without disrupting their normal schedule.

Next, think about other barriers to voting and consider ways to get around them in advance. Some potential barriers to registration are:

- Transportation
- Language
- Literacy

Many people can't make it to the polls because of accessibility challenges. Thus, make voting more accessible in order to prevent disenfranchisement should be a priority. Fortunately, some states have systems in place to allow more people to vote.

- All states must send absentee ballots to military and overseas voters for federal elections, but many states have different absentee ballot policies for domestic voters.
 - Indiana permits residents to vote using an absentee ballot, but requires an "excuse" for why voting in-person is not possible.
 - These "excuses" may need to be notarized. Notary services are available for free at some libraries, credit unions or banks, city or county clerk offices, courthouses, and some independent shipping stores.
- Some states offer early voting where voters can cast their ballot before election day. Not all polling stations in early voting states are open before election day, but voters can go to any polling location to cast their ballot during the early voting period. Early voting polling places are often open later hours, on the weekends, and have shorter lines. These policies help increase voting access for



many voters who cannot stand in long lines due to ability or time constraints, take time off work on election day to cast their ballot, or work during typical business hours.

- o Find Indiana early voting rules here:
www.in.gov/idr/hoosiers-vote/vote-early/
- o Some early voting polling places have a drive-through option for disabled or elderly voters where polling center staff bring the voter's ballot to their car.
 - When registering and following-up with voters, explain to them the policies in your state (e.g., early voting rules) that can make voting more accessible and convenient.
 - Also, make sure to cast your own ballot for policies that increase voting accessibility in your state.



2. How Can Your Organization Best Deal with These Potential Barriers?

Find out why people aren't registered to vote. Knowing why they don't participate in the process allows you to tailor the response.

For example, a volunteer may speak candidly with someone on the importance of voting and civic responsibility. The listener might nod politely, but they still may not register. This could possibly be due to a lack of reliable transportation to the polls on election day, or the inability to take time away from work.



Some of the Most Commonly Given Reasons Include:

- *My vote doesn't make a difference:*
 - Your vote can make a huge difference, especially in local elections. There have been many times when an election has been determined by just a few votes.
- *I'm too lazy/I've never gotten around to it:*
 - Now's your chance--it will only take a couple of minutes!
- *I don't know how or where to register:*
 - You can register right here, right now, and we'll help you do it.
- *I don't want to be called for jury duty:*
 - Voter registration listings are not the only databases used to select potential jurors. They're mostly used together with driver's licenses lists and merged to avoid name repetitions. We've never heard of anyone not wanting to drive because it might lead to jury duty!
- *I'm disgusted with (or just don't care about) politics:*
 - Then change it! You have the power to take a situation you hate and affect it. The decisions politicians make affect you directly every day. For example (use a major issue in your area). Why not have some control over that?
- *I don't have transportation to the polling places:*
 - We will be happy to provide transportation for you on election day if you don't have any.
 - If your organization doesn't provide transportation it is advisable to compile a list of church groups, mutual aid networks, and other organizations who provide transportation for marginalized communities.



- *I don't know what's going on/I don't know enough to make an educated decision.*
 - We'll help you. We'd be happy to give you summaries of the candidate's views on major issues. If you get the local newspaper, they usually provide a lot of information on this, too.
- *I don't pay any attention to politics; it has nothing to do with me:*
 - The decisions politicians make affect you directly every day. For example (insert a major issue in your area). Wouldn't you like to have some control over that?
- Some reasons may not be as easy for people to voice. At times, it comes out as *I didn't know I could vote.*
 - You might consider telling people, as a matter of course, about the help your organization routinely offers, such as filling out the registration card or transportation to the polls.
 - Sometimes people are hesitant to ask for more information regarding sensitive issues. This info should be readily available.
 - According to the Indiana American Civil Liberties Union (www.aclu-in.org):
 - To vote in Indiana, an individual must be a citizen of the U.S. who will be at least 18 years of age at the time of the next general, municipal or special election. The voter must have resided in their precinct for 30 days prior to the next general, municipal or special election.
- Common misperceptions that lead to voter suppression of particular groups that do have the right to vote.



- o Previously Incarcerated Persons
 - Voting rights are restored upon release from jail or prison.
 - o People who have been previously incarcerated should check their registration, and re-register to vote if it has been canceled.
 - o Individuals on parole, probation, home detention, or people who are in jail awaiting trial can vote.
 - o People who are in a community corrections program, such as work release or electronic monitoring, can vote.
 - Learn more, and view the corresponding Indiana code here:

https://www.aclu-in.org/sites/default/files/2020- yycv_packet - one-sheet - previously incarcerated.pdf



- Transgender People
 - Transgender people can vote, even if their gender does not match what is listed on their government issued ID.
 - They must be registered with the name that is listed on their government-issued ID. (Full list of accepted photo ID forms below.)
- Recently Naturalized Citizens
 - Recently naturalized Americans have the same voting rights as someone who was born in the U.S.
 - To learn more, visit the IN ACLU Know Your Rights page here:
<https://www.aclu-in.org/en/know-your-rights/hoosiers-know-your-rights-election-day>
 - Recursos en Español:
 - Guía Informativa para el Votante de Indiana
<https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/2020%20Indiana%20Voter%20Information%20Guide.%20SPANISH.pdf>
 - La Intimidación al Votante
<https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/110617-voteintimidation-spanish.png>



- Students
 - College students have a right to register and vote in the place they truly consider to be “home” — whether their dorm room, apartment or parents’ house.
 - High school students who will turn 18 by the next general or municipal election, may register to vote before the registration deadline even if they have not yet turned 18.
- Individuals with Disabilities
 - Each polling place in the state of Indiana must have at least one accessible voting machine and each location must be physically accessible.
 - Voters that require assistance may designate a relative or friend to assist them at the polling place or receive assistance from one of two poll workers who have completed the Affidavit of Voter Assistance at the Polls.



Photo ID requirements

- Accepted photo identification is as follows:
 - State of Indiana identification with the voter's name, photograph, and an expiration date that is current or expired after the most recent general election
 - U.S. government identification that meets the above criteria
 - Student ID from a public institution in Indiana that meets the above criteria
 - Military ID (need not include an expiration date)
 - Voters may also submit an application for a free photo ID at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles.
 - The Secretary of State provides further information here: <http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/2625.htm>

Dealing with these issues can be difficult, and will take some sensitivity. Find a way to respond that gets to the heart of the problem. Most of the people that you speak with will be able to register.

Thank everyone that you talk to, even if they refuse to register. You thank people for taking the time to listen to you. A simple, "Thanks for your time. I understand that you don't want to register today, but I hope you will reconsider at some point." It can be a positive way to end the conversation, and people know where they can go in the future if they do change their minds.



3. Following Up

When you have registered people to vote, the battle is half won. However, in every election, there is a large percentage of people who are registered to vote that don't actually make it to the polls. How can your organization change that, and help convince registered voters to cast their ballots? The answer is to conduct a "Get-Out-The-Vote" (GOTV) campaign.

There are many ways this can be done, feel free to get creative with efforts customized for your organization. Here are some options:

- Send a postcard the week before the election reminding people to vote. Make sure to include polling times and places.
- Set up a telephone tree several days before the election, reminding people to vote.
- Organize rides to the polls for people who may need assistance in getting to a polling place. Be sure to publicize the fact that these rides are available. This is great information to share when sending postcards or doing telephone trees.
- Start a "Kids Voting" campaign. In many communities, the number of voters goes up significantly when this is implemented. Plus, you are helping to increase awareness and understanding among future voters, too! Learn more here: www.kidsvotingusa.org
- Hold a mock vote to familiarize people with the process.
- Conduct issues forums. These can be held with candidates, or their position papers. Alternatively, you can invite people on both sides of the issues, or that represent several different views.
- Develop public service announcements (PSA's) for local television or radio stations encouraging people to vote. These might feature



first-time voters who are excited and energized about the process, or situations where one vote made the difference in an election.





4. Appendix: What a 501(C)(3) Can and Can't Do

Special case voter registration rules and regulations come into play for 501 (c)(3) charitable organizations that have decided to register voters. This is because the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) places some very strict limitations on lobbying by 501(c)(3) organizations. These organizations are absolutely prohibited from intervening in a political campaign. Because voter registration activities and campaigning can be related, there's a lot of confusion as to what exactly an organization can and cannot do.

The next few pages will offer some basic information on what charitable organizations can do regarding voter registration and informing voters. The lists of what a 501 (c)(3) organization can, cannot, and might be able to do are all reprinted here with permission from Playing by the Rules: Handbook on Voter Participation and Education Work for 501(c)(3) Organizations. We thank them for allowing the use of this. See the resources section to learn where to obtain a copy.

The information that follows is meant to be a general overview: we *strongly* suggest you talk with a lawyer about your group's specific situation. This information is not meant to take the place of legal advice.

Basic idea: A 501(c)(3) organization can register people and try to convince them to vote. However, they can't tell people *who* to vote for, or even what *party* to vote for. *They are absolutely prohibited from intervening in any political campaign for or against a candidate.* Even if it looks like members of the organization might be suggesting these things indirectly, the group could run into serious legal challenges.

WHAT IT CAN DO:



- Conduct nonpartisan voter registration and get-out-the-vote ("GOTV") efforts. (A C3 must follow the special standards of section 4945(f) if it is to be eligible for private foundation funds).
- Conduct nonpartisan "candidate forums" on issues of concern to its constituency. The forum must be open to all candidates, be run in a balanced way, and include a nonpartisan panel of questioners.
- Sell mailing lists to candidates, but only on the same terms as such lists are routinely sold to other customers. (The IRS takes the position that a C3's income from the sale or rental of mailing lists is subject to unrelated business income tax. However, the IRS has recently been unsuccessful pressing this claim in court. Several cases addressing this issue are currently in litigation.)
- Make substantive issue-oriented presentations to platform committees, campaign staffs, candidates, media, and the public.
- Take advantage of the increased attention that policy issues enjoy during an election period to focus public attention on the C3's issues and agenda.
- Circulate questionnaires to candidates if they cover a broad range of issues, the questions are unbiased, and the results are distributed only through the C3's routine channels.
- Conduct training on issues and organizational skills, so long as the training is genuinely nonpartisan.
- Continue the organization's normal lobbying activity during election periods, and report on its lobbying and substantive activities (including permitted activities listed above) using the same established protocol/process to the usual recipients of its publications.



- Report to its normal constituency, as part of continued lobbying, *all* legislator's votes (not just candidates) on issues of interest to the C3, and indicate whether they support its position.
- Allow its staff to participate as individuals in political campaigns, on their own time and not as representatives of the C3.





WHAT IT CANNOT DO:

- Give endorsements to candidates for office--either explicit or implicit.
- Make contributions to candidates or parties (including "in-kind" contributions, publicity, staff time, and use of facilities or assets.)
- Set up, fund, or manage a PAC.
- Evaluate candidate positions (except in specific circumstances where the evaluation pertains to a candidate's position on pending legislation that is the subject of lobbying by the C3).
- Coordinate activities with a campaign.



WHAT MIGHT BE OKAY FOR A 501(C)(3) ORGANIZATION TO DO:

Again, the basic idea is that a nonprofit organization can continue doing what it normally does to get its message out, but it *cannot* support or oppose individual candidates or political parties. The concept is pretty simple, in theory. However, in practice, things tend to get complicated. Activities done by your organization in support of an issue may seem to make an impact on a candidate's or political party's chances of being elected.

For example, the Republican Party has traditionally opposed abortion. A 501(c)(3) organization working to end abortion would have to be very careful about what activities they did and how they did them, so that it doesn't appear to lobby for a certain candidate or a certain party.

Unfortunately, there's no clear answer as to whether or not the activities listed below are legal. Depending on how they are done-- and also, on how many of them are hosted-- by a C3 organization, they may or may not be legally acceptable. The reality here is that the law is quite ambiguous in most cases making it difficult to know what anyone will decide to look at.



The following activities may or may not get your organization in trouble. The authors of *Playing by the Rules* call these "red flags", which are things the IRS watches out for. If a C3 engages in them, it will increase the chance of an IRS investigation into the organization's policies. And, of course, the more "red flags" that are flying will increase the likelihood of an investigation.

- Appearance of implied endorsement of candidates (or opposition to candidates).
- Concentration of activities during peak election periods or in geographical areas of special election interest.
- Communications with or distribution of materials beyond the C3's normal audience or focused on particular election districts.
- Coordination of a C3's activities with organizations having explicit political aims, e.g., C4s, PACs, and campaigns.

There is also the matter of public perception. This issue centers around the appearance of impropriety. It goes beyond what is, in fact, legal and into whether or not something appears legal and OK. The question will always be, how will people in the community perceive your organization and the candidates if you host these activities? For example, will people believe that you and the candidates are somehow linked? Will they believe that you have "dirty politicians" in your pocket dictating your efforts? Even if your organization is completely on the up-and-up, be sure to consider how others will perceive your organization as well.



Truth and Consequences:

So what can happen if the IRS looks at your organization's work and decides you have violated the ban on political activity? There are some very stiff consequences that might occur. The IRS could:

- Revoke your organization's tax-exempt status.
- Charge your organization a 10% excise tax on each "political expenditure" it has made.
- Charge the nonprofit's managers (personally) a 2% excise tax on each "political expenditure" they agreed to knowingly and without reasonable cause.

The bottom line here? Be careful. Understand what you are doing and how it might be perceived by the IRS. Talk to legal counsel.



IV. Share Your Success Story

Data Collection

After each voter registration activity, it is important to make sure that all forms are signed, collected, and submitted to the proper locations. Then, report all of your voter registration numbers and analyze your efforts. Finally, send us highlights of your work to share at hoosiersallin.org, or use your smartphone's camera to scan the QR code. GOTV (Get Out the Vote)





V. GOTV (Get-Out-The-Vote)

Pledge Cards

Have new voters fill out a pledge card so that you can stay in touch with them by sending reminders of when and where to vote. Make copies of these templates and cut into individual cards. Hold onto the pledge cards for GOTV.

[Forms available at end of document]



VI. Tool #1 List of Commonly Asked Questions

VOTER REGISTRATION FAQ

- How do I register if I am homeless?
 - All you need to do is name a place where you "live" --a shelter, train or bus station, park, doorway, etc. --and a mailing address (for example, a soup kitchen or a relative who would be willing to accept mail for you).
- How do I know if I am a U.S. citizen?
 - You are a citizen if you were born in the continental United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. You can also become a citizen through naturalization. Green card holders are not eligible to vote.
- If I register, am I permanently registered?
 - Yes, unless you move or change your name.
 - Even if you move to a different apartment within the same building you must re-register to vote.
 - As of January 1, 1995, federal and state laws prohibit registered voters from being removed from the rolls for not voting.
- If I vote in a party's primary election, do I have to vote for that party in the general election?
 - No. In the general election (no matter what party you chose to enroll in), you have the right to vote for the candidate of any party--or even write in your own candidate.



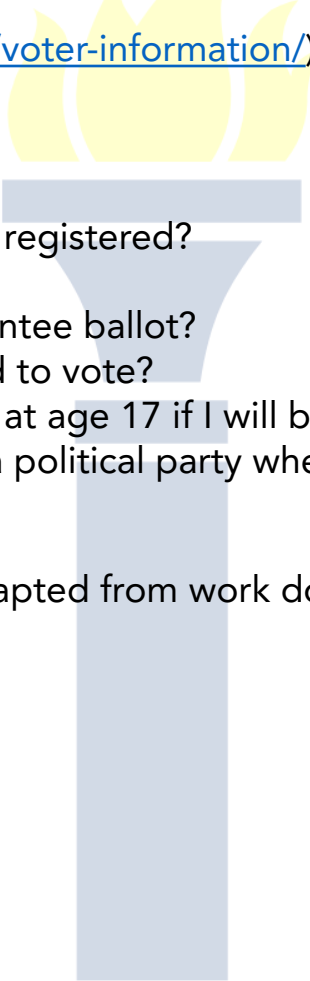
- Can I vote absentee?
 - Generally, all U.S. citizens 18 years or older who reside outside the United States during an election period are eligible to vote absentee in any election for Federal office.
 - In addition, all members of the Armed Forces, members of the Merchant Marine, and the family members of both groups (who are U.S. citizens), may vote absentee in state and local elections.



THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS HAVE DIFFERENT ANSWERS
DEPENDING ON WHERE YOU LIVE.

Check with Local Election Officials for Their Answers

(www.IN.gov/sos/elections/voter-information/), and then create a one-pager for your area.

- 
- A large, faint graphic of a torch is centered on the page. The torch has a yellow flame at the top, a blue handle, and a blue base. It is positioned behind the list of questions.
- How will I know if I'm registered?
 - Where do I vote?
 - How do I get an absentee ballot?
 - Do I need an I.D. card to vote?
 - Can I register to vote at age 17 if I will be 18 on election day?
 - Do I have to choose a political party when I register?

The above material was adapted from work done by Human SERVE.



VII. Tool #2 Form for Names and Addresses

When running a registration drive, it's a good idea to keep a list of people who have registered, in order to be sure they have received their registration material and/or as part of a GOTV campaign. Use the form below to record names and addresses.

Names and Addresses of Newly Registered Voters

| Name | Address | Phone Number | Already Contacted? |
|------|---------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

For Design help, contact your coordinator.



VIII. Tool #3: Get-Out-The-Vote Phone Bank

Adopt this for your (nonpartisan) GOTV efforts.

Get-Out-the-Vote Phone Bank Script

- [Ask for the name on the card.]
 - Hello, Mr./Ms. _____. My name is _____, and I am a friend of (organization name), who is helping to register voters in Indiana.
 - (Organization name) asked me to call you today to check your voter registration status. We want to be sure that voters can participate in the next election.
 - Do you need someone to drop off a voter registration form?
- If yes, say:
 - Someone will contact you to set up a time to get it to you. I know (organization name) will appreciate your support!
- If no, then say:
 - Don't forget that you must be registered 29 days before each of Indiana's primary and general elections. I know (organization name) will appreciate your support!
- [Politely terminate call.]



Online Resources

Federal Election Commission website (www.fec.gov). Includes federal voter registration form and information on registration for all states.

Project Vote Smart (www.votesmart.com). Registration information for all 50 states and more.

Fair Vote (www.fairvote.org). Links to sites having to do with voting.

Registering to Vote

(<http://www.usa.gov/Citizen/Topics/Voting/Register.shtml>) is an informational website provided by the United States government on how to become a registered voter.

National Voter Registration Day

(<http://bolderadvocacy.org/blog/september-25-national-voter-registration-day>) is an article about getting others involved in registering to vote on the national voter registration day, September 25.

Vote, and Get Others to Vote (<http://www.particip8.org/vote/>) provides tips for registering others to vote, as well as how and where to register others.

Voter Registration: A How to Guide from RockTheVote

(<https://www.rockthevote.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/field/voter-registration-how-to.pdf>).



Print Resources

Andreasen, A. (1995). *Marketing social change: Changing behavior to promote health, social development, and the environment*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Center for Community Change. (1996). *How and why to influence public policy: An action guide for community organizations* [Special issue]. *Community Change*, 17.

Troyer, T., Lauber, A., Jr., & Cerny, M. (1998). *Playing by the rules: Handbook on voter participation and education work for 501(c)(3) organizations*. Washington, DC: Independent Sector.

This handbook can be ordered from Independent Sector. They are located at 1200 18th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036. Their publications department can also be reached at 888-860-8118, or see their website.



Telephone Resources

Voting Information Center (VIC)

(800) 438-8683

The DoD Voting Information Center, or "VIC," allows callers to hear messages, via an ordinary phone line, from incumbent U.S. Senators and Representatives, Governors, and Secretaries of State. In addition, 60 days prior to an election, messages from candidates for these offices are also available.

Callers have direct access through the VIC to their U.S. Senators and Representative, Governor, Secretary of State, chief election official, and Service or Department of State Voting Action Officers. VIC even has speech recognition technology on the system, so citizens can easily cruise through a series of voice commands to allow citizens to communicate with these individuals and become better informed citizens.

Voter's Research Hotline

1-888-VOTE SMART (1-888-868-3762)

Your own personal researcher can answer your questions instantly over the phone. Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday, the Hotline has information on candidates and elected officials at the following levels:

- President and Vice President
- Congress
- Governors
- State Legislators



Information Available Includes:

- Voting Records
- Campaign Finance Data
- Performance Evaluations by Special Interest Groups
- Issue Stances
- Biographies
- Contact Information
- Status of Legislation
- Help Navigating the Vote Smart Web
- Voter Registration Information
- Request Free Publications
- What District You Live In

Staff will also do customized research for you at no charge.

The Angela King Foundation is the fiscal sponsor of the Hoosiers All IN Voter Registration Project. Its mission is to continue and advance the gender equity work started by Angela King, Assistant Secretary-General for the United Nations. It is the foundation's belief that women's rights, gender issues, and inclusion are at the center of everything.



IX. Additional Documentation





Voter Pledge Card

Voter Pledge Card

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Cell Phone Number (#-###-####)

I WANT TO VOLUNTEER!

OPT-OUT of text messages to this mobile number from All-in, When we all vote IN. I understand message and data rates may apply, and that I may text STOP at anytime to cancel.

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Voter Pledge Card

Voter Pledge Card

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Cell Phone Number (#-###-####)

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