

# The November 2010 Election

Northeast Indiana AARP

September 17, 2010

# Outline

- What is the Mike Downs Center for Indiana Politics?
- What is on the ballot this fall?
- Why have a special election?
- What is the process for the special election?
- What is the Census and why does it matter for elections?
- What is redistricting and how do we do it in Indiana?



# MIKE DOWNS CENTER FOR INDIANA POLITICS

The Mike Downs Center for Indiana Politics is a non-partisan organization that tries to help the people of Indiana understand the role of politics and government in their daily lives.

By doing this we hope to encourage participation in political and public processes.

# What is on the ballot this fall?

- Local
  - County
    - Auditor
    - Recorder
    - Sheriff
    - Assessor
    - Commissioner (Districts 2 and 3)
    - District county council
  - Township
    - Trustees
    - Advisory Boards
    - Assessor (Wayne Twp. only)

# What is on the ballot this fall?

- Local
  - Municipalities
    - Grabill
    - Huntertown
    - Leo / Cedarville
  - Schools
    - Fort Wayne Community Schools Board
      - At-large
      - Districts 1 and 4

# What is on the ballot this fall?

- State
  - Auditor
  - Secretary of State
  - Treasurer
  - State Senate (half of seats)
  - State House (all seats)
  - 3 Court of Appeals Judges
  - 4 Superior Court Judges
  - Prosecuting Attorney
  - Clerk of the Courts

# What is on the ballot this fall?

- Federal
  - Senator
  - House of Representatives (2 times for people living in the third congressional district)

# What is on the ballot this fall?

- Constitutional Amendment
  - Homeowner's property tax liability may not exceed 1% of the gross assessed value
  - Property tax liability on other residential property may not exceed 2% of the gross assessed value
  - Property tax liability on agricultural land may not exceed 2% of the gross assessed value
  - Property tax liability on other land may not exceed 3% of the gross assessed value



# Why have a special election?

Article I, Section 2 of the United States Constitution states,  
“When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.”

IC 3-10-8-1 states that, “A special election shall be held in the following cases:

(3) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of United States House of Representatives unless the vacancy occurs less than thirty (30) days before a general election.”

# Why have a special election?

IC 3-10-8-3 states that, “The governor, court, or state recount commission shall order a special election...” but does not say when the election has to be held. It gives the governor, court, or state recount commission the authority to select the date of the special election.

# What is the process for the special election?

- Voters in the third district will vote twice for their representative in the House
  - United States Representative, District 3, For Two Year Term ending January 3, 2013
  - United States Representative, District 3, Partial Term ending January 3, 2011
- The items follow each other on the ballot, but might be on two separate pages depending on the voting system used.

IT IS A CRIME TO FALSIFY THIS BALLOT OR TO VIOLATE INDIANA ELECTION LAWS IC 3-11-2-7

OFFICIAL BALLOT  
GENERAL ELECTION  
ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA

November 2, 2010

A write-in vote will NOT be counted unless the vote is for a DECLARED write-in candidate.

STRAIGHT PARTY

Selecting one of the following parties will select all candidates for that party on this ballot. A straight party vote does not cast a vote for non-partisan offices.

7  Republican Party

8  Democratic Party

9  Libertarian Party

UNITED STATES SENATOR  
You May Vote For One (1)

11 DAN COATS  
Republican Party

12 BRAD ELLSWORTH  
Democratic Party

13 REBECCA SINK-BURRIS  
Libertarian Party

14 WRITE-IN

SECRETARY OF STATE  
You May Vote For One (1)

16 CHARLIE WHITE  
Republican Party

17 VOP OSILI  
Democratic Party

18 MIKE WHERRY  
Libertarian Party

AUDITOR OF STATE

You May Vote For One (1)

TIM BERRY 22  
Republican Party

SAM LOCKE 23  
Democratic Party

ERIC KNIPE 24  
Libertarian Party

TREASURER OF STATE

You May Vote For One (1)

RICHARD E MOURDOCK 26  
Republican Party

PETE BUTTIGIEG 27  
Democratic Party

UNITED STATES  
REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT 3  
For 2 year term  
ending January 3, 2013

You May Vote For One (1)

MARLIN A STUTZMAN 31  
Republican Party

THOMAS HAYHURST 32  
Democratic Party

SCOTT WISE 33  
Libertarian Party

WRITE-IN 34

UNITED STATES  
REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT 3  
Partial Term ending  
January 3, 2011  
You May Vote For One (1)

44 MARLIN A STUTZMAN  
Republican Party

45 THOMAS HAYHURST  
Democratic Party

46 SCOTT WISE  
Libertarian Party

47 WRITE-IN

STATE SENATOR  
DISTRICT 15  
You May Vote For One (1)

50 THOMAS J (TOM) WYSS  
Republican Party

51 JACK MORRIS  
Democratic Party

STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT 84  
You May Vote For One (1)

54 BOB MORRIS  
Republican Party

55 EVAN SMITH  
Democratic Party

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
38TH CIRCUIT  
You May Vote For One (1)

58 KAREN E RICHARDS  
Republican Party

59 NO CANDIDATE FILED  
Democratic Party

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK  
You May Vote For One (1)

LISBETH (LISA) BORGMANN 62  
Republican Party

NO CANDIDATE FILED 63  
Democratic Party

COUNTY AUDITOR  
You May Vote For One (1)

TERA K KLUTZ 65  
Republican Party

MICHAEL A REEF 66  
Democratic Party

COUNTY RECORDER  
You May Vote For One (1)

JOHN D MCGAULEY 68  
Republican Party

NO CANDIDATE FILED 69  
Democratic Party

COUNTY SHERIFF  
You May Vote For One (1)

KENNETH (KEN) FRIES 71  
Republican Party

DAVID CHRISTOPHER ROACH 72  
Democratic Party

COUNTY ASSESSOR  
You May Vote For One (1)

STACEY J O'DAY 74  
Republican Party

NO CANDIDATE FILED 75  
Democratic Party

COUNTY COMMISSIONER  
DISTRICT 2  
You May Vote For One (1)

THERESE M BROWN 78  
Republican Party

NO CANDIDATE FILED 79  
Democratic Party

# Voter Registration

- As of July 1<sup>st</sup> voters can visit [www.indianavoters.com](http://www.indianavoters.com) to check their registration, register, or update their registration. You will need an Indiana driver's license or state ID to register or update your registration.
- The deadline for registering to vote is October 4<sup>th</sup>.

# What is the Census and why does it matter for elections?

## **Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution**

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons *[previous sentence modified by the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment]*. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

# What is the Census and why does it matter for elections?

- Number of seats Indiana has in the United States House of Representatives after the
  - 1960 Census. 11
  - 1970 Census. 11
  - 1980 Census. 10
  - 1990 Census. 10
  - 2000 Census. 9
  - 2010 Census. 9 (estimated)



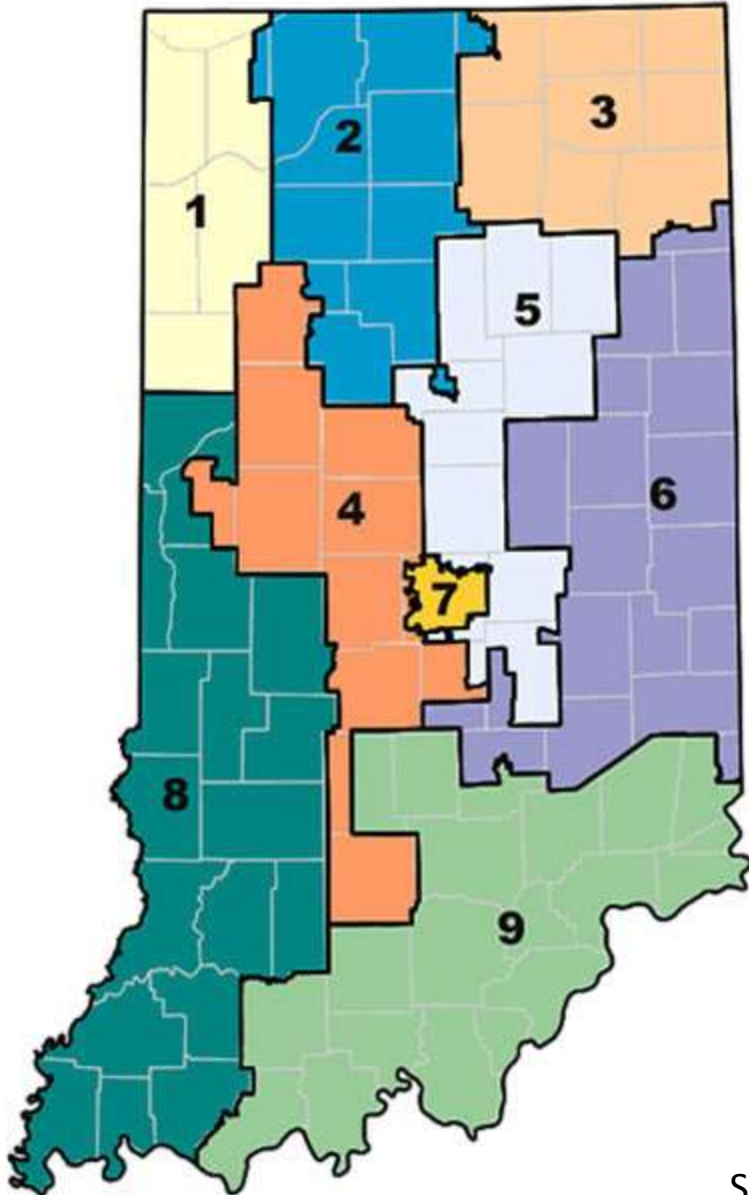
# What is redistricting and how do we do it in Indiana?

- The General Assembly draws the district boundaries for Indiana's seats in the United States House of Representatives and the seats in the Indiana General Assembly.
- Redistricting in Indiana is a political process.
- Examples of states where it is done differently: Iowa, Arizona, Hawaii, Washington, and New Jersey

# What is redistricting and how do we do it in Indiana?

- From 1923 to 1963 Indiana did not redraw its district boundaries.
  - Maps were redrawn in 1963 and found to be unconstitutional in 1965
  - Four maps were sent to the court and the court selected a map that it deemed constitutional
- Additional challenges to the constitutionality of our maps came from multi-member districts in the General Assembly

# Indiana Congressional Districts



Source:

[http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/images/congress\\_dist.jpg](http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/images/congress_dist.jpg)