

Henderson County Board of Elections
Minutes of Board Meeting
June 8, 2022

The Board of Elections met June 8, 2022, at 5:00 PM at the Henderson County Board of Elections office at 75 E. Central Street. Members present were Charles Medd, Chairman, Debbie Dante, Secretary, Linda Rebuck, Christian Stolz, William Cutler, Members, and Director, Karen Hebb, Summer Heatherly, Aaron Troutman

Pledge

Minutes: Minutes were approved for 5/27/22.

Agenda:

Linda moved to approve the agenda. Bill 2nd. Passed unanimously.

Chair moved to move #2 to #1. Bill 2nd. Passed unanimously.

Debbie moved to add 4, 5 & 6 together. Bill 2nd. Passed unanimously.

Old Business: None

New Business:

Debbie requested information/discussion on the following items:

1. Written definition from the state on "voter enclosure".
SBOE is rewriting clarification of Observer Rules.
2. Complaint on office changing date on financial report of state rep candidate.
Aaron stated this was a rumor as opposed to a complaint being made. A candidate has 10 days to organize their committee following filing to run for office. All state candidate fillings are sent directly to NC BOE state office, not the local BOE office. The Primary date was changed which may have added to the confusion.
3. 2 Board members present in ballot room when downloading thumb drive election results.
Debbie moved that on Election Night a Board Member from each party must be present in the Program Room to observe downloading of thumb drives from precincts. Bill 2nd. Passed unanimously.
4. Memo 2022-5 (attached) Board Member Challenges on mail in ballots.
Discussion.
5. Director not sending Memos to Board members. Not sending memos to board in a timely fashion.
6. Written procedure for placing seals on ballot boxes and when the seals can be broken.

Debbie stated that a seal on a ballot box had been removed from the perpendicular position covering the 2 sides of the opening of the box, to a horizontal position, leaving the 2 sides of the opening unsealed, hence the request for written procedures. The box had been opened because there was a discrepancy on the form filled out by the Chief Judge and someone opened it to count the actual ballots. There should be an Incident sheet to document this from Hoopers Creek Precinct.

Summer discussed forms used by the office for chain of custody and Director gave a handout to Board for review. Board was directed to return the handouts to the Director after review. The number of ballots given to precinct is documented by Chief Judge by signing a form. At least 2 people must be present to open a ballot box

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:42 PM.

Approved ___ Disapproved

Approved ___ Disapproved

Approved ___ Disapproved

Approved ___ Disapproved

Deborah Dente
Secretary

[Signature]
Chairman

Willie Cuth
Member

[Signature]
Member

[Signature]
Member

Approved this the 21 day of September, 2022.

Meeting Agenda

Location: Henderson County Board of Elections
75 E. Central St.
Hendersonville, NC 28792

Date: June 8, 2022

Time: 5:00 PM

Charles H. Medd (C-D) / Debbie Dante (S-R) / William Cutler (D) / Linda Rebuck (R) / Christian Stolz (D)

Agenda details:

I. Call Meeting to Order

II. Pledge of Allegiance

III. Approval of Agenda

IV. Approval of Minutes

V. Old Business

VI. New Business

Discussion of office procedures per questions submitted by Board Member, Debbie Dante

VII. Adjournment



NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

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Raleigh, NC 27611

(919) 814-0700 or
(866) 522-4723

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Numbered Memo 2022-05

TO: County Boards of Elections
FROM: Karen Brinson Bell, Executive Director
RE: County Board Challenges to Ineligible Absentee Ballots
DATE: May 12, 2022

This numbered memo provides procedures for county boards and/or chief judges to challenge ineligible absentee-by-mail and one-stop ballots (both of which are considered “absentee” ballots). It formalizes and revises the “Reminders for Absentee Challenges” document that was sent to county boards in 2020 and 2021. The guidance in this memo is intended only for county board challenges. It does not include guidance for members of the public seeking to file voter challenges.

Included in this numbered memo are the basic steps that county boards must follow, along with answers to frequently asked questions about specific situations that often arise. A sample challenge form and hearing notice are appended to this memo.

The only method to retrieve and discount the ballot of an absentee voter is through a timely and successful absentee ballot challenge.¹ This memo overrules the “Disputed Ballots” section of Numbered Memo 2012-28, to the extent it suggests otherwise.

As outlined below, generally the first step will be the disapproval of the one-stop or absentee-by-mail application by the county board at an absentee meeting, followed by a challenge. However, if your board has already approved a one-stop or by-mail application and you determine that the ballot was ineligible, you will still need to follow the ballot challenge procedures below. If, after

¹ G.S. § 163-89; see N.C. State Bd. of Elections, [Order In the Matter of: Consideration of Certain Legal Questions Affecting the Authentication of the 2016 General Election](#), ¶ 7 (Nov. 28, 2016) (“No county board may retrieve and discount a ballot cast by an unqualified voter unless a challenge was timely brought . . . or the State Board or a county board has found [pursuant to an election protest] that ineligible voters participated in numbers sufficient to change the outcome of the election.”).

a challenge proceeding, the board determines that the ballot was properly cast, it shall reconsider and approve the application (if it was not already approved) and permit the ballot to be opened and counted.

As a reminder, the qualifications for all voters, including absentee voters, are judged as of Election Day.²

Who May File a Challenge

There are two options for who may file a challenge when it becomes apparent to the county board that an ineligible absentee ballot has been cast:

1. The county board of elections may file challenges to one-stop or absentee-by-mail ballots;³ or
2. The chief judge of the voter's precinct may file the challenge to one-stop or absentee-by-mail ballots at the close of the polls on Election Day. The chief judge is not required to be a resident of the voter's precinct.⁴

Challenge Deadlines

One-Stop: A challenge to a voter's ballot cast at a one-stop site must be filed:

1. By the county board between noon on Election Day and 5 p.m. on the next business day following the deadline for receipt of civilian absentee ballots (*i.e.*, the Monday after Election Day, typically);⁵

² G.S. § 163-226.

³ G.S. § 163-227.2(d); *see* G.S. § 163-182.5(a) (permitting county boards to “pass upon the legality of disputed ballots,” which it may do on its own motion pursuant to a proper challenge).

⁴ G.S. § 163-89(a).

⁵ The 5 p.m. Election Day deadline in G.S. § 163-89(a) applies to challenges brought by voters only, not county boards. The authority for county board challenges of absentee ballots comes from G.S. § 163-182.5(a) and § 163-227.2(d), neither of which sets an Election Day deadline. The county board must, however, challenge a ballot in sufficient time for notice of a challenge hearing to be effectively delivered to a challenged voter, to comply with the requirements of due process. Accordingly, one-stop and civilian absentee challenges may not be filed after the business day following the last day for the receipt of civilian absentee ballots, which affords enough time for notice to be received by the voter before the hearing at the county canvass meeting.

2. By the chief judge of the voter's precinct at the close of the polls on Election Day;⁶ or
3. During the one-stop voting period.⁷

By-Mail: A challenge to an absentee-by-mail ballot must be filed either:

1. By the county board between noon on Election Day and 5 p.m. on the next business day following the deadline for receipt of civilian absentee ballots (*i.e.*, the Monday after Election Day, typically);⁸ or
2. By the chief judge of the voter's precinct at the close of the polls on Election Day.⁹

Disapproving the Absentee Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot

1. Disapproving the One-Stop or Absentee-By-Mail Application

If a county board finds that a voter was not qualified to cast an absentee ballot or finds that the voter was not qualified to cast the ballot issued, at its absentee board meeting the county board must disapprove the absentee application and then file a ballot challenge.¹⁰

Upon disapproving the application, the board must notify the voter stating the reason for disapproval by first-class mail addressed to the voter at that voter's residence address and at the address shown in the application for the voter's absentee ballot.¹¹

In some instances, the voter should be notified of the opportunity to vote a provisional ballot during early voting or on Election Day. This may occur if, for example, the voter was given an incorrect ballot style or was erroneously allowed to change party affiliation during One-Stop and there remains time to re-vote. In such cases, the county board should contact the voter via phone, if possible, immediately to notify them of this option.

⁶ G.S. § 163-89(a).

⁷ G.S. § 163-227.2(i).

⁸ For any challenges to UOCAVA ballots received after the civilian absentee ballot receipt deadline, the county board must file the challenge as far in advance of county canvass as possible and notify the voter by any means that are available to ensure the quickest notification.

⁹ G.S. § 163-89(a).

¹⁰ G.S. §§ 163-227.2(d), 163-230.1(f).

¹¹ G.S. § 163-227.2(d).

2. Challenging the Absentee Ballot

a. Enter the Challenge. Use one of the following options:

i. At the absentee board meeting on Election Day or at a subsequent board meeting, the board must enter an official challenge to the absentee ballot, using the challenge form and attaching any relevant evidence;

Or,

ii. The chief judge of the precinct in which the voter is registered enters the challenge at the polling place at the time of close of the polls; the chief judge should use the challenge form to enter the challenge and attach any relevant evidence. NOTE: If the chief judge is to challenge the ballot at the close of the polls on Election Day, the CBE should prepare the Notice of Challenge and other materials (*e.g.*, Incident Report, witness statements, etc.), and provide the materials to the chief judge to ensure the chief judge is prepared to make the challenge.

b. Send Notice. The board shall hold a hearing on the challenge on the day set for the county canvass. The voter whose ballot is being challenged must be sent a notice in advance of the hearing (preferably via first-class mail), addressed to the voter's residence address, mailing address (if different), and the address shown in the application for absentee ballots. The notice shall include the reason for the challenge and the date and time of the county canvass where the challenge will be heard.

c. Conduct the Hearing. Follow the procedures in G.S. §§ 163-88 and 163-89(e) for examining the challenged voter (if they appear), administering oaths, and adjudicating the challenge. Recall that "[n]o challenge shall be sustained unless the challenge is substantiated by affirmative proof," and "[i]n the absence of such proof, the presumption shall be that the voter is properly registered or affiliated."¹²

¹² G.S. § 163-90.1(b).

- d. If Challenge Sustained. If the challenge to the absentee ballot is sustained, the board shall direct county board staff to retrieve the challenged absentee ballot, and carry out the following steps:
- i. The board shall complete a tally sheet to deduct the votes cast on the full ballot or shall deduct the votes cast for any ineligible contest. If the voter returned to vote a provisional ballot with an eligible ballot (because they are eligible but voted the wrong ballot at first), the original ballot should be deducted in full and the provisional should be counted. The board shall direct staff to add a manual edit to the proper precinct results in the proper reporting group to deduct any ineligible votes that were recorded on the results tally sheet.
 - ii. The staff shall then print two copies of the manual edit report and attach one report to the tally sheet and one report to the official canvass report.
 - iii. The challenged ballots and the accompanying tally sheet and a copy of the manual edit report shall then be sealed by the board and separated from the other absentee ballots.
 - iv. The official canvass reports shall be provided to the State Board of Elections pursuant to G.S. § 163-182.6.
 - v. The county board shall prepare a supplemental absentee abstract in accordance with G.S. § 163-234(6) and provide it to the State Board of Elections.
- e. Challenge Overruled/Dismissed. If the challenge is overruled or dismissed, the board must reconsider and approve the absentee application (if it was not already approved), and proceed to count the ballot.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. **A person who is serving a felony sentence registered to vote using same-day registration and cast a ballot during one-stop voting. What should the CBE do?**¹³
 - Create an incident report
 - Follow the process for Disapproving the Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot above.
 - Report to Investigations at the State Board via a Help Desk ticket. Include the application number, incident report, and any other documentation.
 - Deny the voter registration application.¹⁴ Once the county board resolves that the applicant is not qualified to vote due to felony conviction, the board shall send, by certified mail, a notice of denial of registration. The notice of denial shall contain the date on which registration was denied, and shall be mailed within two business days after denial. Any applicant who receives notice of denial of registration may appeal the denial within five days after receipt of the notice of denial. Keep a physical copy of the denial letter and certified mail notice. Attach a copy of the denial letter to the voter record.

2. **An existing registrant has been flagged for removal due to active felony status and has cast a ballot during one-stop voting.**
 - Create an incident report.
 - Follow the process for Disapproving the Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot above.
 - Report to Investigations at the State Board via a Help Desk ticket. Include the application number, incident report, and any other documentation.
 - Follow the 30-Day Removal Notice procedure, pursuant to G.S. § 163-82.14(c)(3). The felony conviction list-maintenance process can be found in the SEIMS Help Files.

¹³ Note that any felons serving *extended* felony sentences for financial obligations—and therefore eligible to vote under the court ruling in *Community Success Initiative v. Moore*, see Numbered Memo 2020-26—would not be identified through the felon matching in SEIMS or on the lists provided to CBEs on the State Board’s Intranet.

¹⁴ G.S. § 163-82.7.

3. **A voter has submitted an absentee-by-mail ballot and votes at a one-stop site in the same county.**
 - The county board should first review both the one-stop application and the absentee envelope, including comparing the voter's signatures on the two voting documents, to determine if the same person voted twice. The board must determine by majority vote that there is sufficient evidence to challenge the voter for voting twice.
 - If the board determines by majority vote that the same voter voted twice, it shall determine which ballot should be counted and shall challenge the ballot that should not be counted. If only one ballot is retrievable, that ballot shall be retrieved. Again, it is up to the board, not staff, to make the determination of which vote should be counted. For the challenge, follow the Process for Disapproving the Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot above.
 - Create an incident report.
 - Notify the Legal and Investigations teams at the State Board. Include the ballot application, absentee envelope, incident report, and any other documentation.
 - **Is the process different if the absentee ballot was considered deficient pending cure and then was Approved-Cured?**
 - The process is ultimately the same. The county board will count the legal vote and administratively retrieve the other absentee ballot.

4. **A voter submitted a ballot in two different counties.**
 - Create an incident report.
 - Work with the other county to determine where the voter is eligible to vote and which ballot must be retrieved. Work with the State Board as needed.
 - If the ballot cast in your county was ineligible, follow the Process for Disapproving the Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot above.
 - Report to Investigations at the State Board via a Help Desk ticket. Include the application number, incident report, and any other documentation.

5. **A one-stop employee accidentally provided a ballot style to the voter that the voter was not eligible to vote. The voter voted that ballot.**
 - Create an incident report.
 - Follow the Process for Disapproving the Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot above.
 - If there is time, contact the voter and allow the voter to come in person to vote a provisional ballot with the correct ballot style. The board should count the provisional ballot if the voter is otherwise eligible to vote that ballot. If the voter does not return, count any contests on the regular ballot that the voter was eligible to vote in.

6. **A voter dies after voting absentee (one-stop or by mail) but before Election Day.**
 - Before disapproving the absentee application based on belief that the voter is now deceased, obtain official confirmation of the death. Permissible sources include the DHHS List Maintenance Reports, death certificate from the local register of deeds, or a written, signed notification from a near relative.
 - Follow the Process for Disapproving the Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot above.
 - Remove the voter pursuant to G.S. 163-82.14(b).

7. **A voter registers to vote at a one-stop site and the two voter cards sent pursuant to G.S. § 163-82.7 are returned as undeliverable prior to Election Day.**
 - Previously, a voter who same-day registered and had both mail verifications returned as undeliverable prior to Election Day would have their ballot challenged. *See* G.S. § 163-82.7(g)(1).
 - However, a 2018 federal court order prohibits any voter challenges from being brought without individualized knowledge within 90 days of a federal election. The order specifically states that the mere fact that mail was sent to a voter and returned as undeliverable did not constitute individualized evidence and therefore is prohibited as the basis for a challenge. As a result, the voter's ballot must be counted if otherwise eligible and cannot be challenged on the basis of returned voter cards without individualized evidence that the voter is not a resident of the county. *See* Numbered Memo 2018-07 for more information.

8. **Voter inserted their absentee-by-mail ballot into the tabulator at a One-Stop Site.**
 - Create an incident report.
 - Retrieve and secure the ballot.
 - Mark the absentee as SPOILED as it was returned without an application/certificate and will need to be reissued.
 - Notify the voter and let them know they may complete the reissued ballot or vote one-stop or on Election Day.
 - Challenge the ballot on Election Day.
 - Conduct a hearing and, if sustained, remove the vote totals of the challenged ballot at canvass.

- 9. A voter submitted an absentee-by-mail and subsequently moved to a new county. The voter has contacted your county to find out what they need to do.**
- If the voter moved less than 30 days prior to election day, they don't need to do anything. They are still eligible to vote in your county and the ballot they submitted stands.
 - If they moved 30 or more days prior to Election Day, they are no longer eligible to vote in your county. However, a 2018 federal court order prohibits any voter challenges based on residence from being brought without individualized knowledge within 90 days of a federal election. The voter will need to submit a cancellation in your county, or the voter will need to register in the new county. Then you can challenge the ballot, notify the voter, and hear the challenge at canvass in order to deduct the vote totals.
 - If the voter submits a cancellation in your county, you should direct them to register and vote in their new county.
- 10. A voter mails their ballot and votes on Election Day. The mailed ballot is received by the county board timely but on or after Election Day.**
- Follow the Process for Disapproving the Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot above.
 - It is critical to complete voter history as soon as possible in order to identify this issue and challenge the absentee-by-mail ballot.
- 11. FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS: A registered voter affiliated with a political party can't be found during check-in and uses same-day registration to re-register with a different party.**
- Process the voter registration application. If you have already "linked" the registrations, you will need to "unlink" the registration in order to be able to deny the new registration without removing the prior voter registration. Please put in a Help Desk ticket if you need assistance.
 - Follow the Process for Disapproving the Application and Challenging the Absentee Ballot above.
 - Contact the voter and let the voter know that they can vote the correct ballot provisionally, which the board would consider during canvass.
 - If the challenge is sustained at canvass, the ineligible ballot should be retrieved and the vote counts deducted. This could result in a partial count if there is an eligible contest on the ineligible ballot (bond, nonpartisan board of education, etc.) and the voter has not returned to vote a provisional ballot.

12. FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS: A voter is registered as Unaffiliated. The voter's record can't be found during check-in so the voter re-registers with a political party.

- Process the voter registration application. If you have already “linked” the registrations, you will need to “unlink” the registration to be able to deny the new registration without removing the prior voter registration. Please put in a Help Desk ticket if you need assistance.
- The voter has received an eligible ballot based on their unaffiliated registration status so there is no need to disapprove the application or challenge the ballot.
- Check with the voter after the election to confirm whether they did want to change party affiliation, at which point you may process that change.



VOTER CHALLENGE FORM – For Board Use
 NORTH CAROLINA
 COUNTY OF _____

[] COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS
 [ADDRESS]
 [CITY/STATE/ZIP]

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____
 EMAIL: _____

I, _____, Chair of the _____ County Board of Elections, hereby challenge the ballot cast by _____, who is registered to vote at (address) _____, pursuant to a vote of the board.

I challenge the above-named voter for the reason(s) checked below:

- The person is not a resident of the State of North Carolina.
- The person is not a resident of the county in which the person is registered.
- The person is not a resident of the precinct in which the person is registered.
- The person is not a resident of the municipality in which the person is registered.
- The person is not eighteen years of age, or if this challenge is made within 60 days before a primary, the person will not be eighteen years of age by the next general election.
- The person has been adjudged guilty of a felony and the person’s rights of citizenship have not been restored.
- The person is dead.
- The person is not a citizen of the United States.
- The person is not who he or she represents himself or herself to be.
- With respect to a primary or election on ____/____/____, the person has already voted in the primary or election.
- With respect to voting in a partisan primary on ____/____/____, the person is a registered voter of another political party.
- The person was issued the wrong ballot style.

Chair’s Signature _____

[ATTACH EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE CHALLENGE]

COUNTY BOARD LETTERHEAD

DATE

NAME
STREET ADDRESS
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE

RE: Notice of Absentee Ballot Challenge

The ballot submitted by the above-referenced voter has been challenged pursuant to North Carolina General Statute 163-89, a copy of which is attached. The ballot has been challenged because:

- The person is not a resident of the State of North Carolina.
- The person is not a resident of the county in which the person is registered.
- The person is not a resident of the precinct in which the person is registered.
- The person is not a resident of the municipality in which the person is registered.
- The person is not eighteen years of age, or if this challenge is made within 60 days before a primary, the person will not be eighteen years of age by the next general election.
- The person has been adjudged guilty of a felony and the person's rights of citizenship have not been restored.
- The person is dead.
- The person is not a citizen of the United States.
- The person is not who he or she represents himself or herself to be.
- With respect to a primary or election on ____/____/____, the person has already voted in the primary or election.
- With respect to voting in a partisan primary on ____/____/____, the person is a registered voter of another political party.
- The person was issued the wrong ballot with contests for which the voter is ineligible.

If this challenge is successful, the challenged ballot will not count, or any ineligible contests will not count.

The county board will conduct a hearing on this challenge at the county canvass meeting, which is held in person at **11:00 a.m. on Friday, [DATE]**, at the county board of elections office. If you believe the information is in error, please contact our office immediately.

You have a right to be heard by the board at the challenge proceeding or you may authorize a representative to appear on your behalf. You may present evidence in support of your position, including your own testimony.

§ 163-89. Procedures for challenging absentee ballots.

(a) Time for Challenge. - The absentee ballot of any voter may be challenged on the day of any statewide primary or general election or county bond election beginning no earlier than noon and ending no later than 5:00 P.M., or by the chief judge at the time of closing of the polls as provided in G.S. 163-232 and G.S. 163-258.26(b). The absentee ballot of any voter received by the county board of elections pursuant to G.S. 163-231(b)(ii) or (iii) may be challenged no earlier than noon on the day following the election and no later than 5:00 p.m. on the next business day following the deadline for receipt of such absentee ballots.

(b) Who May Challenge. - Any registered voter of the same precinct as the absentee voter may challenge that voter's absentee ballot.

(c) Form and Nature of Challenge. - Each challenged absentee ballot shall be challenged separately. The burden of proof shall be on the challenger. Each challenge shall be made in writing and, if they are available, shall be made on forms prescribed by the State Board of Elections. Each challenge shall specify the reasons why the ballot does not comply with the provisions of this Article or why the absentee voter is not legally entitled to vote in the particular primary or election. The challenge shall be signed by the challenger.

(d) To Whom Challenge Addressed; to Whom Challenge Delivered. - Each challenge shall be addressed to the county board of elections. It may be filed with the board at its offices or with the chief judge of the precinct in which the challenger and absentee voter are registered. If it is delivered to the chief judge, the chief judge shall personally deliver the challenge to the chairman of the county board of elections on the day of the county canvass.

(e) Hearing Procedure. - All challenges filed under this section shall be heard by the county board of elections on the day set for the canvass of the returns. All members of the board shall attend the canvass and all members shall be present for the hearing of challenges to absentee ballots.

Before the board hears a challenge to an absentee ballot, the chairman shall mark the word "challenged" after the voter's name in the register of absentee ballot applications and ballots issued and in the pollbook of absentee voters.

The board then shall hear the challenger's reasons for the challenge, and it shall make its decision without opening the container-return envelope or removing the ballots from it.

The board shall have authority to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to all witnesses brought before it to testify to the qualifications of the voter challenged or to the validity or invalidity of the ballot.

If the challenge is sustained, the chairman shall mark the word "sustained" after the word "challenged" following the voter's name in the register of absentee ballot applications and ballots issued and in the pollbook of absentee voters; the voter's ballots shall not be counted; and the container-return envelope shall not be opened but shall be marked "Challenge Sustained." All envelopes so marked shall be preserved intact by the chairman for a period of six months from canvass day or longer if any contest then is pending concerning the validity of any absentee ballot.

If the challenge is overruled, the absentee ballots shall be removed from the container-return envelopes and counted by the board of elections, and the board shall adjust the appropriate abstracts of returns to show that the ballots have been counted and tallied in the manner provided for unchallenged absentee ballots.

If the challenge was delivered to the board by the chief judge of the precinct and was sustained, the board shall reopen the appropriate ballot boxes, remove such ballots, determine how those ballots were voted, deduct such ballots from the returns, and adjust the appropriate abstracts of returns.

Any voter whose ballots have been challenged may, either personally or through an authorized representative, appear before the board at the hearing on the challenge and present evidence as to the validity of the ballot. (1939, c. 159, ss. 8, 9; 1945, c. 758, s. 8; 1953, c. 1114; 1963, c. 547, s. 8; 1965, c. 871; 1967, c. 775, s. 1; 1973, c. 536, s. 4; 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 762, s. 29; 2009-537, s. 8(c); 2014-111, s. 15(d); 2017-6, s. 3; 2018-146, s. 3.1(a), (b).)

Henderson County Board of Elections

Welcome Please Sign In

Date: 6/8/22

1. Patricia Rogers LWV
2. Caren Kessler LWV
3. Don Burdine LWV
4. Kathy Mancy NCEIT
5. Jim Hyson NCEIT
6. Jane Bello NCEIT
7. CONRAD WROBEL NCEIT
8. Beatrice Park NCEIT
9. Brett + Dorothy Callaway
10. Paul Dehn NCEIT
11. Emily Munz
12. Lind Ross
13. Chr Silvas

Henderson County Board of Elections

Welcome Please Sign In _____

Date: 6/8/22 _____

1. See Dupton _____
2. Linda Cheshire _____ NCEIT
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____