



DIRECTIVE 2026-02

January 15, 2026

To: All County Boards of Elections
Board Members, Directors, and Deputy Directors

Re: Implementation of Substitute Senate Bill 293

SUMMARY

The 136th Ohio General Assembly recently passed Senate Bill 293 (SB 293), which Governor DeWine signed into law on December 19, 2025. The new law takes effect on March 20, 2026. It makes several noteworthy changes to the way elections are conducted in Ohio, including updates to voter list maintenance, the handling of provisional ballots, and the procedures for accepting absentee ballots. Due to these changes, boards of elections are required to update their processes, forms, envelopes, and voter information materials as soon as possible and not later than February 12, 2026.¹

This directive instructs boards of elections on the changes that are required to conduct elections under the new law. To facilitate this transition, webinars will be offered to guide our election officials through the changes and support their successful implementation.

INSTRUCTIONS

Election Day Ballot Return Deadline (Non-UOCAVA Ballots)

Under the new law, absentee ballots must reach the board of elections by the time polls close on Election Day to be counted, with the exception of military and overseas voters (UOCAVA ballots).² Any late ballots must be kept by the board of elections in their

¹ If additional time to comply is required, boards may submit a request for extension of time to the Secretary of State's office.

² [R.C. 3509.05\(D\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

original envelopes and stored until applicable state and federal law allows them to be destroyed.³

The following Secretary of State-prescribed forms and envelopes are updated to reflect the changes in SB 293:

- [Form 12 Absentee Ballot Instructions](#);
- [Form 12-B Provisional Ballot Affirmation](#);
- [Form 12-F Ballot Return Envelope](#);
- [Form 12-N Instructions to Absentee Voter Using a Remote Ballot Marking System](#);
- [Form 11 - Official Absentee Ballot Envelope](#)
- [Form 11-A Absentee Ballot Application](#); and
- [Form 11-G Absentee Ballot Application for Voters with Disabilities and Request to Use Remote Ballot Marking](#).

For the May 5, 2026, primary election, boards of elections must use the newly prescribed forms or update their existing forms to match the new requirements. For example, if a board is unable to produce a sufficient number of ballot return ID envelopes with the updated [Form 12-F](#), the board may cover or replace any outdated information on an existing form so the envelope accurately reflects the current law. Any updates must be securely attached so they cannot be easily removed. **For provisional voting purposes, the boards must use the newly prescribed version of [Form 12-B](#).**

Note: If a voter submits an absentee ballot request form that was issued prior to these changes, the board of elections must not reject it just because it includes outdated information regarding postmark deadlines.

Promptly Empty Drop Box at the Close of Polls

Any voters who are already in line at the drop box at 7:30 p.m. must be allowed to deposit their ballots. To ensure this, a board employee must stand behind the last voter in line at 7:30 p.m. so no one else can join the line after that time. At the close of polls, a bipartisan team from the board of elections must empty the ballot drop box.

³ [R.C. 3509.05\(D\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

Rejection of Absentee Ballot Request Due to Provisional Voting Status

A voter who is required to vote provisionally (and who is not a military or overseas voter) cannot vote by absentee ballot.

If a board of elections receives an absentee ballot application from a voter who is flagged in the system as needing to vote provisionally, the board must deny the request and send the voter a notice, [Absentee Ballot Request Rejection for Provisional Voter \(Form 11-R\)](#). This notice explains why the absentee ballot application was rejected and provides instructions for how to resolve the issue.

Provisional Voting for Registrants with Data Mismatches

Current election guidance ([Section 4.09 of the Election Official Manual](#)) explains how boards of elections handle voter records that do not match information on file with the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) or the Social Security Administration (SSA). However, Senate Bill 293 adds additional requirements.⁴

If a voter's registration information does not match records from the BMV or SSA (driver license, state ID, date of birth, or Social Security number), the board of elections must take the following steps:

- Place the voter in CONFIRMATION status, if they are not already;
- Send the voter a Voter Information Confirmation Notice ([Updated Form 10-C](#) or [Updated Form 10-D](#)) explaining what information needs to be verified and how the voter can provide it, either before the next election at which the voter appears to vote or when casting a provisional ballot; and
- Mark or "flag" the voter's record, as well as the official registration list and the poll list or signature pollbook, so it is clear that the voter must cast a provisional ballot until their information is verified by the board.

⁴ [R.C. 3503.201\(A\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

These steps ensure the voter is notified of the issue and given clear instructions on how to verify their registration so their vote can be counted.

County System Technical Requirements

When a board of elections receives a packet from the Secretary of State containing certain codes that indicate a mismatched voter record, the board must take action. If the voter is not already in confirmation status, the board must place them in that status and flag the voter as required to cast a provisional ballot.

BMV_MATCH_CODE	BMV_MESSAGE	Associated PROVISIONAL_REASON
DN	Driver license number could not be verified by BMV.	DLN
DYNNNN	Last name, first name and date of birth could not be verified by BMV.	DOB
DYNYNN	Last name and date of birth could not be verified by BMV.	DOB
DYYNNN	First name and date of birth could not be verified by BMV.	DOB
DYYYNN	Date of birth could not be verified by BMV.	DOB
NN_	Last name, first name, date of birth, and the last four digits of the Social Security number could not be verified by the BMV.	MMM

The county voter registration vendor for the board of elections must have the capability to store the provisional mark or “flag” in a designated PROVISIONAL_REASON field. The following codes and legal values must be supported by the board's voter registration vendor:

PROVISIONAL_REASON	Code Description	Associated BMV_MATCH_CODE
NULL/Blank	Voter is not required to vote provisional.	

ADD	Voter must verify address (returned undeliverable acknowledgement).	Applied at BOE
SSN	Voter must verify the last four of their Social Security number (BMV/SSA Mismatch on SSN4).	Hold for future value
DOB	Voter must verify date of birth (BMV/SSA Mismatch on DOB).	DYNNNN DYNYYN DYNNNN DYYYYN
DLN	Voter must verify driver license number/state ID number (BMV/SSA Mismatch on DLN).	DN
MMM	Voter must verify driver license number/state ID number, last four of their Social Security number AND date of birth (BMV/SSA Mismatch on DLN, SSN4 and DOB).	NN_
MDB	Voter must verify driver license number/state ID number AND date of birth (BMV/SSA Mismatch on DLN and DOB).	Hold for future value
MDS	Voter must verify driver license number/state ID number AND the last four of their Social Security number (BMV/SSA Mismatch on DLN and SSN4).	Hold for future value
MBS	Voter must verify date of birth AND last four of their Social Security number (BMV/SSA Mismatch on DOB and SSN4).	Hold for future value

Additionally, the board’s electronic pollbook vendor must have the capability to flag the reasons stated above for the provisional mark or “flag” in the electronic pollbook system. Precinct election officials must be able to readily determine why the voter is casting a provisional ballot.

Pre-Election Verification

A voter does not have to vote provisionally if they fix their mismatched registration more than 14 days before an election by doing one of the following:

- Returning a completed [Form 10-S-1 Confirmation Notice](#), if the board must verify the voter's residence;⁵
- Returning a completed [Form 10-C Voter Information Confirmation Notice](#), and the board verifies the voter's signature with the signature on file; or
- Providing documentation to rectify any identified mismatch between the voter's registration record and the SWVRD, BMV, or SSA database records and updating their voter registration form.⁶

The voter must provide the necessary information to correct their record. This is usually done by completing and returning [Form 10-C](#), after which the board verifies that the voter's signature matches the signature on file.

If a voter appears at the board and provides documentation for the board to verify their registration information, acceptable forms of documentation include:

- A valid, unexpired Ohio driver license or state identification card;
- A valid, unexpired passport;
- Social Security card; or
- birth certificate.

The board must request that the voter update and complete a Voter Registration Form ([Form SEC 4010](#)) and verify that the information on the updated form matches the documentation they provided. The board must update the voter's record and note in the voter's file that the documentation provided matched the updated voter registration form.

⁵ [R.C. 3503.201\(B\)\(1\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

⁶ [R.C. 3503.201\(B\)\(2\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

If a voter completes [Form 10-C](#) or provides acceptable forms of documentation and submits an updated voter registration form more than 14 days before an election, the board of elections must update the voter's record. The voter will be moved from CONFIRMATION status back to ACTIVE status, and the mark or "flag" indicating that the voter must vote provisionally will be removed from the system.

The board must then send the voter an Acknowledgment Notice ([Form 10-J](#)) to let them know that their information has been accepted and their registration is in good standing.

Confined or Disabled Provisional Ballot Request

An absentee voter who has a disability, is confined, or lives in a nursing home—and who is required to vote provisionally because of a name change, address change, or a mismatch with BMV or Social Security records—may request a provisional ballot. To do so, the voter must submit ([Form 11-I](#)), which is the application used by confined, disabled, or nursing-home voters who have an unreported name or address change or a BMV/SSA information mismatch.

Once the provisional ballot is issued, the voter may complete and return the Provisional Ballot Affirmation ([Form 12-B](#)) either:

- By mail, as long as it is received by the board of elections no later than the time polls close on Election Day; or
- In person, delivered by two board of elections employees.

If the ballot is delivered by two board employees, they must be from different major political parties and must be present when the ballot is delivered, voted, and returned. Both employees must also confirm this by signing [Form 12-C](#), the absentee ballot ID envelope.

UOCAVA Provisional Ballot Request

Boards of elections should follow the guidance in the Election Official Manual ([Chapter 7, Section 7.04](#)), which explains how to process applications from military and overseas voters (UOCAVA).

If the board reviews an absentee ballot application from a UOCAVA voter and determines that the voter is marked as provisional due to a mismatch with BMV or Social Security records, the board must promptly send the voter a provisional ballot.

UOCAVA voters may receive their provisional absentee ballot by mail, email, or fax, depending on the delivery method they selected on their application. If the voter did not choose a delivery method, the board should send the ballot by standard mail.

The board must include the following with the provisional ballot:

- [Form 12-B Provisional Ballot Affirmation Envelope](#)
- [Form 12-K Instructions to Uniformed Services or Overseas Voters](#)
- [Form 12-J Ballot Tracking for Military and Overseas Voters-Notification of PIN](#)
- The reasons the voter has received a provisional ballot instead of a regular absentee ballot;
- Instructions for the voter to complete the [Form 12-B](#), instructions for the voter to return the provisional ballot in the same manner as a regular absentee voter's ballot, and a return envelope in which the applicant may return the provisional ballot; and
- Instructions for the applicant to ascertain the status of the applicant's provisional ballot.

Election Day Verification

If a registered voter does not correct an issue with their registration more than 14 days before the election, the voter will be required to cast a provisional ballot.⁷

On Election Day, the registered voter must complete the Provisional Ballot Affirmation ([Form 12-B](#)) and provide the information needed to correct their registration. If the registered voter does not provide this information on Election Day, they must submit it within four days after the election for their provisional ballot to be counted.⁸

⁷ [R.C. 3503.201\(D\)\(1\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

⁸ [R.C. 3503.201\(D\)\(1\), \(2\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

Training for Poll Workers on Election Day Mismatch Verification

Boards of elections are required to provide updated and sufficient training on this process to poll workers and voting location managers, who should be prepared to clearly explain to a registered voter the new requirement for correcting a mismatched registration record. Boards should consider providing a step-by-step instruction guide to poll workers who may encounter situations requiring the correction of a voter registration record mismatch. Such a guide might look as follows:

- 1. Check the pollbook and identify the issue**
 - When the voter states their name and address, locate their record.
 - If the pollbook shows the voter has an unresolved registration issue (and is flagged to vote provisional), continue to Step 2.
- 2. Explain the situation in plain terms**
 - We suggest you say something like this to the voter: *"Your registration record has an issue that hasn't been corrected yet, and a new state law requires us to get that corrected so your ballot can be counted. This is an effort to make sure Ohio has accurate voter rolls, and by fixing that now, we make sure you won't have problems in the future. In order to do that, you are required to vote a provisional ballot, and as long as your information is verified your vote can still count."*
- 3. Provide the provisional ballot materials**
 - Issue the voter a provisional ballot and the required provisional ballot paperwork per your precinct supplies.
- 4. Give the voter Form 12-B**
 - Provide [Form 12-B \(Provisional Ballot Affirmation\)](#).
 - Instruct the voter to complete it fully and accurately.
- 5. Ask the voter to provide the needed information on Form 12-B**
 - Tell the voter to include the information required to correct their registration (for example, updated address/name information or other required details shown by the pollbook flag).

- If your procedures allow poll workers to review for completeness, do a quick check for missing sections without coaching the voter on what to write.
6. **If the voter has supporting documents with them, follow site procedures**
 - If the voter offers documents/info at the polling place, follow your board's instructions on what can be accepted/recorded at the polling location.
 - If the voter does not have the information or documents with them, proceed to Step 7.
 7. **Clearly explain the "4-day deadline"**
 - Tell the voter: *"If you don't provide the required information today, you must provide it to the board of elections within four days after Election Day or your provisional ballot may not count."*
 - Provide any written handouts your board supplies, including [Updated Form 12-H](#), and point the voter to where/how to contact the board (address, phone, hours) if that information is included in your materials.
 8. **Ensure the provisional ballot is properly completed and secured**
 - Confirm the voter has:
 - completed [Form 12-B](#), and
 - placed their voted ballot in the correct envelope.
 - Secure the ballot and forms according to the chain of custody instructions.
 9. **Mark the pollbook correctly**
 - Record that the voter cast a provisional ballot, following your pollbook/poll pad steps.
 10. **Escalate if anything is unclear**
 - If the pollbook flag is confusing, the voter's status is ambiguous, or the voter disputes the requirement, contact the Voting Location Manager or the board immediately and follow their direction.

Post-Election Verification

Boards of elections must follow the procedures in the Election Official Manual for processing and reviewing provisional ballots. (See: [Section 8.04 Processing Provisional](#)

[Ballots](#) and [Section 8.05 Mandatory Step-by-Step Process for Determining Eligibility.](#))

In addition, if a voter's provisional ballot is counted according to the reasons provided in the Revised Code⁹ and the voter provided the required information either on the Provisional Ballot Affirmation ([Form 12-B](#)) or within four days after the election, the board must update the voter's registration record. This includes changing the voter's status back to ACTIVE and removing the requirement to vote provisionally in the future.

Important note: If a voter was required to vote provisionally because of a records mismatch on driver license number/state ID number, last four of their Social Security number and date of birth (shown in the pollbook as code "MMM") and the voter did not list a driver license number on [Form 12-B](#) — but did provide their date of birth and their last four Social Security numbers — the ballot must still be counted. The ballot cannot be rejected just because the driver license number was missing. Similarly, if a voter provides their date of birth and their driver license number/state ID number, and the voter did not list the last four Social Security numbers, the ballot must still be counted.

Cancellation Notice for Provisional Voters

If a provisional ballot cannot be counted for any of the reasons listed below, the board of elections must cancel the voter's registration¹⁰, notify the voter, and provide an explanation. The board must send the voter a Failure to Count Provisional Ballot Notice ([Form 255-I](#)) and check the box that applies to the reason for cancellation.

A provisional ballot will not be counted if:

- The voter is not eligible or is not properly registered to vote;
- The voter did not provide the identification or documents required when answering eligibility or challenge questions at the polling place under section 3505.20 of the Revised Code;
- The voter failed to show acceptable photo ID, provide a driver license or state ID number when required, or complete a religious-objection affidavit; or

⁹ [R.C. 3505.183\(B\)\(3\)\(a\)-\(g\)](#)

¹⁰ In accordance with [R.C. 3503.21](#).

- The voter did not provide the information or documents needed to fix their voter registration after casting a provisional ballot.

Important note: If a voter’s registration is canceled for the last reason listed above, the board must not use the voter’s provisional ballot form ([Form 12-B](#)) to update the voter’s registration.

Mandatory Challenge of Right to Vote for Noncitizens

If a person intending to vote appears at a polling place and provides an Ohio driver license, state ID, or interim ID that indicates the person is not a U.S. citizen, election officials are required to challenge the voter’s eligibility under R.C. 3505.18.

If the person challenged provides proof of U.S. citizenship documents and completes an affidavit ([Updated Form 10-U](#)), they may cast a regular ballot.¹¹ If the person challenged does not provide proof of U.S. citizenship and completes [Form 12-B](#), they may cast a provisional ballot. To have the provisional ballot counted, the voter must provide proof of U.S. citizenship to the board of elections within the four-day post-election cure period.¹² The next section describes the documents that are acceptable as proof of U.S. citizenship.

Boards of elections are required to provide updated and sufficient training on this process to poll workers and voting location managers, who should be prepared to clearly explain the new requirement for verifying proof of U.S. citizenship to individuals intending to vote.

Proof of Citizenship Documentation

Under Senate Bill 293, a person intending to vote may be asked to show proof of U.S. citizenship if their right to vote is challenged at the polling place. In that case, the person must provide one of the following acceptable proof of U.S. citizenship documents listed below to the precinct election official so their vote can be counted:¹³

¹¹ [R.C. 3505.20\(A\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

¹² [R.C. 3505.18\(A\)\(3\)](#), [3505.20](#), and [3505.181\(A\)\(5\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

¹³ [R.C. 3501.01\(E\)\(E\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

- A current Ohio driver license or Ohio state ID number, if the Secretary of State has already confirmed that citizenship documents were provided to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles;
- A current Ohio driver license or state ID issued on or after April 7, 2023, or a copy of the front and back of the ID, as long as it does not say the person is a non-U.S. citizen;
- A U.S. birth certificate, certification of birth, or consular report of birth abroad (or a copy of one of these);
- A valid U.S. passport or passport card, or a copy of the passport's ID page or both sides of the passport card;
- A Certificate of Naturalization or Certificate of Citizenship, or a copy of one of those documents;
- An approved immigration notice (Form I-797) showing approval of a request to replace a naturalization or citizenship document, or an equivalent document issued by the federal government.
- If the voter's current legal name is different from the name shown on their citizenship document, the voter must also provide proof of the name change, such as a marriage certificate or court order.

If a person's U.S. citizenship status is challenged at the polling place and they cast a provisional ballot, the board of elections must provide the individual with a Provisional Ballot Notice Handout ([Form 12-H](#)), which lists the acceptable documents and explains the next steps the voter may need to take for their ballot to be counted.¹⁴

Training for Poll Workers on Citizenship Verification at Polling Locations¹⁵

Boards of elections should consider providing a step-by-step instruction guide to poll workers who may encounter situations requiring citizenship verification. Such a guide might look as follows:

¹⁴ [R.C. 3505.182](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

¹⁵ [R.C. 3505.18\(A\)\(3\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

1. **Greet the voter and collect the basics**
 - Ask the voter to state their name and current address.
 - Locate the voter in the pollbook.
2. **Review the voter's identification**
 - If the license or ID contains a "NON-RENEWABLE/NON_TRANSFERABLE" identifier (on the front side), the identification is not valid.
 - If the voter presents an Ohio driver license, Ohio state ID, or interim ID, check the card carefully (paying close attention to the back side, which would indicate the word "NONCITIZEN" if the person is not a U.S. citizen).
 - If the ID contains a "NONCITIZEN" identifier (on the back side), the identification requires additional proof of citizenship, and you must proceed with a challenge of the voter's eligibility.
3. **Issue the required eligibility challenge**
 - Inform the voter (calmly and neutrally) that the ID presented indicates that they are not a citizen of the United States, as required by Ohio law, and that the law requires you to challenge their eligibility to cast a ballot.
4. **Have the voter complete Updated Form 10-U**
 - Provide [Form 10-U](#) (Affidavit–Oath–Examination of Person Challenged).
 - Ensure the voter completes the form as instructed.
 - Follow your normal steps for administering the affirmation of citizenship per your training.
5. **Determine whether the voter can vote a regular ballot or must vote a provisional ballot**
 - If the voter provides acceptable proof of U.S. citizenship at the polling place:
 - The voter may vote a regular ballot (per your board's instructions), and you should document the resolution according to procedure.
 - If the voter does not provide acceptable proof of citizenship at the polling place:
 - The voter must vote a provisional ballot.

6. **Issue the provisional ballot, if required**
 - Provide the voter with the provisional ballot materials and any required provisional forms, as outlined in your precinct procedures.
 - Make sure the voter completes all required provisional paperwork before the ballot is secured.

7. **Give clear “next steps” for the voter**
 - Inform the voter that their provisional ballot will only count if they provide proof of U.S. citizenship to the board of elections within four days of Election Day.
 - Provide [Form 12-H](#) and any additional information as instructed by your board of elections (and point out office location/hours if included).

8. **Document and secure materials**
 - If board policy permits and the pollbook allows, mark the record to reflect the following:
 - the challenge,
 - [Form 10-U](#) completion, if applicable, and
 - that a provisional ballot was issued (if applicable).
 - Secure the provisional ballot and forms according to chain-of-custody procedures.

9. **Escalate if something is unclear**
 - If the voter disputes the process, is missing from the pollbook, or you are unsure about acceptable documents, contact the voting location manager or the board immediately and follow their directions.

Proof of Citizenship Documentation Non-Public Record

Voter registration forms are public records and can be shared under Ohio’s public records law.¹⁶ However, documents used to prove a person’s U.S. citizenship status are not public and must not be released.¹⁷ If a board of elections is unsure whether a specific record must be disclosed, the board should consult with the county prosecutor for a final legal determination.

¹⁶ [R.C. 149.43](#).

¹⁷ [R.C. 3503.13\(A\)\(2\)\(d\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

Codification of Monthly Noncitizen and Deceased Individual Reviews

Senate Bill 293 further clarifies and codifies the voter list maintenance practices my office is already using to remove noncitizens and deceased individuals from Ohio's voter rolls. Each month, my office reviews information from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program to identify registered voters who are not U.S. citizens.¹⁸ After this review, my office sends a report to each board of elections listing those individuals so the board can take the appropriate action.¹⁹ Boards must follow the procedures in [Chapter 4 of the Election Official Manual](#) when processing these removals. My office also conducts a monthly review to identify registered voters who are deceased. This information is shared with boards of elections through the SAVE system and the State and Territorial Exchange of Vital Events (STEVE) files that the boards already receive. As previously directed, boards must follow the instructions in [Directive 2025-50](#) when removing deceased voters.

Cancellation Occurrences

Ohio law, as prescribed in R.C. 3503.21, outlines the circumstances under which a voter's registration must be canceled and requires that the voter be notified in writing the reason for the cancellation. To meet this requirement, the following forms have been updated or newly created:

- [Form 10-BB Voter Registration Cancellation Notice - Noncitizen](#)
- [255-B Voter Registration Cancellation Notice – Cancellation Authorization](#)
- [255-C Cancellation Notice – Deceased Voter Form](#)
- [255-D Notification of Death](#)
- [255-E Cancellation Notice – Conviction of Elector](#)
- [255-F Adjudicated Incompetent Form](#)
- [255-G Cancellation Notice – Fictitious Voter](#)
- [255-H Voter Registration Cancellation Notice – Successful Voter Registration Challenge](#)
- [255-I Voter Registration Cancellation Notice – Failure to Count Provisional Ballot](#)

¹⁸ [R.C. 3503.152\(A\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

¹⁹ [R.C. 3503.152\(B\)\(1\)](#) (eff. March 20, 2026).

- [255-J Voter Registration Cancellation Notice – Safe at Home](#)
- [255-K Voter Registration Cancellation Notice – Confirmation Notice Failure](#)
- [255-L Cancellation Notice – Out-of-County Form](#)

Boards of elections must use the updated forms when canceling a voter’s registration under R.C. 3503.21.

Board of Elections Website and Publication Review

Because Senate Bill 293 changes how elections are administered, boards of elections must review their websites, printed materials, and official envelopes to ensure compliance with the new law and this directive. **Any required updates must be completed by February 12, 2026, unless the Secretary of State grants an extension.**

My office will work closely with boards of elections to help implement these changes. By working together, we will continue to uphold Ohio’s reputation as the national gold standard of election administration by ensuring the security, accuracy, and accessibility of our voting process.

If you have any questions regarding this directive, please contact Intake@OhioSoS.gov or your Regional Operations Liaison.

Thank you for your patience as my office worked to understand the full implications of Senate Bill 293 and the subsequent requirements conveyed in this directive. I recognize that significant legislative reforms of this nature require additional effort beyond the usual administrative preparation for the upcoming statewide elections. I remain grateful, as always, for your tireless and bipartisan commitment to this important mission.

Yours in service,



Frank LaRose

Ohio Secretary of State