



2024 November General Election: Recounts, Ballot Audits, and Post-Election Procedural Audits

Background

Michigan election officials have long conducted post-election audits statewide, which are required under the Michigan Election Law. Since November 2018, when proposal 2018-3 was passed by voters, Michiganders have had the right to post-election audits to ensure the accuracy and integrity of elections enshrined in Article II, Section 4 of the Michigan State Constitution. In November 2022, Michigan voters passed Proposal 2022-2, which amended this section of the constitution to clarify that post-election audits must be conducted only by election officials, among other election-related modernizations.

Michigan is one of eight states that administer elections at the local level and is one of the largest, both in terms of its population and geography. The 83 county clerks, 281 city clerks, and 1,240 township clerks each play a role in the administration of elections. The Secretary of State serves as Michigan's chief election officer and provides oversight to county and local election officials, ensuring they fulfill their election responsibilities in accordance with state law. Additionally, 83 bipartisan boards of county canvassers and the bipartisan Board of State Canvassers are each responsible for canvassing election results.

As the state's chief election officer, the Michigan Election Law authorizes the Secretary of State to establish the procedures used to conduct audits across the state. Statewide audits reflect the decentralized nature of Michigan's election system. Administering elections is a local responsibility held by Michigan's 1,521 city and township clerks, along with their staff, volunteers, and poll workers (election inspectors) they have hired to work in polling places and perform other election functions. Auditing of elections, which includes review of election materials, ballots, and the actions taken by city and township clerks who ran the elections, are performed by county and state officials.

Audits occur following completion of the canvass and certification process and any requested recounts, if applicable. Audits cannot occur until these processes are complete because the materials needed for audits—voting machines, ballots, ballot containers, and other Election Day materials—are required by the Michigan Election Law to be secured until the canvass and certifications are complete.

In addition to clarifying who conducts post-election audits, Proposal 2022-2 provided voters with the right to at least 9 days of in-person early voting (EV) for



statewide and federal elections beginning on the second Saturday before the election and ending on the Sunday before Election Day. Implementation of EV required changes to programming of voting equipment to ensure ballots can be tabulated prior to Election Day, with the results report not run until 8 p.m. on Election Day. Additionally, the implementation of EV required an updated electronic pollbook to check in early voters, verify their registration status, and ensure they have not already returned an absent voter ballot. To accommodate all voters having access to an EV site during the required time, legislation enabled municipalities to conduct EV as a single municipality, jointly conduct EV with one or more other municipalities in the same county, or enter into a county agreement and authorize the county to conduct EV.

For the November 2024 election, all communities were allowed to authorize an Absent Voter Counting Board (AVCB) to process and tabulate absent voter (AV) ballots on the Monday before Election Day. Cities and townships with a population of at least 5,000, and cities and townships with a combined AVCB, were allowed to process and tabulate AV ballots on any of the 8 days before Election Day. Processing and tabulating AV ballots is separate from tabulation of ballots at an early voting site and this process replaced any AV ballot "preprocessing" previously established in Michigan election law. Results from an AVCB may not be run before 8 p.m. on Election Day. Another election modernization in November 2024 was to allow a voter to tabulate their AV ballot at their EV site or Election Day polling location. This required an update to the Election Day e-pollbook. If a voter preferred, they could also still use the previous process of surrendering their AV ballot and receiving a new Election Day ballot. This updated functionality includes the recording of the voter's name on the standard list of voters along with a voter-specific comment to denote voter-tabulated AV, along with complete functionality to autofill these recorded ballots on the ballot summary.

Post-election review

Most of the November 5, 2024, post-election audits were conducted by Michigan's 83 county clerks' staff. While some county clerks play a role in early voting, county clerks and staff do not administer elections directly on Election Day. They also serve several critical election functions including the programming of election equipment and printing of ballots. The remainder of the audits were conducted by the Michigan Bureau of Elections (Bureau) on behalf of the Secretary of State.

The November 5, 2024 election included races for President, U.S. Senate, and the Michigan Legislature, along with county and local races. A total of 5,706,503 ballots were cast.



On election night, precinct inspectors must balance the number of ballots tabulated with the number of voters listed in the pollbook and seal voted ballots in approved containers. Receiving boards verify the ballot containers are properly sealed, that seal numbers are accurately recorded in the pollbook, and the number of names entered in the pollbook balances with the number of ballots counted. Boards of county canvassers then review reported vote totals, combining the votes cast in all precincts for federal and state-level candidates, and determining the results for county and local elections and ballot questions. Finally, the Board of State Canvassers meets to canvass and certify federal and state-level offices.

After the canvass and certification of the November 5, 2024 election, three types of statewide reviews were conducted. First, a state-led recount of the Michigan House 44th District State Representative was conducted in December. After this and all local recounts were completed, Bureau staff and county clerks' staff conducted two additional types of audits: post-election procedural audits, which included a hand count of the presidential race in each of the more than 375 precincts audited and a statistical statewide ballot audit of the Presidential election. Because of the need to complete recounts in December, the audits began in January.

Recounts

A registered elector who voted at an election who believes that the canvass of the votes cast for a candidate is incorrect because of fraud or error in the precinct returns, may petition for a recount of the votes cast in the precincts involved. For the recount of a state-level candidate, the petition must be filed no later than 2 days after final certification of results by the Board of State Canvassers. A petitioner may ask that some or all the precincts be recounted. The person seeking the recount must submit a written, notarized statement which specifies the race involved and sets forth the nature and character of the fraud or error along with a deposit of \$25, \$125, or \$250¹ per precinct requested, depending on the vote differential.

All recounts conducted under the authority of the Board of State Canvassers are supervised by Bureau staff and done during a meeting of each county board of canvassers that have precincts included in the recount petition. The Board of State Canvassers has instructed Bureau staff to perform recounts by hand tallying the results of the contested race or ballot question.

¹ These were the deposit amounts as of the November 5, 2024 election. Legislation changed these amounts as of April 2, 2025 to \$50, \$250, or \$500 per precinct requested, depending on the vote differential.



For the recount requested in the 44th State Representative District, Bureau staff, with the assistance of county election officials in Calhoun County, conducted the recount. Recounts are conducted under the Michigan Election Law, Michigan Administrative Rules, and procedures defined by the Board of State Canvassers. All procedures are performed under the supervision of a Bureau staff member.

During a recount, a team of two workers checks the seal on the ballot container for a particular precinct against the seal number recorded in the pollbook and the ballot container certificate. If there is a match, the container is opened, and the ballots are counted. If the number of ballots equals either the number of names in the pollbook or the number of ballots tabulated on the Election Day, the precinct is recounted.² The same team of two then hand counts the requested race or ballot question. If there is an issue with the seal or the ballot count that causes the precinct to be not "recountable," the election night results stand for that precinct.

Slight differences between machine count and human hand count are typical and usually result in an average difference of one vote per precinct. These differences can occur for several reasons. For example, a machine may disregard a faint mark, but human visual inspection may lead to determination that the voter marked a ballot selection. More often, a voter will make a correction (for example, by crossing out a selection and voting for the other candidate), which the machine will treat as an overvote (not counting either selection), but human visual inspection determines should be a vote for one of the candidates. This is why recount totals are sometimes slightly higher than machine-tabulated totals. Recounts also review the ballot duplication process (in which ballots with errors or military/overseas and accessible ballots are copied by election inspectors onto regular ballots so they can be tabulated) and sometimes find duplication errors. Finally, human counters sometimes simply make mistakes in hand tallying ballots.

The original winner of the 44th State Representative District was confirmed by the recount. The vote differential went from 61 votes to 79 votes and is a typical change for a recount.

Post-election audits

The Bureau and county clerk's staff conducted two types of post-election audits following the November 2024 election: Procedural and Ballot.

² If the number of ballots tabulated on Election Day, according to the tabulator tape, equals the number of names in the pollbook, a precinct is considered "balanced." If a precinct is balanced (or there is an explanation for the imbalance), then the precinct can be recounted. However, even precincts that are out of balance can still be recounted if the number of physical ballots matches the number of ballots tabulated on Election Day).



- **Procedural Audits:** The Bureau and county clerks supervised precinct procedural audits, which have been conducted for more than a decade in Michigan and focus primarily on a review of election process in each reviewed precinct. Procedure audits are designed to ensure election officials and election inspectors followed the correct procedures required before, during, and after Election Day. Procedural audits were conducted on selected precincts in each of the following voting methods: EV, Election Day (ED), AVCB, and Absent Voter Count Boards that tabulated AV ballots early under the new guidelines (PreAVCB). All of these audits also included a hand count of the presidential race in each precinct audited.
- **Ballot Audit (Risk-Limiting Audit):** The Bureau supervised a statewide ballot audit of the presidential election using statistical methodology. Although this was not the first time statistical ballot audits were conducted in Michigan, it was the first statewide audit that included EV precincts and PreAVCB precincts using the current format.

Precinct procedural audits

As in past elections, Michigan's post-election audit process included precinct procedural audits. After the November election, more than 375 precincts were randomly selected for procedural audits, with at least one precinct selected in each county. Most audits are conducted by county clerks' staff, although Bureau staff also conduct several audits. County election officials audit randomly selected precincts and Bureau staff may audit randomly selected precincts or additional precincts if issues occurred in recent elections.³

Procedural audits involve a check of more than 70 key points in the election process following two election dates each year, along with a hand count of a specified race. Michigan's procedural audits review each aspect of the election life cycle (pre, during, and post) to ensure that jurisdictions are meeting the statutory requirements, as well as following best practices and outlined procedures. Some examples of the items reviewed are described in the following paragraphs.⁴

³ May and November. The short time between the August and November elections makes it impractical to perform post-August audits. The Bureau has recommended adjusting the election calendar partially for this reason. For more information, see legislative recommendations later in the report.

⁴ For a full list of items reviewed during precinct procedural audits, see materials under "Post-Election Audits" at the Election Administrator page on the Secretary of State's website, <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/elections/admin-info>.



Election notices

Auditors check to ensure that all legally required notices to inform the public of important election information have been posted. Notices inform the public of the upcoming election, where the election will be held, what's on the ballot, and the type of voting equipment available for use at each location. Additionally, information on the steps and requirements of voter registration, options or methods of voter registration, and clerk's office hours must be posted. Clerks also provide information on absentee ballot options, access, and requirements.

Election inspectors

Auditors review proof of training and qualifications of election inspectors. Election inspectors must meet all statutory requirements, list a political party, and undergo training biennially to be certified. Election inspectors are appointed by the county, city, or township election commission prior to each election. In statewide elections, major political parties are notified of the inspector appointments; proof of this notification is verified during the audit.

Logic and accuracy testing

Auditors review documentation showing that election equipment was thoroughly tested prior to each election to ensure that it is performing and tabulating ballots accurately. Each jurisdiction produces a test deck of ballots, and a test chart based on legally required test scenarios and ballot content. Marked ballots are tabulated in the equipment and results are compared to the chart of expected results to verify voting equipment is accurately accepting ballots and accumulating results.

These tests are performed in a public venue prior to the election, allowing for interested parties to observe. Following a full test of the equipment, each unit is sealed with tamper-evident security seals that have individual serial numbers. Seals are tested and certified by the state and are custom selected for use on each equipment type. The local election commission must attest to the seals on a testing certificate and the numbered security seals are additionally noted in the pollbook. Security seals are kept intact throughout the election and are not cut until the media device is removed for result reporting after close of polls. In addition to the election-specific seals applied following pre-election testing, tamper evident "void" seals with individual serial numbers are applied to the physical body of election equipment. These "void" seals will alert election officials to any attempted unauthorized access to internal components (if tampered with, the residual "void" wording will stay attached and will be easily visible).



Election equipment and physical storage

Auditors review the electronic pollbook (EPB) to ensure it was used properly with the required security and encryption protocols. They also verify that the Voter Assist Terminal (VAT) was tested and prepared for use on Election Day. The VAT is a ballot-marking device that voters with disabilities and other voters may use to assist them in marking a paper ballot which is then tabulated. Additionally, physical storage and access to election equipment is reviewed to verify that unauthorized access is prevented, and election equipment is being stored under acceptable temperature and moisture conditions.

Ballot containers

Auditors verify a state-approved and county-certified ballot storage container is being used as required. County election commissions meet every 4 years to certify state-approved containers for use. Signed approval certificates are applied to each container that passes inspection. Auditors review container compliance and integrity as well as proper seal use and signing of container certificates. Ballot containers used to store ballots used during equipment testing are also checked for these same requirements. Use of proper ballot containers, as well as proper sealing procedures, is a vital component of ensuring the election materials are properly secured for retention.

Paperwork assessment

Auditors review the pollbook to make sure it is complete, required oaths were performed, signatures of election inspectors were gathered, proper political party apportionment of election inspectors was observed, and equipment serial and seal numbers were captured. Other items may also be included in the pollbook, which if present are reviewed to confirm they are properly performed and noted in the pollbook. These include the recording of remarks, write-in votes, spoiled ballots, challenged voters, affidavit or envelope ballots, and absentee ballots.

Auditors also review the ballot summary, list of voters, and statement of votes for accuracy, balance, and proper accounting of all ballots in the precinct board's possession during the election. The paper applications to vote that voters complete at the polling place before being issued a ballot are reviewed for completeness and accurate accounting. Absent voter ballot applications completed by military and overseas voters are reviewed for proper and timely processing.

Ballot hand count

Procedural audits also include a hand count of all votes cast in the precinct for a statewide race. In November 2024, the Presidential race was selected for hand count. To complete the hand count, auditors review every paper ballot in the precinct and make a hand tally of votes for the selected race. The total is



compared to the number tabulated using the voting machine. After hand counts conducted in more than 375 randomly selected precincts, county clerk auditors did not report instances in which hand counts differed substantially from machine-tabulated totals. This is discussed further in the description of the ballot audit, which is a separate process from the procedural audit but was combined in some precincts as explained in the next section.

Areas for improvement identified

Procedural audits help verify election outcomes are correct and show good general compliance with election requirements. In cases where they identify lack of full compliance with election law or practice, they also identify areas for improvements.

Although the issues identified are typically relatively minor, they become points of emphasis for training and drawing attention to best practices. There are multiple ways in which these points of emphasis are provided for future elections:

- Clerk accreditation training
- Continuing education (election cycle) training
- Train-the-trainer election inspector training
- County and municipal training of election inspectors
- Individual follow-up or assignment of training to specific jurisdictions

Procedural audit findings were analyzed for commonly occurring errors, points of confusion, or lack of compliance. The following issues were noted in multiple jurisdictions and reported to the Bureau training team for incorporation or reinforcement in future election cycle trainings.

- Receiving board duties: A receiving board is an independent board of election inspectors established to ensure the recountability of election precincts. Receiving board inspectors receive the sealed ballot container, the pollbook and the statement of votes from each precinct after the polls close. The receiving board inspectors verify the pollbook and/or statement of votes are not sealed into the ballot container; the ballot container is properly sealed, and the seal number is accurately recorded; and the number of names entered in the pollbook balances with the number of ballots counted. The audits found that in some cases, the receiving boards were not properly established as outlined in procedures, failed to perform all tasks, or were lacking documentation of the review.



- **Voting Assist Terminal (VAT):** A paper-based, user friendly, fully ADA-compliant system that is available for anyone to use at all polling locations in Michigan. A VAT may improve a voter's experience by preventing crossover voting, over/under voting, and stray marks. The VAT prints out a paper ballot that is tabulated the same way as traditional ballots at polling locations. The audits found that in some cases, the proof that the VAT was tested was missing. It was also found that there may be a lack of knowledge on what a VAT does and that it can be used by all voters. Many precincts audited had no voters who use the VAT, which by itself does not indicate any issue, but may indicate a lack of knowledge by the precinct inspectors.
- **Pre-Election Logic and Accuracy Testing of Tabulators:** The conduct of Pre-election Logic and Accuracy Testing of all tabulators and VATs prior to each election is the responsibility of the local election commission. All election materials used to conduct the pre-election logic and accuracy testing (including the test deck, chart of predetermined results, zero tape and accuracy test results) must be secured in an approved ballot container for the duration of the retention period. The audits found that while no significant errors were discovered, in some cases, jurisdictions failed to have documentation available to verify that all necessary notifications and processes were performed, or that the test deck wasn't properly sealed for retention. Some jurisdictions with newer clerks had more questions on this area of the audit.

Ballot audit

Michigan performs a statewide ballot audit, which is a statistical audit using risk limiting audit (RLA) methodology. This audit supplements procedural audits, which review that elections were conducted using proper procedures and also include a hand count of a specified race, by systematically reviewing and verifying the election result in a selected race. When conducting a ballot audit, a "risk limit" is set that determines how many ballots must be reviewed to discover if a problem in the tabulation occurred that would have changed the outcome of the election. To determine the risk limit ballot sample size, a statistical program uses the certified election results, number of ballots cast and counted, the total number of "batches" of ballots in each precinct or container and the total number of batches, and the margin of votes between each candidate or ballot question audited as data points. It then compiles this data and calculates how many ballots must be reviewed to generate a proper sample size for the audit.

RLAs are a valuable tool because of their ability to efficiently review the results of an election in which a large number of ballots were cast *without* conducting a full hand recount of the election. Instead, RLAs review a random sample of ballots



drawn statewide. RLAs review enough ballots to determine there is a sufficiently minimal risk (the risk limit) that completing a full hand recount of the entire election would not lead to a different result than the result reached in the audit. The more ballots randomly reviewed, the lower the statistical risk limit is and the higher the statistical confidence is in the outcome of the election.

Michigan began piloting RLAs in 2018 and conducted two statewide RLA processes in 2020: a pilot audit of the 2020 presidential primary⁵ and a statewide exercise in the 2020 general election.⁶ An RLA was also conducted of the Governor's race in the 2022 general election. In recent years, Michigan has experimented with multiple types of RLA ballot review methods. While there are two basic RLA ballot review methods, ballot polling and ballot comparison, the experience of the 2018 and 2020 RLAs in Michigan led the Bureau to a third method which was needed due to the decentralized nature of Michigan's elections. For a detailed discussion, please see the 2022 November General Election: Recounts, Ballot Audits, and Post-Election Procedural Audits report.⁷

In an effort to find a method that is more suitable, the Bureau explored an alternate method of ballot-comparison audits called "batch comparison." In this methodology, a batch of ballots (rather than an individual ballot) is compared to the tabulator total for that batch of ballots. This method was previously considered but not fully explored, in part because typical batch comparison previously depended on a uniform number of ballots per batch (for example, 100 per batch), which is feasible when using high-speed scanners used for absentee ballots but not regular precinct tabulators, in which the container holds however many ballots were cast on that tabulator. However, after the inefficiencies identified through the ballot-polling method, the Bureau re-examined its feasibility in Michigan.

In 2021 and early 2022, based on the experience in ballot audits and clerk input, Michigan began piloting a new version of statistical auditing using the batch comparison method, but allowing for entire containers to be used as "batches" regardless of how many ballots are in the container. This hybrid method, the "Ballot Audit," is in some ways a blend of the "polling" and "comparison" methods. Michigan's ballot audit involves selecting a batch sample size that is equal to an entire precinct (in-person or absentee), rather than a portion of a precinct or an individual ballot. The audit process then requires a hand count of the entire batch

⁵ [Risk-Limiting Audit Pilot of the 2020 Michigan Presidential Primary](#)

⁶ [BOE 2020 Post Election Audit Report](#)

⁷ [2022 November General Election: Recounts, Ballot Audits, and Post-Election Procedural Audits](#)



(precinct) sample, which is similar to the process currently used by election officials in procedural audits and recounts. However, it differs in that the precincts or “batches” are selected to generate a statistically valid sample. The statistical calculation can be modified to account for the fact that batches will occur in different sizes and still generate a valid sample to calculate the risk limit. After several pilots in 2021 and 2022, a successful RLA using the batch comparison method of the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election was completed.

The Bureau and clerks identified several benefits to this model. The process is familiar to clerks and the public and needs little additional training, since it looks much more like the hand count done in a procedural audit or recount, in which every ballot in the container is counted. The ability to compare the hand count of an entire precinct to the certified total for that precinct is easily understood and the process has proven to be much easier to explain, while being of equal statistical validity. Clerks have expressed satisfaction with the ballot audit method as they can easily use the results to verify equipment performance and convey the verification process and the results effectively to their voters.

Critically, these audits can also be done simultaneously and in conjunction with procedural audits. Although the random selection of precincts for procedural and ballot audits are done separately, the results of the random selections are merged where possible so that a single precinct can be used for both the procedural and ballot audits if doing so will not affect the statistical sample in the ballot audit and will ensure the minimum requirements for procedural audits (at least 1 per county) are observed.

Following the 2024 November general election, Michigan conducted its second statewide ballot audit using the new method. Michigan utilized Arlo, the same software program it (and other states) used previously to randomly select precincts from jurisdictions across all 83 counties. The Presidential race was selected to be hand counted during the ballot audit due to its importance and appearance on every ballot.

All 83 Michigan counties uploaded ballot and candidate manifests into the Arlo software. The votes cast for presidential candidates whose name was printed on the ballot as submitted via Arlo candidate manifests was 5,662,330⁸ statewide. This number along with the ballot manifest totals was used to facilitate the

⁸ This number differs slightly from the as-certified results because the number used to conduct the statistical draw only considers votes cast for candidates whose names appear on the ballot and does not consider votes cast for write-in candidates.



statistical audit. Michigan aimed for a risk limit of no higher than 10 (essentially 10 percent), which is the industry standard.

Certified election results for each precinct in the state were entered into the Arlo program by county election officials. Arlo then randomly selected batches for audit. County and local election officials performed hand counts of the ballots and counties entered these tallies into Arlo for statistical analyzation of over 160 batches composed of two rounds. Completion of the hand count of ballots resulted in the following differences in votes for candidates in the Presidential race:

- The Kamala D. Harris hand count reflected an increase of 11 votes compared to the tabulated total.
- The Donald J. Trump hand count reflected an increase of 10 votes compared to the tabulated total.
- The Chase Oliver hand count reflected an increase of 1 vote compared to the tabulated total.
- The Randall Terry hand count reflected an increase of 1 vote compared to the tabulated total.
- The hand counts of Jill Stein reflected a decrease of 6 votes compared to the tabulated total.
- The hand counts of Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. reflected a decrease of 1 vote compared to the tabulated total.
- The hand counts of Joseph Kishore reflected a decrease of 1 vote compared to the tabulated total.
- The hand counts of Cornel West reflected a decrease of 2 votes compared to the tabulated total.

Slight differences between machine count and human hand count are normal, as explained earlier in this report. Even without conducting a statistical review, these very small differences in a sample of nearly 120,000 ballots demonstrate the accuracy of tabulation equipment.

The statistical findings⁹ further bolster confidence in the certified results. Arlo calculated that the ballot audit was able to surpass the limit of 10; (about 2.1 percent of ballots cast in the race were reviewed).

Additionally, because batch (precinct) totals were also able to be compared to the tabulator totals for each precinct, clerks were able to show voters that there were no, or minimal, differences between the hand count and machine count in an

⁹[2024 Ballot Audit Results](#)



audited precinct. The audit also included complete clerk participation, demonstrating the value of soliciting and incorporating clerk feedback, as well as conducting pilots in cooperation with clerks to find an effective ballot audit process that comes without significant training hurdles.

Conclusion and recommendations

Overall, Michigan's election system performed effectively in 2024, as demonstrated by rigorous pre-election testing and post-election reviews in the canvass, recount, procedural audit, and ballot audit processes. Elections demand a tremendous amount of preparation, training, and planning to be conducted effectively. Municipal and county election officials deserve recognition for their tireless work to prepare for the 2024 November general election.

Their work and attention to detail can be seen in the smooth conduct of an election under challenging conditions. The strength of the election community was tested on multiple fronts: Of the 7,302,635 active registered voters, 74.6% turned out to vote. Voters cast votes for 14,326 candidates, there were no statewide proposals, but there were 497 local proposals.

Overall, 5,706,503 ballots were cast, of which approximately 39% (2,232,721) were cast by absentee voters and approximately 21% (1,214,391) were cast during the nine days of early voting, and the rest were cast on Election Day. Despite all of these complexities, 94% of the unofficial Election Day returns were submitted by 9:00 a.m. the morning after the election. The results of the recounts and audits show that the clerks performed their duties well and the voting machines accurately counted the hand-marked paper ballots.

Before, during, and after the election, misinformation about elections has continued to circulate, posing additional challenges for election officials throughout the election process. Clerks also continue to receive a high volume of record requests, often seeking duplicative records or records that do not exist, which takes away valuable time from election administration responsibilities.

Nevertheless, clerks continue to focus on administering safe, secure, and fair elections and have been successful in doing so.

Legislative recommendations

As more Michigan residents move to early voting and absentee voting, this will allow unofficial election night results to be reported much earlier (as is done in states like Florida and Ohio, which can tabulate before Election Day), and also reduce errors in processing AV ballots because clerks could assign fewer, more experienced staff to process absentee ballots.



Several additional changes remain necessary to facilitate improved election administration and post-election reviews. The election calendar should be adjusted, and county canvassers need more time to complete canvasses. A more equally- spaced calendar would allow for audits to be conducted after the summer (currently August) primary election, which is difficult, if not nearly impossible, to do under current timelines.

Additionally, canvassers have less than two weeks to review pollbooks, tabulator tapes, other election documentation and to attempt to balance all out-of-balance precincts in the county. Counties have the same number of canvassers and number of days regardless of the population of the county or the number of local jurisdictions, and county clerks typically have limited election staff. Particularly in large counties, canvassers need at least another week to complete the canvass. An adjusted calendar would allow for additional canvassing time.

Bureau updates and improvements

As noted earlier in this report, the Bureau identified several areas for improvement in clerk and election inspector training based on the audit findings. The Bureau will continue to work to develop programs that can more efficiently assign individual clerks training based on the results of a procedural audit.

The Bureau is also reviewing forms and written instructions to help reduce the possibility of error (for example, re-designing pollbooks). The Bureau will also continue to work to improve electronic pollbook functionality and user experience to help prevent human error by election inspectors.

The Bureau will incorporate the most frequently missed or inaccurate procedures into its upcoming trainings.



APPENDICES: STATE REPRESENTATIVE 44TH DISTRICT RECOUNT RESULTS AND AUDIT LIST

RECOUNT CALCULATION SHEET

RACE/OFFICE: State Representative - 44th District

COUNTY:

Calhoun

13

			Jim Haadsma			Steve Frisbie				
			Democrat			Republican				
Jurisdiction	PCT, EV or AVCB	#	Original	Recount	Net	Original	Recount	Net	Completed	Not Recountable (NR)
TOTAL VOTES			20774	20816	42	20835	20895	60	116	3
TOTAL CHANGE					42			60		
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	3	187	187	0	301	302	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	3	177	177	0	281	281	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	3	317	316	-1	270	270	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	4	240	241	1	341	343	2	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	4	120	120	0	135	135	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	4	207	207	0	95	96	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	5	180	180	0	306	307	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	5	141	141	0	255	255	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	5	344	344	0	222	221	-1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	6	226	227	1	273	273	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	6	141	141	0	227	227	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	6	335	336	1	170	169	-1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	7	176	180	4	105	107	2	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	7	75	75	0	44	44	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	7	92	92	0	28	28	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	8	262	263	1	373	374	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	8	158	158	0	254	254	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	8	333	333	0	181	181	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	9	203	203	0	264	264	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	9	92	92	0	142	142	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	9	220	221	1	97	97	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	10	238	240	2	250	252	2	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	10	126	126	0	122	122	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	10	279	279	0	101	102	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	11	361	361	0	335	335	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	11	209	210	1	169	169	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	11	387	386	-1	173	173	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	12	242	243	1	61	61	0	x	



RECOUNT CALCULATION SHEET

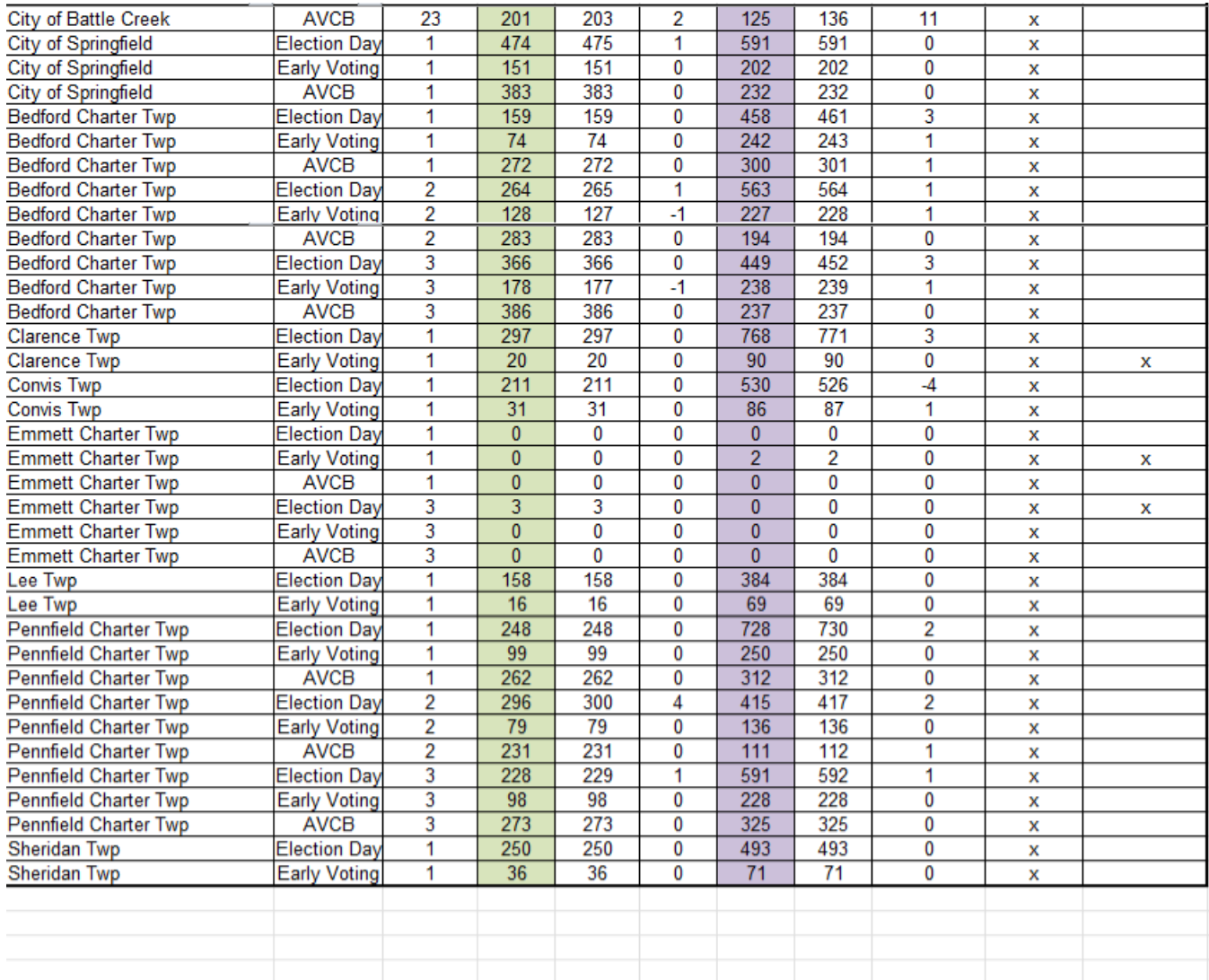
RACE/OFFICE: State Representative - 44th District

COUNTY:

Calhoun

13

			Jim Haadsma			Steve Frisbie				
			Democrat			Republican				
Jurisdiction	PCT, EV or AVCB	#	Original	Recount	Net	Original	Recount	Net	Completed	Not Recountable (NR)
TOTAL VOTES			20774	20816	42	20835	20895	60	116	3
TOTAL CHANGE					42			60		
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	12	115	115	0	48	48	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	12	226	228	2	20	21	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	13	293	294	1	239	240	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	13	97	96	-1	82	83	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	13	148	148	0	39	40	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	15	299	302	3	208	208	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	15	229	229	0	177	178	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	15	409	411	2	149	150	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	17	349	350	1	322	324	2	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	17	153	154	1	117	118	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	17	225	225	0	81	81	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	18	259	261	2	113	113	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	18	81	81	0	54	54	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	18	138	138	0	39	40	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	19	196	196	0	114	114	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	19	58	58	0	41	41	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	19	94	94	0	26	26	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	20	186	186	0	321	321	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	20	163	165	2	223	223	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	20	266	266	0	211	210	-1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	21	359	361	2	134	134	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	21	129	129	0	71	71	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	21	299	299	0	53	53	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	22	205	205	0	288	289	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	22	83	83	0	159	159	0	x	
City of Battle Creek	AVCB	22	172	172	0	112	113	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Election Day	23	207	208	1	298	299	1	x	
City of Battle Creek	Early Voting	23	124	125	1	226	226	0	x	





NOVEMBER 2024 AUDIT SELECTIONS

State conducted audits:

COUNTY	JURISDICTION	PRECINCT #	AUDIT TYPE
ALCONA	MITCHELL TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ALCONA	MITCHELL TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
BARRY	IRVING TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BARRY	IRVING TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
CLARE	SURREY TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MONTCALM	GREENVILLE CITY	4	PROCEDURE
NEWAYGO	DENVER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
NEWAYGO	DENVER TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	BRANDON TOWNSHIP	6	PROCEDURE
SAGINAW	THOMAS TOWNSHIP	4	PROCEDURE
SAGINAW	THOMAS TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
SHIAWASSEE	SCIOTA TOWNSHIP - PRECINCT	1	PROCEDURE
ST CLAIR	CHINA TOWNSHIP - PRECINCT	2	PROCEDURE

The above state audits are not included in county list below but county preparation and participation are necessary. These selected in-person precinct audits will include the corresponding absent voter counting board (if any); early vote sites listed are a separate audit.

County conducted audits:

Post-election Audit of the in-person precincts listed below will include auditing of corresponding absent voter counting board (if any); early vote sites listed are a separate audit.

COUNTY	JURISDICTION	PRECINCT #	AUDIT TYPE
ALCONA	HAYNES TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ALCONA	MILLEN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
ALGER	LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ALGER	MUNISING CITY EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
ALLEGAN	FENNVILLE CITY	3	PROCEDURE
ALLEGAN	HOLLAND CITY WARD 4 PRECINCT 9 (OTTAWA)	4-9	ARLO ONLY
ALLEGAN	SAUGATUCK CITY	1	PROCEDURE
ALLEGAN	WAYLAND CITY	2	PROCEDURE
ALLEGAN	LAKETOWN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ALPENA	MAPLE RIDGE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ALPENA	ALPENA CITY EARLY VOTE	3	PROCEDURE
ANTRIM	STAR TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ANTRIM	MANCELONA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE

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1

/ 11



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ARENAC	MASON TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ARENAC	DEEP RIVER TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
BARRY	ASSYRIA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BARRY	BARRY TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BARRY	HASTINGS CITY	4	PROCEDURE
BARRY	JOHNSTOWN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BARAGA	LANSE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BARAGA	BARAGA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	2	PROCEDURE
BAY	BANGOR TOWNSHIP	5	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BAY	KAWKAWLIN TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BAY	PORTSMOUTH TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BAY	MONITOR TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BENZIE	BLAINE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BENZIE	INLAND TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BERRIEN	BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BERRIEN	BENTON CHARTER TOWNSHIP	6	PROCEDURE
BERRIEN	NILES CHARTER TOWNSHIP	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BERRIEN	NILES CHARTER TOWNSHIP AVCB	1	ARLO ONLY
BERRIEN	ORONKO CHARTER TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BERRIEN	ST JOSEPH CITY	2	PROCEDURE
BERRIEN	BERTRAND TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
BERRIEN	GALIEN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BRANCH	BRONSON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BRANCH	COLDWATER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
BRANCH	QUINCY TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
BRANCH	ALGANSEE TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
CALHOUN	ALBION CITY	6	PROCEDURE
CALHOUN	BATTLE CREEK CITY	4-9	PROCEDURE
CALHOUN	EMMETT TOWNSHIP	4	PROCEDURE
CALHOUN	LEROY TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
CALHOUN	PENNFIELD TOWNSHIP	3	PROCEDURE
CALHOUN	MARSHALL CITY EARLY VOTE CCEV SITE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
CALHOUN	TEKONSHA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE CCEV SITE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
CASS	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
CASS	PORTER TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
CASS	VOLINIA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
CASS	MASON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
CHARLEVOIX	MELROSE TOWNSHIP	10	PROCEDURE
CHARLEVOIX	HUDSON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	8	PROCEDURE
CHEBOYGAN	INVERNESS TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE

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CHEBOYGAN	MULLETT TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
CHEBOYGAN	WAVERLY TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
CHEBOYGAN	CHEBOYGAN CITY EARLY VOTE	2	PROCEDURE
CHIPPEWA	BRUCE TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
CHIPPEWA	RUDYARD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
CLARE	SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
CLARE	WINTERFIELD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
CLINTON	GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
CLINTON	OVID TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
CLINTON	WESTPHALIA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
CLINTON	DE WITT TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	2	PROCEDURE
CRAWFORD	GRAYLING CITY	1	PROCEDURE
CRAWFORD	SOUTH BRANCH TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
DELTA	GARDEN TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
DELTA	WELLS TOWNSHIP AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
DELTA	GLADSTONE CITY	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
DELTA	BRAMPTON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
DICKINSON	BREITUNG TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
DICKINSON	NORWAY CITY EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
EATON	BELLEVUE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
EATON	DELTA CHARTER TOWNSHIP	8	PROCEDURE
EATON	GRAND LEDGE CITY	3	PROCEDURE
EATON	POTTERVILLE CITY EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
EMMET	BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
EMMET	MAPLE RIVER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
EMMET	MCKINLEY TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
EMMET	SPRINGVALE TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
GENESEE	ATLAS TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
GENESEE	BURTON CITY	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
GENESEE	DAVISON CITY AVCB	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
GENESEE	FLINT CITY	9-29	PROCEDURE
GENESEE	GRAND BLANC CITY AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
GENESEE	FENTON TOWNSHIP	4	PROCEDURE
GENESEE	FLINT TOWNSHIP	8	ARLO & PROCEDURE
GENESEE	GENESEE TOWNSHIP	3	PROCEDURE
GENESEE	MOUNT MORRIS TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
GENESEE	RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
GENESEE	DAVISON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	8	ARLO & PROCEDURE
GENESEE	FLUSHING CITY EARLY VOTE	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
GENESEE	MOUNT MORRICE CITY EARLY VOTE	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE

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GLADWIN	BEAVERTON CITY	1	PROCEDURE
GLADWIN	TOBACCO TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
GOGEBIC	IRONWOOD CITY	1	PROCEDURE
GOGEBIC	BESSEMER TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
GRAND			
TRAVERSE	BLAIR TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
GRAND			
TRAVERSE	EAST BAY TOWNSHIP	3	PROCEDURE
GRAND			
TRAVERSE	LONG LAKE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
GRAND			
TRAVERSE	UNION TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE EAST MUTUAL	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
GRATIOT	FULTON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
GRATIOT	SEVILLE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
GRATIOT	ST LOUIS CITY	1	PROCEDURE
GRATIOT	BETHANY TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
HILLSDALE	HILLSDALE CITY	1-1	PROCEDURE
HILLSDALE	PITTSFORD TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
HILLSDALE	SOMERSET TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
HILLSDALE	SCIPIO TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
HOUGHTON	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
HOUGHTON	HANCOCK TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
HOUGHTON	STANTON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
HOUGHTON	CALUMET TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	9	PROCEDURE
HURON	GRANT TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
HURON	OLIVER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
HURON	WINSOR TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
HURON	VERONA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	ALAIEDON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	AURELIUS TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	BUNKER HILL TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
INGHAM	DELHI CHARTER TOWNSHIP	5	ARLO & PROCEDURE
INGHAM	LEROY TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	MERIDIAN TOWNSHIP	21	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	EAST LANSING CITY	3	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	LANSING CITY	1-3	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	WILLIAMSTON CITY	1	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	LESLIE CITY EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	MASON CITY EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
INGHAM	ONONDAGA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
IONIA	BERLIN TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE

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IONIA	IONIA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
IONIA	LYONS TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
IONIA	DANBY TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
IOSCO	PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
IOSCO	TAWAS TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
IRON	STAMBAUGH TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
IRON	BATES TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
ISABELLA	BROOMFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ISABELLA	GILMORE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ISABELLA	UNION TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ISABELLA	COE TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
JACKSON	BLACKMAN TOWNSHIP	5	PROCEDURE
JACKSON	GRASS LAKE CHARTER TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
JACKSON	HENRIETTA TOWNSHIP AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
JACKSON	RIVES TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
JACKSON	JACKSON CITY	2-2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
JACKSON	COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
JACKSON	CONCORD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	BRADY TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	COMSTOCK TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	COOPER TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	KALAMAZOO TOWNSHIP	5	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	OSHTEMO TOWNSHIP	6	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	PAVILION CHARTER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	SCHOOLCRAFT TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	TEXAS TOWNSHIP	6	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	KALAMAZOO CITY	6	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	PORTAGE CITY	3	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	PRAIRIE RONDE TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KALKASKA	EXCELSIOR TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
KALKASKA	GARFIELD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KENT	ALGOMA TOWNSHIP AVCB	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	CASCADE TOWNSHIP	9	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP	4	ARLO ONLY
KENT	GRATTAN TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE

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IONIA	IONIA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
IONIA	LYONS TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
IONIA	DANBY TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
IOSCO	PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
IOSCO	TAWAS TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
IRON	STAMBAUGH TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
IRON	BATES TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
ISABELLA	BROOMFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ISABELLA	GILMORE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ISABELLA	UNION TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ISABELLA	COE TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
JACKSON	BLACKMAN TOWNSHIP	5	PROCEDURE
JACKSON	GRASS LAKE CHARTER TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
JACKSON	HENRIETTA TOWNSHIP AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
JACKSON	RIVES TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
JACKSON	JACKSON CITY	2-2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
JACKSON	COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
JACKSON	CONCORD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	BRADY TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	COMSTOCK TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	COOPER TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	KALAMAZOO TOWNSHIP	5	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	OSHTIMO TOWNSHIP	6	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	PAVILION CHARTER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	SCHOOLCRAFT TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	TEXAS TOWNSHIP	6	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	KALAMAZOO CITY	6	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	PORTAGE CITY	3	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	PRAIRIE RONDE TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KALAMAZOO	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KALKASKA	EXCELSIOR TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
KALKASKA	GARFIELD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
KENT	ALGOMA TOWNSHIP AVCB	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	CASCADE TOWNSHIP	9	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP	4	ARLO ONLY
KENT	GRATTAN TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE

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KENT	PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP AVCB	11	ARLO ONLY
KENT	SPARTA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
KENT	EAST GRAND RAPIDS CITY	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	GRANDVILLE CITY AVCB	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	WALKER CITY	6	ARLO ONLY
KENT	WALKER CITY	2	ARLO ONLY
KENT	WYOMING CITY AVCB	28	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	CALEDONIA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	5	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	COURTLAND TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KENT	PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	10	ARLO & PROCEDURE
KEWEENAW	GRANT TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
KEWEENAW	ALLOUEZ TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
LAKE	EDEN TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
LAKE	PINORA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	11	PROCEDURE
LAPEER	LAPEER TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
LAPEER	MAYFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
LAPEER	METAMORA TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
LAPEER	DRYDEN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
LEELANAU	KASSON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
LEELANAU	ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
LENAWEE	ADRIAN CITY	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
LENAWEE	MADISON TOWNSHIP AVCB	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
LENAWEE	ROME TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
LENAWEE	CLINTON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
LIVINGSTON	BRIGHTON CHARTER TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
LIVINGSTON	GENOA TOWNSHIP	6	PROCEDURE
LIVINGSTON	GREEN OAK TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
LIVINGSTON	HANDY TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
LIVINGSTON	MARION TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
LIVINGSTON	HAMBURG TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
LIVINGSTON	HOWELL TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
LUCE	PENTLAND TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
LUCE	MCMILLAN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
MACKINAC	BREVORT TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MACKINAC	CLARK TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
MACOMB	ARMADA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MACOMB	BRUCE TOWNSHIP AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	10	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	CLINTON TOWNSHIP AVCB	12	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	SHELBY CHARTER TOWNSHIP AVCB	22	ARLO & PROCEDURE

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MACOMB	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP AVCB	1	ARLO ONLY
MACOMB	EASTPOINTE CITY AVCB	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	FRASER CITY	3	PROCEDURE
MACOMB	ROSEVILLE CITY	16	PROCEDURE
MACOMB	ST CLAIR SHORES CITY	16	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	STERLING HEIGHTS CITY AVCB	14	ARLO ONLY
MACOMB	WARREN CITY	37	ARLO ONLY
MACOMB	WARREN CITY AVCB	2	ARLO ONLY
MACOMB	RICHMOND CITY EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	STERLING HEIGHTS CITY EARLY VOTE	5	ARLO ONLY
MACOMB	STERLING HEIGHTS CITY EARLY VOTE	38	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	MACOMB TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	21	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MACOMB	SHELBY CHARTER TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	11	ARLO ONLY
MACOMB	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO ONLY
MANISTEE	MANISTEE CITY AVCB	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MANISTEE	CLEON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MARQUETTE	FORSYTH TOWNSHIP	3	PROCEDURE
MARQUETTE	HUMBOLDT TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MARQUETTE	TURIN TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MARQUETTE	MARQUETTE CITY EARLY VOTE	2	PROCEDURE
MASON	EDEN TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MASON	HAMLIN TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
MASON	PERE MARQUETTE CHARTER TWP	2	PROCEDURE
MASON	CUSTER TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
MECOSTA	CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MECOSTA	MORTON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MENOMINEE	NADEAU TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MENOMINEE	FAITHORN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
MIDLAND	GENEVA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MIDLAND	GREENDALE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MIDLAND	PORTER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MIDLAND	COLEMAN CITY EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
MISSAUKEE	HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MISSAUKEE	BUTTERFIELD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
MONROE	BEDFORD TOWNSHIP	3	PROCEDURE
MONROE	BERLIN TOWNSHIP	4	PROCEDURE
MONROE	FRENCHTOWN TOWNSHIP	8	PROCEDURE
MONROE	MILAN TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MONROE	MONROE CITY	5	PROCEDURE

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[July 2025]



MONROE	IDA TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	2	PROCEDURE
MONROE	WHITEFORD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE FIRE STATION	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MONTCALM	EUREKA TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MONTCALM	PIERSON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MONTCALM	STANTON CITY	1	PROCEDURE
MONTCALM	MONTCALM TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
MONTMORENCY	LOUD TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MONTMORENCY	HILLMAN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
MUSKEGON	LAKETON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MUSKEGON	MUSKEGON TOWNSHIP	3	PROCEDURE
MUSKEGON	SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
MUSKEGON	NORTON SHORES CITY NS PARK & REC	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MUSKEGON	MUSKEGON HEIGHTS CITY	1	PROCEDURE
MUSKEGON	FRUITPORT TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE COUNTY SITE	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
MUSKEGON	FRUITPORT TOWNSHIP FCR CHURCH	5	ARLO ONLY
MUSKEGON	MUSKEGON CITY EARLY VOTE	3-5	PROCEDURE
NEWAYGO	BROOKS TOWNSHIP AVCB	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
NEWAYGO	BEAVER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
NEWAYGO	ENSLEY TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
NEWAYGO	GARFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO ONLY
NEWAYGO	GARFIELD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE COUNTY SITE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	ADDISON TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP AVCB COUNTY	6	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	BLOOMFIELD HILLS	2	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	COMMERCE TOWNSHIP	7	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	COMMERCE TOWNSHIP	14	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	COMMERCE TOWNSHIP AVCB	6	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	MILFORD TOWNSHIP	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	OAKLAND TOWNSHIP AVCB	6	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	ORION TOWNSHIP	11	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	SYLVAN LAKE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	WATERFORD TOWNSHIP	20	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	WHITE LAKE TOWNSHIP	12	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	BERKLEY	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	FARMINGTON HILLS CITY AVCB	22	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	HUNTINGTON WOODS	3	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	NOVI CITY AVCB	17	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	ROCHESTER HILLS AVCB	12	ARLO ONLY
OAKLAND	WIXOM CITY	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE

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[July 2025]



OAKLAND	BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE REGIONAL	5	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	ORION TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE REGIONAL	11	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OAKLAND	ROCHESTER HILLS EARLY VOTE REGIONAL	26	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OCEANA	WEARE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
OCEANA	FERRY TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
OGEMAW	WEST BRANCH CITY	1	PROCEDURE
OGEMAW	HILL TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
ONTONAGON	MCMILLAN TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ONTONAGON	ONTONAGON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
OSCEOLA	ORIENT TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OSCEOLA	HARTWICK TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
OSCODA	ELMER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
OSCODA	BIG CREEK EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
OTSEGO	DOVER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
OTSEGO	BAGLEY TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	2	PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	FERRYSBURG CITY	1	PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP	16	ARLO ONLY
OTTAWA	GRAND HAVEN CITY	2	PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	JAMESTOWN TOWNSHIP	4	PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	OLIVE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	PARK TOWNSHIP AVCB	6	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	ROBINSON TOWNSHIP 3-GHAPS AVCB	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	ZEELAND TOWNSHIP AVCB	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	HOLLAND CITY WARD 2 PRECINCT 5 AVCB	2-5	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	HUDSONVILLE CITY	3-1	PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	ALLENDALE TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE EV SITE SE	4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE EV SITE SE	1-CD4	ARLO & PROCEDURE
OTTAWA	WRIGHT TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
PRESQUE ISLE	BEARINGER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
PRESQUE ISLE	PRESQUE ISLE TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ROSCOMMON	HIGGINS TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ROSCOMMON	MARKEY TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO ONLY
ROSCOMMON	BACKUS TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
SAGINAW	ALBEE TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
SAGINAW	BUENA VISTA CHARTER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
SAGINAW	SAGINAW TOWNSHIP	11	ARLO & PROCEDURE
SAGINAW	TITTABAWASSEE TOWNSHIP	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
SAGINAW	FRANKENMUTH CITY AVCB	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
SAGINAW	BRANT TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE

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[July 2025]



SAGINAW	JAMES TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
SANILAC	FORESTER TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
SANILAC	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
SANILAC	SANDUSKY CITY	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
SANILAC	CLUSTER TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
SCHOOLCRAFT	HIAWATHA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
SCHOOLCRAFT	INWOOD TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
SHIAWASSEE	OWOSSO CITY	5	PROCEDURE
SHIAWASSEE	PERRY TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
SHIAWASSEE	VERNON TOWNSHIP	2	PROCEDURE
SHIAWASSEE	BENNINGTON TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
ST CLAIR	MARYSVILLE CITY	4	PROCEDURE
ST CLAIR	PORT HURON CITY AVCB	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ST CLAIR	FORT GRATIOT TOWNSHIP AVCB	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ST CLAIR	ST CLAIR TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ST CLAIR	WALES TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ST CLAIR	CLAY TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	5	PROCEDURE
ST CLAIR	COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	3	PROCEDURE
ST JOSEPH	BURR OAK TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ST JOSEPH	CONSTANTINE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
ST JOSEPH	THREE RIVERS CITY	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
ST JOSEPH	STURGIS TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
TUSCOLA	CARO CITY	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
TUSCOLA	ELKLAND TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
TUSCOLA	FREMONT TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
TUSCOLA	WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
VAN BUREN	BANGOR CITY	1	PROCEDURE
VAN BUREN	COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
VAN BUREN	GENEVA TOWNSHIP AVCB	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
VAN BUREN	GOBLES CITY EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	ANN ARBOR CITY	3-30	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	DEXTER CITY AVCB	AVCB	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	MILAN CITY	1W	PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	NORTHFIELD TOWNSHIP AVCB	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	PITTSFIELD CHARTER TOWNSHIP	8	PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	SALINE TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	SCIO TOWNSHIP	3	PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	SYLVAN TOWNSHIP	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	WEBSTER TOWNSHIP	3	PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	YPSILANTI TOWNSHIP	7	PROCEDURE

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[July 2025]



WASHTENAW	DEXTER TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	SYLVAN TOWNSHIP EARLY VOTE COUNTY SITE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WASHTENAW	MANCHESTER CITY EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE
WAYNE	CANTON TOWNSHIP AVCB	20	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	NORTHVILLE TOWNSHIP AVCB	11	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	REDFORD TOWNSHIP	5	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	8	ARLO ONLY
WAYNE	VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP AVCB	7	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	ALLEN PARK CITY	8	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	DEARBORN CITY	21	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	DEARBORN CITY	49	ARLO ONLY
WAYNE	GARDEN CITY	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	LIVONIA CITY	17A	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	LIVONIA CITY	11A	ARLO ONLY
WAYNE	ROCKWOOD CITY	2	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	SOUTHGATE CITY AVCB	5	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	WESTLAND CITY	5	ARLO ONLY
WAYNE	ALLEN PARK CITY EARLY VOTE	16	ARLO ONLY
WAYNE	GROSSE POINTE CITY EARLY VOTE	1	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	HAMTRAMCK CITY EARLY VOTE	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WAYNE	TRENTON CITY EARLY VOTE	3	ARLO & PROCEDURE
WEXFORD	SELMA TOWNSHIP	1	PROCEDURE
WEXFORD	MANTON CITY EARLY VOTE	1	PROCEDURE