

# ELECTORS

## Summary

Interactions with electors, both positive and negative, influence the public's confidence in the ability of election officials to administer elections in Wisconsin fairly. As a municipal clerk, it is your duty to ensure that the information provided, material disseminated and any procedure undertaken is correct. In the State of Wisconsin, a qualified elector must be registered to vote before being issued a ballot. A municipal clerk is charged with the responsibility of maintaining records to track voter registration, absentee voting, and voting through the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS).

## Voter Qualifications

In order to register to vote, an individual must:

1. Be a U.S. citizen;
2. Be age 18 or older on or before Election Day;
3. Have resided in an election district or ward for 10 days, with no present intent to move, before any election where the citizen offers to vote;
4. Not be disqualified from voting for any of the reasons described in §6.03, Wis. Stats.

The following persons shall not be allowed to vote in any election and any attempt to vote shall be rejected:

- a. Any person convicted of treason, felony, or bribery that has not completed the terms of his or her sentence including probation, parole or extended supervision.
- b. A person who has been determined by a court to be incapable of understanding the objective of the elective process or who is under guardianship.
- c. Anyone who has made or become interested, directly or indirectly, in any bet or wager depending upon the result of the election.

### *Other Residency Considerations*

Although the following electors may not currently reside in a given municipality, they may still be qualified to vote in that municipality. These persons must still meet all other voter qualification requirements.

1. Military personnel away from their Wisconsin residence.
2. An overseas voter who last resided in your municipality before going overseas and/or his or her children who are 18 or older.
3. A former resident who has moved to a different municipality in Wisconsin within 10 days of the election (must vote at previous polling place).
4. A former Wisconsin resident who is ineligible to qualify as an elector in the state to which the elector has moved (may only vote for President).
5. A new Wisconsin resident who has moved to the state within 10 days of the election (may only vote for President).

### Voter Registration

All electors must be registered before being issued a ballot. There are three ways in which an elector may register to vote:

1. By Mail;
  - a. The elector must complete a Voter Registration Application (EB-131) and mail the completed application to the municipal clerk's office.
  - b. The application must be postmarked not later than the 20<sup>th</sup> day (third Wednesday) before the election.
  - c. Registration applications that were collected as part of a registration drive where a Special Registration Deputy did not sign the registration applications are treated as mail-in registrations.
  - d. Proof of residence is usually not required. A verification postcard will be mailed to all mail-in registrants.
    - i. **Note:** State and federal law requires that a first-time voter submitting a registration application by mail must provide a copy of an acceptable identifying document that demonstrates proof of residence. A "first-time voter" is an individual who

has not voted in an election in Wisconsin. Please note that first-time voters registering by mail may not use a residential lease as proof of residence. If a copy of proof of residence is not included with the registration application, the elector will be required to supply proof of residence before being permitted to vote.

- ii. **Note:** When entering the Voter Registration Application (EB-131) of a first time voter registering by mail who failed to provide proof of residence into the SVRS system, the clerk doing the entry must indicate “ID required” (ID meaning an Identifying Document establishing proof of residence). When voters required to show proof of residence appear at the polling place, the poll list will have a watermark beside their names indicating “ID required.”

## 2. In Person;

- a. Before the Registration Cut-off: The elector may register in the municipal clerk’s office, county clerk’s office, or with a special registration deputy anytime before 5:00 p.m. on the 20<sup>th</sup> day before the election. Proof of residence is not required.
- b. After the Registration Cut-off – Late Registration: The elector may register in the municipal clerk's office, or the county clerk's office if the county clerk provides SVRS services for the municipality in which the elector resides.

**Note:** an elector registering to vote in person in the clerk's office after the close of registration is required to present acceptable proof of residence and will receive a Certificate of Registration (EB-133), which he or she should present at the polling place before being issued a ballot.

## 3. At the Polling Place on Election Day.

- a. The elector must complete a Voter Registration Application (EB-131).
- b. The elector must provide proof of residence.
- c. For more detailed instructions on Election Day voter registration, please see the *Election Day Registration* manual available on the agency website.

**Note:** The Voter Registration Application (EB-131) has detailed instructions on the back of the form that can serve as a guide for proper completion. Proper

completion of the Voter Registration Application (EB-131) will ease the process of entering information into SVRS and ensure the voter will appear on the poll list for Election Day. It is the responsibility of the municipal clerk to ensure that an insufficient form is corrected.

### *Proof of Residence*

The following constitute acceptable proof of residence if the document contains the elector's current and complete name and current and complete residential address:

1. A current and valid Wisconsin driver's license.
2. A current and valid Wisconsin identification card issued by the Department of Transportation.
3. Any other official identification card or license issued by a Wisconsin governmental body or unit.
4. Any identification card issued by an employer in the normal course of business and bearing a photo of the card holder, but not including a business card.
5. A real estate tax bill or receipt for the current year or the year preceding the date of the election.
6. A residential lease which is effective for a period that includes Election Day (Not for first-time voters registering by mail).
7. A university, college or technical institute fee card (must include photo).
8. A university, college or technical institute identification card (must include photo).
9. A gas, electric or telephone service statement (utility bill) for the period commencing not earlier than 90 days before Election Day.
10. Bank statement.
11. Paycheck.
12. A check or other document issued by a unit of government.

**Note:** Any elector required to provide proof of residence at the polling place may use a corroborating witness if he or she is unable to provide proof of residence. The corroborating witness must be a resident of the municipality and provide proof of residence.

## *Military and Overseas Registration*

### 1. Definitions:

- a. A “military elector” is a member of the uniformed service or merchant marine, a civilian employee of the United States, a Peace Corps volunteer, or a spouse or civilian formally attached to those listed above.
- b. An “overseas elector” is a United States citizen, 18 years or older, who resided in Wisconsin before leaving the United States, and who is now living outside the U.S. with no present intent to return, and not registered to vote in any other location.

**Note:** If an individual is temporarily overseas on Election Day (for example, a student studying abroad), that individual may register and vote like any other absentee elector and is not considered an overseas elector.

More information about military and overseas electors can be found in the *Absentee Voting for Military and Overseas Electors* manual, which is available on the agency website or by contacting the State Elections Board.

### 1. Overseas electors.

- a. Overseas electors must register to vote. If an overseas elector has not registered, he or she may submit a Voter Registration Application (EB-131), or
- b. An overseas elector may use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) form which serves as both a voter registration application and an absentee ballot request for overseas electors.

The Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), also known as Standard Form 76 (SF 76), is a postage-free postcard, printed and distributed by the U.S. Department of Defense Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) for use by absentee voters covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act. The FPCA is a combination registration form and absentee ballot request. The online version of the FPCA can be obtained from the FVAP website at <http://www.fvap.gov>.

## 2. Military electors.

Military electors, under state law, are not required to register to vote. However, clerks need to obtain sufficient information to enter a military elector into SVRS.

This information can be obtained from the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) form, which serves as both a voter registration application and an absentee ballot request. Therefore, by requesting an absentee ballot, a military elector practically undergoes registration. It is important to note, however, that under the law, military electors are not required to register to vote.

**Note:** First-time military and overseas voters are not required to provide proof of residence.

### *Voter Registration - Record-Keeping*

All voter registration forms are retained for four years after a voter has cancelled his or her status or ceased to participate in the electoral process. There is no need to notify an elector when the physical form is destroyed: situations that require elector notification of cancellation should be mailed well before the record's destruction. Mailings (and details regarding which situations require elector notification) can be generated by or in conjunction with the Statewide Voter Registration System. Always contact the State Elections Board before taking any action to cancel voters.

## Absentee Voting

A qualified elector who is unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place on Election Day may vote by absentee ballot.

### *Application*

1. Qualified electors wishing to vote absentee must submit a request in writing to the municipal clerk.
  - a. A qualified voter may either apply for an absentee ballot using the Application for Absentee Ballot (EB-121) form or submit a written request, as long as the request is signed by the voter and includes all the information necessary to provide the voter with an absentee ballot. The written request must contain the voter's:

- i. Name;
    - ii. Residential address;
    - iii. Mailing address if any;
    - iv. Statement of the elections for which the voter desires an absentee ballot;
    - v. An indication of status as a military voter, if applicable;
    - vi. Declaration that he/she meets voting requirements;
    - vii. Signature;
    - viii. Date.
  - b. Any elector may make a written application by means of facsimile or email, provided that he or she also mails the original request bearing his or her signature. The signed original request may be returned with the elector's voted ballot. Therefore, the municipal clerk must act on the facsimile or email request upon receiving the request. More information is available on the agency website.
2. The application must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. on the 5<sup>th</sup> day before the election.

Exceptions:

- a. Absentee electors may apply in person in the clerk's office up to 5:00 p.m. on the day preceding the election.
  - b. Military and indefinitely-confined electors have until 5:00 p.m. on the 4<sup>th</sup> day preceding the election to make a request.
  - c. Hospitalized and sequestered juror electors have until 5:00 p.m. on Election Day to make a request.
  - d. For September or November elections, military personnel who are away from their primary residence have until 5:00 p.m. on Election Day to request an absentee ballot.
3. The elector may specifically request to automatically receive an absentee ballot for every election within a calendar year.

*Indefinitely-Confined Electors*

1. An elector who is indefinitely-confined because of age, physical illness or infirmity or is disabled for an indefinite period may sign a statement to that effect and request that absentee ballots be sent to the elector automatically for every election until such time as the elector fails to return a ballot.

- a. The Application for Absentee Ballot (EB-121) contains a space for the voter to indicate they qualify as indefinitely confined.
  - b. The envelope containing the indefinitely confined elector's ballot should be clearly marked "do not forward."
  - c. If an indefinitely confined elector fails to cast and return a ballot, the clerk shall send a 1<sup>st</sup> class letter or postcard informing the voter that his or her name will be removed the list unless the voter applies for renewal within the 30-day period.
2. The clerk shall remove from the indefinitely-confined list the name of each person who:
  - a. Fails to cast and return an absentee ballot and does not renew the application within 30 days;
  - b. Requests their name be removed from the list;
  - c. No longer qualifies for the service (upon receipt of reliable information).

### *Military Electors*

With one request, military electors receive absentee ballots for every election until the elector no longer qualifies for military status.

### *Procedures*

1. As soon as official ballots are available, the clerk should send the official absentee ballot to all approved absentee ballot applicants.
2. The clerk maintains the Absentee Ballot Log (EB-124).
  - a. The Absentee Ballot Log (EB-124) is used to track the events that occur during the absentee ballot process (for example, applications received or faxed requests).
  - b. The Absentee Ballot Log (EB-124) enables the clerk to tell the voter if his or her ballot was counted or rejected, and, if rejected, why.
  - c. Municipal clerks who maintain their own SVRS data may also track absentee ballots and print ballot labels in SVRS.



3. An absentee ballot is marked by an absent voter, and sealed in an Absentee Ballot Certificate Envelope (EB-122). The Absentee Ballot Certificate Envelope (EB-122) is then completed and signed by the absentee voter, witnessed by an adult U.S. Citizen, and mailed or delivered in person to the municipal clerk.
4. The municipal clerk ensures that each absentee ballot is delivered to the correct polling place or alternate absentee ballot site on Election Day by 8:00 p.m.

If a ballot is received by the clerk after 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, it is not counted (except for an absentee ballot received from military personnel who are away from their primary residence, see section below).

5. There are additional procedures for voting absentee in nursing homes and qualified residential facilities. These procedures are detailed in *Absentee Voting in Nursing Homes, Qualified Retirement Homes and Community-Based Residential Facilities* manual, which can be found on the agency website.

### *Alternate Absentee Ballot Site*

The governing body of a municipality may elect to designate a site other than the office of the municipal clerk as the location from which electors of the municipality may request and vote absentee ballots.

1. The designated site shall be located as near as practicable to the office of the municipal clerk.
2. The governing body shall not later than fourteen (14) days prior to the time absentee ballots are available (30 days before each September primary and general election, 21 days before each other primary and election) designate an alternate absentee ballot site.
3. The municipal clerk shall display notice of the alternate site in the office of the municipal clerk.
4. An alternate absentee ballot site shall be staffed by the municipal clerk, or employees of the clerk.
5. An alternate absentee ballot site must be accessible to all individuals with disabilities.

## Military & Overseas Absentee Voting

More specific information about military and overseas absentee voting can be found in the *Absentee Voting for Military and Overseas Electors* manual available on the agency website.

### *Request Procedures*

The general procedure for military and overseas electors to request an absentee ballot is as follows:

1. Requests must be made in writing by one of the following methods:
  - a. A letter (providing it gives all required information and is signed by elector).
  - b. The Application for Absentee Ballot (EB-121).
  - c. The federal post card application form (FPCA).
  - d. A faxed or emailed request (the original request, which must include the signature of the voter, must be submitted by the deadline for requesting absentee ballots. The original request may be submitted with the absentee ballot).
2. Military Electors
  - a. State law provides that an individual who qualifies as a military elector is not required to register (although clerks need to obtain sufficient information to enter a military elector into SVRS).
  - b. Military electors may request an absentee ballot for any election, or for all elections until the individual otherwise requests or until the individual no longer qualifies as a military elector.
  - c. Military personnel do not, as a rule, notify their municipal clerk when they are relocated or when they leave the military.
    - i. This often makes keeping up with the location of military electors difficult and frustrating.
    - ii. The Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) policy with respect to divulging information about military personnel status or location has become more stringent. In light of these difficulties, the Elections Board has implemented the following policy with respect to military voters:

1. The clerk is required to make an effort to determine the location or status of a military elector.
2. The clerk must document what efforts were taken to determine the location or status of a military elector, and the results of those efforts.
3. If the ballots mailed to a military elector are not returned for three successive general elections, and the clerk has documented efforts to locate or determine the military status of a military elector to no avail, the clerk may send a letter advising the elector that no more absentee ballots will be sent.
4. The elector will be offered the opportunity to reapply for absentee ballots.

### 3. Overseas Electors

- a. Overseas electors are required to register, unlike military electors. An absentee ballot request from an overseas elector is effective for two successive general elections.
- b. Overseas electors *only* receive ballots for federal offices (U.S. President, U.S. Senator, and Representative in Congress).

### *Ballots*

1. State Write-in Absentee Ballot: This is a write-in ballot for all offices to be elected. This may include state, federal and local offices. This ballot is prepared by the municipal clerk for every election and is sent to military absentee voters starting 90 days before the election, until official ballots are available. For the spring presidential preference primary, this ballot is also sent to overseas electors.
2. Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot: This is a write-in ballot for federal offices only, and is only used for the November general election. This ballot is available from military posts, U.S. embassies, and consulates throughout the world. In order to use this ballot, the elector must be outside the United States.

**Note:** The Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) is only counted if the clerk received a request for an absentee ballot from the military or overseas elector at least 30 days before the election, and the official ballot is not received by the time the polls close.

### *Special Processing for Military Ballots*

1. Absentee ballots from active duty military personnel that are postmarked on or before Election Day are counted if received up to 7 days after the September primary or 10 days after the November general election.
2. If accepted, the absentee ballot is counted as if the voter had cast the ballot in person.
3. If received by Election Day, the official absentee ballot supersedes any write-in ballots received from the elector.

### Absentee Ballot Request Deadlines

The following chart outlines the specific deadlines to request an absentee ballot that apply to different types of absentee voters.

<i>Applicant</i>	<i>How received</i>	<i>Type of Election</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
Regular	Mail	All	Received by 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday before the election – Wis. Stats 6.86(1)(b)
Regular	In-person	All	By 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election – Wis. Stats. 6.86(1)
Hospitalized	By agent only	All	Not more than 7 days before an election through 5:00 p.m. on Election Day – Wis. Stats. 6.86(3)
Sequestered Juror	Mail or in-person	All	5:00 p.m. on Election Day – Wis. Stats. 6.86(1)(b)
Indefinitely confined	Mail only	All	5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election – Wis. Stats. 6.86(2)
Nursing Home, Retirement Home, and CBRF	To Special Voting Deputy	All	5:00 p.m. on the day before the election. Wis. Stats. 6.875(6)(b), (c)1.
Military (Active duty)	Mail	Fall (September Primary or General)	5:00 p.m. on Election Day – Wis. Stats. 6.86(1)(b)
Military (Active Duty)	In-person	Fall (September Primary or General)	5:00 p.m. on Election Day – Wis. Stats. 6.86(1)(b)
Military (Active duty)	Mail	Spring (February Primary or April Election)	5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election – Wis. Stats. 6.22(4)(b)

Military (Active Duty)	In-person	Spring (February Primary or April Election)	5:00 p.m. on the day before the election – Wis. Stats. 6.86(1)(b)
Military (Non-active duty)	Mail	All	5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election – Wis. Stats. 6.86(1)(c), 6.22(4)(b)
Military (Non-active duty)	In-person	All	5:00 p.m. the day before the election – 6.86(1)(b)
Overseas	Mail – by federal postcard application or EB-121	All	5:00 p.m. on the Thursday before the election – Wis. Stats. 6.685(2), 6.86(1)(b)

## Provisional Voting

In Wisconsin, provisional voting is **ONLY** used in two situations:

1. If an individual is a first-time voter, who registered by mail and has failed to provide the required proof of residence, he or she may vote provisionally.
  - a. The poll list will contain the notation “ID Required” to identify those first-time voters who registered by mail and who must show proof of residence before being allowed to vote.
  - b. If an individual fails to provide the required proof of residence, and cannot register at the polling place by using a corroborator to attest to the elector’s residency, he or she may vote provisionally.
  - c. In the case of a first-time voter who voted absentee, the returned absentee ballot will be treated as provisional if no proof of residence has been provided. Please note the proof of residence may be in the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EB-122).
2. If an individual who registers on **Election Day** has a current and valid Wisconsin driver’s license, but is unwilling or unable to provide the license number, he or she may vote provisionally.
  - a. Individuals who have a Wisconsin driver’s license may NOT use the last four (4) digits of their Social Security number or Wisconsin State ID card to register.
  - b. Electors may vote provisionally if providing the driver’s license number is the only missing registration element. If an elector is also missing

required proof of residence or corroboration, then he or she may NOT register or vote.

There is no other situation in which provisional voting should be used. Provisional ballots are NOT given when a voter is at the wrong polling place. If a voter appears at the wrong polling place, he or she will be directed to the proper location. Provisional ballots are also NOT given when a person is attempting to register in-person at the polling place and does not provide the required proof of residence or cannot use a corroborator.

### *Procedure*

Once it is determined a voter may vote provisionally, the following procedures are required:

1. Every provisional voter must complete a Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EB-123).
2. The voter completes the certificate envelope in the presence of at least one election inspector by:
  - a. Listing his or her full name;
  - b. Listing his or her complete address, including municipality and county;
  - c. Listing his or her date of birth and citizenship;
  - d. Indicating the type of election;
  - e. Signing and dating the envelope.
3. The election inspector completes the certificate envelope by:
  - a. Signing and dating the certificate envelope;
  - b. Writing the type of required information on the envelope (either “Proof of Residence Required” or “Driver’s License Number Required”).
4. The election inspector issues a provisional voter number, which is recorded on the voter list.
  - a. This number (PV #) is issued sequentially, starting with “1.”
  - b. The PV# is also recorded on the back of the ballot, on the Inspectors’ Statement (EB-104), and on the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EB-123).

5. The elector votes the ballot, seals the voted ballot in the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EB-123), and returns the sealed envelope to the election inspector.
6. The sealed certificate envelope is then placed inside the Inspectors' Certificate for Provisional Ballots envelope (EB-108).

### *Processing*

1. A Provisional Ballot Reporting Form should be completed by the municipal clerk. Clerks should complete the form and send a copy to both the county clerk and the State Elections Board before 4:00 p.m. on the day following the election. A blank Provisional Ballot Reporting Form and a sample for reference are available on the agency website
2. Provisional ballots are not counted until the required information (either proof of residence or driver's license number) is provided to either the election inspectors by the close of the polls, or to the municipal clerk by 4:00 p.m. on the day after the election.
3. If the person voting provisionally does not present the information to the municipal clerk by 4 p.m. on the day after the election the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EB-123) is not opened.

Neither the voter nor the ballot is counted as part of the Election Day results if the missing required information is not returned by the deadline.

4. If the missing required information is provided by the deadline to the municipal clerk, the municipal clerk then adjusts the Election Day results by issuing a voter number, adjusting the total number of voters, and adding the votes to the totals.
5. The municipal clerk should maintain communication with the county clerk regarding the number of outstanding provisional ballots.

### Confidential Electors

Electors who are victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault or stalking have the option to be listed confidentially on poll lists. Please see the memo, *Confidential Voting Procedures*, which is available on the agency website, for more detailed information.

An individual is eligible if he or she:

1. Has been granted a protective order that is in effect;
2. Has an Affidavit of Sheriff or Chief of Police (EB-147) which is signed by a sheriff, chief of police, or district attorney and verifies that the individual was a victim and continues to be threatened;
3. Resides in a shelter and provides a signed statement from the operator;
4. Or, the individual submits a statement signed by an authorized representative of a domestic abuse or sexual assault victim service provider.

Listings of authorized domestic abuse providers and sexual assault victim service providers can be found on the agency website.

### *Request for Confidentiality*

1. An individual must personally register to vote in the office of the municipal clerk and make a written request for confidentiality.
2. The individual may use the Elector Request for Confidential Listing (EB-146).

An individual with disabilities may be accompanied to the clerk's office by another elector of Wisconsin and may designate the other elector to make a request for confidentiality on their behalf.

3. If the individual provides the necessary documentation, the clerk issues an Identification Card of Protected Individual (EB-148) to the protected individual and notes the identification serial number on the voter registration form in the space provided. The ID serial number is the HINDI number assigned to the municipality plus a sequential number starting with "01". For example, 12345-01.

**Note:** The Identification Card of Protected Individual (EB-148) is not available on the agency website. To obtain the form, please contact the State Elections Board.

### *Procedure*

1. The address of the protected individual is not disclosed on the confidential portion of the poll list.\*
2. The voter presents a voter identification card with a unique identification serial number given to him or her by the municipal clerk instead of announcing his or her name at the polling place.



## *Record-Keeping*

1. The original registration card is filed alphabetically after the forms of other electors.
2. Registration lists contain the full name and address of each registered voter, except that the address of the protected elector does not appear on copies of lists used at the polling place.\*
3. Names and identification serial numbers of protected individuals appear separately after the remainder of the list. Names and serial numbers are arranged alphabetically by last name of elector.\*
4. The municipal clerk may use the sample *Tracking of Confidential Listing* to assist them in maintaining their records. This form is available on the agency website. More information on confidential voting is contained in the *Confidential Voting Information for Clerks* publication, also available on the agency website.

\*Currently, the SVRS prepared voter list only prints the identification number of protected individuals on the confidential portion of the poll list. SVRS will soon be updated to comply with Wisconsin Statutes and list the name and serial number of protected individuals on the confidential portion of the poll list. The confidential portion of the poll list is NOT open to public inspection. The municipal clerk may, upon request, disclose the existence of the list, the number of electors whose names appear on the list, and the number of those electors who have voted at any point in the proceedings. §7.41(4), Wis. Stats.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### *1. Can persons convicted of a felony vote?*

A person who has been convicted of a felony may not vote until the term of his or her sentence, including probation or parole, has been served.

### *3. What if a person moves away but indicates that he or she has the intent to return?*

So long as he or she has not registered to vote at the new municipality, he or she may retain his or her right to vote in the former municipality.

*4. What if the elector has recently moved to the municipality?*

Individuals who have moved within the state, but have resided at their new address fewer than ten (10) days must vote at the polling place that served their previous residence. Individuals who have recently moved to the state and resided at their address fewer than ten (10) days may vote for President and Vice President only by completing the Application for Presidential Ballot – New Wisconsin Resident (EB-141).

*5. If an individual is temporarily overseas, such as for school, are they considered an overseas elector?*

No. That individual is not considered an overseas elector and is treated like any other absentee voter.

*6. Can a spouse or family member request an absentee ballot on behalf of his/her relative?*

No. The clerk is required to obtain a signed, written request from each elector before issuing an absentee ballot.

*7. Can a voter take a ballot out of the clerk's office?*

No. An elector may NOT take the ballot out of the clerk's office. However, an absentee voter may obtain and cast a ballot inside the clerk's office.

*8. Rather than returning a ballot by mail, can an absentee elector deliver the ballot to the polling place?*

Yes. If the absentee elector returns the ballot to the polling place, the election inspectors must indicate that the absentee ballot was hand-delivered on the Inspectors' Statement (EB-104).

## List of Related Forms and Publications

All forms and publications are available on the agency website or can be ordered from the State Elections Board.

### *Forms*

EB-104: Inspectors' Statement

EB-108: Inspectors' Certificate for Provisional Ballots  
EB-121: Application for Absentee Ballot  
EB-122: Absentee Ballot Certificate Envelope  
EB-123: Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope  
EB-124: Absentee Ballot Log  
EB-131: Voter Registration Application (EB-131)  
EB-133: Certificate of Registration (*available by request only*)  
EB-146: Elector Request for Confidential Listing  
EB-147: Affidavit of Sheriff or Chief of Police  
EB-148: Identification Card of Protected Individual (*available by request only*)  
Provisional Ballot Reporting Form  
Tracking of Confidential Listing Sample  
Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), (<http://www.fvap.gov>)

### *Manuals*

Election Day Registration Manual  
Absentee Voting for Military and Overseas Electors  
Absentee Voting in Nursing Homes, Qualified Retirement Homes and  
Community-Based Residential Facilities

### *Other Publications*

Confidential Voting Procedures memo

