



**PeggyAnn Milton**  
**McLean County Clerk**  
(309) 888-5190  
Fax (309) 888-5932  
115 E Washington Street, Room 102  
PO Box 2400  
Bloomington, IL 61702-2400  
Website: [www.mcleancountyil.gov/countyclerk](http://www.mcleancountyil.gov/countyclerk)

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## **OPTICAL SCAN**

### **Examination for**

## **ILLINOIS ELECTION JUDGES**

**PLEASE PRINT NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

### **TRUE OR FALSE**

1.    T     F     Election judges play an important role on Election Day and, as officers of the court, they are in full power to make decisions according to federal and state election law.
2.    T     F     All judges must take the Judge's oath prior to opening the polling place.
3.    T     F     If the election authority's office cannot provide a replacement for a judge who is absent, then the other judges can appoint another person - of the same political affiliation - as the missing judge. Replacement judges cannot be sworn in until after 6:15 a.m.
4.    T     F     Candidates and precinct committeemen CAN NOT serve as pollwatchers even if they have pollwatcher credentials
5.    T     F     The "Campaign Free Zone" is made up of the polling room and the distance within 100 horizontal feet of any such room. No electioneering of any type shall be allowed within this marked area.
6.    T     F     Precinct Committeemen and candidates can serve only as replacement election judges.
7.    T     F     Before the polls open, the judges must compare the ballot sheets and tabulator zero tape with the specimen ballots provided in order to make sure they agree. All judges must then sign the appropriate form verifying that these inspections were made.
8.    T     F     If a voter moves to another address in the precinct within 27 days before the election, the voter must complete a "Voter Affidavit" before being allowed to vote.
9.    T     F     If a voter moves to another precinct in Illinois within 30 days before the election, the voter can still vote in their old polling place, but must complete a "Voter Affidavit" before being allowed to vote a full ballot.
10.   T     F     Judges should NOT rotate positions during the day because it may cause fraud.

11. T F A voter may have their right to vote challenged by an election judge, a pollwatcher, or by any voter who is legally allowed to be in the polling place.
12. T F Election judges can pre-initial some of the ballot sheets, but it's really not a good idea to initial more than a few at a time.
13. T F Follow the instructions from your election authority regarding the preparations of the tabulating equipment prior to the opening of the polls.
14. T F The two judges who sit at the verification records, one from each political party, must check that the signature (handwriting) and address on the voter's application match those on the verification records.
15. T F If a voter is physically disabled, blind or illiterate, they may be assisted in voting by two election judges, one from each political party, or by a person of the voter's choice (other than the voter's employer or an agent of that employer or an officer or agent of the voter's union). A "Voter Assistance Affidavit" must be completed and signed by the voter and by the person or election judges who provide the assistance.
16. T F Before the polls open, it is usually a good idea for the election judges to review the information on the affidavits so that they are familiar with these forms when they have to use them. This is especially important for newly appointed election judges.
17. T F Any successfully challenged voter **MUST** be notified of their right to receive a "Provisional Ballot."
18. T F Before giving the ballot sheet to the voter, the ballot distribution judge shows the voter how to use the secrecy sleeve/cover so that the judge's initials can be seen by the tabulator judge.
19. T F The auxiliary/emergency bin should be opened and used if the tabulator becomes inoperable. Voting should never stop.
20. T F If a person has moved out of the precinct, but to another residence in the same election jurisdiction, more than 30 days before an election (where federal offices are on the ballot), that person cannot vote under any circumstances.
21. T F If a voter makes a mistake or spoils their ballot, they can be given another ballot. The ballot distribution judge marks the original ballot "spoiled," initials it, and puts it in the spoiled ballots envelope. The voter's application must be marked to show the voter spoiled their ballot.
22. T F If a voter who voted earlier in the day returns to vote again because they think they made a mistake, the voter can vote again, but not before completing a "Cancel First Ballot" affidavit.
23. T F Before a voter completes an application to vote, the election judge must first check the "Absentee and Early Voter's List" to determine if the voter already voted.

24. T F Before the polls open, the judges must check that all the compartments of the ballot box are empty. The ballot box must then be closed and locked and remained locked until the polls close.
25. T F A person whose name appears on the “Absentee Voter List” will not be permitted to vote in the precinct. An absentee voter can no longer cancel or revoke their absentee ballot.
26. T F An election judge must offer instruction to every voter on the proper way to mark the ballot sheet.
27. T F Beginning with the number “1” the ballot applications are numbered consecutively and spindled in numerical order for each separate ballot style, unless directed otherwise by the election authority.
28. T F Use a pen with RED INK to initial the appropriate ballot sheet before giving it to the voter; do not pre-initial the ballot sheets.
29. T F The ballot box/tabulator judge makes sure the voting booth is clear of campaign literature and that no one interferes with the voter.
30. T F At the option of the election authority, the ballot sheets may be fed into the tabulator by the election judge or by the voter under the direct supervision of the election judge.
31. T F Any ballots placed in the auxiliary/emergency bin must be tabulated before the polls close.
32. T F A voter’s address and correct precinct must be verified before issuing a provisional ballot. A provisional ballot cast in the wrong precinct will not be counted.
33. T F The number of ballots cast (regular, absentee and provisional) and the number of applications must be the same.
34. T F Two judges, from the same political party, shall immediately transport the ballot sheets, tabulator and all other supplies as directed by the election authority to the counting center.
35. T F Pollwatchers, with the proper credentials issued by the election authority, may be present before the polls open, during the day and after the polls close.
36. T F A person who is intoxicated does qualify as physically disabled and can receive assistance.
37. T F A voter, who is unable to enter the polling place, may request to vote outside.
38. T F Valid write-in votes are counted only for those candidates who filed a “Declaration of Intent to be a Write-in Candidate” with the election authority.
39. T F The polls open promptly at 6:00 a.m. and remain open until 4:00 p.m.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Circle the best answer to each question.

40. Before the polls open, the judges find that the specimen ballots corresponding to the voter codes do not match the ballot sheets. What should the judges do?
- A. Find an attorney and get legal advice in writing.
  - B. Keep the polling place closed. Do not open the polls – station a judge outside the polling place until the matter is resolved.
  - C. Check again to verify that the ballot sheets do not match the specimen ballots. Then call the election authority for instructions.
41. If the ballot sheet contains a valid write-in, the election judges should:
- A. If the election looks close, tally the votes on the tally sheets.
  - B. Enter the candidate's name, office and vote on the write-in tally sheets.
  - C. Notify all the write-in candidates on their cell phones that their votes were counted.
  - D. None of the above.
42. If the tabulator becomes inoperable, the election judges should:
- A. Go home.
  - B. Call the Election Authority
  - C. Continue voting using the auxiliary/emergency bin.
  - D. Both B and C.

(Last updated January 2009)