

Chief Inspector Self-Evaluation

Section 1 of 6: Qualification of Election Officials

- 1. To qualify to be an election inspector, an individual must:**
 - a. Be able to read, write and understand English
 - b. Not be a candidate on the ballot
 - c. Receive training
 - d. All of above
- 2. An election inspector can be a qualified elector of the county for the polling place in which they work on Election Day. T/F**
- 3. The following types of election officials count toward the odd-number of election inspectors that need to be in the polling area on Election Day: T/F**
 - a. Greeters
 - b. Chief Inspectors
 - c. Election Registration Officials
 - d. Tabulators
 - e. Election Inspectors or “poll workers”
 - f. High School Student Election Inspectors
 - g. Municipal Clerk delivering additional ballots
- 4. Any duties performed by two election inspectors must include inspectors from different parties if the parties submitted lists. T/F**

Section 2 of 6: Pre-Election Preparations

- 5. The American flag must be displayed:**
 - a. In the polling area
 - b. Outside the building
 - c. Both inside and outside
 - d. Either inside or outside
- 6. All polling places should have a current copy of the Election Day Manual. T/F**
- 7. All polling places must be equipped with at least one accessible voting equipment component for each election. T/F**

Section 3 of 6: Electors

8. A qualified elector:

- a. Is a U.S. citizen
- b. Is age 18 or older on or before Election Day
- c. Has resided in the election district or ward at least 10 consecutive days, with no present intent to move, before the election
- d. Has not placed a bet or wager on the outcome of the election.
- e. Has not been convicted of a felony, the sentence for which has not been completed.
- f. All of the above

9. Proof of residence documents must list the voter's complete name and address. T/F

10. Proof of identification documents must list the voter's complete name and address. T/F

11. A person convicted of a felony can vote if he or she has completed the terms of his or her sentence, including probation or parole, if any. T/F

12. A person who has moved away can vote in their former municipality if:

- a. They have intent to return.
- b. They haven't registered to vote in another municipality.
- c. They can't meet the residency requirement of their new municipality.
- d. All of the above

13. A voter must list their Wisconsin Driver License or State-Issued ID Card number on the voter registration application if it is unexpired. T/F

14. A voter may provide the last four digits of their social security number instead of their unexpired Wisconsin driver license number if they don't have it with them. T/F

15. A voter can spoil a ballot and vote up to how many ballots?

- a. None
- b. Two
- c. Three

16. Put the following steps of the voting process in order, 1 – 5:

- _____ Voter signs the poll list
- _____ Voter states name and address
- _____ Voter is given a ballot
- _____ Voter shows inspectors photo ID
- _____ Voter is assigned a voter number

17. Which of the following are valid forms of proof of residence if they list the voter's full name and address? T/F

- a. Wisconsin deer hunting license
- b. Letter from the municipal clerk
- c. Auto insurance card
- d. Home mortgage statement
- e. Vehicle registration issued by the Wisconsin DOT
- f. Credit card statement
- g. Wedding invitation
- h. Cell phone bill
- i. Bank statement shown on an electronic device
- j. Public High school report card
- k. Mail forwarded by the post office with a yellow new address sticker attached
- l. Letter from the Mexican Consulate

18. Rate the following statements about proof of residence: T/F

- a. Acceptable proof of residence must contain the voter's current name and residential address.
- b. Acceptable proof of residence must indicate whether a voter has resided at the address listed for at least 10 consecutive days.
- c. Acceptable proof of residence must have an associated account number, such as a bank account number.
- d. Proof of residence can be provided using an electronic device such as a smart phone.
- e. There are some documents that can be used as both proof of residence and photo ID.

19. Confidential voters have to provide proof of identification if they vote in-person. T/F

20. Provisional Voting is used in which of the following situations? T/F

- a. When the voter is in the wrong polling place
- b. When registering, the voter is unable or unwilling to provide their unexpired WI driver license or state-issued ID card number
- c. When the voter can't provide proof of residence
- d. When the voter is unable or unwilling to provide proof of identification

Section 4 of 6: Election Day Issues

21. Electioneering is prohibited within how many feet during voting hours on public property?

- a. 10 feet
- b. 100 feet
- c. 1000 feet

22. Observers must do which of the following in order to observe voting at the polls on Election Day?

- a. Sign the observer Log
- b. Provide photo identification
- c. Wear an observer badge
- d. Remain in the designated observer area
- e. Direct questions to the chief inspector
- f. All of the above

23. The chief inspector or municipal clerk can close a polling place early in a weather emergency. T/F

24. When can a candidate on the ballot be an observer?

- a. At any time
- b. During voting hours
- c. After the polls close
- d. Never

25. The names of registered write-in candidates should be:

- a. Posted in the clerk's office
- b. Posted at the polling place
- c. Verbally given to each voter
- d. Available as a list to hand to a voter who asks if there are any

Section 5 of 6: Ballots

26. Voters who were issued a provisional ballot have until what time to provide their missing information:

- a. 8 pm on Election Night at the polls
- b. 4 pm the Friday following the election to the municipal clerk
- c. Either

27. Which of the following are reasons to reject an absentee ballot? T/F

- a. Missing witness signature or address
- b. Missing voter signature
- c. Missing date of voter signature
- d. Envelope appears to be tampered with
- e. The envelope does not have the clerk's initials

Section 6 of 6: Documentation

28. When should the chief inspector check the tamper-evident seal/tag protecting the voting equipment's memory device?

- a. Before the polls open on Election Day
- b. After the polls close on Election Day
- c. Periodically throughout the day on Election Day
- d. All of the above

29. What methods can election inspectors use to ensure the smooth reconciliation of both poll books once the polls have closed?

- a. Compare the first and last numbers on each page
- b. Compare notations besides the names of voters to determine if they match
- c. Circle the last voter number on both lists in red.
- d. All of the above

30. Only election inspectors still working at the polls when it closes should sign the completed certificate on the Inspectors' Statement. T/F