**Disclaimer:** This guide is designed for informational purposes only. It is not legal advice and is not intended to create an attorney-client relationship. The Election Protection Coalition does not warrant any information contained in this guide, nor does the Coalition suggest that the information in this guide should be used as a basis to pursue legal advice or decision-making.

**Note:** This FAQ is not exhaustive. Situations or inquiries may arise that are not answered below. In those circumstances, contact your hotline captain or command center for assistance. Please make sure to record all of the voter’s contact information should follow-up be necessary.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

| 1. | Am I registered to vote? |
| 2. | Where do I vote? |
| 3. | When do the polls open/close? |
| 4. | When is/was the voter registration deadline? |
| 5. | Can I vote without providing identification? |
| 6. | I have moved and I didn’t update my voter registration, can I vote? |
| 7. | What should I do if there are equipment problems at my precinct? |
| 8. | I am a registered voter who is not on the rolls where I currently am. Can I vote where I am? |
| 9. | My name isn’t popping up on the list of registered voters – could it have been removed? |
| 10. | I have a criminal conviction. Can I vote? |
| 11. | I have been offered a provisional ballot. What should I do? |
| 12. | I am a college student. Can I register to vote where I go to school? |
| 13. | I have a physical disability and need assistance. Will my polling place be accessible? |
| 14. | I am blind, have a physical disability, or cannot read English and require assistance to vote. Can I get assistance at the polls? |
| 15. | I don’t know how to use the voting equipment. Can I get help? |
| 16. | Can I vote absentee or vote in person before Election Day? |
| 17. | What if I requested an absentee ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day? |
| 18. | Does my state have Same Day Registration? If so, what is the process? |
| 19. | Am I automatically registered to vote? |
| 20. | What rules apply to people campaigning or “hanging around” my polling place? Can people approach me? |
| 21. | Someone is formally challenging my right to vote. What do I do? |
| 22. | I am currently experiencing homelessness. May I vote? |
| 23. | I am currently in the hospital. May I vote? |
| 24. | Can I vote in the primary election? |

### 1. Am I registered to vote?

A voter can determine whether they are registered to vote by checking the Illinois State Board of Elections’ website (ova.elections.il.gov/RegistrationLookup.aspx) or the Chicago Board of Elections’ website (https://chicagoelections.com/en/your-voter-information.html) for Chicago residents. If a voter is not yet registered, they can still register before or even on Election Day. Refer to Question #4 for more details.
2. Where do I vote?

All Illinois voters can check [ova.elections.il.gov/RegistrationLookup.aspx](http://ova.elections.il.gov/RegistrationLookup.aspx). Many jurisdictions have their own polling place lookup as well. For Chicago voters, check [http://www.chicagoelections.com/info](http://www.chicagoelections.com/info). If a voter has moved recently and has not updated their voter registration, refer to [Question #6](#).

3. When do the polls open and close?

The General Primary Election is March 17, 2020, including votes for presidential, congressional, state, and local primary races. The General Election is November 3, 2020.

The polls must be open from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Election Day. If you are a hotline volunteer or a field volunteer and a polling place is not open at 6:00 a.m., advise voters to stay at the polling location and contact your hotline captain/command center.

All otherwise-qualified voters who are in line at the polling place at 7:00 p.m. must be allowed to vote a regular ballot. If you are a hotline volunteer or a field volunteer and a polling place prohibits those who were in line before 7:00 pm from voting, advise voters to stay at the polling location and contact your hotline captain/command center.

4. When is/was the voter registration deadline?

A voter may register in person at any time before, or even on Election Day. A voter also may update their name or address while re-registering at any time before, or even on Election Day.

If a voter is registering by mail, their application must be postmarked at least 28 days before an election. For the March 17, 2020 Primary Election, the by-mail registration deadline is February 18, 2020 and the online registration deadline in March 1, 2020. For the November 3, 2020 General Election, the by-mail registration deadline is October 6, 2020 and the online registration deadline is October 18, 2020.

Beginning 15 days before an election and through Election Day, a voter may use “Grace Period Registration” to register to vote if they have moved and not yet updated their registration. In most counties, including all counties with a population of 100,000 or more, a voter using this process can register in person at polling locations, including Early Voting sites, as well as other locations designated by the election authority, usually their office. The voter may then vote during their visit at the site of registration. After initially registering and voting in the current election, their registration will be updated with their new address and they can vote at that polling place.
place in future elections. Grace Period Registration locations and dates can be found at the State Board of Elections website (https://www.elections.il.gov/VotingAndRegistrationSystems/EarlyVotingLocationsSearch.aspx).

On Election Day, a voter may register to vote at any polling place – unless they live in a county with a population less than 100,000 that doesn’t use electronic poll books AND that has decided not to allow Grace Period Registration at every polling place, in which case they must register at the county election office or at other locations designated by the county.3

5. Can I vote without providing identification?

In general, voters in Illinois do NOT have to provide identification at the polling place in order to vote a regular ballot. Instead, voters must fill out a form, including their signature. An Election Judge will verify that the voter’s signature matches the signature used by the voter for initial registration.4 There are exceptions to this:

- Voters using Election Day Registration (EDR) or a first-time voter who registered by mail but did not submit sufficient proof of identity with the registration application must present two of the following IDs the first time they vote, and at least one of them must contain the person’s current address (or, in the case of homeless voters, a mailing address used by the voter):5
  - Illinois driver’s license or state ID card;
  - Employee or student ID;
  - Credit card;
  - Social Security card;
  - Birth certificate;
  - Utility bill in the voter’s name;
  - Mail postmarked to the voter;
  - Valid U.S. passport;
  - Public assistance ID card (such as Illinois Link card); or
  - Lease or rental contract.

- If a voter’s qualifications are challenged, the voter may be required to produce two forms of identification showing their current residential address, including not more than one piece of mail addressed to the voter at their current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days before the date of the election. Alternatively, voters may have a witness who is registered to vote in that precinct attest to the voter’s qualifications and take an oath. In either case, the voter may then cast a regular ballot.6
• Some jurisdictions may require that the voter present two forms of identification if they are on the inactive voter list.

If a voter is unable to show identification when required—if the voter registered by mail without providing identification, was successfully challenged, is on the inactive list, or is using EDR—the voter technically may vote by provisional ballot. However, if it is at all possible, a voter should be encouraged to go back and get an ID before entering the polls rather than cast a provisional ballot, because provisional ballots are not always counted promptly—and the voter will have to return to their local election office anyway and produce the required ID.

6. I have moved and I didn’t update my voter registration, can I vote?

In most instances, the best option is for the individual to use Grace Period or Election Day Registration to update their address. This will allow them to change their address to reflect their current residence and vote the correct ballot for where they currently live. All Illinois voters may check their current voter registration status at ova.elections.il.gov/RegistrationLookup.aspx. Many jurisdictions have their own online voter-lookups. Chicago voters can check their current voter registration status and other information about registration at http://www.chicagoelections.com/info.

See Question #4 for more details on using Grace Period or Election Day Registration. If Grace Period or Election Day Registration options are not possible for the voter due to timing or location, the person may still be able to vote, depending on when the voter moved and where the voter moved. Refer to the table below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moved within 30 days of Election Day</th>
<th>Moved to a different precinct but within the same election jurisdiction*</th>
<th>Moved to a different election jurisdiction†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moved within 30 days of the election</strong>: The voter should go to their polling place (both addresses should vote at the same place) and cast a full ballot after completing an affidavit regarding the voter’s eligibility and former and current addresses.³</td>
<td>The voter may use Grace Period or Election Day Registration to update their info and vote on the same day, at the polling place for their current address (in Chicago, Cook County, and certain other places) or another designated location. See Question #4 for more details on location. ⁸</td>
<td>The voter may use Grace Period or Election Day Registration to update their info and vote on the same day at the polling place for their current address (in Chicago, Cook County, and certain other places) or another designated location. See Question #4 for more details on location. ⁰ <strong>Or</strong> if that isn’t feasible, the voter can complete an address correction form at the polling place for their old address and cast a full ballot for that old address.¹¹</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| Moved more than 30 days before Election Day | The voter may use Grace Period or Election Day Registration to update their info and vote on the same day at the polling place for their current address (in Chicago, Cook County, and certain other places) or another designated location. See Question #4 for more details on location. ⁸ | The voter may use Grace Period or Election Day Registration to update their info and vote on the same day at the polling place for their current address (in Chicago, Cook County, and certain other places) or another designated location. See Question #4 for more details on location. ⁰ **Or** if that isn’t feasible, the voter can complete an address correction form at the polling place for their old address and cast a full ballot for that old address.¹¹ |

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* In most cases, an election jurisdiction is a county. In some counties, however, certain cities (e.g. Chicago) have their own independent election authorities.

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update their info and vote on the same day at the polling place for their current address (in Chicago, Cook County, and certain other places) or another designated location. See Question #4 for more details on location.

Or if that isn’t feasible, the voter can complete an address correction form at the polling place for their old address and cast a ballot for only federal offices. In practical terms, some voters in this situation vote at the precinct for their old address and then update their registration after the election. Note: Federal Office Ballots are NOT available in Municipal Elections.

certain other places) or another designated location. See Question #4 for more details on location.
7. What should I do if there are equipment problems at my precinct?

Voters should immediately notify the election judges (poll workers) if the voting equipment breaks down. If the problem cannot be fixed in a timely manner, a voter should ask for an emergency paper ballot to cast their vote. This is different from a provisional ballot. Voters are legally entitled to an emergency paper ballot. Voters should NOT cast a provisional ballot, because provisional ballots are not always counted promptly.

If voting equipment is not functional and it is resulting in voters being unable to vote, contact 866-OUR-VOTE or your call center captain or command center. They will then contact local elections officials to attempt to resolve the issue.

8. I am a registered voter who is not on the rolls at my precinct. Can I vote where I am?

If a voter is not appearing on the voting rolls, check the Illinois State Board of Elections’ website (http://ova.elections.il.gov/RegistrationLookup.aspx) or, for Chicago voters, the Chicago Board of Elections’ website (https://chicagoelections.com/en/your-voter-information.html) to see if the voter is listed as registered. If the voter is listed as registered, the website also will state the voter’s assigned polling location.

If a voter is not found on the rolls of the polling place where the voter is attempting to vote, the election judge must call the Office of the Board of Elections in that jurisdiction, which has access to the statewide database, to make sure the voter is registered and is in the correct precinct. If the voter is found and in the correct precinct, they must be allowed to vote a regular ballot.

If the voter is not found, but is at the correct precinct, and the precinct offers Election Day Registration (EDR), and the voter has the required documentation (two IDs, including one with a current address), then the voter can use Election Day Registration and vote a regular ballot. If that precinct does not offer EDR, go to https://www.eclcrul.org/election-protection-2019 or the website of the voter’s jurisdiction (https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionAuthorities.aspx) to find out where EDR is being offered in that county; ask the voter if they can make it there before polls close. See Question #4 for more details on locations for EDR.
If the voter is not on the rolls, is in the correct precinct, and cannot use EDR because of lack of ID, the voter can vote by provisional ballot. This is a last resort because provisional ballots will be counted only if the election jurisdiction can later verify that the voter was properly registered, and they most likely will not be counted on Election Day.

9. My name isn’t popping up on the list of registered voters – could it have been removed?

A voter’s name can be removed from the list of registered voters if the voter has failed to respond to an official election mailing AND has not voted in the past four years, or if the voter is currently serving a sentence for a criminal conviction. If the voter has not voted in four years, the election authority must provide them with notice before taking any action; if they then failed to respond within 30 days, their name may have been removed. Occasionally, a voter’s name is mistakenly removed from the rolls even though that voter may never have received proper notification of removal because election authorities confused the voter with another person with similar identifying information. If the voter would like to have their name put back on the rolls, they can send that request via letter to the election jurisdiction (such as the county clerk or Board of Elections) within two years of cancellation with documentation that they are a qualified voter; after that two-year period, they must re-register.

If a voter’s name has been removed from the rolls, suggest that the voter use Grace Period or Election Day Registration (see Question #4) or offer to call the jurisdiction with the voter in an attempt to resolve the situation if time allows. Otherwise, provide the jurisdiction’s phone number to the voter.

10. I have a criminal conviction. Can I vote?

Generally yes, unless you are currently incarcerated.

The only people in Illinois who CANNOT vote because of their criminal record are people who: Are in prison or jail serving a sentence after conviction for any crime; Are on furlough from prison or jail; Are in an Adult Transition Center; or Are on work-release (or periodic imprisonment) from prison or jail.
However, others who have been convicted of a crime CAN vote, including people convicted of felony crimes who are not currently serving a sentence, people on probation or parole, people who have been arrested or charged with a crime but have not been convicted, and people who are in jail before their trial. After a person has served their sentence and is released from incarceration, they are again eligible to vote and you should check whether they are still registered. Refer to Question #1 for more details on checking a voter’s registration. If a voter was registered to vote before they went to prison or jail, their name may have been removed from the rolls, and the voter may need to register again. Additionally, if the person’s name or address has changed since the last time they voted, their registration may need to be updated. See Question #6 for more details on updating voter registration.

11. I have been offered a provisional ballot. What should I do?

Voters should use provisional ballots only as a last resort. Provisional ballots will be counted only if the election authority can later verify that the voter was properly registered. Provisional ballots often will not be counted on Election Day. Inquire why the voter was offered a provisional ballot and encourage the voter to take steps to be able to cast a regular ballot. If the voter is not correctly registered, the voter should be offered the opportunity to do Grace Period or Election Day Registration (see Question #4) before being offered a provisional ballot.

The voter should be offered a provisional ballot only when:

- The voter’s voting status has been successfully challenged;
- It is the voter’s first time voting in that precinct, they did not provide identification when registering by mail, they do not have sufficient ID with them at the polling place, and they are unable to go back to retrieve ID and return to the polling place;
- There is an active dispute about whether the poll should be open at that time, for example if parties are in the process of obtaining a court order extending the time for closing the polls;
- The voter’s name appears on the list of voters who voted during the early voting period, even though the voter claims not to have voted during the early voting period; or
- The voter received a mail-in (absentee) ballot but did not return the mail-in (absentee) ballot to the election authority and was not able to vote through the procedures mentioned in Question #17.

Other than for these reasons, the voter should be able to cast a regular ballot. A provisional ballot should be a last resort. An individual found eligible to cast a provisional official ballot may do so after signing an affidavit stating that the individual is an eligible voter in the jurisdiction.
A voter who cast a provisional ballot can later check to see if their provisional ballot was counted by visiting https://www.elections.il.gov/VotingAndRegistrationSystems/ProvisionalBallotSearch.aspx. Chicago voters may additionally check https://chicagoelections.com/en/provisional-information.html.

12. I am a college student. Can I register to vote where I go to school?

Yes. College students may vote at their school, provided that they have been an Illinois resident for at least 30 days. A student may consider themselves a resident of Illinois if the student is physically present in the state and intends to remain at their current residence or campus (this does not mean that the student intends to remain at the address forever). If a student considers two locations their residence, the student may choose which one to use as a voting residence.

Students must be held to the same eligibility requirements as any other voter in the jurisdiction. If a student is told that they are not able to vote at their school, volunteers should ascertain if they have fulfilled all of the registration requirements (i.e. citizenship, age, and durational residency requirements) and that they have properly registered for this election and tried Grace Period or Election Day Registration if necessary. If the student is eligible to vote at that location and is still not being permitted to vote or is wrongly asked to vote provisionally, call 866-OUR-VOTE or alert the command center or call center captain so that they can contact the appropriate election official.

13. I have a physical disability and need assistance. Will my polling place be accessible?

Illinois law requires that each polling place be accessible to disabled voters unless the polling place is granted an exemption by the State Board of Elections, but in practice many polling places may not be sufficiently accessible. A voter who has a disability and is assigned to a polling place that is inaccessible to them is entitled to be provided a ballot up to 50 feet from the entrance to the polling place (often called “curbside voting”). Voters should contact their election authority in advance to request assistance. Some jurisdictions may provide curbside voting without an advance request, so the voter should attempt to obtain access even if they have failed to request curbside voting in advance.

If a voter needs curbside voting assistance on Election Day, two judges of different political parties may meet the voter within 50 feet of the polling place entrance. The two judges must bring an Application for Ballot (in Chicago, “Form 14”); a ballot; a ballot marker, and a curbside privacy sleeve.
14. I am blind, have a physical disability, or cannot read English and require assistance to vote. Can I get assistance at the polls?

Yes! Any voter who needs assistance voting is entitled to have any person of their choice – other than the voter’s employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the voter’s union – mark the voter’s choices or assist the voter in marking their choices on the ballot. The person assisting can be a friend or family member, for example, and the assister is not required to be a registered voter. The voter will, and the assister may, be required to sign an affidavit form provided by the election judge/poll worker.

There may be situations where the voter wants an election judge/poll worker or a pollwatcher to serve as an assister, especially if a voter has limited English proficiency. This may be a workable solution, as long as the voter makes the choices and the assister merely marks the choices made by the voter. There have been instances where partisan pollwatchers have inappropriately pressured voters while “assisting” them; call the Command Center or the Hotline (866-OUR-VOTE) if you have concerns.

In many jurisdictions, the federal Voting Rights Act requires polling places to provide written translations and oral interpretation (i.e. bilingual election judges/poll workers) in other languages. See https://www.clccrul.org/election-protection-2019 (under “Resources for Voters and Volunteers”) for information on requirements for written and oral language assistance in specific voting precincts. In many jurisdictions, even if no assistance is available in person, election judges/poll workers can call their central election office to help a voter obtain language assistance over the phone. If you need more details about language requirements and resources in a specific location, check with 866-OUR-VOTE, 888-VE-Y-VOTA (Spanish), 888-API-VOTE (Asian/Pacific Islander languages), 844-YALLA-US (Arabic), or the call center captain, field captain, or command center.

15. I don’t know how to use the voting equipment. Can I get help?

Before using the voting machine, a voter can request that an election judge/poll worker provide instructions on how to use the machine. An instruction model for each mechanically-operated machine can also be provided for demonstration, showing a portion of the face of the voting machine. After giving instructions to the voter, the poll worker must leave the booth so that the voter can vote confidentially. See Question #14 for information about assistance in the voting booth.

16. Can I vote absentee or vote in person before Election Day?

Yes. There are three types of voting options before Election Day in Illinois:
1) **Early Voting (also called one-stop absentee voting or in-person absentee voting):** Registered voters may go in person to their county board of elections office (or an alternative location announced by the election jurisdiction) to vote. The period for early voting begins 40 days prior to Election Day and ends the day before Election Day. You can look up the locations and times of early voting polling places on the State Board of Elections website at [https://www.elections.il.gov/VotingAndRegistrationSystems/EarlyVotingLocationsSearch.aspx](https://www.elections.il.gov/VotingAndRegistrationSystems/EarlyVotingLocationsSearch.aspx). To find early voting locations, choose the election (e.g. “2020 General Primary”), the election jurisdiction (City or County listed), and click submit. In Chicago, voters may go in-person to the Loop Super Site (175 W Washington St.) to vote between 40 days and 1 day prior to Election Day. Additionally, between 15 days and 1 day prior to Election Day, voters may vote at any Early Voting & Registration location. Locations and schedules of Chicago early voting sites can be found at [https://chicagoelections.com/en/early-voting.html](https://chicagoelections.com/en/early-voting.html).

2) **Voting by mail (formerly called “absentee” voting):** Any registered Illinois voter can request a mail-in ballot. No special circumstances or excuses are necessary. Voters can obtain a mail-in ballot application on the State Board of Elections website ([https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/VotingByMail.aspx](https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/VotingByMail.aspx)) or, for Chicago voters, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners’ website ([https://chicagoelections.com/en/vote-by-mail.html](https://chicagoelections.com/en/vote-by-mail.html)). Applications for a mail-in ballot must be received by the jurisdiction’s election authority by 5:00 PM on the fifth day prior to Election Day. A completed application for a mail-in ballot can be mailed, e-mailed, faxed, or delivered in person to the local election authority. The actual mail-in ballot must be mailed. Mailed ballots must either be received by the election authority or postmarked by Election Day. To ensure that a ballot will be counted, advise the voter to have the local post office apply a postmark date on the return envelope.

3) **Military-Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting:** Absent uniformed service members (and their eligible dependents) and U.S. citizens living outside of the United States may request an absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). The voter can get step-by-step assistance and forms at [https://www.fvap.gov/illinois](https://www.fvap.gov/illinois), on the State Board of Elections website ([https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/VotingByMail.aspx](https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/VotingByMail.aspx)), or, for Chicago voters, on the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners website ([https://chicagoelections.com/en/military-overseas-voters.html](https://chicagoelections.com/en/military-overseas-voters.html)). Voters must submit an application for absentee voting by the eighth day prior to Election Day, which is also the last day for an election jurisdiction to send the ballot.

The Chicago Board of Elections offers military/overseas voters emailed ballots, mailed ballots, or an online ballot option. Any eligible military/overseas voter with a valid Federal Post Card Application on file with the Chicago Board of Elections may log into the online ballot option, after which the voter must print and mail the ballot and supporting documents to the Chicago Election Board.

**17. What if I requested an absentee/mail-in ballot, but I want to vote in person on Election Day?**
If the voter wants to vote in person at the polling place, they can vote a regular ballot if they bring the mail-in (absentee) ballot that came in the mail or sign an affidavit stating that either (A) the voter never received a mail-in (absentee) ballot; or (B) the voter completed and returned a mail-in (absentee) ballot and was informed that the election authority did not receive that ballot. Voters should attempt to use a regular ballot and only vote a provisional ballot as a last resort.

18. Does my state have Same Day Registration/Election Day Registration? If so, what is the process?

Yes, as mentioned in Question #4 above, Election Day Registration (EDR) is provided for under Illinois law. In all counties, EDR is required to be available in at least one location within the county, and in counties with population over 100,000 (including Cook County) and/or counties with electronic poll books, EDR must be available in each polling place; specific details about locations are described in Question #4 above and at https://www.clccrul.org/election-protection-2019. Voters using EDR need to present two forms of ID, including one with a current address.

19. Am I automatically registered to vote?

Automatic Voter Registration (AVR) was passed into law in 2017, but implementation has been delayed and error-prone. Voters should check their registration and, if needed, register to vote or update their registration. These voters should be eligible for Election Day Registration if the registration deadline has passed. See Question #4 above for details.

20. What rules apply to people campaigning or “hanging around” my polling place? Can people approach me?

Candidates, campaigns, and partisan pollwatchers may try to pressure voters inside the polling place, but such actions are not permitted and should be reported to election judges/poll workers. Electioneering and “soliciting of votes” are banned within 100 feet of all polling places. Furthermore, “no person shall interrupt, hinder or oppose any voter while approaching within those areas for the purpose of voting.” The 100-foot radius should be marked with cones, a United States flag, or other markers. The area within the markers is designated a “campaign free zone.” Churches or private schools may designate their entire property as “campaign free.” The area on polling place property that is outside of the “campaign free zone” is a public forum for the duration of time that the polling place is open, and electioneering (including placement of signs) is allowed.

Pollwatchers (who may be there on behalf of a candidate) may not “station themselves in such close proximity to the judges of election so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election and shall not, in any event, be permitted to handle election materials.”
There is particular concern in 2020 about improper activity by pollwatchers or others interfering or intimidating voters at polling places. Large numbers of voter challenges, improper electioneering, or other intimidating activity should be reported to 866-OUR-VOTE, call center captains, field captains, or the command center when needed, so that relevant election authorities can be alerted.

21. Someone is formally challenging my right to vote. What do I do?

If a voter’s qualifications are officially challenged, the voter may be required to produce two forms of identification showing their current residential address, which may include not more than one piece of mail addressed to the voter at their current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days before the date of the election. See Question #5. Alternatively, voters may have a witness who is registered to vote in that precinct attest to the voter’s qualifications and take an oath. The voter may then cast a regular ballot. As a last resort, a voter may cast a provisional ballot. See Question #11 for more information about provisional ballots.

If it seems like a particular voter or group of voters may have been targeted or challenged unfairly or repeatedly, this issue should be reported to 866-OUR-VOTE, call center captains, field captains, or the command center, so that the relevant election authorities can be alerted. This is particularly likely to occur in 2020.

22. I am currently experiencing homelessness. May I vote?

Yes! Under the Illinois Bill of Rights for the Homeless Act, any homeless person residing in the State of Illinois has "the right to vote, register to vote, and receive documentation necessary to prove identity for voting without discrimination due to [their] housing status." If a homeless voter is registering to vote on Election Day, the voter still must provide two forms of identification, with one including the address that the voter is using as a residence for the purpose of voting. To prove residency, a homeless voter may show “a piece of mail addressed to that individual and received at that address” or produce “a statement from a person authorizing use of the mailing address.” Examples of identification that can be used to prove the voter’s residency address include:

- A piece of mail addressed to the voter and mailed to the address on the registration card;
- A statement, letter, or affidavit from a person like a case manager, homeowner, or religious leader that states the voter is allowed to use the mailing address; or
- An ID card issued by a homeless shelter showing the name and mailing address of the voter.

23. I am currently in the hospital. May I vote?
Any voter who has been admitted to a hospital within 14 days of the election, and remains in the hospital on Election Day or has been released but is homebound, may have a vote-by-mail ballot delivered to them by a relative or a registered voter from the same precinct. The application requires a certificate from a health care professional and an affidavit from the person delivering the ballot. The person delivering the ballot must also return the ballot to the election jurisdiction by 7 PM on Election Day. Voters should contact their local election authority for more information. The application for Chicago voters can be found at https://app.chicagoelections.com/Documents/general/Form-502-Hospitalized-Voter-E.pdf.

24. Can I vote in the primary election?

Any eligible voter may vote in Illinois primary elections. Illinois voters do not need to indicate a party affiliation when they register to vote. During the primary, however, voters may vote only for candidates of one party. The voter must ask the poll worker for the ballot of their chosen political party. If the voter does not wish to vote for any party’s candidate, the voter still may vote on any referenda.

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3 10 ILCS 5/4-50; 10 ILCS 5/5-50.
5 In the past, some jurisdictions have asserted that both IDs must include the applicant’s address. The Illinois Election Code, however, states that “the applicant [must] furnish two forms of identification, and except in the case of a homeless individual, one of which must include [their] residence address . . . .” 10 ILCS 5/4-10; 10 ILCS 5/5-9; 10 ILCS 5/6-37. The Illinois State Board of Elections also explicitly states that one ID must include an address. Illinois State Board of Elections, Frequently Asked Questions, https://www.elections.il.gov/Main/FAQ.aspx#VoterRegistration. Other authorities stating that “at least” one I.D. must have a resident’s current address include the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, the Cook County Clerk’s Office, and Lake County. DuPage County states that a potential voter needs two forms of identification one of which must have a current address.
6 10 ILCS 5/17-10.
7 10 ILCS 5/18A-5.
8 See 10 ILCS 5/4-16 (detailing procedure generally); 10 ILCS 5/17-10 (affidavit details); Ill. Admin. Code tit. 26, § 216.90.
10 Id.
11 Id.
12 Id.
13 Id.
14 10 ILCS 5/24-11.
15 10 ILCS 5/18A-5.
17 See 10 ILCS 5/5-24.
18 Id.
19 10 ILCS 5/3-5.
20 Id.
23 10 ILCS 5/11-4.2(a).
24 10 ILCS 5/17-13(b).
25 Id. Note that the statute states this must be provided, “weather permitting” – it is not clear what the criteria is for determining whether current weather is not permitting.
27 Id.; see also McCreery v. Burnsmier, 293 Ill. 43, 51 (1920)
28 10 ILCS 5/24-10.
29 Id.
30 Id.
31 10 ILCS 5/19A-15(a).
32 Id.
33 10 ILCS 5/19-1.
34 10 ILCS 5/20-8.
36 10 ILCS 5/18-5.
37 10 ILCS 5/1A-16.1, 16.2.
38 10 ILCS 5/17-29
39 Id.
40 Id.
41 Id.
42 Id.
43 Id.
44 10 ILCS 5/7-34; 10 ILCS 5/17-23
45 10 ILCS 5/17-10.
46 775 ILCS 45/10(a)(5).
47 10 ILCS 5/4-10; 10 ILCS 5/5-9; 10 ILCS 5/6-37.
49 See https://ballotpedia.org/Primary_elections_in_Illinois.