



CHANGES TO THE FPCA AND FWAB

Updates have been made to the FPCA and the FWAB. These updates were made to eliminate voter confusion about the information they are required to provide under Federal law and their eligibility to use these forms to register and request an absentee ballot.

If the voter already has a previous version of the FPCA or FWAB on file with their election office, they do not need to submit a new form.

States may process previous versions of the FPCA and FWAB forms submitted before their statutory deadlines for receipt.

The new versions of the FPCA and FWAB are available on [FVAP.gov](https://www.fvap.gov).

Additionally, they are now available for review and comment on the Federal Register until November 9, 2026, at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov).

View the FPCA Federal Register Notice and comment on the FPCA form here: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/09/10/2026-18479/proposed-collection-comment-request>

View the FWAB Federal Register Notice and comment on the FPCA here: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/09/10/2026-18473/proposed-collection-comment-request>

The Department of War cannot receive comments on the forms for inclusion to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) while they are posted for public comment or by mail.

Please do not send comments directly to FVAP.

TIPS - FEDERAL POST CARD APPLICATION

The Federal Post Card Application remains the key first step in the UOCAVA voting process. The current FPCA on [FVAP.gov](https://www.fvap.gov) is the latest version, last revised in 2026. While this edition of the FPCA is the most common and is used for our online assistant, older editions should still be accepted by election officials and processed if the information provided by the voter satisfies current state requirements.

Further, as the FPCA allows UOCAVA voters to request an absentee ballot for all federal elections in the calendar year, we suggest that voters send in a new FPCA every January and each time they move.

TIPS - IP BLOCKING

Many UOCAVA voters are located around the world, and that means they may be accessing election information from foreign Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. Blacklisting public information webpages from known bad actors is important along with whitelisting for database entries. This dual approach is important for UOCAVA voters who may access websites from foreign IPs that are less-than-hospitable environments. [FVAP.gov](https://www.fvap.gov) remains accessible to its overseas citizens and can help election officials understand these nuances and support voters. Please let us know how we can help, email vote@fvap.gov.

Local Election Office Search						
Showing 1 to 20 of 1476 Records						
Name	Jurisdiction	TYPE	PHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER	EMAIL	ADDRESS
Abbeville Board of Voter Registration	Abbeville	County	(804) 366-2400 x53	(804) 366-5797	jackson@abbevillecountysc.gov	503 West Greenwood Street, Suite 2000 Abbeville, SC 29620 USA
Abington Town Clerk	Abington, Town of	Town	(781) 962-2112	(781) 962-2138	lmadame@abingtonma.gov	500 Glenwicks Way Abington, MA 02210 USA
Absentee and Petition Office	All	All	(807) 270-2700	(807) 677-0943	akabenton@akabn.gov	383 Portland Place Floor 2 Anchorage, AK 99508 USA
Acadia Parish Registrar of Voters	Acadia	Parish	(337) 788-6841	(337) 788-3571	acadianvoters@pscs.la.gov	568 NW 11 Cui Crowley, LA 70508-4303 USA
Accomack General Registrar	Accomack	County	(757) 787-2939	(757) 787-4823	gregory@co.accomack.va.us	P.O. Box 97 Accomack, VA 22901-0097 USA
Acme Township Clerk	Acme Township (Grand Traverse County)	Township	231-938-1350	—	lwasson@acmetownship.org	6042 Acme Road Williamsburg, MI 49090 USA

UPDATE YOUR STATE OF JURISDICTION'S CONTACT INFORMATION

As the primaries are finishing and election offices across the U.S. are preparing for the November election, voters may need to contact their election office with a variety of questions. We encourage election offices to review their contact information on [FVAP.gov](https://www.fvap.gov): <https://www.fvap.gov/search-office>. If you notice something is incorrect, send us an email at vote@fvap.gov containing the necessary changes and we will do the rest!



FVAP Releases – ESB

FVAP's latest research note uses 2024 transactional data to assess the absentee voting process for military and overseas citizen voters. The results of this study show the importance of UOCAVA protections. These safeguards allow voters to successfully complete the voting process by leveraging the 45-day period prior to a federal election for receiving an absentee ballot and options for electronically requesting or receiving absentee ballots. For the 2024 General Election, 11 states and five jurisdictions reported transactional data, which accounted for about 35.9 percent of the total UOCAVA population in the U.S.

2024 ESB Research Note highlights for participating jurisdictions:

- UOCAVA voters using the Federal Post Card Application to request absentee ballots during an election year had a higher return rate than those requesting ballots with state applications.
- For ballots requested in 2024, blank ballots transmitted electronically were returned at lower rates than those transmitted by mail, except for when the ballot was requested very close to Election Day. However, blank ballots transmitted to ADM by mail were returned at higher rates than those transmitted electronically. For overseas citizen voters, blank ballots

transmitted electronically had higher return rates than those transmitted by mail.

- UOCAVA voters returned their 2024 election ballots slightly earlier but very similarly to those returned for the 2022 midterm election, and almost a week later than those for the 2020 Presidential Elections.
- UOCAVA ballot return rates were higher for ballots requested during the election year, and ballots requested before the 45-day deadline within election year had lower rejection rates than those requested closer to Election Day. This demonstrates the importance for voters to act early to be able to successfully complete the voting process.
- For the last five general elections (i.e., 2016 to 2024), Uniformed Services relied more on electronic ballot requests than did overseas citizens. While most overseas citizen voters still do not use electronic means of requesting ballots, the 2024 election marked the greatest rate of increase in overseas citizen electronic ballot requests since the ESB's 2016 founding.

To review the full technical research report: <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2024-esb-research-note.pdf>. Any questions about the research note, please reach out to FVAP directly: sara.m.hedlund.civ@mail.mil

FVAP Releases - State Administered UOCAVA Survey

To improve the UOCAVA voting process through partnerships with state and local election offices and support independent data collection by states and jurisdictions, FVAP worked with the Council of State Governments to design the SAUS. The 2024 SAUS focused on assisting a select few states and jurisdictions of various UOCAVA population sizes through a census-style customer satisfaction and customer experience survey, to better understand 2024 General Election voting experiences among UOCAVA voters.

The analyses in this research note found that:

- Instruction clarity sits at the center of the voter experience. Those who found information easily often reported a smoother process and expressed more confidence in UOCAVA voting overall.
- Ballot transmission is the voter pipeline phase after which the bulk of voters drop off, as indicated in every ESB Research Note since 2018.
- Positive experiences tend to cluster, just like barriers do. Respondents who reported timely service also often reported helpful officials and clear information.
- Spouses are a unique subgroup and warrant continued targeted program attention.

- Suggestion-making behavior coincides with negative sentiment and distrust, as well as with civic duty. Those most likely to offer concrete recommendations were those who either felt very motivated to share their frustrations with a process that did not work out for them, or who cared enough to persist through their frustrating experiences because of high motivation and a call to civic duty.
- Even successful voters experienced real or perceived difficulties. The presence of barriers experienced, even among those who voted successfully, confirms the importance of reducing real or perceived difficulties. Those who succeeded often had to work to find information independently rather than relying on any single source.

To review the full technical research report: <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2024sausresearchnote.pdf>. Any questions about the research note, please reach out to FVAP directly: sara.m.hedlund.civ@mail.mil