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.

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1. **Am I registered to vote?**

Voters can determine whether they are registered to vote by filling out the form on the Secretary of State website (https://www.msegov.com/sos/voter_registration/amiregistered/Search).

2. **Where do I vote?**

Voters can determine the proper polling place by checking the Mississippi Secretary of State website (http://www.sos.ms.gov/pollingplace/Pages/default.aspx).

If a voter has recently moved and has not updated their voter registration, refer to Question #6.

3. **When do the polls open and close?**

The polls must be open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Central Time on Election Day. A voter in line at the polling place by 7:00 p.m. must be allowed to vote.
Mississippi generally does not permit in-person early voting although those voters who qualify to cast an absentee ballot (refer to Question #16) may do so in person at the county registrar’s office until 12:00 noon Central Time on the Saturday immediately preceding an election held on a Tuesday, the Thursday immediately preceding an election held on a Saturday, or the second day immediately preceding the date of an election held on another day.3

4. When is the voter registration deadline?

Voters must apply to register to vote 30 days before an election in which they intend to vote. If the thirtieth day is a Sunday or legal holiday, the deadline is the next business day.4 The registration deadline for the 2020 November General Election is October 5, 2020.5 Mississippi does not permit same-day registration.

Note: The March Republican Primary Runoff Election for Mississippi’s Second Congressional District has been rescheduled to June 23, 2020 due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The voter registration deadline is now May 25, 2020.6 Many county and state agencies that provide voter registration applications may be closed to the public or have limited in-person access due to COVID-19. Voters should contact the agencies listed below for more information on how to receive voter registration services.

Voters may register either in person or by mail. Voters can register in person at the following locations:
• Circuit clerk’s office;
• Municipal clerk’s office;
• Department of Public Safety; or
• Any state or federal agency offering government services, such as the Department of Human Services.7

A person with a physical disability who is unable to visit the registrar’s office (county or municipal circuit clerk) may contact the registrar’s office to request that the registrar or registrar’s deputy visit the person and register them to vote. The registrar or deputy must visit that person as soon as possible and provide them with a registration application; the application must be completed in the registrar’s or deputy’s presence.8

Applications to register by mail must be sent to the Circuit clerk’s office for the voter’s county of residence and postmarked by the date of the registration deadline.9 Mail-in registration applications are available at:
• Circuit clerk’s office;
• Municipal clerk’s office;
• Public library;
• Other participating government agencies; and
• Mississippi Secretary of State website: https://www.sos.ms.gov/content/documents/elections/Voter_Registration.pdf.10

Mississippi does not permit online voter registration, although registered voters may update their registration records online at https://www.msegov.com/sos/voter_registration/home/Search.11

Military and Overseas Voters: Military and overseas voters may also use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to register to vote, to request absentee ballots, or to register to vote and request absentee ballots simultaneously.12 FPCA registration and requests for absentee ballots can be submitted via email, fax, or mail.13 Voters registering using the FPCA must email, fax, or mail their applications so
that the application is received 10 days prior to the election. Military and overseas voters must register by June 15, 2020 for the 2020 primary runoff election, and by October 24, 2020 for the November General Election.

For more information, visit the Federal Voting Assistance Program’s (FVAP) Mississippi-specific FPCA page or the Mississippi Secretary of State’s UOCAVA page.

5. Can I vote without providing identification?

No. To vote a regular ballot in person, a Mississippi voter must present a current and valid form of photo identification. Valid forms of photo identification include:

- Mississippi Driver’s License;
- US Passport;
- Photo ID card issued by a branch, department, agency, or entity of the State of Mississippi;
- Photo employee ID card issued by a branch, department, agency, or entity of the US Government, the State of Mississippi, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or other entity of the State of Mississippi;
- Mississippi firearms license, with photo;
- Tribal photo ID card;
- US Military photo ID card;
- Photo ID card issued by an accredited Mississippi college, university, community college, or junior college;
- Photo ID issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the US government or any state government, such as a driver’s license issued by a state other than Mississippi; or
- Mississippi Voter Identification Card.

If a registered voter does not have any other acceptable forms of photo ID, a free Mississippi Voter Identification Card will be provided to the voter. A voter can obtain this card by bringing to any Circuit Clerk’s office in Mississippi one of the following types of documents:

- any expired but valid photo identity document having the voter's name and photograph issued by the U.S. government or any U.S. state;
- a birth certificate or any other document with the voter’s full legal name, date and place of birth;
- a Social Security card;
- a Medicare card;
- a Medicaid card;
- a Mississippi Voter Registration Card; or
- any of the following, as long as it includes the voter’s name and current address:
  - utility bill issued within the preceding six months;
  - bank statement issued within the preceding six months;
  - paycheck issued within the preceding six months;
  - government check issued within the preceding six months;
  - IRS Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement issued within the current calendar year; or
  - any other government document issued within the current calendar year.

If the voter lacks all of these types of documents, the clerk may verify birth information free of charge if the voter provides the date of birth, state of birth, and the mother’s maiden name. A voter can obtain
free transportation to the Circuit Clerk’s office to obtain a Voter ID by calling 1-844-MSVOTER (1-844-678-6837).20

A voter may use an expired photo ID as long as it is one of the above-listed acceptable forms of photo ID and is not more than 10 years old.21

The name on the photo ID only has to be substantially similar to the voter’s name in the poll book. A name is substantially similar if:

- the voter’s name on the presented photo ID is slightly different from the voter’s name as it appears on the poll book;
- the voter’s name on the presented photo ID (or on the poll book) is a customary derivation or abbreviation of the formal name, such as Bill, Will or Billy for William, Rick, Rich or Dick for Richard, or Meg for Margaret;
- the voter’s name on the presented photo ID includes an initial or middle name which does not appear on the poll book, or vice versa;
- a first name, middle name, maiden name or initial of the voter appears in a different order on the presented photo ID than on the poll book, or vice versa; or
- the voter’s middle or last name on the presented photo ID is different than his/her middle or last name on the poll book because of marriage or divorce, the name is substantially similar if:
  - a part of the name, address OR date of birth on the presented photo ID matches a part of the voter’s name, address OR date of birth on the poll book, and
  - the photograph on the presented photo ID fairly depicts the voter.22

The address on the photo ID does not have to match the address on the voter rolls.23

A registered voter who does not have valid identification is still entitled to vote by a provisional Affidavit Ballot.24 The Affidavit Ballot will be counted if the voter presents a photo ID or signs an affidavit affirming religious objection in the Circuit Court Clerk’s office within 5 business days after Election Day. The deadline is June 29 for the 2020 Primary Runoff Election, and November 10 for the General Election.25 (See Question #11.)

A photo ID is not required to vote by absentee ballot by mail; it is required for in-person absentee voting in the registrar’s office.26

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

The answer to this question depends on when the voter moved and where the voter moved. Refer to the table below.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Moved within 30 days of Election Day</th>
<th>Moved within the same precinct</th>
<th>Moved to a different precinct but within the same county</th>
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<tr>
<td>Moved within the same precinct</td>
<td>Because the polling place will be the same for the new and old address, go to that polling place. The voter will be able to vote.</td>
<td>Go to the polling place that corresponds with the NEW address. The voter will be able to cast a provisional Affidavit Ballot.28</td>
<td>Cannot vote in the new county or old county by regular or provisional Affidavit Ballot, unless it is a presidential election year, in which case</td>
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An “affidavit” in this case means a statement by the voter swearing that they believe that they are registered to vote in the jurisdiction in which they are attempting to vote. After a vote by provisional Affidavit Ballot because of a recent move, a Poll Manager will place the Affidavit Ballot in an envelope. The affidavit is printed and written on the envelope itself. The affidavit envelope must include: the name of the voter, the voter’s address (current and previous if moved), telephone number (if the voter has one), a statement that the affiant believes they is registered to vote in the jurisdiction, the signature of the voter, and the signature of one of the Poll Managers.

The Poll Manager must give the voter written instructions on how to ascertain whether their Affidavit Ballot was counted.

7. What should I do if there are equipment problems at my precinct?

Voters should immediately notify the election officers if the voting equipment breaks down while the polls are open. If the problem cannot be fixed in a timely manner, a voter can use an emergency paper ballot and should request one if it is not offered.

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

If the voter has properly registered, is eligible to vote, and is in the correct polling place, the voter can ask the poll worker to call the county clerk and confirm their registration. If the voter still is not on the rolls, the voter can vote by provisional Affidavit Ballot by signing a written affidavit before one of the managers. The affidavit will state that the voter meets the requirements for casting an Affidavit Ballot.

A voter must vote in the voter’s assigned precinct. If a voter chooses to vote outside of the voter’s assigned precinct, the ballot will not be counted.

9. My name isn’t showing 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 by moving out of the county, death, written request of the voter, received an adjudication of mental incompetence, conviction of a disenfranchising crime, or disqualification for any other cause.
Any voter whose name was removed in one of the above ways and who subsequently becomes eligible to vote must re-register in order to have their name restored to the statewide voter registration system.

Volunteers can take steps to help to determine why a voter’s name is not appearing on the list of registered voters:

- Check the voter’s registration status using the registration lookup tool to make sure the voter is registered to vote and is at the right place. (See Question #1.)
- Has the voter moved recently? Could they be registered at an old address? Check that address in the registration lookup tool. (See Question #1 and Question #6.)
- Has the voter changed their name recently, or could they be registered under a different name? Check that name (and any variations of the voter’s name, especially for hyphenated names, which sometimes confuse databases) in the registration lookup tool. (See Question #1.)
- When/where did the voter register to vote? Was that before the deadline? (See Question #4.)
- Contact the registrar’s office to see if they have a record of the registration. If not, and if the voter registered at another government agency, contact that agency to see if it has a record of the registration.

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

Individuals who have been convicted in Mississippi for a disenfranchising crime cannot vote. The disenfranchising crimes are voter fraud, murder, rape, bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretense, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, bigamy, armed robbery, extortion, felony bad check, felony shoplifting, larceny, receiving stolen property, robbery, timber larceny, unlawful taking of a motor vehicle, statutory rape, carjacking, and larceny under lease or rental agreement. If a voter has not been convicted of one of the above crimes in Mississippi and is otherwise qualified, they may vote. An individual can still vote if convicted of a similar offense in another state or of a federal felony.

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

Ask why the voter was offered a provisional ballot (also called an Affidavit Ballot). A voter should be offered a provisional Affidavit Ballot only when:

- The voter’s name does not appear on the poll book for any reason;
- The voter is unable to present acceptable photo identification;
- The voter is not able to cast a regular Election Day ballot under a provision of state or federal law but is otherwise qualified to vote;
- The voter is voting as a result of court or other order extending the time for the closing of the polls on Election Day;
- The voter has moved within the county or municipality within 30 days of the election; or
- The voter is a first-time, unverified mail-in voter and does not have a HAVA-approved form of identification.

Other than for these reasons, the voter should be able to cast a regular ballot. A provisional ballot should be a last resort.

After voting by provisional Affidavit Ballot, a Poll Manager will place the Affidavit Ballot in an envelope. The affidavit is printed and written on the envelope itself. The affidavit envelope must include: the name of the voter, the voter’s address (current and, if moved, previous), telephone number (if the
voter has one), a statement of the voter’s belief that they is registered to vote in the jurisdiction, the signature of the voter, and the signature of one of the Poll Managers. The Poll Manager must give the voter written instructions on how to ascertain if their Affidavit Ballot was counted. A provisional Affidavit Ballot may be rejected for the following reasons (this list is not exclusive):

- the voter is not a registered voter of the county;
- failure of both the voter and Poll Manager to sign the affidavit envelope;
- the voter is casting a ballot in a precinct in which they are not entitled to vote; or
- failure to: (1) present an acceptable form of photo ID, (2) obtain the free Mississippi Voter ID card, or (3) complete an Affidavit of Religious Objection in the Circuit Clerk’s office within five business days after Election Day. (See Question #5.)

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

If a student attends school in Mississippi and meets other eligibility requirements, they can establish residency and vote if they (1) have resided in that county and municipality for 30 days and (2) have a present intention to remain at the Mississippi school address for the time being.

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

Yes. All polling places must be accessible to all voters and ADA-compliant. Every qualified elector is entitled to vote in Mississippi regardless of ability. A voter who has a physical disability that drives or is driven to the polling location, but is unable to enter the polling place may vote through curbside voting. A poll manager will assist the voter outside of the polling location. If a voter reports that a polling place does not have curbside voting, alert the on-call attorney in that jurisdiction. If the jurisdiction does not have an on-call attorney, alert an Election Protection Captain so an attorney can contact the responsible election official to address the problem.

14. I am blind, have a physical disability, or cannot read English and require assistance in order to vote. Can I get assistance at the polls?

Yes. Any voter who needs assistance voting by reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write English is entitled to have a person of their choice mark the voter’s choices or assist the voter in marking their choices on the ballot EXCEPT:

- a candidate on the ballot;
- a first-degree relative of a candidate on the ballot;
- a poll watcher observing the polling place;
- the voter’s employer or an agent of the voter’s employer; or
- an officer or agent of the voter’s union

A candidate or the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of a candidate may assist the voter if the person is a first-degree relative of the voter. A first-degree relative includes a parent, child, or sibling.

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

Polling Places with OMR Equipment (Paper Ballots): Voters must receive written and/or verbal instructions from the poll managers on how to cast their ballot before entering the voting booth. If voters need additional instructions on how to operate the machine, two election officers may, if necessary, enter
the booth and give the voter instructions. However, the election officers may not in any way seek to
influence the vote. After providing the necessary assistance, the officers must leave the booth so the voter
can cast their vote in secret.48

Polling Places with DRE Equipment (Touch Screen/Button): Election officials must provide instructions
inside each voting booth on how to vote on the equipment.49

Polling places must also display a sample ballot outside of the booth.50

Voters should also be aware that there is a time limit of 10 minutes for casting their vote within the voting
machine booth, and a limit of five minutes if other voters are waiting.51

For further instruction while voting at the polls on Election Day, voters should contact election officials
or the Secretary of State’s Office at 800-829-6786.

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

Mississippi generally does not have in-person early voting although those voters who qualify to cast an
absentee ballot may do so in person at the county registrar’s office until 12:00 noon Central Time on the
Saturday immediately preceding an election held on a Tuesday, the Thursday immediately preceding an
election held on a Saturday, or the second day immediately preceding the date of an election held on
another day.52

An otherwise qualified Mississippi voter can vote absentee if they will be absent from their county of
residence and are:

1) An enlisted or commissioned member of the U.S. armed forces, or his or her spouse or dependent
   if the spouse or dependent will be absent from the county of registration on Election Day;
2) A member of the merchant marine or American Red Cross, or his or her spouse or dependent if
   the spouse or dependent will be absent from the county of registration on Election Day;
3) A disabled war veteran currently in the hospital, or his or her spouse or dependent if the spouse or
   dependent will be absent from the county of registration on Election Day;
4) A civilian serving with the U.S. armed forces, merchant marine, or American Red Cross outside
   of the United States, or his or her spouse or dependent if the spouse or dependent will be absent
   from the county of registration on Election Day;
5) A trained or certified emergency response provider who is deployed during the time period
   authorized for absentee voting or on Election Day, or his or her spouse or dependent if the spouse
   or dependent will be absent from the county of registration on Election Day;
6) A citizen of Mississippi temporarily residing outside of the United States and the District of
   Columbia, or his or her spouse or dependent if the spouse or dependent will be absent from the
   county of registration on Election Day;
7) A citizen of Mississippi currently enrolled at the United States Naval Academy, the United States
   Coast Guard Academy, the United States Merchant Marine Academy, the United States Air Force
   Academy, or the United States Military Academy, or his or her spouse or dependent if the spouse
   or dependent will be absent from the county of registration on Election Day;
8) A student, teacher, or school administrator who is absent from the county of voting residence on
   Election Day due to studies or employment, or his or her spouse or dependent if the spouse or
   dependent maintains a common domicile with the student, teacher, or school administrator
   outside of the county of voting residence;
9) An employee of a member of the Mississippi congressional delegation who is required to be away
   from the employee’s place of residence on Election Day due to such employment or the
employee’s spouse or dependent if the spouse or dependent resides with the employee away from the county of registration;
10) A voter who is outside the county on Election Day;
11) A voter with a temporary or permanent disability whose disability would make voting in person a substantial hardship to the voter or others or whose attendance at the voting place could reasonably cause danger to the voter or others;
12) A voter who is the parent, spouse, or dependent of someone with a disability who is hospitalized in a different county more than 50 miles away from the voter’s residence (as long as the voter will be with that person on Election Day);
13) A voter who is 65 years old or older;
14) A member of the Mississippi congressional delegation who is absent from Mississippi on Election Day or the spouse or dependent of a delegation member; or
15) A voter who is required to be at work on Election Day during the time at which the polls will be open.53

Permanently disabled voters may apply once to receive absentee ballots for all future elections for which they remain qualified voters by submitting with their application a statement signed by the voter’s physician or nurse practitioner that the voter is permanently physically disabled to such a degree that it is difficult for the voter to vote in person.54

Absentee ballots may be requested at any time within 45 days of the election, as long as they are requested no later than noon on the Saturday before a Tuesday election, the Thursday before a Saturday election, or the second day before any other election day. Voters should contact their county registrar (generally the county circuit clerk) for the most up-to-date information. A list of circuit court clerk phone numbers by county can be found at https://courts.ms.gov/trialcourts/circuitcourt/circuitclerks.pdf. For municipal elections, the voter should contact the city clerk.55

A voter can request an absentee ballot:
• In Person: A voter must appear in person before the county registrar (generally the county circuit court clerk) or, for municipal elections, the city clerk and then request, execute, and file an application for an absentee ballot. If ballots have been printed, the voter will vote the ballot at that time; if ballots have not yet been printed, the ballot will be mailed to the voter.56
• By Telephone: Voters can also request by telephone that the registrar mail an absentee ballot application to them.57
• By Mail: A voter can mail in a request for an absentee ballot if the voter temporarily resides out of the county of their residence, has a temporary or permanent physical disability, is 65 years old or older, or is the parent, spouse, or dependent of someone with a physical disability who is hospitalized outside the voter’s county of residence or over 50 miles away from the voter’s residence (as long as the voter will be with that person on Election Day). Applications from voters temporarily residing outside the county must be sworn to and subscribed before an official who is authorized to administer oaths or to witness absentee balloting. Applications from voters with a temporary or permanent physical disability may be witnessed by any person at least 18 years old.58

A parent, child, spouse, sibling, legal guardian, those with power of attorney for a voter’s affairs, or the agent of the voter may orally request an absentee ballot application on behalf of the voter if the person is designated in writing by the voter with a witness who is a Mississippi resident. Written designations are valid for one year.59
All absentee by mail voters except those who are temporarily or permanently physically disabled are required to have their application and ballot “notarized or signed by an official authorized to administer oaths for absentee voting.” An absentee voter who is temporarily or permanently physically disabled may have any person eighteen (18) years or older serve as the attesting witness for their application and ballot. However, a candidate, or the spouse, parent, or child of a candidate, may not be the attesting witness for any ballot on which the candidate’s name appears unless the voter is a first-degree relative of the witness. Photo identification is not required for absentee voters who return their ballots by mail.

Absentee voters who mark their ballots in their county of residence must do so at the county registrar’s office (typically, the county circuit court clerk’s office) unless the voter has a temporary or permanent physical disability or is at least 65 years old. The county registrar or a deputy must be the attesting witness for the ballot. The voter should bring satisfactory identification. (See Question #5.)

Any absentee voter who needs assistance voting by reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write is entitled to have some person of their choice—other than a candidate on the ballot, a first degree relative of a candidate on the ballot (unless the person requesting assistance is a first degree relative of that person), a poll watcher observing the polling place, the voter’s employer, an agent of the voter’s 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 and complete the absentee voter’s affidavit.

Absentee ballots cast by mail must be received by the registrar by 5:00 p.m. on the day before Election Day. The receipt deadline for the Primary Runoff Election is Monday, June 22, 2020 by 5:00pm. The receipt deadline for the General Election is Monday, November 22, 2020 by 5:00pm. Presidential absentee ballots may still be counted (but only for the office of President) if received prior to 7:00pm Central on Election Day (November 3). It is illegal for ballots cast away from the county registrar’s office to be returned by hand delivery.

Absentee ballots cast in-person must be cast no later than 12:00pm on the Saturday before each election. The deadline for the Primary Runoff Election is Saturday, June 21, 2020. The deadline for the General Election is Saturday, October 31, 2020. The Circuit Clerk’s office is open from 8:00am to 12:00pm on each of these Saturdays.

Military and Overseas Voters: Military and overseas voters who are absent from their county of residence and qualified to vote in Mississippi are subject to the voting procedures under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (“UOCAVA”). See https://www.sos.ms.gov/Elections-Voting/Pages/Military-Overseas-Voter.aspx and https://www.fvap.gov/mississippi.

Voters who cast absentee ballots by mail, email, or fax are not required to submit photo identification. 17. What if I requested an absentee ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day?

As long as the voter has not already submitted the absentee ballot, and is otherwise qualified, the voter is allowed to vote in person by regular ballot.

18. Does my state have same-day registration? If so, what is the process?

No. Mississippi does not permit same-day registration.

19. What rules apply to people campaigning or “hanging around” my polling place? Can people approach me?
Individuals are prohibited from distributing campaign material within 150 feet from the entrance to any polling place building. Campaign material includes any cards, posters or other campaign literature. If the polling place is within 150 feet of private property, the property owner may “post or distribute or permit the posting and distribution of campaign material” on the property. Individuals who are not election officials, voters and credentialed poll watchers may not stand within 30 feet of the polls or the room in which the election is being held.

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

Any person, although personally registered as an elector, may be challenged by any candidate, official poll watcher, qualified elector from the precinct in which the challenge is made, or any poll manager or poll worker. The person may be challenged on the following grounds:

1) The voter is not a registered voter in the precinct;
2) The voter is not the registered voter under whose name the voter has applied to vote;
3) The voter has already voted in the election;
4) The voter is not a resident in the precinct where the voter is registered;
5) The voter has illegally registered to vote;
6) The voter has removed their ballot from the polling place; or
7) The voter is otherwise disqualified by law.

The challenge will be considered by all the poll managers at the time it is made.

- If the challenge clearly appears to be well taken in the unanimous opinion of the poll managers, the vote will be rejected and not counted. The challenged voter should mark their choices and cast their vote by paper ballot. After the ballot has been marked by the challenged voter, the poll manager will need to mark it as “REJECTED” and write the name of the voter and the reason the ballot of the challenged voter was rejected on the back of the ballot.
- If the challenge clearly appears to be frivolous and not made in good faith in the unanimous opinion of the poll managers, the challenge will be disregarded and the voter is allowed to cast their vote regularly.
- If it is unclear if the challenge is well taken or frivolous and no unanimous decision can be made by the poll managers, the challenged voter is entitled to mark their choices and cast their vote by paper ballot. After the ballot has been marked by the challenged voter, the poll managers will need to mark it as “CHALLENGED” and write the name of the voter and the reason the ballot of the challenged voter was challenged on the back of the ballot.

If the voter believes they are a registered voter in the jurisdiction in which they desire to vote and is eligible to vote in the election, they should be entitled to complete a provisional Affidavit Ballot. Please refer to Question #6 for more information.

21. Can I vote in the primary election?

In Mississippi, voters do not register by political party, and primaries are open, meaning any registered voter can vote in a party’s primary election. However, a voter may vote in only one party’s primary and may not vote in a party’s primary runoff election after having voted in the primary election of another party.
2 Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-541(1) (stating that the polls shall “be kept open until the last qualified voter, who was standing in line at the polling place at 7:00 p.m., has cast his or her ballot, or 7:00 p.m., whichever is later.”)


23 Confirmed with call to the SOS Election Hotline: 800-829-6786.


29 See Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-11 (voter must reside “for thirty (30) days in the county in which he or she seeks to vote,” among other requirements, in order to be eligible to vote in Mississippi); 52 U.S.C.A. § 10502(e).


31 Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-573(1)(b); see also Miss. Code Ann. 23-15-11 (eligibility requirements to be a qualified elector “in and for the county, municipality and voting precinct of his or her residence” include, among other requirements, residing in the state, county, and incorporated municipality for 30 days).

32 See Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-11 (voter must reside “for thirty (30) days in the county in which he or she seeks to vote,” among other requirements, in order to be eligible to vote in Mississippi).


should not apply their seals. Voters in the (sample ballot for polling places using optical-scan ballots), 23-15-531.6(7)(b) (sample ballot for polling places using DRE equipment).


Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-715(b). See also Miss. Code Ann. § 11-1-1 (list of officials authorized to administer oaths). This list includes but is not limited to: a judge of any court of record; clerk of such court; court reporter of such court; master; member of the board of supervisors; justice court judge; notary public; mayor, or police justice of a city, town, or village; municipal clerk; any officer of any other state or the United States authorized by law to administer oaths. Under Mississippi regulations, notaries public in Mississippi are required to waive any fee for notarizing absentee voters’ applications and ballots. See http://www.sos.ms.gov/About/Pages/Press-Release.aspx?pr=834. Post office employees also may administer the oath, in which case they must authenticate their signatures with the post office’s cancellation stamp. Other officers should not apply their seals. Voters in the Armed Forces also may execute their affidavits before a commissioned officer not lower in grade than sergeant rating. Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-631(1)(c).


Miss. Code Ann. §§ 23-15-627, 23-15-721(1). See also Miss. Code Ann. § 11-1-1 (list of officials authorized to administer oaths). This list includes but is not limited to: a judge of any court of record; clerk of such court; court reporter of such court; master; member of the board of supervisors; justice court judge; notary public; mayor, or police justice of a city, town, or village; municipal clerk; any officer of any other state or the United States authorized by law to administer oaths. Under Mississippi regulations, notaries public in Mississippi are required to waive any fee for notarizing absentee voters’ applications and ballots. See http://www.sos.ms.gov/About/Pages/Press-Release.aspx?pr=834. Post office employees also may administer the oath, in which case they must authenticate their signatures with the post office’s cancellation stamp. Other officers should not apply their seals. Voters in the Armed Forces also may execute their affidavits before a commissioned officer not lower in grade than sergeant rating. Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-631(1)(c).