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?

Voter registration can be determined by checking the North Carolina Board of Elections website (https://vt.ncsbe.gov/RegLkup/).

2. Where do I vote?

Election Day polling places can be determined by checking the North Carolina Board of Elections website (https://vt.ncsbe.gov/PPLkup/).

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?

All polling places are open from 6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Eastern on Election Day. Voters in line by 7:30 p.m. must be allowed to vote.¹ If you are a field volunteer at a polling place and it is not open at the
correct time, advise voters to stay at the polling location and contact your hotline captain/command center. If you are a hotline volunteer or a field volunteer and a polling place prohibits from voting those who were in line when the polls close, advise voters to stay in line at the polling location and contact your hotline captain/command center.

Early voting (“one stop” absentee voting) begins the third Thursday before Election Day and closes on the last Saturday before Election Day. The dates and hours within that time period are county-specific. Early voting for the November 2020 General Election is October 15-October 31, 2020. For more information on early voting, see Question #16.

Note: The Republican Second Primary for Congressional District 11 (CD-11) been rescheduled June 23, 2020 due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

4. When is the voter registration deadline?

Note: Many county boards of elections and voter registration agencies may be closed to the public or have limited in-person access due to COVID-19. Voters can find updated county election office information at https://www.ncsbe.gov/coronavirus, and should contact agencies listed below that provide voter registration applications for more information on how to receive voter registration services.

The deadline to register to vote in North Carolina is 25 days before the date of the primary or election. Prospective voters may submit their voter registration application to their County Board of Elections in person, via fax or email, or by mail. Applications submitted by mail must be postmarked at least 25 days before the election. If the application is submitted via email or fax, a permanent copy of the signed form must be delivered to the County Board of Elections no later than 20 days before the election. Voters can find the address of their County Board of Elections here: https://vt.ncsbe.gov/BOEInfo. The last day to register to vote during the November 2020 General Election is October 9, 2020.

There is no voter registration for the Second Primary Election on June 23 unless a person becomes qualified to register and vote between March 4 (day after the first primary) and June 22 (day before the second primary). These voters can register and vote on the June 23 Second Primary Election Day. See below for information on how to qualify to register and vote in North Carolina.

Voters may download a voter registration application online (https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voter-Information/VR-Form). Once complete, a voter can mail the application to the county board of elections in the county where the applicant resides.

In addition to the printable voter registration application accessible on this website, voter registration applications are available at the following locations:

- NC State Board of Elections
- County Boards of Elections
- Public Libraries
- Public high schools or college admissions offices

Voter registration applications may also be submitted in person through an organized voter registration drive or to a “voter registration agency”, which includes:

- Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) (so long as someone is conducting other business at the DMV)
- Division of Services for the Blind
• Division of Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
• Division of Medical Assistance
• Division of Public Health/WIC
• Division of Social Services (DSS)
• Division of Rehabilitation Services
• Division of Employment Security (DES)
• Other Public Assistance Agencies

Expanded Online Voter Registration Services: A person who is an existing DMV customer with a North Carolina driver’s license or DMV-issued identification card may register to vote, update their voter registration address, or update their party affiliation online through the NCDMV’s vendor PayIt at https://payments.ncdot.gov/. There is no fee and voters do not need to create an account with PayIt to apply for voter registration services. For more information on online voter registration services visit https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voters/Registering-to-Vote#OnlineVoterRegistration.11

For more information about voter registration drives visit https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voter-Information/VR-Drives. Voters who register at a voter registration agency must submit a completed application to the voter registration agency by the 25th calendar day preceding an election to be eligible to vote in that election.12

To register to vote and vote in a North Carolina county, you must:
• Be a U.S. citizen;
• Be a resident of the county, and prior to voting in an election have resided at their residential address for at least 30 days prior to Election Day;
• Be 18 years old at the time of the next general election, or be at least 16 years old and understand that you must be at least 18 years old on Election Day of the general election in order to vote;
• Not be serving a sentence for a felony conviction (including probation or on parole). If previously convicted of a felony, your citizenship rights must be restored. Citizenship and voting rights are automatically restored upon completion of the sentence; registration or re-registration is necessary. No special document is needed; and
• Have rescinded any previous registration in another county or state.13

North Carolina citizens who are homeless can register and vote. According to the State Board of Elections, “the location of the usual sleeping area for that person shall be controlling as to the residency of that person...voter registration forms provide a space for an application to visually map where they usually sleep.”14

See also Question #18 regarding same day registration during the early voting period.

5. Can I vote without providing identification?

No photo ID is currently required to vote in North Carolina.15

First-time Voters: First-time voters in federal elections in North Carolina who registered to vote by mail and did not provide verification of identification with their registration must present proof of identification the first time that they vote.16 These first-time voters must show one of the following forms of identification to vote: any current and valid photo ID, a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the applicant’s name and address.17

For Same Day Registration identification requirements, See Question #17.
6. I moved and I did not 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. Note that these apply for Election Day. For early voting, see Question #16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moved within the same precinct</th>
<th>Moved to a different precinct but within the same county</th>
<th>Moved to a different county</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Because the polling place will be the same for the new and old address, voters should go to that polling place. They will be able to cast a regular ballot upon oral or written affirmation of the change of address before a precinct official.¹⁸</td>
<td>Voters who moved within 30 days of the election may vote only in their prior polling place. They will be able to cast a regular ballot.¹⁹</td>
<td>Voters who moved to a different county within 30 days of Election Day must go to the polling place that corresponds with their old address and complete a change of address form. They will be able to cast a regular ballot.²³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters who moved 30 days or more before the election within the same county can vote at their new polling place upon written affirmation of the new address or at a central location in the county chosen by the county board.²⁰ The voter may be given a provisional ballot.²¹</td>
<td>If a voter goes to their old polling place to vote, the precinct officials must: (1) send the voter to the new precinct; (2) send the voter to vote at the central location chosen by the county board; or (3) permit the voter to vote at their old precinct using a provisional ballot. The provisional ballot will only be counted for all ballot items that the voter is eligible to vote for under state or federal law.²²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Voters should immediately notify the polling place officials if the voting equipment breaks down while the polls are open. If the problem cannot be fixed in a timely manner, a voter should ask if an emergency paper ballot is available. If voting equipment is not functional, contact your hotline 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 the precinct where I currently am. Can I vote at the precinct where I am?
If a voter is not found on the rolls of the polling place where the voter is attempting to vote, look up the voter in the online tool reference in Question #1 to make sure the voter is registered and is in the correct precinct.

If a precinct official determines that the voter is registered and in the correct precinct, they will be able to vote a regular ballot. If the voter is in the wrong precinct, the precinct official should give the voter adequate information in order to direct the person to the proper voting place. The precinct official should also offer, and the voter may request, a provisional ballot.

If the poll worker says the voter is not eligible to vote at a particular precinct, but that voter believes they are, that voter may cast a provisional ballot. However, if it is later determined that the voter was not registered in the county, then the provisional ballot will not count. If the voter is not on the rolls because they moved, see Question #6.

Note that during early voting, the voter could also register at any early voting location in their county via same-day registration (see Question #18).

9. My name is not showing up on the list of registered voters – could it have been removed?

A voter may be removed from their county’s list of eligible voters due to the voter’s:
- Death;
- Conviction of a felony (state or federal);
- Confirmation in writing of a change of address for voting purposes out of the county; or
- Failure to respond to the County Board’s address confirmation mailing AND the voter does not vote in the two consecutive federal election cycles after the county’s confirmation notice.

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. If a voter is voting during the early voting period (see Question #17), the voter may go to any early voting location in the county, fill out a registration form (see Question #4), show identifying information (see Question #5), and vote a regular ballot.

You can take steps to help to determine why a voter’s name is not on the list of registered voters:
- Check the voter’s registration status using the registration lookup tool to make sure they are registered to vote and 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 trip up databases) in the registration lookup tool. Use the “sounds like” option or the wild card search term (*) on the voter lookup website to check for misspellings (see Question #1).
- Does the voter have a felony or other criminal conviction? (see Question #10)?
- Has the voter not voted in the county for more than two federal elections?

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

A person is ineligible to vote in North Carolina if they are serving a sentence for a felony conviction, including probation or parole. All of the terms of the sentence—including probation and parole—must
be complete before the right to vote automatically returns to the voter. No additional documentation is needed. The voter must register (or re-register) before voting.

A person with a felony conviction who completes their sentence, including probation and parole, in the 25 days before an election may apply to register to vote on primary or election day. If the application is approved, the person may vote on the same day.

Those who have been convicted of a misdemeanor do not lose their right to vote, even if incarcerated.

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

A voter should be offered a provisional ballot when:
- The voter’s name does not appear on the official voter list and their eligibility to vote at that polling place cannot otherwise be established;
- A first-time voter did not provide adequate identification when registering, and does not present acceptable identifying information at the poll;
- Similar situations in which the voter believes they are entitled to cast a ballot.

A provisional ballot should be a last resort. However, any voter who is denied a regular ballot should ask for a provisional ballot.

As part of casting the provisional ballot, the voter will be required to sign an affidavit affirming that they are an eligible voter in the jurisdiction. A poll worker must then provide the voter with information on how to determine if the provisional ballot was ultimately counted.

First-time voters that receive a provisional ballot for not providing adequate identification information during registration or at the polling place must send a copy of the identification (See Question #5) to the county board of elections office no later than 5:00pm on the day before the county canvass.

Voters who cast a provisional ballot for other reasons do not need to provide additional information to the county board of elections. Their provisional ballots will be counted so long as election officials can confirm their eligibility to vote and that the ballot was cast in the proper precinct.

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

Yes. College students who meet the registration requirements may register to vote. In order to be eligible to vote in the state of North Carolina, the student must be a citizen of the United States, a North Carolina resident, and at least 18 years old by the date of the next general election. Students may claim their college community as their domicile so long as they are physically present for the purpose of attending school and have no intent to return to their former home after graduation.

A student from North Carolina who attends a school outside of North Carolina may register and vote in North Carolina unless that student has registered to vote in another state. Casting a ballot in another state is considered an abandonment of residency under North Carolina law.

13. I am physically disabled and need assistance. Will my polling place be accessible?
Polling sites are required to be accessible. Voters may visit https://vt.ncsbe.gov/PPLkup/ for pictures of every polling place in North Carolina including pathways, accessibility from outside, and accessibility within each polling site.

Each polling place must be accessible to persons with disabilities. Any disabled or elderly voter assigned to an inaccessible polling place will be assigned to an accessible polling place upon advance request.

In addition, elderly or disabled voters who attest that they are unable to enter the voting enclosure to vote in person without physical assistance must also be allowed to vote “curbside” – either in the vehicle that brought them to the polling place or in the immediate proximity of the voting place.44 This includes all early (One-Stop) early voting sites. A curbside voter has the same rights to assistance as any other voter. For information about curbside voting at a specific polling place or early voting site visit the County Board of Elections website: https://vt.ncsbe.gov/BOEInfo.

14. I am blind, physically disabled, or cannot read English and require assistance in order to vote. Can I get assistance at the polls?

Yes. Voters who are blind, disabled, or cannot read English and need assistance voting are entitled to have a 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. Any registered voter is entitled to assistance from a member of the voter’s immediate family. An immediate family member is defined as a spouse, parent, grandparent, sibling, child, grandchild, mother- or father-in-law, son- or daughter-in-law, stepparent or stepchild chosen by the voter.

The North Carolina State Board of Elections has authorized the use of certain voter assistance devices and voting machines to assist voters who are blind and voters with other disabilities. To learn more about these devices, visit https://www.ncsbe.gov/voting-accessibility.

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

Yes. Voting information and instructions should be posted at each active voting place.46 In addition, a voter may request instruction for the proper use of the voting system from a precinct official. The precinct official is required to provide such technical instruction without seeking to influence or intimidate the voter in any manner.47

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

Yes. Any registered voter may vote absentee in an election in North Carolina.48 Absentee voting allows registered voters to vote by mail or in-person before an election; no reason is required.

Absentee voting by mail: To request a mail-in absentee ballot, the voter or the voter’s near relative or legal guardian must complete the Absentee Ballot Request Form. By law, a “near relative” can be any of the following: spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, stepparent, or stepchild of the voter.49

The Absentee Ballot Request Form can be accessed at:
- North Carolina State Board of Elections office: https://www2.ncsbe.gov/contact-us
County Board of Elections offices: https://vt.ncsbe.gov/BOEInfo/

A completed Absentee Ballot Request Form may only be returned by the voter, the voter’s near relative or legal guardian, a multipartisan assistance team (MAT) member, United States Postal Service, or designated delivery service (DHL, FedEx, or UPS). Voters cannot submit absentee ballot request forms via fax or email. The MAT can assist voters in the mail-in absentee voting process. Voters who are blind, disabled, or unable to read or write and need assistance completing the form may request that another person give assistance if a near relative or legal guardian is not available to assist the voter. This person must provide their name and address on the voter’s Absentee Ballot Request Form.

A request to vote absentee must be received by the appropriate County Board of Elections no later than 5:00 p.m. on the last Tuesday before Election Day. The deadline to request an absentee ballot for the June 23 Second Primary is June 16 by 5:00pm. The deadline for the November 3 General Election is October 27 by 5:00pm.

Note: Voters who applied for an absentee ballot in the March 3 Primary and indicated that they will be eligible to vote in a second primary on their absentee ballot application must automatically be issued an application and ballot for the Second Primary Election on June 23. All other eligible voters who wish to vote absentee in the June 23 Primary must submit an Absentee Ballot Request Form.

Once the County Board of Elections receives the request form, it must mail the absentee ballot, ballot application, instructions, and return envelope to the voter. Voters must:
- Mark their ballot in the presence of two witnesses over age 18;
- Properly fold each ballot and seal it in the return envelope;
- Have the two witnesses sign the absentee ballot application and certify as witnesses; and
  - Have the application notarized OR
  - Have the two witnesses certify that the voter is the registered voter submitted the voted ballot

The voter can also satisfy the two-witness requirement if witnessed by one notary public. Note: The voter is not required to submit a copy of their photo ID with their returned application and voted ballot in the November General Election.

The completed ballot must be received by the elections office no later than 5:00pm on the day before Election Day. Ballots may only be sent by mail or commercial courier (at the voter’s expense), delivered in person by the voter, or by the voter’s near relative or legal guardian. Mailed absentee ballots will be timely if the County Board of Elections receives the ballot by 5:00 p.m. on the third day after Election Day (Friday, November 6) and it is postmarked on or before Election Day. Note: To ensure the ballot is postmarked by the deadline, a voter should go inside the post office to mail their absentee ballot. Absentee voters may also deliver their ballots in person to a one-stop early voting site at any time the site is open for voting. More information can be found at https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voting-Options/Absentee-Voting.

Military and Overseas Voters: In addition to using the mail-in ballot described above, a military-overseas voter may use a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWIA ballot) to cast their vote. Applications for military-overseas ballots are timely if received before 5:00 pm the day before Election Day. Ballots must be submitted to the appropriate County Board of Elections no later than the close of the polls, or submitted for mailing, electronic transmission, or other authorized means of delivery no later than 12:01am at the place where the voter completes the ballot on the date of the election. More information
about military overseas voting can be found at https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voting-Options/Military-Overseas-Voting. Military and overseas voters can also visit http://www.fvap.gov/ for more information.

Early Voting (one-stop or in-person absentee voting): Registered voters may go in person to their County Board of Elections office (or an alternative location) to vote an in-person absentee ballot. Early voting begins the third Thursday before an election and closes on the last Saturday before an election at 3:00 pm. The hours within that time period are county-specific. You can find the locations and times of early voting polling places at http://vt.ncsbe.gov/ossite/.

Once confirmed that the voter is properly registered, the voter must complete an absentee ballot application in the presence of an authorized member or employee of the board. The voter is permitted to cast their ballot if the application is properly filled out. Registered voters who have moved within the county more than 30 days of the election but did not update their registration are not required to vote a provisional ballot, so long as the one-stop site can confirm if the voter is registered to vote in that county and which ballot the voter is eligible to vote based on their proper residence address.

**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. Voters cannot withdraw an absentee ballot after it has been mailed to or returned to the County Board of Elections.

If it is before Election Day, the voter should be instructed on early voting. See Question #16.

**18. Does North Carolina have Same Day Registration? If so, what is the process?**

Yes, North Carolina has Same Day Registration during the early voting Period. During this time, voters may register and cast a ballot during a visit to an early voting (one-stop) location in their county (see Question #16).

To use Same Day Registration, a voter must provide one of the following documents to an election official at an early voting (one-stop) location:

- NC driver’s license or identity card from NC DMV
- Current utility bill (electric, phone, cable, water, etc.), bank statement, government check, paycheck or payroll stub that shows the voter’s name and address
- Student photo ID, plus a school document showing the student’s address
- Any document from any government agency that shows the voter’s name and current address.

Note: The voter is not required to provide photo ID to vote in the March 2020 Primary.

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

Individuals are prohibited from distributing campaign literature, soliciting votes, or engaging in any other type of electioneering within 50 feet from the door to any polling place.

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

During Early Voting (One-stop Absentee Voting):
Any registered voter of the same precinct as the absentee voter may challenge that voter’s absentee ballot. Each challenged absentee ballot shall be challenged separately in writing, and the burden of proof is on the challenger. Challenges to absentee ballots may be made on the day of any statewide primary, or general election or a county bond election beginning no earlier than noon and ending no later than 5:00 p.m., or by the chief election judge at the time of closing of the polls. All challenges to absentee ballots, or one-stop absentee ballots, shall be heard by the County Board of Elections on the day set for the canvass of the returns.

On Election Day:

On Election Day, any registered voter of the county may challenge the right to vote of any other voter of the same county at the time the voter offers to vote. The right to vote may only be challenged for the following set reasons:

1. That a person is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, or
2. That a person is not a resident of the county in which the person is registered, provided that no such challenge may be made if the person removed his residency and the period of removal has been less than 30 days, or
3. That a person is not a resident of the precinct in which the person is registered, provided that no such challenge may be made if the person removed his residency and the period of removal has been less than 30 days, or
4. That a person is not 18 years of age, or if the challenge is made within 60 days before a primary, that the person will not be 18 years of age by the next general election, or
5. That a person has been adjudged guilty of a felony and is ineligible to vote, or
6. That a person is dead, or
7. That a person is not a citizen of the United States, or
8. With respect to municipal registration only, that a person is not a resident of the municipality in which the person is registered, or
9. That the person is not who he or she represents himself or herself to be.

A voter may also be challenged on the following grounds:

1. That the person has already voted in that election.
2. That the person is a registered voter of another political party (in a primary election).

A challenger may enter the voting enclosure to make a challenge; however, the challenger must leave the enclosure as soon as the challenge is heard.

When a challenge is made during the primary or on Election Day, the precinct’s election judges will hold a hearing on the spot to decide if the voter is eligible to cast a ballot. The precinct officials conducting the hearing shall explain to the challenged registrant the qualifications for registration and voting, administer an oath and decide if the registrant is permitted to cast a ballot. If the challenged registrant refuses to take the oath, the challenge shall be sustained. If the challenge is sustained, there are procedures for the challenged voter to request a “challenged ballot.”

21. Can I vote in the primary election?

The Presidential preference primary election in North Carolina is semi-closed, meaning that only voters registered with the party can vote in the Presidential primary, unless the party chooses to “open” its
primary to voters registered as “independent” or to unaffiliated voters. Voters who wish to change party affiliation to vote in the primary must do so 25 days before the election – by February 7, 2020 for the March 3, 2020 Presidential preference primary election.

3 N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-227.6(c); see also https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/One-Stop_Early_Voting/One-Stop%20Site%20List.pdf.  
5 N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-82.6(d)(1)-(2).  
6 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-82.6(d)(1).  
7 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-82.6(e).  
15 See N.C. State Conf. of NAACP v. Cooper, 2019 WL 7372980 (M.D.N.C. Dec. 31, 2019) (enjoining implementation of the voter photo identification and ballot-challenge provisions of Senate Bill 824 (2018 N.C. Sess. Law 144) “with respect to any election, until otherwise ordered by this Court.”); Holmes v. Moore, 2020 WL 768854 (---S.E.2d--- Feb. 18, 2020) (reversing the trial court’s decision to deny Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction motion and remanding with instructions to grant Plaintiffs’ Motion and preliminarily enjoin enforcement and implementation of the voter ID portions of S.B. 824 until there is a decision on the merits of the case).  
16 N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-166.12(a), (b). Proof of identification for the voter registration application include: (1) a NC driver license or non-operator’s identification number; or (2) the last 4 digits of the voter’s social security number. If the applicant does not have either piece of identification and is registering to vote in North Carolina for the first time, the applicant should attach a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document showing the person’s name and address to their application. See North Carolina Voter Registration Application, available at: https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/Voter_Registration/NCVoterRegForm_06W.pdf.  
17 N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-166.12(a)(2), (b)(2). A current and valid form of photo identification is permitted under subsections (a)(1) and (b)(1); however, voters are not required to show photo ID to vote pursuant to the injunction in N.C. State Conf. of NAACP v. Cooper (see note 12).  
19 N.C. Const. art. VI, § 2(1).  
23 N.C. Const. art. VI, § 2(1).
25 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-166.7(b); 8 N.C. Admin. Code § 10B.0103(e); see also N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-41(b) (“The term ‘precinct official’ shall mean chief judges and judges appointed pursuant to this section, and all assistants.”).
26 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-166.7(c)(6).
27 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-166.7(c)(6).
32 N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-82.6(f), (g).
34 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-166.7(c)(6).
35 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-166.7(c)(6).
47 8 N.C. Admin. Code § 4.0305(c).
48 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-226(a); see also § 163-226(d) (defining an “election” to include a general, primary, second primary, runoff election, bond election, referendum, or special election).
51 See 8 N.C. Admin. Code § 16.0101(c).
54 This date is based on the timeframe prescribed by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.1(a) and the North Carolina State Board of Elections’ March 20 Emergency Executive Order stating that all election dates associated with the June 23 Second Primary “are shifted accordingly,” North Carolina State Board of Elections, supra note 4. This deadline has not been added to the State Board of Elections’ calendar as of March 29, 2020.
Because the Postal Service is sensitive to the importance some customers place upon these postmarks, each Post Office is required to make a local postmark available. Lobby drops should be designated for this purpose with clear signage signifying its use.

72 See N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-232(a), 234(1) (the County Board of Elections prepares for counting a list of all approved absentee ballots returned to the board and received by 5:00pm the day before the election).
80 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-85(c); see N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-87 (establishing factors in § 163-85(c) as reason for challenge on election day).
81 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-87. Note: Photo ID not required to vote in March 2020 primary (see subs. 5).