

Frequently Asked Questions

Georgia – General Election 2024

Last Updated: 9/19/2024

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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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REGISTERING TO VOTE

1. **ELIGIBILITY:** Can I register to vote?

To register to vote the voter must be:

- A citizen of the United States.
- A legal resident of Georgia and of the county in which the voter wishes to vote.
- At least 17 1/2 years of age to register and 18 to vote.

A voter may NOT register to vote if the voter:

- Is currently serving a sentence for a felony (very limited exceptions apply) (see [Question 12](#)).
- Has been ruled mentally incompetent by a court.³

2. **PRIMARY ELECTION:** Can I vote in the primary election? Do I need to be registered with a political party? Can I change my party registration to vote in another party's primary election? When I voted, the poll worker asked my party affiliation. Are they allowed to do that?

Georgia is an “open primary” state. The state of Georgia does not register voters by party and does not permit voting in more than one party's primary. Voters who wish to participate in the primary election must choose either a Democratic or Republican ballot. Those who want to vote but don't want to choose a party may opt for a nonpartisan ballot, which will only contain the nonpartisan races, which are mostly judicial and unopposed. Poll workers must ask for a voter's party affiliation in order to provide the voter with the correct ballot. A voter's choice of party in the primary election has no bearing on the voter's choices in the November general election.⁴

3. **STATUS:** Am I registered to vote?

A voter can determine whether they are registered to vote by checking the Georgia “My Voter Page” on the Secretary of State's website at this [link](#).

4. **HOW:** How do I register to vote? Can I register online? Do I need a printer? Can I register to vote in person?

Georgians who have a valid Georgia Driver's License or an identification card issued by the Georgia Department of Driver Services may use Georgia's online voter registration system, which is available at this [link](#).

Georgians who do not have a valid Georgia Driver's License or identification card issued by the Georgia Department of Driver Services may register to vote in person at their County Registrar's office or may mail-in a voter registration form. The Georgia voter registration form may be downloaded from the

³ <https://georgia.gov/register-vote>. <https://mvp.sos.ga.gov/s/voter-registration?IsRegisterNow=true>

⁴ <https://www.gwinnettcounty.com/static/departments/elections/pdf/PrimaryElectionFAQs.pdf>.

Georgia Secretary of State's website at this [link](#) (scroll down to "Register by Mail" under "Submit a Voter Registration Application" and click the link for the "postage-paid voter registration application") and printed and mailed in. The National Mail Voter Registration Form and the Georgia state specific instructions for completing the form can be found at this [link](#). If the applicant plans to download the Georgia voter registration form or the National Mail Voter Registration Form, the applicant will need access to a printer to print out the form so that the applicant can fill in a paper copy of the form.

Georgians may also go to their public library, public assistance office, military recruitment office, schools, and certain other government offices for a mail-in registration form.⁵

Voter registration is also offered when a Georgia resident renews or applies for a driver's license at the Department of Driver Services.

College students can obtain Georgia voter registration forms, or the necessary forms to register in any state in the U.S., from their school registrar's office or from the office of the Vice President of Academic Affairs.

Due to potential closures, state and federal holidays and other restrictions, Georgians should call ahead to confirm when these offices and facilities will be open for voter registration and whether an appointment is required.

5. **IDENTIFICATION:** [What ID is required to register to vote?](#)

To register to vote, Georgians must provide their (1) Georgia Driver's License number or (2) Georgia State issued ID number. If an individual does not have a Georgia Driver's License or Georgia State issued ID, they must provide at least the last four digits of their Social Security number. Providing their full Social Security number is optional. If an individual does not have a Georgia Driver's License or a Social Security number, the Georgia Voter Registration Application provides the option to check a box and a unique identifier will be created for the voter.

Applicants with a valid driver's license or identification card issued by the [Georgia Department of Driver Services](#) may register to vote online at this [link](#).

6. **DEADLINES:** [When is/was the voter registration deadline? Are there different deadlines whether I register by mail, in-person, online or on Election Day?](#)

Generally, the voter registration deadline is the close of business on the fifth Monday before the election, or, if such Monday is a legal holiday, by the close of business on the following business day prior to the date of such general primary, general election, or presidential preference primary.⁶ Mailed voter registration applications should be postmarked as of the fifth Monday before election day. However, different rules apply to runoff elections.

The voter registration deadline for local and state runoff elections is the same voter registration deadline as the election which led to the runoff. As a result, voters who were not registered in time to be eligible

⁵ See Ex.

<https://www.fultoncountyga.gov/inside-fulton-county/fulton-county-departments/registration-and-elections/voter-registration>; Section 7 of the NVRA requires that "any office in a State covered by the NVRA that provides either public assistance or state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities must offer voter-registration services. Additionally, Section 7 requires that armed forces recruitment offices must also provide voter registration services. In addition, a State must designate other offices in the State as voter-registration agencies."

⁶ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-224(a).

to vote in a local or state election that led to the runoff are not eligible to register and vote in the local or state runoff.

In the case of Congressional runoff elections *only*, including runoffs for the U.S. House and Senate, voters must be registered to vote by the fifth Monday preceding the runoff election in order to vote in the runoff election.

The voter registration deadlines for the 2024 elections are as follows:

- **October 7, 2024** to vote in **the general election** (election day is November 5, 2024; early voting runs from October 15, 2024 to November 1, 2024). This is also the deadline to register for **general runoff elections** (election day is Dec. 3, 2024; early voting is scheduled to occur no later than between Nov. 25, 2024 and Nov. 27, 2024).⁷
- **November 4, 2024** to vote in **general runoff elections for federal offices** (election day is Dec. 3, 2024; early voting is scheduled to occur no later than between Nov. 25, 2024 and Nov. 27, 2024).⁸

7. **SAME DAY:** [Does my state have Same Day Registration? If so, what is the process?](#)

The State of Georgia does not have same-day registration.

8. **PERMANENT MOVE:** [I have moved permanently and I didn't update my voter registration, can I vote?](#)

Refer to the table below. The answer to this question depends on whether the voter moved within the same county/election jurisdiction or moved to a new county and when that move occurred.

Moved within the same precinct:	Moved to a different precinct but within the same county:	Moved to a different county within Georgia:	Moved from a different state:

⁷ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/2024-01/2024%20Comp-Cal_State.01.02.24.Rev_..pdf

⁸ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/2024-01/2024%20Comp-Cal_State.01.02.24.Rev_..pdf

<p>Voters should go to the same precinct if they have moved within the same precinct. They will need to fill out a change of address form when they go to vote.</p>	<p>Voters should go to their old precinct. They will be able to vote at their old precinct but will need to fill out a change of address form for the next election when they go to vote.⁹</p>	<p>If a registered voter moved to a different county in Georgia within 30 days prior to an election, the voter should vote at their old precinct one last time and update their address information when they go to vote. If the voter moved out of the county where they were registered to vote more than 30 days prior to an election, they are required to register to vote in the county of their new residence by the voter registration deadline for that election. Otherwise, they will not be eligible to vote in that election and must re-register to vote for the next election.¹⁰</p>	<p>It depends on when the voter moved. If the voter moved to Georgia on or prior to the last day to register to vote in an election, they may register to vote using their new place of address as long as the voter registers by the deadline. If they moved to Georgia after the close of registration for an election, they will not be eligible to vote in that election because the registration deadline has passed. There is an exception for an election in which the president and vice president are on the ballot. In that case, if they moved to Georgia after the close of voter registration, they should contact the election official in their former state to request an absentee ballot that will permit them to vote for the candidates for president and vice president only one last time.¹¹</p>
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9. TEMPORARY MOVE: I have moved temporarily. How can I vote?

A voter must vote at a polling place designated for the location where they are registered to vote (i.e., their primary residence). If a voter wishes to vote by mail ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) for any reason, including because they are going to be temporarily away from the address where they are registered to vote, a voter can apply for a mail ballot (absentee ballot) and request that the ballot be sent to the address where they are temporarily staying or other address of their choice. Voters can begin applying for mail ballots (absentee ballots) up to 78 days prior to an election and the final deadline to apply for an absentee ballot is 11 days prior to the election.¹² Note that the voter should request the mail ballot (absentee ballot) as soon as possible to ensure that there is sufficient time for them to receive and return the ballot so that it is received by the voter’s County Registrar by no later than 7:00 p.m. on Election Day. For information on requesting a mail ballot (absentee ballot) see [Question 31](#) below.

10. STUDENT: I am a college student. Can I register to vote where I go to school? What if I am taking classes remotely? Where can I vote?

⁹ See Ex: <https://www.accgov.com/242/Voter-Change-of-Residence>;
<https://www.fultoncountyga.gov/inside-fulton-county/fulton-county-departments/registration-and-elections/voter-registration>

¹⁰ See Ex: <https://www.accgov.com/242/Voter-Change-of-Residence>;
<https://www.fultoncountyga.gov/inside-fulton-county/fulton-county-departments/registration-and-elections/voter-registration>

¹¹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-216(e).

¹² O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381(a)(1)(A).

College students who meet the generally applicable registration requirements may register to vote in Georgia if they have “residence” in Georgia, defined as a place where their habitation is fixed without any present intention to move.¹³

This means a college student can register to vote at the address they consider to be the place where they are residing without any present intention to move.

That said, college students may only be registered to vote and may only vote in one location. As such, a voter must be registered to vote in the county and state where they have the current intention to reside (live without any current intention of moving), whether that's at school, home, or somewhere else.

11. LIVING ABROAD: I am living abroad and/or serving in the military. How can I register and/or vote?

A Georgia voter who is living abroad or serving in the military can use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to register to vote and request absentee ballots for all primaries, runoffs, and general elections involving Federal candidates, and any other elections for which they are eligible, for a period extending through the next regularly scheduled general election. Even if the voter is already registered to vote, they should use the FPCA to request absentee ballots.

A voter must complete, sign, and submit the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA) and submit it to their County Registrar’s office via email (as an attachment), fax, or U.S. mail. The Federal Postcard Application is available on the Georgia Secretary of State’s website at this [link](#).

12. CRIMINAL CONVICTION: I have a felony criminal conviction. Can I register to vote? Does the type of conviction matter? Are there any restrictions after any misdemeanor convictions?

Check the resources at Campaign Legal Center’s [Restore Your Vote](#) site for the latest information.

In Georgia, if a voter is serving a sentence in jail for a misdemeanor or is on probation for a misdemeanor, they are eligible to vote.

If a voter is serving a sentence for a felony conviction and does not fall under one of the exceptions below (i.e., they were not sentenced under the First Offender Act or the conditional discharge statute or they did not plead “no contest”), they are not eligible to vote.¹⁴

If a voter was convicted of a felony, they are eligible to vote if they were sentenced under the First Offender Act and their sentence has not been revoked or if they were sentenced under the Conditional Discharge statute and their sentence has not been revoked. These sentences are not convictions unless the judge revokes the status. If a voter pled nolo contendere (“no contest”), they are also eligible to vote even if they are still serving a felony sentence.¹⁵

¹³ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-216; 21-2-217(a).

¹⁴ <https://www.senate.ga.gov/committees/Documents/2019GJPVotingRightsFlyerFAQ.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://www.senate.ga.gov/committees/Documents/2019GJPVotingRightsFlyerFAQ.pdf>

If a voter still owes fines that were imposed as a separate part of a felony sentence – in addition to incarceration or probation – their sentence may not be complete and they may not be eligible to vote. It is important to note that if the voter has other outstanding monetary obligations, such as unpaid restitution, fees, costs, or surcharges the voter may still be able to vote. The voter should consult with a legal services provider to determine whether they are eligible to vote.

A voter does not need to provide anything to prove that they have completed their sentence. Their right to vote is automatically restored once their sentence is complete. A voter will have to register to vote again AFTER they have served their sentence for any felony convictions, including payment of any required fines, fees, and completion of any periods of parole and any other non-custodial terms of the sentence. If a voter is unsure whether they have completed their sentence, or if they would like proof of sentence completion, they can contact their original or local Georgia Department of Community Supervision probation office to request a Certificate of Sentence Completion and Discharge.¹⁶

13. INCARCERATED: I am currently incarcerated. Can I register to vote? Can I vote from jail?

Check the resources at Campaign Legal Center’s [Restore Your Vote](#) site for latest information.

An individual who is not serving a sentence for a felony conviction and/or who is in jail because of a pending case or because they are serving a sentence for a misdemeanor conviction is eligible to vote and therefore register to vote.¹⁷

An individual who is not serving a sentence for a felony conviction and/or who is in jail because of a pending case or because they are serving a sentence for a misdemeanor conviction is eligible to vote via a mail ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) if they are otherwise eligible to vote. The mail ballot (absentee ballot) of a voter who is in custody in a jail or other detention facility, and is not serving a felony sentence, may be mailed, or delivered by any employee of such jail or facility having custody of such voter.¹⁸ Jail officials must also give eligible incarcerated voters access to their personal effects, i.e., identification documents, in order to apply for and vote mail ballots (absentee ballots).¹⁹

14. REGISTRATION CHALLENGED: My registration has been challenged, what should I do?

Georgia law permits registered voters in a county to challenge the eligibility of other voters in the same county to remain on the voter registration list or to vote in an upcoming election.²⁰ Challenges must be made in writing.²¹ There is no limit to the number of voters that another voter may challenge.

Where a voter’s right to remain on the electors list is being challenged (called a “Section 229” challenge), the challenger bears the burden of proof and the board of registrars must send written notice of a hearing on the challenge to both the voter and the challenger within ten days of receipt of the

¹⁶ <https://www.gjp.org/voting/>;

<https://gjp.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/2022.3.21-Flyer-on-Certificate-of-Sentence-Completion.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://www.senate.ga.gov/committees/Documents/2019GJPVotingRightsFlyerFAQ.pdf>

¹⁸ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(a).

¹⁹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381(a)(1)(D).

²⁰ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-229 and 21-2-230.

²¹ *Id.*

challenge.²² Both the voter and challenger have the right to file an appeal from the final determination of such challenges in the superior court.²³

Where a voter's right to vote in an upcoming election is being challenged (called a "Section 230" challenge), the challenger must establish probable cause for the challenge.²⁴ In the case of such challenges, the board of registrars is required to "immediately" determine whether the challenger has established probable cause for the challenge.²⁵ If the board of registrars determines probable cause has been established for the challenge, the voter is put into "challenged" status and the voter must produce evidence demonstrating that they are eligible to vote if they vote absentee by mail or appear to vote in person during advanced voting or on election day.²⁶ If the challenge is based on the grounds that the voter is not qualified to remain on the voter rolls, and the challenged voter does not seek to vote, the board of registrars treats the challenge as if it is challenging the right of the voter to remain on the elector's list and send notice of a challenge hearing to the voter and challenger as described in the preceding paragraph as a "Section 229" challenge..²⁷

Thus, if a voter is in "challenged" status and is still eligible to vote in the county where they are registered, the voter should contact their county registrar to determine what the bases for the challenge are and how the voter can cure the challenge so that they can cast a mail ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) or vote in person. If a challenged voter appears in person to vote, but does not bring proof of their eligibility to vote to the polls, they will be required to vote a provisional ballot and produce proof of their eligibility to the board of registrars by no later than the cure deadline. Challenges must be made in writing and presented to the board of registrars—voters may NOT be challenged for the first time upon arriving to vote at the polls.

HOW TO VOTE: ELECTION DAY

15. **HOURS:** *When do the polls open/close on Election Day?*

The polls must be open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Eastern time on Election Day. **Voters in line by 7:00 p.m. must be allowed to cast a ballot.** Please note that a voter in line by 7:00 p.m. must not leave the line until they have cast their ballot.

16. **POLLING LOCATION:** *Where do I vote on Election Day?*

A voter can determine their proper Election Day polling place by checking the Secretary of State's My Voter Page website [here](#).

Advanced Voting times and locations may be found on the Secretary of State's website [here](#).

If a voter has moved recently and has not updated their voter registration, refer to [Question 8](#) and [Question 9](#).

²² O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-229.

²³ Id.

²⁴ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-230.

²⁵ Id.

²⁶ Id.

²⁷ Id.

17. TIME OFF WORK: Is my employer required to give me time off to vote? Is it paid or unpaid?

Employers are required to allow an employee time off from work to vote under Georgia law. The employee must give reasonable notice to the employer of the employee's need for voting leave. The law does not require that this notice be in writing. Georgia employees can take up to 2 hours off on Election Day or on one of the days designated for in-person early voting regardless of whether the polls are open two hours before or after a work shift ends.²⁸

However, there are some limitations on voting leave rights. First, the employer has the right to decide the specific hours the employee may be absent from work to go vote. Second, the employer is not required to pay the employee for the time taken off from work to vote.²⁹

18. CLOSING: What if the polls close when I am already in line?

Voters in line by 7:00 p.m. must be allowed to cast a ballot. Please note that a voter in line by 7:00 p.m. must not leave the line until they have cast their ballot.

In **Atlanta municipal elections only**, polls close at 8:00 p.m.

19. IDENTIFICATION: What identification is required to vote?

Georgia requires photo ID in order to vote, except in the case of certain first time Georgia voters who registered to vote by mail or through a third-party voter registration drive who are able to show some forms of non-photo IDs to vote as described below.

Acceptable forms of photo ID are:³⁰

- A Georgia driver's license, even if expired.
- Any valid state or federal government-issued photo ID, including a free ID card issued by your county registrar's office or the [Georgia Department of Driver Services](#) (DDS).
- Valid U.S. passport.
- Valid employee photo ID from any branch, department, agency, or entity of the U.S. Government, Georgia, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or other entity of the state of Georgia;
- Valid U.S. military photo ID containing a photograph of the voter.
- Valid tribal photo ID containing a photograph of the voter.
- Valid Student ID from a [Georgia Public College, University or Technical College](#). **Note: Please check the list of eligible colleges and universities. Student IDs from private colleges, universities and technical colleges are not valid as acceptable photo ID for voting.**

The address on the ID **does not** have to match the address at which the voter is registered to vote.

If a voter registered to vote via mail (including through voter registration drives) but did not include a form of acceptable ID with their registration form, they may produce a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and

²⁸ See GA SB 129 (went into effect July 1, 2023)

²⁹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-404. Please note however, that, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, deductions cannot be taken from the salary of an exempt employee for time taken off to vote in a week in which the employee has performed any work.

³⁰ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-417(a); *See also*

<https://sos.ga.gov/page/georgia-voter-identification-requirements>

address of the voter or one of the acceptable forms of photo ID described above when they request a ballot for the first time.³¹

If a voter's registration is in "pending" status for citizenship verification, the voter will be required to produce an acceptable form of proof of U.S. citizenship to a poll manager when they go to vote for the first time or to their county registrar or deputy registrar before they request a ballot in order to be able to vote a regular ballot. A link to the list of acceptable proof of citizenship documents for those in "pending" status for proof of citizenship can be accessed [here](#).

A voter without the above forms of identification or proof of citizenship (if required) may vote a provisional ballot. In order for the provisional ballot to count, the voter must present proper ID or proof of U.S. citizenship (if required), to the registrar's office within 3 days after election day or the provisional ballot will not count.³²

If a first-time voter's voter registration form information did not match records on file for the voter with the Georgia Department of Drivers Services or the Social Security Administration, the voter will be required to produce proof of identification when they request a ballot for the first time. The acceptable forms of ID for this purpose include a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter or one of the acceptable forms of photo ID described above.³³

Please note that if the voter has changed their name, including because of marriage, divorce, the death of a partner or spouse, or for any other reason, they should update their voter registration record on or before the deadline to register to vote for an upcoming election to help ensure their county registrar has their correct name in the system for an upcoming election. Voters should also be sure to update their name on their registration record before they request a mail ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) or when they go to vote in person during advance voting or on Election Day. Voters who are making name changes at the polling place should contact their county registrar's office before going to the polling place to confirm what documentation the voter should bring to the polls to confirm the voter's name change, i.e., marriage certificate, court order, death certificate, updated driver's license, state ID or other forms of acceptable photo ID bearing the voter's updated name. If the voter does not bring an acceptable form of ID with their updated name on it, they may be asked to cast a provisional ballot. In that event, the voter will be required to provide the county registrar with a copy of the ID which is updated to reflect the voter's current name by 5:00 p.m. on the third business day after the election.

20. **NO IDENTIFICATION:** [Can I vote without providing identification?](#)

A voter without the forms of identification described in [Question 19](#) above may vote a provisional ballot. In order for the provisional ballot to count, the voter must present a qualifying photo ID to the registrar's office within 3 days after election day or the provisional ballot will not count.³⁴

21. **NOT ON ROLLS AT MY POLLING PLACE:** [I am at my polling place but am not showing up on the voter registration roll. Can I vote where I am?](#)

A voter's name can be removed from the list of registered voters by their written request; after having been adjudicated mentally incompetent or convicted of a felony of moral turpitude; in the event the voter registers to vote in another state; after the voter's death; or in connection with a voter registration

³¹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-417(c).

³² O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-417(b); 21-2-419(c)(1).

³³ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-220.1(b); 21-2-417(c);.

³⁴ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-417(b); 21-2-419(c)(1).

list maintenance program.³⁵ Any voter whose name was removed 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 calls saying that they are not on the voter registration roll at their polling place, begin by checking the Georgia “My Voter Page” on the Secretary of State’s website at this [link](#).

- Make sure that the voter is registered to vote and is at the right polling place.
- Has the voter moved recently? Could they be registered at an old address? Check that address in the “My Voter Page” lookup tool. (See [Question 8](#).)
- 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.
- When/where did the voter register to vote? Was that before the deadline?

The answer as to whether the voter can vote at the polling place will depend on the reason why the voter’s name is not appearing on the voter registration rolls.

22. GIVEN PROVISIONAL BALLOT: I am being told I have to vote provisionally, what does that mean?

A voter may be offered a provisional ballot when:

1. The voter’s name does not appear on the list of registered electors (see [Question 21](#)). If a voter votes a provisional ballot because their name did not appear on the list of registered voters in the precinct, the county registrar has up to three days after the election to determine if the voter was properly registered to vote in that election. Votes will only count for eligible voters.³⁶
2. The voter does not have the required ID or proof of citizenship (if applicable) (see [Question 19](#)). A voter who is offered a provisional ballot because of a lack of proper identification or proof of citizenship must provide the county registrar with qualifying identification or proof of citizenship within three business days of the election in order for the provisional ballot to count.³⁷
3. The voter’s eligibility has been challenged, a hearing on the challenge has not yet been held, and the voter does not have documentation on hand to prove their eligibility to vote in response to the challenge (see [Question 14](#)).
4. The voting machines at the polling place malfunction or a court orders the polling place to stay open past the official closing time (in which case this will be an “emergency” provisional ballot). In a case where a voter is directed to cast a provisional ballot because a court ordered an extension of the poll closing time or because a voter was given an emergency paper ballot due

³⁵ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-232; 21-2-228; 21-2-216.

³⁶ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-419.

³⁷ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-417(b); 21-2-419(c)(1).

to a machine malfunction, the voter does not need to do anything further to make sure the ballot counts

5. The voter goes to a polling place in the wrong precinct but in the correct county after 5:00 p.m. on the date of the election, and is not able to get to their correct polling place before the close of the poll at 7:00 p.m. The voter will have to sign a sworn statement witnessed by a poll official stating that they cannot get to their correct polling place before the poll closes at 7:00 p.m. in order for a ballot cast at the incorrect polling place after 5:00 p.m. to be counted as a vote. Only the votes for candidates for which they were entitled to vote will be counted, and they will be notified in writing that their ballot was partially counted for the correct precinct. Important note: voters who vote at an incorrect polling place prior to 5:00 p.m. will not have their ballot counted. Thus, it is important that those voters go to their correct polling place before the close of their correct poll at 7:00 p.m. in order to cast a ballot that will count as a vote. If a voter goes to an incorrect polling place after 5:00 p.m. but is able to go to their correct polling place before the close of the polls at 7:00 p.m., they should be told that they must go to their correct polling place to vote.³⁸

The voter can track the status of their provisional ballot on the Georgia “My Voter Page” on the Secretary of State’s website at this [link](#).

23. REQUESTING PROVISIONAL BALLOT: I am being told I can’t vote, can I vote provisionally?

A voter should only vote a provisional ballot for one of the reasons listed in [Question 22](#) above and the voter believes in good faith that they are eligible to vote. If a voter is not registered to vote, failed to register to vote before the voter registration deadline, or moved to a different county more than 30 days prior to the election and did not update their registration, then the voter should not vote a provisional ballot.

24. PROVISIONAL BALLOT NEXT STEPS: I voted a provisional ballot, what now?

A voter who is offered a provisional ballot because of a lack of proper identification or proof of citizenship must provide the county registrar with qualifying identification or proof of citizenship within three business days of the election in order for the provisional ballot to count.³⁹

In a case where a voter is directed to cast a provisional ballot because a court ordered an extension of the poll closing time or because a voter was given an emergency paper ballot due to a machine malfunction, the voter does not need to do anything further to make sure the ballot counts.

If a voter votes a provisional ballot because their name did not appear on the list of registered voters in the precinct, the county registrar has up to three days after the election to determine if the voter was properly registered to vote in that election.

If the voter voted a provisional ballot because the voter’s eligibility to vote was challenged, see [Question 14](#).

³⁸ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-419.

³⁹ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-417(b); 21-2-419(c)(1).

If a voter is offered a provisional ballot because the voter appeared at an incorrect polling place in the wrong precinct but in the correct county after 5:00 p.m. on election day, the voter's ballot will only count if the voter is eligible to vote, signs a sworn statement attesting that they cannot get to their correct polling place by close of polls at 7:00 p.m.; and only the votes for candidates for which they were entitled to vote will be counted.⁴⁰ The voter will be notified in writing that their ballot was partially counted for the correct precinct.⁴¹ Voters who vote at an incorrect polling place in the wrong precinct but in the correct county prior to 5:00 p.m. will not have their ballot counted. Thus, it is important that those voters go to their correct polling place before the close of their correct poll at 7:00 p.m. in order to cast a ballot that will count as a vote. If a voter goes to the incorrect polling place after 5:00 p.m. but is able to go to their correct polling place before the close of the polls at 7:00 p.m., they should be told that they must go to their correct polling place to vote. If the voter goes to an incorrect polling place in the wrong precinct but in the correct county after 5:00 p.m., but is not able to get to their correct polling place before the close of the poll at 7:00 p.m., they will have to sign a sworn statement witnessed by a poll official stating that they cannot get to their correct polling place before the poll closes at 7:00 p.m. in order for a ballot cast at the incorrect polling place after 5:00 p.m. to be counted as a vote.

The voter can track the status of their provisional ballot on the Georgia "My Voter Page" on the Secretary of State's website at this [link](#).

HOW TO VOTE: IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING

(In this state defined as: In-person early voting is sometimes referred to as Advanced in Person (AIP) voting.⁴² It is also sometimes referred to as "Advanced Voting" or "Early Voting")

25. AVAILABILITY: Is there early voting in my state (whether called early voting or in person absentee voting)?

Yes. Early voting, also referred to in Georgia as, "Advanced Voting," "Early Voting," or "Advanced In Person (AIP) Voting," allows registered voters to vote early at specified sites in their county.⁴³

26. ELIGIBILITY: Do I have to have a reason to vote early?

No. Any voter can vote early for any reason.

27. WHEN: When does early voting begin/end?

All Georgia Counties are required to offer Advanced In Person (AIP) Voting (also known as "Advanced Voting" or "Early Voting") beginning on the fourth Monday prior to a primary or election, and as soon as

⁴⁰ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-419.

⁴¹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-419.

⁴² <https://georgia.gov/vote-early-person>

⁴³ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1).

possible prior to a runoff election. Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”) ends on the Friday immediately prior to the date of the election.

Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”) takes place Monday through Friday, and on the second and third Saturdays before Election Day. Some polling locations may be open on the second and third Sundays. During Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”), polling locations are typically open from 9 am to 5 pm on weekdays, and from 9 am to 4 pm on Saturdays. Exact hours may vary. Local election officials may allow Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”) beyond regular weekday business hours, but it is up to the county.⁴⁴ Voters should confirm Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”) locations and hours on the Secretary of State’s website at this [link](#) or on the Georgia “My Voter Page” on the Secretary of State’s website at this [link](#).

Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”) periods for the 2024 elections are as follows:

- **October 15, 2024 to November 1, 2024** to vote in the general election (election day is on November 5, 2024).⁴⁵
- **As soon as possible, but no later than November 25, 2024 to November 27, 2024** to vote in any general runoff election and/or any general runoff election for federal offices (election day is December 3, 2024).⁴⁶

28. WHERE: Where do I vote during Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”)

Voters can find Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”) locations and hours on the Secretary of State’s website at this [link](#) or on the Georgia “My Voter Page” on the Secretary of State’s website at this [link](#).

Please note that voters must vote at an Advanced in Person (AIP) Voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”) location in their county of residence.⁴⁷

29. IDENTIFICATION: What identification is required for early voting? What if I don’t have an ID?

See [Question 19](#).

30. ASSISTANCE: What if I need assistance voting early in person?

A voter can receive assistance voting if they are unable to sign their name, see or mark the ballot, operate the voting equipment, or enter the voting booth without assistance. A voter may choose any person to help them except for:

⁴⁴ <https://georgia.gov/vote-early-person>

⁴⁵ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/2024-01/2024%20Comp-Cal_State.01.02.24.Rev_.pdf

⁴⁶ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/2024-01/2024%20Comp-Cal_State.01.02.24.Rev_.pdf

⁴⁷ <https://georgia.gov/vote-early-person>

- The voter’s employer or an agent of the voter’s employer;
- An officer or agent of the voter’s union;
- Anyone whose name appears on the ballot as a candidate; or
- A candidate’s spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, grandchild, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.

A voter needing assistance must give the poll worker the name of the person assisting them or write it on their voter certificate.

Any voter who is disabled and requires assistance in voting may vote immediately at the next available voting compartment or booth without having to wait in line.

Georgia’s paper-ballot voting system includes adjustments to accommodate various disabilities. Headsets are available so voters can hear their choices read to them. Large controls are available for voters with limited mobility, and they can accommodate sip-and-puff devices. Voters who are visually impaired may use an app on their phone to read their ballot to them before they cast it. Before the voter leaves the polling place, the voter must delete any photos of their ballot necessary to read it.⁴⁸

HOW TO VOTE: VOTE BY MAIL

(in this state defined as: Vote by Absentee Ballot⁴⁹)

31. AUTOMATIC MAIL BALLOT: Will I automatically be sent a ballot in the mail?

No. Georgia will *not* automatically send applications for mail ballots (also known as absentee ballots) or mail-in ballots (absentee ballots) to voters. Voters must apply for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) if they want to vote absentee or by mail. Any **registered** Georgia voter can request a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot). No special circumstances are necessary.⁵⁰

The voter must complete an application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) to request a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot). The voter must provide their name, date of birth, address where they are registered to vote, address where the voter wishes the absentee ballot to be sent, and the number of their Georgia Driver’s License or Georgia State identification card issued by the Georgia Department of Motor Vehicles. If the voter does not have a Georgia Driver’s License or Georgia identification card, the voter must provide a copy of one of the other acceptable forms of identification (see [Question 36](#)) and affix a photocopy or electronic image of such identification to the application.⁵¹ The voter must sign and date the application with a pen. No electronic signatures are permitted.

A voter can request a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot):

- **Online** via the Secretary of State’s portal at this [link](#). The voter must print and sign the application, and then scan and upload a copy of the finished application. If the voter does not have a Georgia Driver’s License or Georgia identification card, the voter must provide a copy of

⁴⁸ <https://sos.ga.gov/page/voting-assistance-people-disabilities>

⁴⁹ <https://georgia.gov/vote-absentee-ballot>

⁵⁰ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-380.

⁵¹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381.

one of the other acceptable forms of identification (see [Question 36](#)) and affix a photocopy or electronic image of such identification to the application.⁵²

- **Through email** by printing the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) application available at this [link](#). The voter must print and sign the application, and then scan it and email it to the voter's County Board of Registrar's Office. If the voter does not have a Georgia Driver's License or Georgia identification card, the voter must provide a copy of one of the other acceptable forms of identification (see [Question 36](#)) and affix a photocopy or electronic image of such identification to the application.⁵³
- **Via mail** by printing the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) application available at this [link](#). The voter must print and sign the application, and then scan it and mail it to the voter's County Board of Registrar's Office. If the voter does not have a Georgia Driver's License or Georgia identification card, the voter must provide a copy of one of the other acceptable forms of identification (see [Question 36](#)) and affix a photocopy or electronic image of such identification to the application.⁵⁴
- **Via fax** by printing the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) application available at this [link](#). The voter must print and sign the application, and then fax it to the voter's County Board of Registrar's Office. If the voter does not have a Georgia Driver's License or Georgia identification card, the voter must provide a copy of one of the other acceptable forms of identification (see [Question 36](#)) and affix a photocopy or electronic image of such identification to the application.⁵⁵
- **In person** at the voter's County Board of Registrar's Office, which will have mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) application forms available for completion. The voter can also print the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) application available at this [link](#), complete it and sign it in advance and drop it off in person at the County Board of Registrar's Office.⁵⁶
- If the voter is temporarily residing out of the county or municipality, or if you have a physical disability, any of the following family members can submit an application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) for a voter upon satisfactory proof of relationship: the voter's mother, father, grandparent, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, spouse, son, daughter, niece, nephew, grandchild, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, so long as they are the age 18 or older. The family member submitting the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) application must complete Section 11 of the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) application.⁵⁷

32. ELIGIBILITY: Do I need a specific reason to vote by mail?

No. Any registered Georgia voter can request a mail ballot (also known as an absentee ballot). No special circumstances are necessary.⁵⁸

⁵² O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381.

⁵³ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381.

⁵⁴ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381.

⁵⁵ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381.

⁵⁶ <https://georgia.gov/vote-absentee-ballot>

⁵⁷ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/Absentee_Voting_In_Georgia_Rev_3-30-22.pdf

⁵⁸ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-380.

33. APPLICATION DEADLINE: What is the deadline for requesting a mail-in ballot?

A completed application for a mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) must be submitted on-line via the Secretary of State's portal at this [link](#) or mailed, e-mailed, faxed, or delivered to the county board of registrars in-person no earlier than 78 days prior to an election and no later than 11 days before the election.⁵⁹ Mailed applications must be *received* by the board of registrars no later than 11 days before the election, not postmarked by that date.⁶⁰

Mail-In Ballot (Absentee Ballot) request deadlines for the 2024 elections are as follows⁶¹:

- **October 25, 2024** to vote in the general election (election day is on November 5, 2024).
- **November 22, 2024** to vote in the December runoff election (election day is December 3, 2024).

34. APPLICATION ASSISTANCE: Can someone assist me with filling out the application?

Only voters who are illiterate or physically disabled may receive assistance with filling out their application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot). If an illiterate or physically disabled voter receives assistance with completing their application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot), the individual who provided assistance must complete Section 10 of the application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) by providing their name and signing and dating the application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot). Assisting a voter who is not eligible for assistance violates Georgia law and is punishable by a fine up to \$100,000 or imprisonment for up to 10 years, or both.⁶²

35. APPLICATION RETURN: How do I submit my mail-in ballot application? Can someone return it for me? Does it have to be postmarked by a specific date?

A completed application for a mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) may be ⁶³:

- **Submitted on-line** via the Secretary of State's portal at this [link](#)
- **Mailed** to the county board of registrars,
- **E-mailed** to the county board of registrars,
- **Faxed** to the county board of registrars, or
- **Delivered** to the county board of registrars in-person.

⁵⁹ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/Absentee_Voting_In_Georgia_Rev_3-30-22.pdf

⁶⁰ [O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381\(a\)\(1\)\(A\)](#);

https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/Absentee_Voting_In_Georgia_Rev_3-30-22.pdf.

⁶¹ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/2024-01/2024%20Comp-Cal_State.01.02.24.Rev_..pdf

⁶² Application for Georgia Official Absentee Ballot, *available at* <https://securemyabsenteeballot.sos.ga.gov/resource/1688626692000/AbsenteeBallotPDF>.

⁶³ <https://georgia.gov/vote-absentee-ballot>

A completed application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) may be submitted beginning 78 days prior to an election up until 11 days before the election. Mailed applications must be *received* by the county board of registrars no later than 11 days before the election, not postmarked by that date.⁶⁴

Only the following individuals can handle or return a voter's application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot)⁶⁵:

- The voter requesting the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot);
- A relative authorized to request a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) for the voter (see [Question 31](#)); or
- A person who assisted an illiterate or physically disabled voter with completing the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) application and signed the application.
- A common carrier charged with returning the ballot application for the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot), an absentee ballot clerk, a registrar, or a law enforcement officer in the course of an investigation.

It is a misdemeanor for any other individual to handle or return a voter's application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot).⁶⁶

36. **IDENTIFICATION:** Are there identification requirements when I return my mail-in ballot application and/or ballot?

A voter must provide their Georgia Driver's License or Georgia State ID number (if they have one) on the application for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot). If the voter does not have a Georgia Driver's license or Georgia State ID number, they must include a copy of one of these alternative forms of ID with the application form:

- A Georgia driver's license, even if expired.
- Any valid state or federal government-issued photo ID, including a free ID card issued by your county registrar's office or the [Georgia Department of Driver Services](#) (DDS).
- Valid U.S. passport.
- Valid employee photo ID from any branch, department, agency, or entity of the U.S. Government, Georgia, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or other entity of the state of Georgia;
- Valid U.S. military photo ID containing a photograph of the voter.
- Valid tribal photo ID containing a photograph of the voter.
- Valid Student ID from a [Georgia Public College, University or Technical College](#). **Note: Please check the list of eligible colleges and universities. Student IDs from private colleges, universities and technical colleges are not valid as acceptable photo ID for voting.**

<< Or >>

- Any of the following documents that show the voter's name and address:
 - Current utility bill
 - Bank statement

⁶⁴ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381(a)(1)(A);

https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/Absentee_Voting_In_Georgia_Rev_3-30-22.pdf.

⁶⁵ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381(a)(1)(C)(ii).

⁶⁶ Georgia Mail-in Ballot Application, *available at*

<https://securemyabsenteeballot.sos.ga.gov/resource/1688626692000/AbsenteeBallotPDF>.

- Paycheck
- Government check
- Other government document⁶⁷

37. RECEIVING MAIL BALLOT: Does the ballot have to be sent to my home, or can I have it sent somewhere else? What if I don't have a home address or my address is a PO Box?

The mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) must be mailed to the voter's permanent mailing address in the voter registration record or a temporary out-of-county or out-of-municipality address, except in the case of a voter who has a physical disability or is in custody in a jail or other detention facility.⁶⁸ A voter who is in custody in a jail or other detention facility and is not serving a felony sentence can apply for a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) and request that the mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) be delivered to the facility.⁶⁹

38. MISSED THE APPLICATION DEADLINE: What if I have not requested a mail-in ballot by the deadline?

A voter who misses the deadline to apply for a mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) must vote in person.

However, if the voter is confined to the hospital, the voter may request a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) on the date of the election or during the ten-day period immediately prior to the election. The board of registrars or mail ballot clerk may deliver the mail ballot (absentee ballot) to the voter in the hospital.⁷⁰

Note: This is not required and is totally within the discretion of the County Registrar's Office to determine whether to hand deliver the ballot to a patient confined to a hospital.

39. STATUS OF APPLICATION AND/OR BALLOT: How can I check the status of my application and/or ballot?

A voter can check the status of their application for a mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) on the Georgia "My Voter Page" on the Secretary of State's website at this [link](#).

Please note that there can be delays in the processing of applications for mail-in ballots (absentee ballots). Voters may contact their county registrar to get the most current information on the status of their absentee ballot application and/or absentee ballot.

40. APPLICATION OR BALLOT REJECTED: I learned my mail-in ballot application and/or ballot was rejected. What can I do to fix any errors or get another one?

If the voter's application for a mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) or mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) was rejected, they should contact their County Registrar to get more information about why the application or ballot was rejected and how to fix it. An application for a mail-in ballot (absentee

⁶⁷ Georgia Mail-in Ballot Application, *available at*

<https://securemyabsenteeballot.sos.ga.gov/resource/1688626692000/AbsenteeBallotPDF>.

⁶⁸ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/Absentee_Voting_In_Georgia_Rev_3-30-22.pdf.

⁶⁹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(a).

⁷⁰ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-384(a)(4).

ballot) or mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) may be rejected if it is not completed and signed properly or did not include the required ID number or ID documentation.

Georgia voters who are flagged because their registration information did not match Georgia Department of Drivers Services or Social Security records must produce one of the forms of acceptable photo ID or a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, or other government document that shows the name and address of the elector to obtain a mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) if they have not previously cured this issue with the County Registrar's office. If a voter's registration is in "pending" status for citizenship verification, the voter will be required to produce an acceptable form of proof of U.S. citizenship to their county registrar, deputy registrar or a poll manager in order to vote a regular mail-in ballot (absentee ballot) when voting for the first time. A list of the documents which constitute acceptable proof of U.S. citizenship for voting is available at this [link](#).

If the voter needs to submit ID documents or other evidence of their eligibility, U.S. citizenship or residence, they must provide this documentation to their county registrar's office within three (3) days of an election, or their absentee ballot may be rejected. Confirm what hours the voter's county registrar's office will be open to receive such additional evidence of their eligibility or residence and whether they can submit it to the registrar's office via email or fax.

41. **COMPLETING BALLOT:** [How do I complete the mail-in ballot?](#)

The voter must first vote for the candidates of their choice by filling in the ovals next to the names of their selected candidates using a black or blue pen (not a pencil). The voter may not permit anyone to see them completing their ballot except for the voter's own child under the age of 18, any child under the age of 12, or someone authorized to assist the voter with completing the mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) (see [Question 42](#)).⁷¹

The voter must then place the ballot in the white secrecy envelope labeled "Official Absentee Ballot." The voter should seal the envelope.

The voter must then place the sealed white secrecy envelope containing the completed ballot into the ballot return envelope. The ballot return envelope is the one with the voter oath printed on it. The voter must sign the oath, print their name, and provide their date of birth (not the date they are signing the oath).⁷²

A voter must also provide their Georgia Driver's License number or Georgia State ID number (if they have one) in the space provided on the ballot return envelope. If the voter does not have a Georgia Driver's License or Georgia State ID number, they must include the last four digits of their Social Security number. If the voter does not have a Georgia Driver's License, state identification number, or Social Security number, then the voter must complete the affirmation to this effect on the ballot return envelope and include a copy of one of the forms of identification listed below when returning their mail-in ballot.

- A Georgia Driver's License, even if expired.
- Any valid state or federal government-issued photo ID, including a free ID card issued by your County Registrar's office or the [Georgia Department of Driver Services](#) (DDS).
- Valid U.S. passport.

⁷¹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-384(b).

⁷² **Note:** Currently, the date of birth requirement on the absentee ballot return envelope is enjoined by a federal court order. That order, however, is currently on appeal and could change. We recommend completing the date of birth field on the ballot return envelope.

- Valid employee photo ID from any branch, department, agency, or entity of the U.S. Government, Georgia, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or other entity of the state of Georgia.
- Valid U.S. military photo ID containing a photograph of the voter.
- Valid tribal photo ID containing a photograph of the voter.
- Valid Student ID from a [Georgia Public College, University or Technical College](#). **Note: Please check the list of eligible colleges and universities. Student IDs from private colleges, universities and technical colleges are not valid as acceptable photo ID for voting.**

42. ASSISTANCE COMPLETING BALLOT: [Can someone assist me in filling out my ballot?](#)

By law, Georgia requires that voters complete their mail ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) in secret without allowing other persons viewing how they voted it with the exception of the voter's own child under the age of 18, other persons under the age of 12 or persons authorized to provide assistance to a physically disabled voter or a voter who is illiterate, including voters of limited English proficiency.⁷³

A physically disabled or illiterate voter can receive assistance completing their mail ballot (absentee ballot) from any person except for:

- The voter's employer or an agent of the voter's employer;
- An officer or agent of the voter's union;
- Anyone whose name appears on the ballot as a candidate; or
- A candidate's spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, grandchild, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law

If a voter receives such assistance, the person assisting the voter must complete the oath section on the ballot return envelope.⁷⁴

43. DEADLINE TO RETURN BALLOT: [What is the deadline for the ballot to be received? Does it have to be postmarked by a specific date? Can I drop it off in person?](#)

Mail ballots must be *received by* the county board of elections by no later than 7:00 p.m. on election day. Ballots which are not received by the county registrar by the close of polls at 7:00 p.m. on election day will not be counted. Ballots mailed by voters and postmarked by election day, but which are received by the voter's board of election after 7:00 p.m. on election day, will not be counted.⁷⁵

Mail ballots (absentee ballots) may be dropped off in person to the county registrar, mailed to the county board of elections or placed in a drop box.⁷⁶

Only the following individuals may return a voter's mail ballot (absentee ballot):

- The voter;

⁷³ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-384(b).

⁷⁴ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(b) (providing that it is a felony to violate the assistance provisions);

<https://www.gwinnettcounty.com/static/departments/elections/2022-Election/absentee-ballot-instructions-english.pdf>

⁷⁵ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/Absentee_Voting_In_Georgia_Rev_3-30-22.pdf.

⁷⁶ <https://georgia.gov/vote-absentee-ballot>

- The voter’s mother, father, grandparent, aunt, uncle, brother, sister, spouse, son, daughter, niece, nephew, grandchild, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law;
- Someone living in the same household as the voter; or
- The voter’s caretaker (only if the voter is physically disabled).⁷⁷

The ballot of a voter who is in custody in a jail or other detention facility, and is not serving a felony sentence, may be mailed or delivered by any employee of such jail or facility having custody of such voter.⁷⁸

44. BALLOT DROP OFF LOCATIONS: What are the locations for dropping off a ballot (instead of mailing it)?

Every county has at least one drop box that is located indoors and available only during the hours and days for Advanced in Person (AIP) voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”). Advanced in Person (AIP) voting (also known as “Advanced Voting” or “Early Voting”) ends on the Friday before Election Day.⁷⁹

Voters should refer to their county registrar’s website to see whether they have a list of drop box sites (see e.g., [Fulton County link](#), [DeKalb County link](#), [Gwinnett County link](#)). Alternatively, voters may call their county registrar’s office to request this information if it is not available online or the voter cannot access this information electronically.

Mail ballots may also be dropped off in person to the county registrar at any time before 7:00 pm on Election Day.

45. ASSISTANCE DROPPING OFF BALLOT: Can someone else drop off my completed ballot for me?

See [Question 43](#).

46. LOST OR SPOILED BALLOT: What if I lost my mail-in ballot, made a mistake on it (spoiled it), or I received an incorrect ballot?

The voter should contact their local board of registrars for instructions. The voter must sign an affidavit affirming that they lost, destroyed, or did not receive the absentee ballot. In this instance, another ballot will be issued.

47. NON-RECEIPT OF BALLOT: What if I requested a mail-in ballot but have not received it? What are my options for voting?

Voters should first check the Georgia “My Voter Page” on the Secretary of State’s website at this [link](#) to check the status of their mail ballot (also known as an absentee ballot).

⁷⁷<https://www.gwinnettcountry.com/static/departments/elections/2022-Election/absentee-ballot-instructions-english.pdf>; O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(a).

⁷⁸ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(a).

⁷⁹ <https://georgia.gov/vote-absentee-ballot>

If the mail ballot (absentee ballot) has been sent but the voter has not received it after a reasonable amount of time, the voter should contact their county registrar's office to request that the ballot be canceled and that a replacement ballot be issued. Please note that requests for a replacement mail ballot (absentee ballot) made close in time to the election may not arrive in time for the voter to return the ballot so that it is received by the county registrar by 7 p.m. on election day. In the event the voter does not receive the mail ballot (absentee ballot) or receives it too late to ensure it will be received by the county registrar by 7 p.m. on Election Day, the voter can still vote in person during Advanced In Person (AIP) Voting (also known as "Advanced Voting" or "Early Voting") or on Election Day.

48. IN PERSON OPTION: What if I requested or received a mail-in ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day?

When a voter has completed and returned a mail ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) and it has been received by the voter's county registrar, it is deemed as voted and no other ballot will be issued to the voter.

However, if the voter (a) applied for a mail ballot (absentee ballot) and the voter has not received the ballot; (b) received the mail ballot but has not yet returned it to the county registrar; or (c) returned the mail ballot but the county registrar has not received it, then the voter may request that the ballot be canceled and then vote in person in one of the following ways:

If the voter received the mail ballot (absentee ballot) and has it in their possession, the voter should bring the absentee ballot when they go to vote in person, surrender it to the poll official and request that it be canceled. The voter will then be permitted to vote a regular ballot.

If the voter (a) has not received the mail ballot (absentee ballot), (b) has the ballot but did not bring it to the poll, or (c) returned the absentee ballot but the county registrar has not yet received the ballot, the voter can request that their mail ballot (absentee ballot) be canceled when they go to vote in person. After the poll official confirms the voter's identity and confirms that the voter's absentee ballot has not yet been received by the county registrar, the voter will be permitted to vote a regular ballot. This cancellation process can take some time to complete at the poll because the poll official must confirm that the county registrar has not yet received the voter's mail ballot (absentee ballot). Therefore, if the voter has received the mail ballot (absentee ballot) and is able to bring the ballot with them to the polling location, the voter may save some time by presenting the mail ballot (absentee ballot) to the poll official for cancellation at the poll.⁸⁰

HOW TO VOTE: ABSENTEE

49. ELIGIBILITY: Am I eligible to request an absentee ballot?

Any registered Georgia voter can request an absentee ballot. No special circumstances are necessary.⁸¹

⁸⁰ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-388.

⁸¹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-380.

50. APPLICATION DEADLINE: What is the deadline for requesting an absentee ballot?

See [Question 33](#), above.

51. IDENTIFICATION: Are there any identification requirements?

See [Question 36](#), above.

52. EMERGENCY: Is there an emergency absentee ballot? If so, am I eligible?

Georgia does not have an “emergency absentee ballot.” A completed absentee ballot application can be mailed, e-mailed, faxed, or hand-delivered to the county board of registrars in person beginning 78 days prior to an election up until 11 days before the election.⁸² However, voters are encouraged to submit their applications for an absentee ballot as early as possible because it is possible the voter will not receive the ballot prior to the election if the voter waits until the 11th day prior to the election to request the ballot. After the 11th day prior to the election the voter must vote in person. If a voter is confined to a hospital on election day, they can make a request to their county registrar’s office to bring an absentee ballot to the hospitalized voter and return the voted ballot to the registrar’s office. The voter will still be subject to the ID requirements applicable to absentee ballot applications and voting absentee ballots. Note that while Georgia law offers this as an option for hospitalized voters, the law does not require counties registered to deliver or collect absentee ballots for hospitalized voters.

53. APPLICATION RETURN: Where and how can I return my absentee ballot application? Can someone return it for me?

See [Question 35](#), above.

54. STATUS OF APPLICATION AND/OR BALLOT: How can I check the status of my absentee ballot application and/or absentee ballot return?

See [Question 39](#), above.

55. APPLICATION OR BALLOT REJECTED: I learned my absentee ballot application and/or ballot was rejected. How can I confirm this and what can I do to fix any errors or get another one?

See [Question 40](#), above.

56. COMPLETING BALLOT: How do I complete the absentee ballot?

See [Question 41](#), above.

57. ASSISTANCE COMPLETING BALLOT: Can someone assist me filling out the ballot?

See [Question 41](#), above.

⁸² O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381(a)(1)(A);
https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/Absentee_Voting_In_Georgia_Rev_3-30-22.pdf.

58. **BALLOT DEADLINES:** What is the deadline for the ballot to be postmarked and/or received by, including dropping it off in person?

See [Question 43](#), above.

59. **BALLOT DROP OFF LOCATIONS:** Where can I drop off a ballot (instead of mailing it)?

See [Question 44](#), above.

60. **ASSISTANCE DROPPING OFF:** Can someone else drop off my completed ballot for me?

See [Question 42](#), above.

61. **LOST OR SPOILED:** What if I lost my absentee ballot or it is spoiled or I received an incorrect one?

See [Question 46](#), above.

62. **NON-RECEIPT OF BALLOT:** What if I requested an absentee ballot but have not received it? Can I do anything?

See [Question 47](#), above.

63. **IN PERSON OPTION:** What if I requested an absentee ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day?

See [Question 48](#), above.

64. **IN PERSON ABSENTEE:** Where do I vote in-person absentee? When can I do this?

Any voter registered in Georgia may vote absentee in person. This allows the voter to vote on a day and time that is convenient for them. Beginning on the 4th Monday prior to Election Day, the voter may visit their county or municipality early-voting site, fill out the application, and present one of the permitted forms of photo ID. As Election Day approaches, the voter's county may have multiple early voting sites and extended hours. Voting times and locations for the voter's precinct can be found at My Voter Page or searching on Advance Voting Location Information search (optimized for desktop only).⁸³

POLLING PLACE ISSUES

65. **POLLING PLACE NOT OPEN:** The polling place is not open. What should I do?

The voter should first confirm they are at the correct polling place location by checking the Georgia "My Voter Page" on the Secretary of State's website at this [link](#).

⁸³ https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/Absentee_Voting_In_Georgia_Rev_3-30-22.pdf.

66. **LONG LINES:** There are long lines at the polling place. What should I do? What if the polls are closing while I'm in line?

Please advise the voter to stay in line. Any voter who is in line by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day must be allowed to cast a ballot. Poll closing times will vary by county and location during the period for Advanced in Person (AIP) voting (also known as "Advanced Voting" or "Early Voting"); any voter who is in line prior to the closing of the polls must be allowed to cast a ballot.⁸⁴

67. **EQUIPMENT FAILURE:** 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 and before they leave the room where voting is taking place, or their ballot may be voided. A voter should ask if a paper ballot is available if the voting equipment is not working.⁸⁵ Voters who are given an emergency paper ballot due to voting machine malfunctions or problems may be told that these are "provisional" ballots. However, "provisional" emergency ballots issued due to voting machine malfunctions or problems do not require the voter to take any post-election day action to make those ballots count unless the voter is required to vote a provisional ballot for other reasons, i.e., the voter failed to produce acceptable photo ID or proof of citizenship; the voter was not on the registration list; or for other reasons unrelated to a voting machine malfunction or other problem with the operation of the poll.

68. **CAMPAIGNING:** What rules apply to people campaigning or "hanging around" my polling place? What counts as campaigning or electioneering? Can people approach me?

Georgia law prohibits individuals from soliciting votes in any manner or by any means of method; distributing or displaying any campaign materials; soliciting signatures for any petition; giving money, gifts, food or drink; or setting up tables or booths on any day in which ballots are being cast:

- within any polling place,
- within 150 feet of the outer edge of the building in which the polling place is established, or
- within 25 feet of any voter standing in line to vote at any polling place.⁸⁶

The term "campaign material" means any written or printed matter referring to a candidate whose name appears on the ballot in a primary or election; a referendum which appears on the ballot in a primary or election; or a political party or body which has a nominee on the ballot in a primary or election.⁸⁷

Individuals are also prohibited from electioneering within the polling place.⁸⁸ Electioneering is generally understood to include displaying signs, passing out campaign literature and the wearing of paraphernalia associated with a political campaign, political party, candidates, and referenda on the ballot.

A candidate who is on the ballot may enter a polling place only for the purpose of casting their ballot; the candidate must leave the polling place immediately after voting.⁸⁹

Georgia law also prohibits individuals from conducting any exit poll or public opinion poll within 25 feet of the exit of a polling place.⁹⁰

⁸⁴ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-413(g).

⁸⁵ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-281; 21-2-334.

⁸⁶ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-414(a). Election officials discharging their duties are, of course, permitted to set up tables or booths.

⁸⁷ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-2(3.1).

⁸⁸ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-413(d).

⁸⁹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-414(d).

⁹⁰ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-414(c).

Providing line relief, i.e. providing food and beverages to voters waiting in line to vote (outside of the 150 foot electioneering boundary) is currently permitted by a federal court order as long as the provision of these items is not associated with a campaign, electioneering or conditioned upon the voter casting a ballot in the election (i.e., vote buying). However, this court order is currently on appeal and whether line relief can be offered to voters outside of the 150 electioneering boundary could change at any time.

69. **VOTER CONDUCT:** What am I prohibited from wearing or doing in a polling place? Can I take photos inside?

It is against the law to campaign within 150 feet of a polling place or to distribute food, beverages, or other items of value to voters within this area. That means there cannot be campaign signs on the vehicle in that area and people cannot wear shirts, hats, jackets, or other clothing that promotes a candidate on the ballot for the current election.⁹¹

Using cellphones and other electronic devices (photographic or other electronic monitoring or recording devices, cameras, or cell phones) while in a polling place when voting is taking place is also prohibited.⁹²

70. **POLL WORKER CONDUCT:** What is a poll worker prohibited from wearing or doing in a polling place?

Poll workers are prohibited from:

- Using photographic or other electronic monitoring or recording devices, cameras, or cell phones; however, a poll manager may allow the use of photographic devices in the polling place if the election superintendent finds it appropriate (restrictions apply).⁹³
- Campaigning and electioneering (See [Question 68](#)).⁹⁴
- Entering into the voting compartment or booth while another voter is voting; interfering with voter while the voter is voting; attempting to induce the voter to reveal the voter's vote; or revealing the voter's vote (except when required to do so in a legal proceeding).⁹⁵
- Refusing to permit registered and qualified persons to vote with the knowledge that such individuals are entitled to vote; permitting unregistered or unqualified persons to vote with the knowledge that such individuals are not entitled to vote; and rendering unlawful assistance in voting.⁹⁶

71. **INTIMIDATION:** Are there any other specific restrictions on conduct outside of a polling place? What should I do if I feel unsafe or uncomfortable outside the polling place?

See [Question 68](#) for restrictions on campaigning and electioneering.

Voter intimidation – defined as using or threatening to use force or violence or acting in any other manner to intimidate a person into voting for or against a particular candidate or register to vote – is a felony.⁹⁷ It is also a felony to willfully block or attempt to block the door of any polling place.⁹⁸

⁹¹ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-413; and 21-2-414(a); <https://sos.ga.gov/page/elections-faq>.

⁹² O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-413(e).

⁹³ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-568.2.2-413(e).

⁹⁴ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-414.

⁹⁵ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-568.

⁹⁶ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-590.

⁹⁷ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-567.

⁹⁸ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-566(3).

If the voter is uncomfortable, the voter should speak to one of the poll workers about their concern.

No person other than peace officers regularly employed by the federal, state, county, or municipal government or certified security guards are permitted to carry firearms within 150 feet of any polling place.⁹⁹

72. **CHALLENGE:** Someone is formally challenging my vote. What should I do?

Georgia law permits registered voters in a county to challenge the eligibility of other voters in the same county to remain on the voter registration list or to vote in an upcoming election.¹⁰⁰ Challenges must be made in writing.¹⁰¹ There is no limit to the number of voters that another voter may challenge.

Where a voter’s right to remain on the electors list is being challenged (called a “Section 229” challenge), the challenger bears the burden of proof and the board of registrars must send written notice of a hearing on the challenge to both the voter and the challenger within ten days of receipt of the challenge.¹⁰² Both the voter and challenger have the right to file an appeal from the final determination of such challenges in the superior court.¹⁰³

Where a voter’s right to vote in an upcoming election is being challenged (called a “Section 230” challenge), the challenger must establish probable cause for the challenge.¹⁰⁴ In the case of such challenges, the board of registrars is required to make an “immediate” determination of whether the challenger has established probable cause for the challenge.¹⁰⁵ If the board of registrars determines probable cause has been established for the challenge, the voter is put into “challenged” status and the voter must produce evidence demonstrating that they are eligible to vote if they vote absentee by mail or appear to vote in person during advanced voting or on election day.¹⁰⁶ *If the challenge is based on the grounds that the voter is not qualified to remain on the voter rolls, and the challenged voter does not seek to vote, the board of registrars treats the challenge as if it is challenging the right of the voter to remain on the elector’s list and send notice of a challenge hearing to the voter and challenger as described in the preceding paragraph as a “Section 229” challenge.*¹⁰⁷

Thus, if a voter is in “challenged” status and is still eligible to vote in the county where they are registered, the voter should contact their county registrar to determine what the bases for the challenge are and how the voter can cure the challenge so that they can cast a mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot) or vote in person. If a challenged voter appears in person to vote, but does not bring proof of their eligibility to vote to the polls, they will be required to vote a provisional ballot and produce proof of their eligibility to the board of registrars by no later than the cure deadline. Challenges must be made in writing and presented to the board of registrars—they may NOT be challenged for the first time once they have arrived at the polls to vote.

⁹⁹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-413(i)

¹⁰⁰ O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-229 and 21-2-230.

¹⁰¹ Id.

¹⁰² O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-229.

¹⁰³ Id.

¹⁰⁴ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-230.

¹⁰⁵ Id.

¹⁰⁶ Id.

¹⁰⁷ Id.

73. **POLICE/MILITARY PRESENCE:** There are police/members of the military at the polling place. Is this okay? What should I do?

In certain instances, there may be armed law enforcement present at the polls due to a request by poll officials for law enforcement to maintain order, to direct traffic, to monitor a drop box at that location, or when the law enforcement officer is there to cast their own ballot. There also may be Secretary of State investigators or security guards employed by the county who are/may be armed. Law enforcement, Secretary of State investigators or security guards present at or around the polls should not intimidate or harass voters.

If law enforcement or other individuals engage in harassing or intimidating conduct at the polls, voters may report this conduct to the poll manager or to the County Registrar's office to request assistance or they may contact the 1-866-Our-Vote hotline to report the incident.

74. **THOUGHT I WAS REGISTERED:** My name isn't on the voter registration roll but I thought I was registered. What should I do?

See [Question 21](#).

75. **PROVISIONAL BALLOT:** I have been offered a provisional ballot. What should I do?

See [Question 22](#).

ACCESSIBILITY/ASSISTANCE

76. **EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE:** I don't know how to use the voting equipment. Can I get help?

Voting information and instructions should be posted at each active voting place. In addition, a voter may request instruction for the proper use of the voting system from a poll official. The poll official shall provide such technical instruction to the voter but shall not seek to influence or intimidate the voter in any manner.¹⁰⁸

77. **PHYSICAL DISABILITY:** I have a physical disability and need assistance. Is my polling place ADA compliant? Does my voting location have an accessible voting system?

Each polling place must be accessible to elderly voters and to voters with disabilities.¹⁰⁹ In elections with federal candidates on the ballot, federal law requires that the county registrar ensure that polling places are accessible. Exceptions are allowed if all potential polling places have been surveyed, no accessible place is available, and the county cannot make one temporarily accessible. In these cases, voters with disabilities must either be reassigned to an accessible polling place or provided another means for voting on election day. Voters with disabilities should contact their county registrar's office in advance to determine whether their polling place is accessible and, if not, what alternative options exist for voters with disabilities.

¹⁰⁸ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-410.

¹⁰⁹ Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 183-1-6-.04.

In addition, under Georgia law, voters who are 75 years or older or who are physically disabled and need assistance to vote, shall, upon request to a designated poll official, absentee ballot clerk, registrar or deputy registrar, be authorized to vote immediately at the next available voting compartment or booth without having to wait in line or be authorized to go to the head of any line necessary to cast a mail-in ballot (also known as an absentee ballot). Notice of the provisions of this Code section are required to be prominently displayed in the registrar's office or absentee ballot clerk's office.¹¹⁰

78. READING/LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE: 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. A physically disabled voter or a voter who cannot read English can receive assistance with voting from any person except for:

- The voter's employer or an agent of the voter's employer;
- An officer or agent of the voter's union;
- Anyone whose name appears on the ballot as a candidate; or
- A candidate's spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, grandchild, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law

If a voter receives such assistance, the person assisting the voter must identify themselves to the poll worker who shall then record the fact that the voter received assistance.¹¹¹

79. LANGUAGE ACCESS: I am not an English speaker. What language resources are available? Can I bring someone in the booth to help me understand the ballot?

Yes. See [Question 78](#) above.

80. CURBSIDE VOTING: Is curbside voting available? How do I request it?

There is no law providing for curbside voting for voters with disabilities in Georgia. See [Questions 77](#) and [78](#) above, regarding accommodations for senior voters and voters with disabilities.

81. VOTER GUIDE: Can I bring a voting guide or reference notes with me into the voting booth?

The voter may bring notes into the voting booth with them provided those notes are on paper and not electronic. Georgia law prohibits voters from using cellular telephones, cameras, and other recording devices for any purpose in a polling place while voting is taking place.¹¹²

STATE SPECIFIC SUPPLEMENT

¹¹⁰ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385.1.

¹¹¹ O.C.G.A. § 21-2-409.

¹¹² O.C.G.A. § 21-2-413(e).

82. **UNHOUSED RESIDENTS:** I am unhoused (i.e., “homeless”) person residing in a shelter, or have a nontraditional residence (i.e., I live “on the street,” in a park, car, or RV, or another nontraditional residence). Can I register to vote?

Unhoused, i.e., “homeless,” and housing insecure Georgians retain their right to vote if otherwise eligible to vote and have registered to vote in the county where they are residing.¹¹³

This is true even if they lack a fixed address or reside at non-traditional locations, such as on the street, in public parks, vehicles or other places without a house number or street address, so long as they are residents of the State of Georgia and a Georgia county unless they have the present intention of moving out of the state or out of the county where they are presently residing.

If an unhoused Georgian’s residence does not have a street address or house number, they should state this on the voter registration application and include a drawing of their location with their voter registration form to assist the county registrar in locating their appropriate voting precinct.

Please note that unhoused Georgians cannot use a Post Office Box as their residence address for voter registration purposes. They can use a Post Office box, however, as their *mailing* address for voter registration. As noted above, if the voter is unhoused, they should draw a diagram of where they are residing and submit it with their voter registration form if they do not have a street address or house number.

If possible, unhoused Georgians should contact their county registrar to inquire whether their county permits unhoused persons to use an alternative address, such as the registrar’s office, courthouse or other address as their residence address for voting purposes.

83. **FIREARMS AT POLLS:** A person is carrying a firearm at the polls. Is this lawful? What should I do?

Under Georgia law, no person except peace officers regularly employed by the federal, state, county, or municipal government or certified security guards shall be permitted to carry firearms within 150 feet of any polling place while elections are being conducted. This includes polling places located in non-government premises as well as government buildings.¹¹⁴

84. **INACTIVE VOTER STATUS:** My voter registration status is "inactive." Am I eligible to vote?

Yes. A registered GA voter is eligible to vote, request an absentee ballot, and sign a petition as usual even if the registration status is "inactive." Voting in the November 2024 election will automatically change the registration from "inactive" to "active."¹¹⁵

¹¹³ See O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-216 and 21-2-217 (no prohibition on the use of nontraditional residences when registering to vote); *Cook v. Bd. of Registrars of Randolph Cnty.*, 320 Ga. App. 447, 449-53 (2013); *Collier v. Menzel*, 176 Cal. App. 3d. 24, 35 (Cal. Ct. App. 1985); *Pitts v. Black*, 608 F. Supp. 696, 699 (S.D.N.Y. 1984). Both the Georgia and federal voter registration application forms permit applicants to diagram their voter registration residence address if it does not have a house number or street address.

¹¹⁴ See O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-413(i); 16-11-127(b)(7).

¹¹⁵ <https://sos.ga.gov/voter-resources> . Scroll down to "Quick Vote Links" and click on the link for "Inactive Voter."

Inactive Status means a voter has not had contact with elections officials for five (5) years. Once they are Inactive, after two general elections with no contact, they will receive notice that their registration will be cancelled.

Voters can change this status by voting, requesting an absentee ballot, signing a petition, or updating their registered address. Voters can [check status online](#).

85. **QUESTIONS:** Who should I contact if I have questions about any of the above?

Contact the county registrar's office where the voter resides and/or is registered to vote or the Georgia Secretary of State's office. Contact information for the Georgia Secretary of State's office is available at this [link](#).