House Bill 670

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By: Representatives Bruce of the 61st, Glaize of the 67th, Clark of the 108th, and McClain of the 109th

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

To amend Chapter 2 of Title 21 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to elections and primaries generally, so as to remove certain powers and authority of the State Election Board; to revise certain definitions; to remove certain additional requirements on the State Election Board's power to adopt emergency rules and regulations; to remove provisions related to inactive voters and inactive voter lists; to remove provisions relative to local election officials; to remove provisions relative to a state list of eligible electors; to provide for closed primaries; to provide for electors designating party affiliation; to provide for automatic voter registration when obtaining a driver's license or identification card; to provide for the preregistration of qualified 16 and 17 year olds; to provide for voter registration up to and on the date of a primary or election; to revise procedures and standards for challenging electors; to provide for additional preferred locations for polling places and advance voting locations; to provide for the time and manner for applying for absentee ballots; to revise the manner of processing absentee ballot applications; to revise the time and manner of issuing absentee ballots; to revise the manner of voting and returning absentee ballots; to remove limitations on ballot drop boxes; to revise the times for advance voting; to revise the manner of processing and tabulating absentee ballots; to revise and repeal certain sanctions; to remove certain restrictions on the distribution of certain items within close proximity to the polls on election days; to authorize out-of-precinct voting within an

elector's county of residency; to revise the manner of voting and processing provisional 19 20 ballots; to revise the time for runoffs; to revise provisions related to intimidation of electors; 21 to revise provisions related to interfering with poll officers; to prohibit the knowing 22 distribution of false information regarding candidates, political bodies, organizations, parties, 23 and questions submitted to voters; to provide for mail-only elections; to authorize county 24 election superintendents to implement such elections; to amend Chapter 4 of Title 1 of the 25 Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to holidays and observances, so as to make 26 election day a state holiday; to provide a short title; to provide for related matters; to provide 27 for an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

SECTION 1.

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30 This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Georgia Voter Participation Act."

31 SECTION 2.

32 Chapter 2 of Title 21 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to elections and

primaries generally, is amended by revising paragraphs (22) and (35) of Code

34 Section 21-2-2, relating to definitions, as follows:

"(22) 'Plurality' means the receiving by one candidate alone of the highest number of

votes cast for eligible candidates in a general or special election among the candidates for

37 <u>the same office; provided, however, that such number of votes exceeds 45 percent of the</u>

38 total number of votes cast in such general or special election for such office. When two

or more persons tie in receiving the highest number of votes cast or no candidate receives

more than 45 percent of the total votes cast for eligible candidates in the general or

special election for the office sought, there is no plurality. Reserved."

- 42 "(35) 'Superintendent' means: 43 (A) Either the judge of the probate court of a county or the county board of elections, 44 the county board of elections and registration, the joint city-county board of elections, 45 or the joint city-county board of elections and registration, if a county has such; 46 (B) In the case of a municipal primary, the municipal executive committee of the 47 political party holding the primary within a municipality or its agent or, if none, the 48 county executive committee of the political party or its agent; 49 (C) In the case of a nonpartisan municipal primary, the person appointed by the proper 50 municipal executive committee; and 51 (D) In the case of a municipal election, the person appointed by the governing 52 authority pursuant to the authority granted in Code Section 21-2-70; and 53 (E) In the case of the State Election Board exercising its powers under subsection (f)
- 53 (E) In the case of the State Election Board exercising its powers under subsection (f)
 54 of Code Section 21-2-33.1, the individual appointed by the State Election Board to
 55 exercise the power of election superintendent."

56 **SECTION 3.**

- 57 Said chapter is further amended by repealing subsections (f), (g), and (h) of Code
- 58 Section 21-2-33.1, relating to enforcement of chapter, suspension of election superintendents,
- 59 and support and assistance from the Secretary of State, in their entirety.

60 SECTION 4.

- 61 Such chapter is further amended by repealing Code Section 21-2-33.2, relating to
- 62 extraordinary relief, hearings, suspension and reinstatement of superintendents, and litigation
- expenses, in its entirety.

64 **SECTION 5.** 65 Said chapter is further amended by repealing Code Section 21-2-35, relating to imminent peril requirement for adoption of emergency rules or regulations, notice, certification of strict 66 compliance, and conflicting provisions, in its entirety. 67 68 **SECTION 6.** 69 Said chapter is further amended by repealing Code Section 21-2-36, relating to notification 70 of proposed consent agreement, settlement, or consent order, in its entirety. 71 **SECTION 7.** 72 Said chapter is further amended by revising paragraph (14) of subsection (a) of Code Section 73 21-2-50, relating to the Secretary of State's powers and duties and prohibition against serving 74 in fiduciary capacity, as follows: "(14) To maintain the official list of registered voters for this state and the list of inactive 75 76 voters as required by this chapter; and" 77 **SECTION 8.** 78 Said chapter is further amended by repealing Code Section 21-2-74.1, relating to acting 79 election superintendents during vacancy, filling vacancies, and compensation, in its entirety. 80 **SECTION 9.** 81 Said chapter is further amended by repealing Part 5 of Article 2, relating to local election 82 officials, in its entirety. 83 **SECTION 10.** 84 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-151, relating to conduct of 85 political party primaries, as follows:

- 86 "21-2-151.
- 87 (a) A political party shall nominate its candidates for public office in a primary. Except
- for substitute nominations as provided in Code Section 21-2-134 and nomination of
- 89 presidential electors, all nominees of a political party for public office shall be nominated
- in the primary preceding the general election in which the candidates' names will be listed
- 91 on the ballot.
- 92 (b) The primary held for such purposes shall be conducted by the superintendent in the
- same manner as prescribed by law and by rules and regulations of the State Election Board
- and the superintendent for general elections. Primaries of all political parties shall be
- 95 conducted jointly.
- 96 (c) Only those electors who have registered pursuant to subsection (d) of this Code section
- 97 with the Secretary of State as affiliating with a political party may vote in the primaries of
- 98 <u>such political party.</u>
- 99 (d) The Secretary of State shall develop a web portal to allow electors to designate an
- affiliation with a political party. Such web portal shall then electronically transmit such
- designation to the appropriate political party and county election superintendent and
- 102 <u>registrars.</u>
- 103 (e) To vote in a primary, an elector must designate a party affiliation pursuant to
- subsection (c) of this Code section no later than ten days before the period of advance
- voting provided for in Code Section 21-2-385 for such primary.
- 106 (f) The State Election Board may adopt rules and regulations for the proper and efficient
- administration of this Code section."

108 **SECTION 11.**

- Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-221, relating to driver's
- license or identification card application as application for voter registration, forms and
- 111 procedure, and electronic transmission of applications and signatures, as follows:

112 "21-2-221.

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(a) Prior to allowing any person to complete an application to obtain, renew, or change his or her name or address on a driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Driver Services pursuant to Chapter 5 of Title 40, other than an application made pursuant to Code Section 40-5-21.1, the Department of Driver Services shall require such person to make a written statement under penalty of perjury of whether or not such person is a citizen of the United States, is serving a sentence for conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude, or has been found mentally incompetent by a judge. Each application to obtain, renew, or change the name or address on a driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Driver Services pursuant to Chapter 5 of Title 40, other than an application made pursuant to Code Section 40-5-21.1, made by an applicant who is within six months of such applicant's his or her eighteenth birthday or older, who is a citizen of the United States, who is not serving a sentence for conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude, and who has not been found mentally incompetent by a judge shall also serve as an application for voter registration unless the applicant declines to register to vote through specific declination or by failing to sign the voter registration application. (b) The commissioner of driver services and the Secretary of State shall agree upon and

129 130 design such procedures and design such forms as will be necessary to comply with this Code section. 131

(c) The forms designed by the commissioner of driver services and the Secretary of State: (1) Shall shall be a single application for purposes of obtaining, renewing, or changing the name or address on a driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Driver Services and voter registration, where the signature of the applicant on such application shall perform all required attestations for both purposes, not require the applicant to duplicate any information required in the driver's license portion of the application with the exception of a second signature; and shall include:

(2) Shall include such (1) Such information as required on other voter registration cards
 issued by the Secretary of State;
 (3) Shall contain a (2) A statement that states lists each eligibility requirement contained

- (3) Shall contain a (2) A statement that states lists each eligibility requirement contained in Code Section 21-2-216, that contains an attestation that the applicant meets each such requirement, and that requires the signature of the applicant under penalty of perjury; and (4) Shall include, in print (3) In language that is identical to that used in the attestation, the penalties provided by law for submission of a false voter registration application; and a statement that, if an applicant declines to register to vote, the fact that the applicant has declined to register will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.
- (d) Any change of address submitted to the Department of Driver Services for the purpose of changing the information contained on a driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Driver Services shall serve as a notification of change of address for voter registration unless the registrant states that at the time of submitting the change of address that the change of address is not for voter registration purposes.
- (e) An application completed pursuant to this Code section shall be a completed application for voter registration. The Department of Driver Services shall transmit the completed applications for voter registration to the Secretary of State at the conclusion of each business day. The Secretary of State shall forward the applications to the appropriate county board of registrars to determine the eligibility of the applicant and, if found eligible and if not already registered to vote, to add the applicant's name to the list of electors and to place the applicant in the correct precinct and voting districts district.
- 161 (f) The Department of Driver Services shall maintain such statistical records on the number of registrations and declinations as requested by the Secretary of State.
- (g) No information relating to the failure of an applicant for a driver's license or
 identification card issued by the Department of Driver Services to sign a voter registration
 application may be used for any purpose other than voter registration.

(h) The Secretary of State and the commissioner of driver services shall have the authority to promulgate rules and regulations to provide for the transmission of voter registration applications and signatures electronically. Such electronically transmitted signatures shall be valid as signatures on the voter registration application and shall be treated in all respects as a manually written original signature and shall be recognized as such in any matter concerning the voter registration application."

SECTION 12.

Said chapter is further amended by adding a new subsection to Code Section 21-2-221.2, relating to voter registration application for electronic voter registration, to read as follows:

"(a.1) A person who is 16 or 17 years of age and would otherwise be qualified to register to vote in this state and who has a valid Georgia driver's license or identification card may submit a voter preregistration application on the internet website of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State shall, in conjunction with the Department of Driver Services, design and implement a system to allow for such electronic voter preregistration. Such preregistrations shall in all other ways be treated as a voter registration application pursuant to this chapter, and upon such person turning 18 years of age such preregistration shall automatically transition into a voter registration."

SECTION 13.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-224, relating to registration deadlines, restrictions on voting in primaries, official list of electors, and voting procedure when portion of county changed from one county to another, as follows:

187 "21-2-224.

(a) If any person whose name is not on the list of registered electors maintained by the Secretary of State under this article desires to vote at any general primary, general election, or presidential preference primary, such person shall make application as provided in this

article by the close of business on the fifth Monday 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.

- (b) If any person whose name is not on the list of registered electors maintained by the Secretary of State under this article desires to vote at any special primary or special election, such person shall make application as provided in this article no later than either the close of business on the fifth day after the date of the call for the special primary or special election, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays of this state or the close of business on the fifth Monday prior to the close of polls on the date of the special primary or special election or, if such Monday is a legal holiday, by the close of business on the following business day, whichever is later; except that:
 - (1) If such special primary or special election is held in conjunction with a general primary, general election, or presidential preference primary, the registration deadline for such special primary or special election shall be the same as the registration deadline for the general primary, general election, or presidential preference primary in conjunction with which the special primary or special election is being conducted; or
 - (2) If such special primary or special election is not held in conjunction with a general primary, general election, or presidential preference primary but is held on one of the dates specified in Code Section 21-2-540 for the conduct of special elections to present a question to the voters or special primaries or elections to fill vacancies in elected county or municipal offices, the registration deadline for such a special primary or election shall be at the close of business on the fifth Monday prior to the date of the special primary or election or, if such Monday is a legal holiday, by the close of business on the following business day.
- (c) Mail voter registration applications shall be deemed to have been made as of the date of the postmark affixed to such application by the United States Postal Service or, if no such postmark is affixed or if the postmark affixed by the United States Postal Service is

illegible or bears no date, such application shall be deemed to have been made timely if received through the United States mail by the Secretary of State no later than the close of business on the fourth Friday prior to a general primary, general election, presidential preference primary, or special primary or special election held in conjunction with a general primary, general election, or presidential preference primary or special primary or special election held on one of the dates specified in Code Section 21-2-540 for the conduct of special elections to present questions to the voters or special primaries or special elections to fill vacancies in elected county or municipal offices or no later than the close of business on the ninth day after the date of the call, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays of this state, for all other special primaries and special elections.

(d) An individual or organization shall promptly transmit all completed voter registration

- applications to the Secretary of State or the appropriate board of registrars within ten days after receiving such application or by the close of registration, whichever period is earlier. If an individual or organization receives a completed voter registration application 14 or fewer days before the close of registration, the individual or organization shall transmit the application to the Secretary of State or the appropriate board of registrars within 72 hours of the date of the execution of the application or by midnight on the close of registration, whichever period is earlier.
- (e) Each elector who makes timely application for registration, is found eligible by the board of registrars and placed on the official list of electors, and is not subsequently found to be disqualified to vote shall be entitled to vote in any primary or election; provided, however, that an elector, voting in the primary or primaries held by a single party for the nomination of candidates to seek public offices to be filled in an election, shall not vote in a primary held by any other party for the nomination of candidates to seek public offices to be filled in the same such election.
- (f) The county board of registrars shall deliver to the municipality, upon a basis mutually agreed upon between the county board of registrars and the governing authority of the

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municipality, a copy of the list of electors for the municipality for the primary or election. Such list shall be delivered not earlier than the fifth Monday prior to a primary or election and not later than 21 two days prior to such primary or election for the purpose of permitting the municipality to check the accuracy of the list. The municipality shall, upon receipt of the county registration list, or as soon as practicable thereafter but in no event later than five days prior to such primary or election, review such list and identify in writing to the county board of registrars any names on the electors list of persons who are not qualified to vote at such primary or election, stating the reason for disqualification. The county board of registrars shall challenge the persons identified in accordance with Code Section 21-2-228. In addition, the county board of registrars shall provide a list of inactive electors for the municipality. The municipality shall certify such lists and file with the city clerk a copy showing the names of electors entitled to vote at such primary or election and shall establish procedures for the acceptance and approval of voter registrations occurring on the date of a primary or election. (g) The official list of electors eligible to vote in any primary or election shall be prepared and completed at least five calendar days prior to the date of the primary or election in which the list is to be used. The State Election Board shall develop rules and regulations and governing the procedures for updating such lists of electors on election day to reflect registrations occurring between the completion of such list and the close of polls on the date of a primary or election. (h) The official list of electors and the official list of inactive electors prepared and distributed to the poll officers of each precinct shall include only the elector's name, address, ZIP Code, date of birth, voter identification number, a designation of whether the elector registered for the first time in this state and is required to comply with Code Section 21-2-216, a designation of whether the elector registered for the first time in this state by mail and is required to comply with Code Sections 21-2-220 and 21-2-417,

congressional district, state Senate district, state House district, county commission district,

if any, county or independent board of education district, if any, and municipal governing authority district designations, if any, and such other voting districts, if any. The official list of electors and the official list of inactive electors prepared and distributed to the poll officers of each precinct may also include codes designating that an elector has voted by absentee ballot, has been challenged, or has been sent mail by the registrars which has been returned marked undeliverable. No person whose name does not appear on the official list of electors shall vote or be allowed to vote at any election, except as otherwise provided in this article. The county registrars shall ensure that the information required to notify poll officers that an elector registered to vote for the first time in this state by mail and must comply with subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-220 and subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-417 is placed on each list of electors to be used at a polling place.

- (i) All persons whose names appear on the list of electors placed in the possession of the managers in each precinct and no others, except as otherwise provided in this article, shall be allowed to deposit their ballots according to law at the precinct in which they are registered.
- (j) When any portion of a county or municipality is changed from one county or municipality to another, the persons who would have been qualified to vote in the county or municipality from which taken, at the time of any primary or election, shall vote in the county or municipality to which they are removed; and, if required to swear or certify, the oath or certification may be so qualified as to contain this fact. The name of such elector shall be kept and checked as provided in Code Section 21-2-228."

SECTION 14.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-229, relating to challenge of applicant for registration by other electors, notice and hearing, right of appeal, and sanctions for board's noncompliance, as follows:

297 "21-2-229.

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298 (a) Any elector of a county or municipality may challenge the qualifications of any person 299 applying to register to vote in the county or municipality and may challenge the 300 qualifications of any elector of the county or municipality whose name appears on the list 301 of electors. Such challenges shall be in writing and shall specify distinctly the grounds of 302 the challenge. There shall not be a limit on the number of persons whose qualifications 303 such elector may challenge. 304 (b) Upon such challenge being filed with the board of registrars, the registrars shall set a 305 hearing on such challenge within ten business days after serving notice of the challenge. 306 Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be served upon the person whose 307 qualifications are being challenged along with a copy of such challenge and upon the 308 elector making the challenge within ten business days following the filing of the challenge. 309 The person being challenged shall receive at least three days' notice of the date, time, and 310 place of the hearing. Such notice shall be served either by first-class mail addressed to the 311 mailing address shown on the person's voter registration records or in the manner provided

(c) The burden shall be on the elector making the challenge to prove that the person being challenged is not qualified to remain on the list of electors. The board of registrars shall have the authority to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and other material upon application by the person whose qualifications are being challenged or the elector making the challenge. The party requesting such subpoenas shall be responsible to serve such subpoenas and, if necessary, to enforce the subpoenas by application to the superior court. Any witness so subpoenaed, and after attending, shall be allowed and paid the same mileage and fee as allowed and paid witnesses in civil actions in the superior court.

in subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-228.

(d) After the hearing provided for in this Code section, the registrars shall determine said challenge and shall notify the parties of their decision. If the registrars uphold the

challenge, the person's application for registration shall be rejected or the person's name removed from the list of electors, as appropriate. The elector shall be notified of such decision in writing either by first-class mail addressed to the mailing address shown on the person's voter registration records or in the manner provided in subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-228 for other notices.

- (e) Either party shall have a right of appeal from the decision of the registrars to the superior court by filing a petition with the clerk of the superior court within ten days after the date of the decision of the registrars. A copy of such petition shall be served upon the other parties and the registrars. Unless and until the decision of the registrars is reversed by the court, the decision of the registrars shall stand.
- (f) Failure to comply with the provisions of this Code section by the board of registrars
 shall subject such board to sanctions by the State Election Board."

SECTION 15.

- Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-230, relating to challenge of persons on list of electors by other electors, procedure, hearing, and right of appeal, as follows:
- 340 "21-2-230.

(a) Any elector of the county or municipality may challenge the right of any other elector of the county or municipality, whose name appears on the list of electors, to vote in an election. Such challenge shall be in writing and specify distinctly the grounds of such challenge. Such challenge may be made at any time prior to the elector whose right to vote is being challenged voting at the elector's polling place or, if such elector cast an absentee ballot, prior to 5:00 P.M. on the day before the absentee ballots are to begin to be scanned and tabulated election; provided, however, that challenges to persons voting by absentee ballot in person at the office of the registrars or the absentee ballot clerk shall be made prior to such person's voting. There shall not be a limit on the number of persons whose

350 qualifications such elector may challenge During a 24 month period, an elector may not 351 challenge the right of more than ten other voters whose names appear on the list of electors 352 in a county or municipality. 353 (b) Upon the filing of such challenge, the board of registrars shall immediately consider 354 such challenge and determine whether probable cause exists to sustain such challenge. If 355 the registrars do not find probable cause, the challenge shall be denied. If the registrars 356 find probable cause, the registrars shall notify the poll officers of the challenged elector's 357 precinct or, if the challenged elector voted by absentee ballot, notify the poll officers at the 358 absentee ballot precinct and, if practical, notify the challenged elector and afford such 359 elector an opportunity to answer. 360 (c) If the challenged elector appears at the polling place to vote, such elector shall be given 361 the opportunity to appear before the registrars and answer the grounds of the challenge. 362 (d) If the challenged elector does not cast an absentee ballot and does not appear at the 363 polling place to vote and if the challenge is based on grounds other than the qualifications 364 of the elector to remain on the list of electors, no further action by the registrars shall be 365 required. 366 (e) If the challenged elector cast an absentee ballot and it is not practical to conduct a 367 hearing prior to the close of the polls and the challenge is based upon grounds other than 368 the qualifications of the elector to remain on the list of electors, the absentee ballot shall 369 be treated as a challenged ballot pursuant to subsection (e) of Code Section 21-2-386. No 370 further action by the registrars shall be required. 371 (f) If the challenged elector does not cast an absentee ballot and does not appear at the 372 polling place to vote and the challenge is based on the grounds that the elector is not 373 qualified to remain on the list of electors, the board of registrars shall proceed to hear the 374 challenge pursuant to Code Section 21-2-229. 375 (g) If the challenged elector cast an absentee ballot and the challenge is based upon 376 grounds that the challenged elector is not qualified to remain on the list of electors, the

board of registrars shall proceed to conduct a hearing on the challenge on an expedited basis prior to the certification of the consolidated returns of the election by the election superintendent. The election superintendent shall not certify such consolidated returns until such hearing is complete and the registrars have rendered their decision on the challenge. If the registrars deny the challenge, the superintendent shall proceed to certify the consolidated returns. If the registrars uphold the challenge, the name of the challenged elector shall be removed from the list of electors and the ballot of the challenged elector shall be rejected and not counted and, if necessary, the returns shall be adjusted to remove any votes cast by such elector. The elector making the challenge and the challenged elector may appeal the decision of the registrars in the same manner as provided in subsection (e) of Code Section 21-2-229.

- (h) If the challenged elector appears at the polls to vote and it is practical to conduct a hearing on the challenge prior to the close of the polls, the registrars shall conduct such hearing and determine the merits of the challenge. If the registrars deny the challenge, the elector shall be permitted to vote in the election notwithstanding the fact that the polls may have closed prior to the time the registrars render their decision and the elector can actually vote, provided that the elector proceeds to vote immediately after the decision of the registrars. If the registrars uphold the challenge, the challenged elector shall not be permitted to vote and, if the challenge is based upon the grounds that the elector is not qualified to remain on the list of electors, the challenged elector's name shall be removed from the list of electors.
- (i) If the challenged elector appears at the polls to vote and it is not practical to conduct a hearing prior to the close of the polls or if the registrars begin a hearing and subsequently find that a decision on the challenge cannot be rendered within a reasonable time, the challenged elector shall be permitted to vote by casting a challenged ballot on the same type of ballot that is used by the county or municipality for provisional ballots. Such challenged ballot shall be sealed in double envelopes as provided in subsection (a) of Code

Section 21-2-419 and, after having the word 'Challenged,' the elector's name, and the alleged cause of the challenge written across the back of the outer envelope, the ballot shall be deposited by the person casting such ballot in a secure, sealed ballot box notwithstanding the fact that the polls may have closed prior to the time the registrars make such a determination, provided that the elector proceeds to vote immediately after such determination of the registrars. In such cases, if the challenge is based upon the grounds that the challenged elector is not qualified to remain on the list of electors, the registrars shall proceed to finish the hearing prior to the certification of the consolidated returns of the election by the election superintendent. If the challenge is based on other grounds, no further action shall be required by the registrars. The election superintendent shall not certify such consolidated returns until such hearing is complete and the registrars have rendered their decision on the challenge. If the registrars deny the challenge, the superintendent shall proceed to certify the consolidated returns. If the registrars uphold the challenge, the name of the challenged elector shall be removed from the list of electors and the ballot of the challenged elector shall be rejected and not counted and, if necessary, the returns shall be adjusted to remove any votes cast by such elector. The elector making the challenge and the challenged elector may appeal the decision of the registrars in the same manner as provided in subsection (e) of Code Section 21-2-229.

(j) Failure to comply with the provisions of this Code section by the board of registrars
 shall subject such board to sanctions by the State Election Board."

424 **SECTION 16.**

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Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (g) of Code Section 21-2-231, relating to lists of persons convicted of felonies, noncitizens, mentally incompetent, and deceased persons provided to Secretary of State and Council of Superior Court Clerks, removal of names from list of electors, obtain information deceased, timing, and list of inactive voters provided to Council of Superior Court Clerks, as follows:

"(g) The Secretary of State shall provide to The Council of Superior Court Clerks of Georgia not later than the last day of each month all information enumerated in subsections (b) through (d) of this Code section and Code Section 21-2-232 and a list of voters who have failed to vote and inactive voters, as identified pursuant to Code Sections 21-2-234 and 21-2-235. Such data shall only be used by the council, the council's vendors, superior court clerks, and jury clerks for maintenance of state-wide master jury lists and county master jury lists. Such data shall be provided to the council or its vendors in the electronic format required by the council for such purposes."

SECTION 17.

439 Said chapter is further amended by repealing paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of Code

Section 21-2-232, relating to removal of elector's name from list of electors, in its entirety.

SECTION 18.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-233, relating to comparison of change of address information supplied by United States Postal Service with electors list, removal from list of electors, and notice to electors, as follows:

"(c) If it appears from the change of address information supplied by the licensees of the United States Postal Service that an elector whose name appears on the official list of electors has moved to a different address outside of the boundaries of the county or municipality in which the elector is presently registered, such elector shall be sent a confirmation notice as provided in Code Section 21-2-234 at the old address of the elector. The registrars may also send a confirmation notice to the elector's new address. If the elector confirms the change of address to an address outside of the State of Georgia, the elector's name shall be removed from the appropriate list of electors. If the elector confirms the change of address to an address outside of the boundaries of the county or municipality in which the elector is presently registered, but still within the State of

Georgia, the elector's registration shall be transferred to the new county or municipality. The Secretary of State or the registrars shall forward the confirmation card to the registrars of the county in which the elector's new address is located and the registrars of the county of the new address shall update the voter registration list to reflect the change of address. If the elector responds to the notice and affirms that the elector has not moved, the elector shall remain on the list of electors at the elector's current address. If the elector fails to respond to the notice within 30 days after the date of the notice, the elector shall be transferred to the inactive list provided for in Code Section 21-2-235."

SECTION 19.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsections (a), (c), and (g) of Code Section 21-2-234, relating to electors who have failed to vote and with whom there has been no contact in five years, confirmation notice requirements and procedure, and time for completion of list maintenance activities, as follows:

"(a)(1) As used in this Code section and Code Section 21-2-235, the term 'no contact' shall mean that the elector has not filed an updated voter registration card, has not filed a change of name or address, has not signed a petition which is required by law to be verified by the election superintendent of a county or municipality or the Secretary of State, has not signed a voter's certificate, has not submitted an absentee ballot application or voted an absentee ballot, and has not confirmed the elector's continuation at the same address during the preceding five calendar years.

(2) In the first six months of each odd-numbered year, the Secretary of State shall identify all electors whose names appear on the list of electors with whom there has been no contact during the preceding five calendar years and who were not identified as changing addresses under Code Section 21-2-233. The confirmation notice described in this Code section shall be sent to each such elector during each odd-numbered year. Such notices shall be sent by forwardable, first-class mail."

"(c) The confirmation notice shall be a postage prepaid, preaddressed return card on which an elector may state such elector's current address and which also includes a notice which states substantially the following:

(1) If the elector has not changed addresses or has changed addresses within the county or municipality in which the elector is currently registered, the elector must return the card with the updated information, if any, within 30 days after the date of the notice; and (2) If the card is not returned within 30 days after the date of the notice, the elector's name shall be transferred to the inactive list of electors provided for in Code Section 21-2-235."

489 21-2-235."

"(g) If the elector fails to return the card within 30 days after the date of the notice, the elector shall be transferred to the inactive list provided for in Code Section 21-2-235 no further actions shall be taken regarding such elector's registration."

SECTION 20.

Said chapter is further amended by repealing and reserving Code Section 21-2-235, relating to inactive list of electors.

SECTION 21.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-236, relating to periods of retention of registration cards, applications, and records of list maintenance activities and rules and regulations regarding safekeeping and maintenance of electronic records, as follows:

"(a) The voter registration cards of electors whose names appear on either the official list of electors or the list of inactive electors shall be retained on file as long as the elector remains on such lists list and for a period of two years following the removal from the lists list; provided, however, that an original voter registration card may be destroyed if an image of the face of the card is stored electronically."

506 **SECTION 22.**

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Said chapter is further amended by revising subsections (a) and (b) of Code Section 21-2-266, relating to use of public buildings as polling places, use of portable or movable facilities, and unrestricted access to residential communities, as follows:

"(a) In selecting polling places and advance voting locations, the superintendent of a county or the governing authority of a municipality shall select, wherever practicable and consistent with subsection (d) of Code Section 21-2-265, schoolhouses, public and private college and university campuses, municipal buildings or rooms, or other public buildings In selecting polling places and advance voting locations, the for that purpose. superintendent of a county or the governing authority of a municipality shall give consideration to the comfort and convenience those places to be selected will provide to both electors and poll officers. School, <u>public college and university</u>, county, municipal, or other governmental authorities, upon request of the superintendent of a county or the governing authority of a municipality, shall make arrangements for the use of their property for polling places or advance voting locations; provided, however, that such use shall not substantially interfere with the use of such property for the purposes for which it is primarily intended. The superintendent of a county or the governing authority of a municipality in which a historically black college or university is located shall also consider the placement of polling places and advance voting locations on or near such campus.

(b) The superintendent of a county or the governing authority of a municipality shall have discretion to procure and provide portable or movable polling facilities of adequate size for any precinct; provided, however, that buses and other readily movable facilities shall only be used in emergencies declared by the Governor pursuant to Code Section 38-3-51 to supplement the capacity of the polling place where the emergency circumstance occurred."

SECTION 23.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-285.1, relating to form of ballot, run-off election, and declaration of prevailing candidate as duly elected in nonpartisan elections, as follows:

535 "21-2-285.1.

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The names of all candidates for offices which the General Assembly has by general law or local Act provided for election in a nonpartisan election shall be printed on each official primary ballot; and insofar as practicable such offices to be filled in the nonpartisan election shall be separated from the names of candidates for party nomination to other offices by being listed last on each ballot, with the top of that portion of each official primary ballot relating to the nonpartisan election to have printed in prominent type the words 'OFFICIAL NONPARTISAN ELECTION BALLOT.' In addition, there shall be a ballot that contains just the official nonpartisan election ballot available for electors who choose not to vote in a party primary. Such ballot shall have printed at the top the name and designation of the precinct. Directions that explain how to cast a vote, how to write in a candidate, and how to obtain a new ballot after the elector spoils his or her ballot shall appear immediately under the caption, as specified by rule or regulation of the State Election Board. Immediately under the directions, the name of each such nonpartisan candidate shall be arranged alphabetically by last name under the title of the office for which they are candidates and be printed thereunder. The incumbency of a candidate seeking election for the public office he or she then holds shall be indicated on the ballot. No party designation or affiliation shall appear beside the name of any candidate for nonpartisan office. An appropriate space shall also be placed on the ballot for the casting of write-in votes for such offices. In the event that no candidate in such nonpartisan election receives a majority plurality of the total votes cast for such office, there shall be a nonpartisan election runoff between the candidates receiving the two highest numbers of votes; and the names of such candidates shall be placed on the official ballot at the general

primary runoff in the same manner as prescribed in this Code section for the nonpartisan election and there shall be a separate official nonpartisan election run-off ballot for those electors who do not choose or are not eligible to vote in the general primary runoff. In the event that only nonpartisan candidates are to be placed on a run-off ballot, the form of the ballot shall be as prescribed by the Secretary of State or election superintendent in essentially the same format as prescribed for the nonpartisan election. Except as provided in subsection (g) of Code Section 21-2-134, the candidate having a majority plurality of the votes cast in the nonpartisan election or the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast in the nonpartisan election runoff shall be declared duly elected to such office."

SECTION 24.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-381, relating to making of application for absentee ballot, determination of eligibility by ballot clerk, furnishing of applications to colleges and universities, and persons entitled to make application, as follows: "21-2-381.

(a)(1)(A) Except as otherwise provided in Code Section 21-2-219 or for advance voting described in subsection (d) of Code Section 21-2-385, not earlier more than 78 180 days or less than 11 days prior to the date of the primary or election, or runoff of either, in which the elector desires to vote, any absentee elector may make, either by mail, by facsimile transmission, by electronic transmission, or in person in the registrar's or absentee ballot clerk's office, an application for an official ballot of the elector's precinct to be voted at such primary, election, or runoff. To be timely received, an application for an absentee-by-mail ballot shall be received by the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk no later than 11 days prior to the primary, election, or runoff. For advance voting in person, the application shall be made within the time period set forth in subsection (d) of Code Section 21-2-385.

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(B) In the case of an elector residing temporarily out of the county or municipality or a physically disabled elector residing within the county or municipality, the application for the elector's absentee ballot may, upon satisfactory proof of relationship, be made by such elector's mother, father, grandparent, aunt, uncle, sister, brother, 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 of the age of 18 or over.

(C)(i) Any person applying for an absentee-by-mail ballot shall make application in writing on the form made available by the Secretary of State. In order to confirm the identity of the voter, such form shall require the elector to provide his or her name, date of birth, address as registered, address where the elector wishes the ballot to be mailed, and the number of his or her Georgia driver's license or identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40. If such elector does not have a Georgia driver's license or identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40, the elector shall affirm this fact in the manner prescribed in the application and the elector shall provide a copy of a form of identification listed in subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-417. The form made available by the Secretary of State shall include a space to affix a photocopy or electronic image of such identification. The Secretary of State shall develop a method to allow secure electronic transmission of such form. The application shall also include be in writing and shall contain sufficient information for proper identification of the elector; the permanent or temporary address of the elector to which the absentee ballot shall be mailed; the identity of the primary, election, or runoff in which the elector wishes to vote; and the name and relationship of the person requesting the ballot if other than the elector; and an oath for the elector or relative to write his or her usual signature with a pen and ink affirming that the elector is a qualified Georgia elector and the facts presented on the application are true. Submitting false information on an application for an absentee ballot shall be a violation of Code Sections 21-2-560 and 21-2-571.

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(ii) A blank application for an absentee ballot shall be made available online by the Secretary of State and each election superintendent and registrar, but neither the Secretary of State, election superintendent, board of registrars, other governmental entity, nor employee or agent thereof shall send absentee ballot applications directly to any elector except upon request of such elector or a relative authorized to request an absentee ballot for such elector. No person or entity other than a relative authorized to request an absentee ballot for such elector or a person signing as assisting an illiterate or physically disabled elector shall send any elector an absentee ballot application that is prefilled with the elector's required information set forth in this subparagraph. No person or entity other than the elector, a relative authorized to request an absentee ballot for such elector, a person signing as assisting an illiterate or physically disabled elector with his or her application, a common carrier charged with returning the ballot application, an absentee ballot clerk, a registrar, or a law enforcement officer in the course of an investigation shall handle or return an elector's completed absentee ballot application. Handling a completed absentee ballot application by any person or entity other than as allowed in this subsection shall be a misdemeanor. Any application for an absentee ballot sent to any elector by any person or entity shall utilize the form of the application made available by the Secretary of State and shall clearly and prominently disclose on the face of the form: 'This is NOT an official government publication and was NOT provided to you by any governmental entity and this is NOT a ballot. It is being distributed by finsert name and address of person, organization, or other entity distributing such document or material].'

- (iii) The disclaimer required by division (ii) of this subparagraph shall be:
- (I) Of sufficient font size to be clearly readable by the recipient of the communication:

636 (II) Be contained in a printed box set apart from the other contents of the communication; and

- (III) Be printed with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the printed disclaimer.
- (D) Except in the case of physically disabled electors residing in the county or municipality or electors in custody in a jail or other detention facility in the county or municipality, no absentee ballot shall be mailed to an address other than the permanent mailing address of the elector as recorded on the elector's voter registration record or a temporary out-of-county or out-of-municipality address. Upon request, electors held in jails or other detention facilities who are eligible to vote shall be granted access to the necessary personal effects for the purpose of applying for and voting an absentee ballot pursuant to this chapter.
- (E) Relatives applying for absentee ballots for electors must also sign an oath stating that facts in the application are true.
- (F) If the elector is unable to fill out or sign such elector's own application because of illiteracy or physical disability, the elector shall make such elector's mark, and the person filling in the rest of the application shall sign such person's name below it as a witness.
- (G) Any elector meeting criteria of advance advanced age, or disability, or employment obligation specified by rule or regulation of the State Election Board or any elector who is entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 1973ff 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq., as amended, may request in writing on one application a ballot for a presidential preference primary held pursuant to Article 5 of this chapter and for a primary as well as for any runoffs resulting therefrom and for the election for which such primary shall nominate candidates as well as any runoffs resulting therefrom absentee ballots for all future primaries, elections, and runoffs. If not so requested by such person, a separate

and distinct application shall be required for each primary, run-off primary, election, and run-off election. Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, a separate and distinct application for an absentee ballot shall always be required for any special election or special primary.

- (2) A properly executed registration card submitted under the provisions of subsection (b) of Code Section 21-2-219, if submitted within 180 days of a primary or election in which the registrant is entitled to vote, shall be considered to be an application for an absentee ballot under this Code section, or for a special absentee ballot under Code Section 21-2-381.1, as appropriate.
 - (3)(A) All persons or entities, other than the Secretary of State, election superintendents, boards of registrars, and absentee ballot clerks, that send applications for absentee ballots to electors in a primary, election, or runoff shall mail such applications only to individuals who have not already requested, received, or voted an absentee ballot in the primary, election, or runoff. Any such person or entity shall compare its mail distribution list with the most recent information available about which electors have requested, been issued, or voted an absentee ballot in the primary, election, or runoff and shall remove the names of such electors from its mail distribution list. A person or entity shall not be liable for any violation of this subparagraph if such person or entity relied upon information made available by the Secretary of State within five business days prior to the date such applications are mailed. Reserved.
 - (B) A person or entity in violation of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall be subject to sanctions by the State Election Board which, in addition to all other possible sanctions, may include requiring such person or entity to pay restitution to each affected county or municipality in an amount up to \$100.00 per duplicate absentee ballot application that is processed by the county or municipality due to such violation or the

actual cost incurred by each affected county or municipality for the processing of such duplicate absentee ballot applications.

(4) In extraordinary circumstances as described in Code Section 21-2-543.1, the registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall determine if the applicants are eligible to vote under this Code section and shall either mail or issue the absentee ballots for the election for representative in the United States Congress to an individual entitled to make application for absentee ballot under subsection (d) of this Code section the same day any such application is received, so long as the application is received by 3:00 P.M., otherwise no later than the next business day following receipt of the application. Any valid absentee ballot shall be accepted and processed so long as the ballot is received by the registrar or absentee ballot clerk not later than 45 days after the ballot is transmitted to the absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter, but in no event later than 11 days following the date of the election.

(b)(1) Upon receipt of a timely application for an absentee ballot, a registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall enter thereon the date received. The registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall verify the identity of the applicant and determine, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, if the applicant is eligible to vote in the primary or election involved. In order to verify the identity of the applicant be found eligible to vote an absentee ballot by mail, the registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall compare the applicant's name, date of birth, and number of his or her Georgia driver's license or identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40 identifying information on the application with the information on file in the registrar's office and, if the application with the signature or mark of the elector on the application with the signature or mark of the elector on the elector's voter registration card. If the application does not contain the number of the applicant's Georgia driver's license or identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40, the registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall verify that the identification provided with the application identifies the applicant. In

order to be found eligible to vote an absentee ballot in person at the registrar's office or absentee ballot clerk's office, such person shall show one of the forms of identification listed in Code Section 21-2-417 and the registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall compare the identifying information on the application with the information on file in the registrar's office.

- (2) If found eligible, the registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall certify by signing in the proper place on the application and then:
- (A) Shall mail the ballot as provided in this Code section;

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- (B) If the application is made in person, shall issue the ballot to the elector within the confines of the registrar's or absentee ballot clerk's office as required by Code Section 21-2-383 if the ballot is issued during the advance voting period established pursuant to subsection (d) of Code Section 21-2-385; or
- 728 (C) May deliver the ballot in person to the elector if such elector is confined to a hospital.
 - (3) If found ineligible or if the application is not timely received, the clerk or the board of registrars shall deny the application by writing the reason for rejection in the proper space on the application and shall promptly notify the applicant in writing of the ground of ineligibility, a copy of which notification should be retained on file in the office of the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk for at least one year. However, an absentee ballot application shall not be rejected solely due to a an apparent mismatch between the identifying information signature of the elector on the application and the identifying information of the elector on file with the board of registrars. In such cases, the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall send the elector a provisional absentee ballot with the designation 'Provisional Ballot' on the outer oath envelope and information prepared by the Secretary of State as to the process to be followed to cure the signature discrepancy. If such ballot is returned to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk prior to the closing of the polls on the day of the primary or election, the elector may cure

the <u>signature</u> discrepancy by submitting an affidavit to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk along with a copy of one of the forms of identification enumerated in subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-417 before the close of the period for verifying provisional ballots contained in subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-419. If the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk finds the affidavit and identification to be sufficient, the absentee ballot shall be counted as other absentee ballots. If the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk finds the affidavit and identification to be insufficient, then the procedure contained in Code Section 21-2-386 shall be followed for rejected absentee ballots.

752 (4) If the registrar or clerk is unable to determine the identity of the elector from information given on the application or if the application is not complete or if the oath on the application is not signed, the registrar or clerk should promptly contact the elector in writing write to request the necessary additional information and a signed copy of the

756 oath.

(5) In the case of an unregistered applicant who is eligible to register to vote, the clerk or the board shall immediately mail a blank registration card as provided by Code Section 21-2-223, and such applicant, if otherwise qualified, shall be deemed eligible to vote by absentee ballot in such primary or election, if the registration card, properly completed, is returned to the clerk or the board on or before the last day for registering to vote in such primary or election. If the closing date for registration in the primary or election concerned has not passed, the clerk or registrar shall also mail a ballot to the applicant, as soon as it is prepared and available; and the ballot shall be cast in such primary or election if returned to the clerk or board not later than the close of the polls on the day of the primary or election concerned.

(c) In those counties or municipalities in which the absentee ballot clerk or board of registrars provides application forms for absentee ballots, the clerk or board shall provide

such quantity of the application form to the dean of each college or university located in that county as said dean determines necessary for the students of such college or university.

- 771 (d)(1) A citizen of the United States permanently residing outside the United States is
- entitled to make application for an absentee ballot from Georgia and to vote by absentee
- ballot in any election for presidential electors and United States senator or representative
- in Congress:

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- 775 (A) If such citizen was last domiciled in Georgia immediately before his or her 776 departure from the United States; and
- (B) If such citizen could have met all qualifications, except any qualification relating to minimum voting age, to vote in federal elections even though, while residing outside the United States, he or she does not have a place of abode or other address in Georgia.
- 780 (2) An individual is entitled to make application for an absentee ballot under 781 paragraph (1) of this subsection even if such individual's intent to return to Georgia may 782 be uncertain, so long as:
 - (A) He or she has complied with all applicable Georgia qualifications and requirements which are consistent with 42 U.S.C. Section 1973ff 52 U.S.C. Section 20301 concerning absentee registration for and voting by absentee ballots;
 - (B) He or she does not maintain a domicile, is not registered to vote, and is not voting in any other state or election district of a state or territory or in any territory or possession of the United States; and
 - (C) He or she has a valid passport or card of identity and registration issued under the authority of the Secretary of State of the United States or, in lieu thereof, an alternative form of identification consistent with 42 U.S.C. Section 1973ff 52 U.S.C. Section 20301 and applicable state requirements, if a citizen does not possess a valid passport or card of identity and registration.
- (e) The State Election Board is authorized to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations for the implementation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Code section. Said rules

and regulations may include provisions for the limitation of opportunities for fraudulent application, including, but not limited to, comparison of voter registration records with death certificates."

799 **SECTION 25.**

- Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-382, relating to additional buildings as additional registrar's office or place of registration for receiving absentee ballots and for advance voting and drop boxes, as follows:
- 803 "21-2-382.

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- 804 (a) Any other provisions of this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding, the board of 805 registrars may establish additional sites as additional registrar's offices or places of registration for the purpose of receiving absentee ballots under Code Section 21-2-381 and 806 807 for the purpose of advance voting absentee ballots under Code Section 21-2-385, provided 808 that any such site is a building that is a branch of the county courthouse, a courthouse 809 annex, a government service center providing general government services, another 810 government building generally accessible to the public, or a building location that is used 811 as an election day polling place, notwithstanding that such building location is not a 812 government building.
 - (b) Any other provisions of this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding, in all counties of this state having a population of 550,000 or more according to the United States decennial census of 1990 or any future such census, any building that is a branch of the county courthouse or courthouse annex established within any such county shall be an additional registrar's or absentee ballot clerk's office or place of registration for the purpose of receiving absentee ballots under Code Section 21-2-381 and for the purpose of advance voting absentee ballots under Code Section 21-2-385.
 - (c)(1) A board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall establish at least one drop box boxes in such numbers as such board or clerk deem sufficient as a means for absentee by

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mail electors to deliver their ballots to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk. A board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk may establish additional drop boxes, subject to the limitations of this Code section, but may only establish additional drop boxes totaling the lesser of either one drop box for every 100,000 active registered voters in the county or the number of advance voting locations in the county. Any additional drop boxes shall be evenly geographically distributed by population in the county. Drop boxes established pursuant to this Code section shall be established at the office of the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk or inside locations at which advance voting, as set forth in subsection (d) of Code Section 21-2-385, is conducted in the applicable primary. election, or runoff and may be open during the hours of advance voting at that location. Such drop boxes shall be closed when advance voting is not being conducted at that location. All drop boxes shall be closed when the advance voting period ends, as set forth in subsection (d) of Code Section 21-2-385 at 7:00 P.M. on the date of the primary or <u>election</u>. The drop box location shall have adequate lighting and be under constant <u>video</u> surveillance by an election official or his or her designee, law enforcement official, or licensed security guard. During an emergency declared by the Governor pursuant to Code Section 38-3-51, drop boxes may be located outside the office of the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk or outside of locations at which advance voting is taking place, subject to the other limitations of this Code section.

(2) The opening slot of a drop box shall not allow ballots to be tampered with or removed and shall be designed to minimize the ability for liquid or other substances that may damage ballots to be poured into the drop box. A drop box shall be labeled "OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT DROP BOX" and shall clearly display the signage developed by the Secretary of State pertaining to Georgia law with regard to who is allowed to return absentee ballots and destroying, defacing, or delaying delivery of ballots.

(3) The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall arrange for the collecting and return of ballots deposited at each drop box at the conclusion of each day where advance voting or in-person voting takes place. Collection of ballots from a drop box shall be made by a team of at least two people. Any person collecting ballots from a drop box shall have sworn an oath in the same form as the oath for poll officers set forth in Code Section 21-2-95. The collection team shall complete and sign a ballot transfer form upon removing the ballots from the drop box which shall include the date, time, location, number of ballots, confirmation that the drop box was locked after the removal of the ballots, and the identity of each person collecting the ballots. The collection team shall then immediately transfer the ballots to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk, who shall process and store the ballots in the same manner as absentee ballot clerk, or a designee of the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall sign the ballot transfer form upon receipt of the ballots from the collection team. Such form shall be considered a public record pursuant to Code Section 50-18-70.

(4) At the beginning of voting at each advance location where a drop box is present, the manager of the advance voting location shall open the drop box and confirm on the reconciliation form for that advance voting location that the drop box is empty. If the drop box is not empty, the manager shall secure the contents of the drop box and immediately inform the election superintendent, board of registrars, or absentee ballot clerk, who shall inform the Secretary of State."

SECTION 26.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-384, relating to preparation and delivery of supplies, mailing of ballots, oath of absentee electors and persons assisting absentee electors, master list of ballots sent, challenges, special absentee run-off ballots, and electronic transmission of ballots, as follows:

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(a)(1) The superintendent shall, in consultation with the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk, prepare, obtain, and deliver before the date specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection an adequate supply of official absentee ballots to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk for use in the primary or election or as soon as possible prior to a runoff. Envelopes and other supplies as required by this article may be ordered by the superintendent, the board of registrars, or the absentee ballot clerk for use in the primary or election.

(2) The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall mail or issue official absentee ballots to all eligible applicants not more than 29 49 days but not less than 25 45 days prior to any presidential preference primary, general primary other than a municipal general primary, general election other than a municipal general election, or special primary or special election in which there is a candidate for a federal office on the ballot; 22 days prior to any municipal general primary or municipal general election; and as soon as possible prior to any runoff. In the case of all other special primaries or special elections, the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall mail or issue official absentee ballots to all eligible applicants within three days after the receipt of such ballots and supplies, but no earlier than 22 days prior to the election; provided, however, that official absentee ballots shall be issued to should any elector of the jurisdiction who is entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq., as amended, be permitted to vote by absentee ballot beginning 49 days prior to a federal primary or election, all eligible applicants of such jurisdiction shall be entitled to vote by absentee ballot beginning 49 days prior to such primary or election and not later than 45 days prior to a federal primary or election. As additional applicants who submitted timely applications for an absentee ballot are determined to be eligible, the board or clerk shall mail or issue official absentee ballots to such additional applicants immediately upon determining their eligibility;

provided, however, that no absentee ballot shall be mailed by the registrars or absentee ballot clerk on the day prior to a primary or election and provided, further, that no absentee ballot shall be issued on the day prior to a primary or election. For all timely received applications for absentee ballots, the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall mail or issue absentee ballots, provisional absentee ballots, and notices of rejection as soon as possible upon determining their eligibility within the time periods set forth in this subsection. During the period for advance voting set forth in Code Section 21-2-385, the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall make such determinations and mail or issue absentee ballots, provisional absentee ballots, and notices of rejection of application within three days after receiving a timely application for an absentee ballot. The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall, within the same time periods specified in this subsection, electronically transmit official absentee ballots to all electors who have requested to receive their official absentee ballot electronically and are entitled to vote such absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq., as amended.

- (3) The date a ballot is voted in the registrar's or absentee ballot clerk's office or the date a ballot is mailed or issued to an elector and the date it is returned shall be entered on the application record therefor.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an elector confined in a hospital may make application for an absentee ballot The delivery of an absentee ballot to a person confined in a hospital may be made by the registrar or clerk on the day of a primary or election or during a ten-day five-day period immediately preceding the day of such primary or election. Such application shall immediately be processed and, if such applicant is determined to be eligible, the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk may deliver the absentee ballot to such elector.
- (5) In the event an absentee ballot which has been mailed by the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk is not received by the applicant, the applicant may notify the board

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of registrars or absentee ballot clerk and sign an affidavit stating that the absentee ballot has not been received. The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall then issue a second absentee ballot to the applicant and cancel the original ballot issued. The affidavit shall be attached to the original application. A second application for an absentee ballot shall not be required.

(b) Except for ballots voted within the confines of the registrar's or absentee ballot clerk's office, in addition to the mailing envelope addressed to the elector, the superintendent, board of registrars, or absentee ballot clerk shall provide two envelopes for each official absentee ballot, of such size and shape as shall be determined by the Secretary of State, in order to permit the placing of one within the other and both within the mailing envelope. On the smaller of the two envelopes to be enclosed in the mailing envelope shall be printed the words 'Official Absentee Ballot' and nothing else. The On the back of the larger of the two envelopes to be enclosed within the mailing envelope shall contain be printed the form of oath of the elector and the oath for persons assisting electors, as provided for in Code Section 21-2-409, and the penalties provided for in Code Sections 21-2-568, 21-2-573, 21-2-579, and 21-2-599 for violations of oaths; a place for the elector to print his or her name; a signature line; a space for the elector to print the number of his or her Georgia driver's license or identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40: a space for the elector to mark to affirm that he or she does not have a Georgia driver's license or identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40; a space for the elector to print his or her date of birth; and a space for the elector to print the last four digits of his or her social security number, if the elector does not have a Georgia driver's license or state identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40. The envelope shall be designed so that the number of the elector's Georgia driver's license or identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40, the last four digits of the elector's social security number, and the elector's date of birth shall be hidden from view when the envelope is correctly sealed. Any person other than the elector

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who requested the ballot, an authorized person who is assisting the elector entitled to assistance in voting pursuant to Code Section 21-2-409, an absentee ballot clerk, registrar, or law enforcement officer in the course of an investigation who knowingly unseals a sealed absentee ballot envelope shall be guilty of a felony. On and on the face of such envelope shall be printed the name and address of the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk. The larger of the two envelopes shall also display the elector's name and voter registration number. The mailing envelope addressed to the elector shall contain the two envelopes, the official absentee ballot, the uniform instructions for the manner of preparing and returning the ballot, in form and substance as provided by the Secretary of State, provisional absentee ballot information, if necessary, and a notice in the form provided by the Secretary of State of all withdrawn, deceased, and disqualified candidates and any substitute candidates pursuant to Code Sections 21-2-134 and 21-2-155 and nothing else. The uniform instructions shall include information specific to the voting system used for absentee voting concerning the effect of overvoting or voting for more candidates than one is authorized to vote for a particular office and information concerning how the elector may correct errors in voting the ballot before it is cast including information on how to obtain a replacement ballot if the elector is unable to change the ballot or correct the error. The uniform instructions shall prominently include specific instructions stating that the elector shall mark his or her ballot in private and sign the oath by writing his or her usual signature with a pen and ink under penalty of false swearing that the elector has not allowed any person to observe the marking of his or her ballot other than an authorized person lawfully assisting the elector if the elector is entitled to assistance, the elector's child under 18 years of age, or any child under 12 years of age and that the elector will not permit any unauthorized person to deliver or return the voted ballot to the board of registrars. The uniform instructions shall include a list of authorized persons who may deliver or return the voted ballot to the board of registrars on behalf of the elector as provided in subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-385. The uniform instructions shall include the contact

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information of the Secretary of State which may be used by the elector to report any unauthorized person requesting to observe the elector voting his or her ballot or the elector's voted ballot or any unauthorized person offering to deliver or return the voted ballot to the board of registrars.

(c)(1) The oaths referred to in subsection (b) of this Code section shall be in substantially the following form:

'I, the undersigned, do swear (or affirm) under penalty of false swearing that I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Georgia; that I possess the qualifications of an elector required by the laws of the State of Georgia; that I am entitled to vote in the precinct containing my residence in the primary or election in which this ballot is to be cast; that I am eligible to vote by absentee ballot; that I have not marked or mailed any other absentee ballot, nor will I mark or mail another absentee ballot for voting in such primary or election; nor shall I vote therein in person; and that I have read and understand the instructions accompanying this ballot; and that I have carefully complied with such instructions in completing this ballot; that I have marked and sealed this ballot in private and have not allowed any unauthorized person to observe the voting of this ballot or how this ballot was voted except those authorized under state and federal law; and that I will not give or transfer this ballot to any person not authorized by law to deliver or return absentee ballots. I understand that the offer or acceptance of money or any other object of value to vote for any particular candidate, list of candidates, issue, or list of issues included in this election constitutes an act of voter fraud and is a felony under Georgia law.

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1005	Signature or Mark of Elector
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1007	Printed Name of Elector'

1008	Oath of Person Assisting Elector (if any):	
1009	1, the undersigned, do swear (or affirm) that I assisted the above-named elector in	
1010	marking such elector's absentee ballot as such elector personally communicated such	
1011	elector's preference to me; and that such elector is entitled to receive assistance in	
1012	voting under provisions of subsection	(a) of Code Section 21-2-409 (b) of Code
1013	Section 21-2-385.	
1014	This, the, day of, _	·
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1016		Signature of Person Assisting
1017		Elector
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1019		Printed Name of Person
1020		Assisting Elector
1021	Reason for assistance (Check appropriate	e square):
1022	☐ Elector is unable to read the English language.	
1023	☐ Elector requires assistance due to physical disability.	
1024	The forms upon which such oaths are printed shall contain the following information:	
1025	'Georgia law provides that any person who knowingly falsifies information so as to	
1026	vote illegally by absentee ballot or who illegally gives or receives assistance in voting,	
1027	as specified in Code Section 21-2-568 or 21-2-573, shall be guilty of a felony.	
1028	(2) In the case of absent uniformed services or overseas voters, if the presidential	
1029	designee under Section 705(b) of the federal Help America Vote Act promulgates a	
1030	standard oath for use by such voters, the Secretary of State shall be required to use such	
1031	oath on absentee ballot materials for such voters and such oath shall be accepted in lieu	
1032	of the oath set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection.	

1033 (d) Each board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall maintain for public inspection 1034 a master list, arranged by precincts, setting forth the name and residence of every elector 1035 to whom an official absentee ballot has been sent. Absentee electors whose names appear 1036 on the master list may be challenged by any elector prior to 5:00 P.M. on the day before absentee ballots are to begin being scanned and tabulated the primary or election. 1037 (e)(1) The election superintendent shall prepare special absentee run-off ballots for 1038 1039 general primaries and general elections for use by qualified electors who are entitled to 1040 vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq. 1041 1042 (2) Such special absentee run-off ballots for the general primary shall list the titles of all offices being contested at the general primary and the candidates qualifying for such 1043 1044 general primary for each office and shall permit the elector to vote in the general primary 1045 runoff by indicating his or her order of preference for each candidate for each office. A 1046 separate ballot shall be prepared for each political party, but a qualified elector under this 1047 subsection shall be mailed only the ballot of the political party in whose primary such 1048 elector requests to vote. The Secretary of State shall prepare instructions for use with 1049 such special absentee run-off ballots, including instructions for voting by mail using an 1050 electronically transmitted ballot. Such ballot shall be returned by the elector in the same 1051 manner as other absentee ballots by such electors who are entitled to vote by absentee 1052 ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 1053 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq. 1054 (3) Such special absentee run-off ballots for the general election shall list the titles of all 1055 offices being contested at the general election and the candidates qualifying for such 1056 general election for each office and shall permit the elector to vote in the general election 1057 runoff by indicating his or her order of preference for each candidate for each office. 1058 (4) To indicate order of preference for each candidate for each office to be voted on, an elector shall put the numeral '1' next to the name of the candidate who is the elector's first 1059

choice for such office, the numeral '2' for the elector's second choice, and so forth, in consecutive numerical order, such that a numeral indicating the elector's preference is written by the elector next to each candidate's name on the ballot. An elector shall not be required to indicate preference for more than one candidate for an office if the elector so chooses.

(5) A special absentee run-off ballot shall be enclosed with each general primary absentee ballot sent to an elector who is entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq., along with instructions on how to cast the special absentee run-off ballot and the two envelopes to be used in returning such ballot as provided in subsection (b) of this Code section, provided that the envelopes bear the notation of 'Official Overseas/Military General Primary Run-off Ballot.' An elector shall be sent only the ballot containing the candidates of the political party in whose primary such elector desires to vote.

(6) A special absentee run-off ballot shall be enclosed with each general election absentee ballot sent to an elector entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq., along with instructions on how to cast the special absentee run-off ballot and the two envelopes to be used in returning such ballot as provided in subsection (b) of this Code section, provided that the envelopes bear the notation of 'Official Overseas/Military General Election Run-off Ballot.' The State Election Board shall by rule or regulation establish procedures for the transmission of blank absentee ballots by mail and by electronic transmission for all electors who are entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq., as amended, and by which such electors may designate whether the elector prefers the transmission of such ballots by mail or electronically, for use in county, state, and federal primaries, elections, and runoffs in this state and, if the Secretary of State finds it to be feasible, for use in municipal primaries, elections, and

runoffs. If no preference is stated, the ballot shall be transmitted by mail. The State Election Board shall by rule or regulation establish procedures to ensure to the extent practicable that the procedures for transmitting such ballots shall protect the security and integrity of such ballots and shall ensure that the privacy of the identity and other personal data of such electors who are entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20301, et seq., as amended, to whom a blank absentee ballot is transmitted under this Code section is protected throughout the process of such transmission."

SECTION 27.

Said chapter is further amended by repealing subsection (e) in its entirety and by revising subsections (a) and (d) of Code Section 21-2-385, relating to procedure for voting by absentee ballot and advance voting, as follows:

"(a) At any time after receiving an official absentee ballot, but before the day of the primary or election, except electors who are confined to a hospital on the day of the primary or election, the elector shall vote his or her absentee ballot, then fold the ballot and enclose and securely seal the same in the envelope on which is printed 'Official Absentee Ballot.' This envelope shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of the oath of the elector; the name and oath of the person assisting, if any; and other required identifying information. The elector shall then fill out, subscribe, and swear to the oath printed on such envelope. In order to verify that the absentee ballot was voted by the elector who requested the ballot, the elector shall print the number of his or her Georgia driver's license number or identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40 in the space provided on the outer oath envelope. The elector shall also print his or her date of birth in the space provided in the outer oath envelope. If the elector does not have a Georgia driver's license or state identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40, the elector shall so affirm in the space provided on the outer oath

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envelope and print the last four digits of his or her social security number in the space provided on the outer oath envelope. If the elector does not have a Georgia driver's license, identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40, or a social security number, the elector shall so affirm in the space provided on the outer oath envelope and place a copy of one of the forms of identification set forth in subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-417 in the outer envelope. Such envelope shall then be securely sealed and the elector shall then personally mail or personally deliver same to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk, provided that mailing or delivery may be made by the elector'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, sister-in-law, or an individual residing in the household of such elector. The absentee ballot of a disabled elector may be mailed or delivered by the caregiver of such disabled elector, regardless of whether such caregiver resides in such disabled elector's household. The absentee ballot of an elector who is in custody in a jail or other detention facility may be mailed or delivered by any employee of such jail or facility having custody of such elector. An elector who is confined to a hospital on a primary or election day to whom an absentee ballot is delivered by the registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall then and there vote the ballot, seal it properly, and return it to the registrar or absentee ballot clerk. If the elector registered to vote for the first time in this state by mail and has not previously provided the identification required by Code Section 21-2-220 and votes for the first time by absentee ballot and fails to provide the identification required by Code Section 21-2-220 with such absentee ballot, such absentee ballot shall be treated as a provisional ballot and shall be counted only if the registrars are able to verify the identification and registration of the elector during the time provided pursuant to Code Section 21-2-419."

- ''(d)(1) There shall be a period of advance voting that shall commence:
- (A) On the fourth Monday immediately prior to each primary or election; and

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(B) As soon as possible prior to a runoff from any general primary or election but no later than the second third Monday immediately prior to such runoff and shall end on the Friday immediately prior to each primary, election, or runoff. Voting shall be conducted beginning at 9:00 A.M. and ending at 5:00 P.M. on weekdays, other than observed state holidays, during such period. Voting and shall also be conducted on the second and third Saturdays prior to a primary, election, or runoff during the hours of 9:00 A.M. through 5:00 P.M. and, if the registrar or absentee ballot clerk so chooses, the second Sunday, the third Sunday, or both the second and third Sundays prior to a primary or election during hours determined by the registrar or absentee ballot clerk, but no longer than 7:00 A.M. through 7:00 P.M.; provided, however, that, if If such second Saturday is a public and legal holiday pursuant to Code Section 1-4-1, if such second Saturday follows a public and legal holiday occurring on the Thursday or Friday immediately preceding such second Saturday, or if such second Saturday immediately precedes a public and legal holiday occurring on the following Sunday or Monday, such advance voting shall not be held on such second Saturday but shall be held on the third Saturday prior to such primary, or election, or runoff beginning at 9:00 A.M. and ending at 5:00 P.M. If the registrar or absentee ballot clerk so chooses, advance voting may also be conducted on the second Sunday, the third Sunday, or both the second and third Sundays prior to a primary, election, or runoff during hours determined by the registrar or absentee ballot clerk, but no longer than from 7:00 A.M. through 7:00 P.M. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the registrars may extend the hours for voting to permit advance voting from 7:00 A.M. until 7:00 P.M. and may provide for additional voting locations pursuant to Code Section 21-2-382 to suit the needs of the electors of the jurisdiction at their option; provided, however, that voting shall occur only on the days specified in this paragraph and counties and municipalities shall not be authorized to conduct advance voting on any other days.

(2) The registrars or absentee ballot clerk, as appropriate, shall provide reasonable notice to the electors of their jurisdiction of the availability of advance voting as well as the times, dates, and locations at which advance voting will be conducted. In addition, the registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall notify the Secretary of State in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of State of the times, dates, and locations at which advance voting will be conducted.

(3) The board of registrars shall publish the dates, times, and locations of the availability of advance voting in its jurisdiction on the homepage of the county's publicly accessible website associated with elections or registrations, or if the county does not have such a website, in a newspaper of general circulation, and by posting in a prominent location in the county, no later than 14 days prior to the beginning of the advance voting period for a general primary, special primary, general election, or special election and no later than seven days prior to the beginning of the advance voting period for any run-off election. Any new advance voting locations added after that deadline shall be published in the same manner as soon as possible. The board of registrars shall not remove any advance voting location after the notice of such location is published, except in the case of an emergency or unavoidable event that renders a location unavailable for use. Any changes that are made due to an emergency or unavoidable event after a notice of a location has been published shall be published as soon as possible in the same manner set forth in this paragraph."

SECTION 28.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-386, relating to safekeeping, certification, and validation of absentee ballots, rejection of ballot, delivery of ballots to manager, duties of managers, precinct returns, report of returns, notification of challenged elector, and unlawful disclosure of tabulation results, as follows:

1191 "21-2-386.

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(a)(1)(A) The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall keep safely, unopened, and stored in a manner that will prevent tampering and unauthorized access all official absentee ballots received from absentee electors prior to the closing of the polls on the day of the primary or election except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

(B) Upon receipt of each ballot, a registrar or clerk shall write the day and hour of the receipt of the ballot on its envelope. The registrar or clerk shall then compare the number of the elector's Georgia driver's license number or state identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40 and date of birth entered on the absentee ballot envelope identifying information on the oath with the same information contained in the elector's voter registration records. If the elector has affirmed on the envelope that he or she does not have a Georgia driver's license or state identification card issued pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 5 of Title 40, the registrar or clerk shall compare the last four digits of the elector's social security number and date of birth entered on the envelope with the same information contained in the elector's voter registration records. The registrar or clerk shall also confirm that the elector signed the oath and the person assisting the elector, if any, signed the required oath. If the elector has signed the elector's oath, the person assisting has signed the required oath, if applicable, and the identifying information entered on the absentee ballot envelope matches the same information contained in the elector's voter registration record, the registrar or clerk shall on file in his or her office, shall compare the signature or mark on the oath with the signature or mark on the absentee elector's voter registration card or the most recent update to such absentee elector's voter registration card and application for absentee ballot or a facsimile of said signature or mark taken from said card or application, and shall, if the information and signature appear to be valid and other identifying information appears to be correct, so certify by signing or initialing his or her name below the voter's oath. Each elector's name so certified shall be listed

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by the registrar or clerk on the numbered list of absentee voters prepared for his or her precinct.

(C) If the elector has failed to sign the oath, or if the identifying information entered on the absentee ballot envelope signature does not match the same information appearing in the elector's voter registration record appear to be valid, or if the elector has failed to furnish required information or information so furnished does not conform with that on file in the registrar's or clerk's office, or if the elector is otherwise found disqualified to vote, the registrar or clerk shall write across the face of the envelope 'Rejected,' giving the reason therefor. The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall promptly notify the elector of such rejection, a copy of which notification shall be retained in the files of the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk for at least two years. Such elector shall have until the end of the period for verifying provisional ballots contained in subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-419 to cure the problem resulting in the rejection of the ballot. The elector may cure a failure to sign the oath, nonmatching identifying information an invalid signature, or missing information by submitting an affidavit to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk along with a copy of one of the forms of identification enumerated in subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-417 before the close of such period. The affidavit shall affirm that the ballot was submitted by the elector, is the elector's ballot, and that the elector is registered and qualified to vote in the primary, election, or runoff in question. If the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk finds the affidavit and identification to be sufficient, the absentee ballot shall be counted.

(D) An elector who registered to vote by mail, but did not comply with subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-220, and who votes for the first time in this state by absentee ballot shall include with his or her application for an absentee ballot or in the outer oath envelope of his or her absentee ballot either one of the forms of identification listed in subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-417 or a copy of a current utility bill, bank

statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of such elector. If such elector does not provide any of the forms of identification listed in this subparagraph with his or her application for an absentee ballot or with the absentee ballot, such absentee ballot shall be deemed to be a provisional ballot and such ballot shall only be counted if the registrars are able to verify current and valid identification of the elector as provided in this subparagraph within the time period for verifying provisional ballots pursuant to Code Section 21-2-419. The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall promptly notify the elector that such ballot is deemed a provisional ballot and shall provide information on the types of identification needed and how and when such identification is to be submitted to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk to verify the ballot.

- (E) Three copies of the numbered list of voters shall also be prepared for such rejected absentee electors, giving the name of the elector and the reason for the rejection in each case. Three copies of the numbered list of certified absentee voters and three copies of the numbered list of rejected absentee voters for each precinct shall be turned over to the poll manager in charge of counting the absentee ballots and shall be distributed as required by law for numbered lists of voters.
- (F) All absentee ballots returned to the board or absentee ballot clerk after the closing of the polls on the day of the primary or election shall be safely kept unopened by the board or absentee ballot clerk and then transferred to the appropriate clerk for storage for the period of time required for the preservation of ballots used at the primary or election and shall then, without being opened, be destroyed in like manner as the used ballots of the primary or election. The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall promptly notify the elector by first-class mail that the elector's ballot was returned too late to be counted and that the elector will not receive credit for voting in the primary or election. All such late absentee ballots shall be delivered to the appropriate clerk and stored as provided in Code Section 21-2-390.

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(G) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, until the United States Department of Defense notifies the Secretary of State that the Department of Defense has implemented a system of expedited absentee voting for those electors covered by this subparagraph, absentee ballots cast in a primary, election, or runoff by eligible absentee electors who reside outside the county or municipality in which the primary, election, or runoff is held and are members of the armed forces of the United States, members of the merchant marine of the United States, spouses or dependents of members of the armed forces or merchant marine residing with or accompanying such members, or overseas citizens that are postmarked by the date of such primary, election, or runoff and are received within the three-day period following such primary, election, or runoff, if proper in all other respects, shall be valid ballots and shall be counted and included in the certified election results. (2)(A) Beginning at 8:00 A.M. on the third Monday prior to After the opening of the polls on the day of the primary, election, or runoff, the election superintendent registrars or absentee ballot clerks shall be authorized to open the outer oath envelope of absentee ballots that have been verified and accepted pursuant to subparagraph (a)(1)(B) of this Code section, on which is printed the oath of the elector in such a manner as not to destroy the oath printed thereon; provided, however, that the registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall not be authorized to remove the contents of such outer envelope, or to open the inner envelope marked 'Official Absentee Ballot,' and scan the absentee ballot using one or more ballot scanners except as otherwise provided in this Code section. At least three persons who are registrars, deputy registrars, poll workers, or absentee ballot clerks must be present before commencing; and three persons who are registrars, deputy registrars, or absentee ballot clerks shall be present at all times while the absentee ballot outer envelopes are being opened and the absentee ballots are being scanned. However, no person shall tally, tabulate, estimate, or attempt

to tally, tabulate, or estimate or cause the ballot scanner or any other equipment to

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produce any tally or tabulate, partial or otherwise, of the absentee ballots cast until the time for the closing of the polls on the day of the primary, election, or runoff except as provided in this Code section. Prior to beginning the process set forth in this paragraph, the superintendent shall provide written notice to the Secretary of State in writing at least seven days prior to processing and scanning absentee ballots. Such notice shall contain the dates, start and end times, and location or locations where absentee ballots will be processed and scanned. The superintendent shall also post such notice publicly in a prominent location in the superintendent's office and on the home page of the county election superintendent's website, if the county election superintendent maintains such a website. The Secretary of State shall publish on his or her website the information he or she receives from superintendents stating the dates, times, and locations where absentee ballots will be processed. After opening the outer envelopes, the ballots shall be safely and securely stored until the time for tabulating such ballots. (B) The proceedings set forth in this paragraph shall be open to the view of the public, but no person except one employed and designated by the superintendent shall touch any ballot or ballot container. Any person involved in processing and scanning absentee ballots shall swear an oath, in the same form as the oath for poll officers provided in Code Section 21-2-95, prior to beginning the processing and scanning of absentee ballots. The county executive committee or, if there is no organized county executive committee, the state executive committee of each political party and political body having candidates whose names appear on the ballot for such election shall have the right to designate two persons and each independent and nonpartisan candidate whose name appears on the ballot for such election shall have the right to designate one person to act as monitors for such process. In the event that the only issue to be voted upon in an election is a referendum question, the superintendent shall also notify in writing the chief judge of the superior court of the county who shall appoint two

electors of the county to monitor such process. While viewing or monitoring the 1325 1326 process set forth in this paragraph, monitors and observers shall be prohibited from: 1327 (i) In any way interfering with the processing or scanning of absentee ballots or the 1328 conduct of the election; 1329 (ii) Using or bringing into the room any photographic or other electronic monitoring 1330 or recording devices, cellular telephones, or computers; 1331 (iii) Engaging in any form of campaigning or campaign activity; 1332 (iv) Taking any action that endangers the secrecy and security of the ballots; 1333 (v) Touching any ballot or ballot container: 1334 (vi) Tallying, tabulating, estimating, or attempting to tally, tabulate, or estimate, 1335 whether partial or otherwise, any of the votes on the absentee ballots cast; and (vii) Communicating any information that they see while monitoring the processing 1336 1337 and scanning of the absentee ballots, whether intentionally or inadvertently, about any 1338 ballot, vote, or selection to anyone other than an election official who needs such 1339 information to lawfully carry out his or her official duties. 1340 (C) The State Election Board shall promulgate rules requiring reconciliation 1341 procedures; prompt and undelayed scanning of ballots after absentee ballot envelopes 1342 are opened; secrecy of election results prior to the closing of the polls on the day of a 1343 primary, election, or runoff; and other protections to protect the integrity of the process 1344 set forth in this paragraph. 1345 (3) A county election superintendent may, in his or her discretion, after 7:00 A.M. on the 1346 day of the primary, election, or runoff open the inner envelopes in accordance with the 1347 procedures prescribed in this subsection and begin tabulating the absentee ballots. If the 1348 county election superintendent chooses to open the inner envelopes and begin tabulating 1349 such ballots prior to the close of the polls on the day of the primary, election, or runoff, 1350 the superintendent shall notify in writing, at least seven days prior to the primary, 1351 election, or runoff, the Secretary of State of the superintendent's intent to begin the

absentee ballot tabulation prior to the close of the polls. The county executive committee or, if there is no organized county executive committee, the state executive committee of each political party and political body having candidates whose names appear on the ballot for such election in such county shall have the right to designate two persons and each independent and nonpartisan candidate whose name appears on the ballot for such election in such county shall have the right to designate one person to act as monitors for such process. In the event that the only issue to be voted upon in an election is a referendum question, the superintendent shall also notify in writing the chief judge of the superior court of the county who shall appoint two electors of the county to monitor such process.

- (4) The county election superintendent shall publish a written notice in the superintendent's office of the superintendent's intent to begin the absentee ballot tabulation prior to the close of the polls and publish such notice at least one week prior to the primary, election, or runoff in the legal organ of the county.
- (5) The process for opening absentee ballot the inner envelopes, scanning absentee ballots, of and tabulating absentee ballots on the day of a primary, election, or runoff as provided in this subsection shall be conducted in a manner a confidential process to maintain the secrecy of all ballots and to protect the disclosure of any balloting information before 7:00 P.M. on election day. No absentee ballots shall be tabulated before 7:00 A.M. on the day of a primary, election, or runoff.
- (6) All persons conducting the tabulation of absentee ballots during the day of a primary, election, or runoff, including the vote review panel required by Code Section 21-2-483, and all monitors and observers shall be sequestered until the time for the closing of the polls. All such persons shall have no contact with the news media; shall have no contact with other persons not involved in monitoring, observing, or conducting the tabulation; shall not use any type of communication device including radios, telephones, and cellular telephones; shall not utilize computers for the purpose of email, instant messaging, or

other forms of communication; and shall not communicate any information concerning the tabulation until the time for the closing of the polls; provided, however, that supervisory and technical assistance personnel shall be permitted to enter and leave the area in which the tabulation is being conducted but shall not communicate any information concerning the tabulation to anyone other than the county election superintendent; the staff of the superintendent; those persons conducting, observing, or monitoring the tabulation; and those persons whose technical assistance is needed for the tabulation process to operate.

- (7) The absentee ballots shall be tabulated in accordance with the procedures of this chapter for the tabulation of absentee ballots. As such ballots are tabulated, they shall be placed into locked ballot boxes and may be transferred to locked ballot bags, if needed, for security. The persons conducting the tabulation of the absentee ballots shall not cause the tabulating equipment to produce any count, partial or otherwise, of the absentee votes cast until the time for the closing of the polls except as otherwise provided in this Code section.
- (b) When requested by the superintendent, but not earlier than the third Monday prior to a primary, election, or runoff As soon as practicable after 7:00 A.M. on the day of the primary, election, or runoff, in precincts other than those in which optical scanning tabulators are used, a registrar or absentee ballot clerk shall deliver the official absentee ballot of each certified absentee elector, each rejected absentee ballot, applications for such ballots, and copies of the numbered lists of certified and rejected absentee electors to the location manager in charge of the absentee ballot precinct of the county or municipality, which shall be located in the precincts containing the county courthouse or polling place designated by the municipal superintendent. In those precincts in which optical scanning tabulators are used, such absentee ballots shall be taken to the tabulation center or other place designated by the superintendent, and the superintendent or official receiving such

absentee ballots shall issue his or her receipt therefor. Except as otherwise provided in this

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1406 Code section, in no event shall the counting of the ballots begin before the polls close. 1407 (c) The superintendent shall cause the verified and accepted absentee ballots to be opened 1408 and tabulated as provided in this Code section. A Except as otherwise provided in this 1409 Code section, after the close of the polls on the day of the primary, election, or runoff, a 1410 manager shall then open the outer envelope in such manner as not to destroy the oath 1411 printed thereon and shall deposit the inner envelope marked 'Official Absentee Ballot' in 1412 a ballot box reserved for absentee ballots. In the event that an outer envelope is found to 1413 contain an absentee ballot that is not in an inner envelope, the ballot shall be sealed in an 1414 inner envelope, initialed and dated by the person sealing the inner envelope, and deposited 1415 in the ballot box and counted in the same manner as other absentee ballots, provided that 1416 such ballot is otherwise proper. Such manager with two assistant managers, appointed by 1417 the superintendent, with such clerks as the manager deems necessary shall count the 1418 absentee ballots following the procedures prescribed by this chapter for other ballots, 1419 insofar as practicable, and prepare an election return for the county or municipality 1420 showing the results of the absentee ballots cast in such county or municipality. 1421 (d) All absentee ballots shall be counted and tabulated in such a manner that returns may 1422 be reported by precinct; and separate returns shall be made for each precinct in which 1423 absentee ballots were cast showing the results by each precinct in which the electors reside. 1424 The superintendent shall utilize the procedures set forth in this Code section to ensure that 1425 the returns of verified and accepted absentee ballots cast are reported to the public as soon 1426 as possible following the closing of the polls on the day of the primary, election, or runoff. 1427 Failure to utilize these procedures to ensure that the returns of verified and accepted 1428 absentee ballots are reported as soon as possible following the close of polls shall subject 1429 the superintendent to sanctions by the State Election Board. If a superintendent fails to

report the returns of verified and accepted absentee ballots by the day following the

election at 5:00 P.M., the State Election Board may convene an independent performance review board pursuant to Code Section 21-2-107.

(e) If an absentee elector's right to vote has been challenged for cause, a poll officer shall write 'Challenged,' the elector's name, and the alleged cause of challenge on the outer envelope and shall deposit the ballot in a secure, sealed ballot box; and it shall be counted as other challenged ballots are counted. Where direct recording electronic voting systems are used for absentee balloting and a challenge to an elector's right to vote is made prior to the time that the elector votes, the elector shall vote on a paper or optical scanning ballot and such ballot shall be handled as provided in this subsection. The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall promptly notify the elector of such challenge.

(f) It shall be unlawful at any time prior to the close of the polls for any person to disclose or for any person to receive any information regarding the results of the tabulation of absentee ballots except as expressly provided by law."

SECTION 29.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-414, relating to restrictions on campaign activities, giving of food or water, and public opinion polling within the vicinity of a polling place, cellular phone use prohibited, prohibition of candidates from entering certain polling places, and penalty, as follows:

- "(a) No person shall solicit votes in any manner or by any means or method, nor shall any person distribute or display any campaign material, nor shall any person give, offer to give, or participate in the giving of any money or gifts, including, but not limited to, food and drink, to an elector, nor shall any person solicit signatures for any petition, nor shall any person, other than election officials discharging their duties, establish or set up any tables or booths on any day in which ballots are being cast:
 - (1) Within 150 feet of the outer edge of any building within which a polling place is established;

- 1457 (2) Within any polling place; or
- 1458 (3) Within 25 feet of any voter standing in line to vote at any polling place.
- 1459 These restrictions shall not apply to conduct occurring in private offices or areas which
- cannot be seen or heard by such electors."

1461 **SECTION 30.**

- 1462 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-415, which is reserved, as
- 1463 follows:
- 1464 "21-2-415.
- Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter to the contrary, if an elector presents
- himself or herself at a polling place, absentee polling place, or registration office in his or
- her county of residence in this state for the purpose of casting a ballot in a primary or
- election on the date of such primary or election, such elector shall be permitted to cast his
- or her ballot in the same manner as if he or she were voting at the polling place in the
- 1470 county in which he or she is registered to vote. The ballots upon which such votes are cast
- shall not be considered provisional ballots as provided for in Code Section 21-2-418
- 1472 Reserved."
- 1473 **SECTION 31.**
- 1474 Said chapter is further amended by revising subsections (a) and (b) of Code
- 1475 Section 21-2-418, relating to provisional ballots, as follows:
- 1476 "(a) If a person presents himself or herself at a polling place, absentee polling place, or
- registration office in his or her county of residence in this state for the purpose of casting
- a ballot in a primary or election stating a good faith belief that he or she has timely
- registered to vote in such county of residence in such primary or election and the person's
- name does not appear on the list of registered electors, the person shall be entitled to cast
- a provisional ballot in his or her county of residence in this state as provided in this Code

section. If the person presents himself or herself at a polling place in the county in which he or she is registered to vote, but not at the precinct at which he or she is registered to vote, the poll officials shall inform the person of the polling location for the precinct where such person is registered to vote. The poll officials shall also inform such person that any votes cast by a provisional ballot in the wrong precinct will not be counted unless it is cast after 5:00 P.M. and before the regular time for the closing of the polls on the day of the primary, election, or runoff and unless the person executes a sworn statement, witnessed by the poll official, stating that he or she is unable to vote at his or her correct polling place prior to the closing of the polls and giving the reason therefor.

(b) Such person voting a provisional ballot shall complete an official voter registration form and a provisional ballot voting certificate which shall include information about the place, manner, and approximate date on which the person registered to vote. The person shall swear or affirm in writing that he or she previously registered to vote in such primary or election, is eligible to vote in such primary or election, has not voted previously in such primary or election, and meets the criteria for registering to vote in such primary or election. If the person is voting a provisional ballot in the county in which he or she is registered to vote but not at the precinct in which he or she is registered to vote during the period from 5:00 P.M. to the regular time for the closing of the polls on the day of the poll official, stating that he or she is unable to vote at his or her correct polling place prior to the closing of the polls and giving the reason therefor. The form of the provisional ballot voting certificate shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State. The person shall also present the identification required by Code Section 21-2-417."

SECTION 32.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-419, relating to validation of provisional ballots and reporting to Secretary of State, as follows:

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(a) A person shall cast a provisional ballot on the same type of ballot that is utilized by the county or municipality. Such provisional ballot shall be sealed in double envelopes as provided in Code Section 21-2-384 and shall be deposited by the person casting such ballot in a secure, sealed ballot box.

(b) At the earliest time possible after the casting of a provisional ballot, but no later than the day after the primary or election in which such provisional ballot was cast, the board of registrars of the county or municipality, as the case may be, shall be notified by the election superintendent that provisional ballots were cast in the primary or election and the registrars shall be provided with the documents completed by the person casting the provisional ballot as provided in Code Section 21-2-418. Provisional ballots shall be securely maintained by the election superintendent until a determination has been made concerning their status. The board of registrars shall immediately examine the information contained on such documents and make a good faith effort to determine whether the person casting the provisional ballot was entitled to vote in the primary or election. Such good faith effort shall include a review of all available voter registration documentation, including registration information made available by the electors themselves and documentation of modifications or alterations of registration data showing changes to an elector's registration status. Additional sources of information may include, but are not limited to, information from the Department of Driver Services, Department of Family and Children Services, Department of Natural Resources, public libraries, or any other agency of government including, but not limited to, other county election and registration offices.

(c)(1) If the registrars determine after the polls close, but not later than three days following the primary or election, that the person casting the provisional ballot timely registered to vote and was eligible and entitled to vote in the precinct in which he or she voted in such primary or election, the registrars shall notify the election superintendent

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and the provisional ballot shall be counted and included in the county's or municipality's certified election results.

(2) If the registrars determine after the polls close, but not later than three days following the primary or election, that the person voting the provisional ballot timely registered and was eligible and entitled to vote in the primary or election but voted in the wrong precinct, then the board of registrars shall notify the election superintendent only if such person voted between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and the regular time for the closing of the polls on the day of the primary, election, or runoff and provided the sworn statement required by subsection (b) of Code Section 21-2-418. The superintendent shall count such person's votes which were cast for candidates in those races for which the person was entitled to vote but shall not count the votes cast for candidates in those races in which such person was not entitled to vote. The superintendent shall order the proper election official at the tabulating center or precinct to prepare an accurate duplicate ballot containing only those votes cast by such person in those races in which such person was entitled to vote for processing at the tabulating center or precinct, which shall be verified in the presence of a witness. Such duplicate ballot shall be clearly labeled with the word 'Duplicate,' shall bear the designation of the polling place, and shall be given the same serial number as the original ballot. The original ballot shall be retained and the sworn statement required by subsection (b) of Code Section 21-2-418 shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State with the certification documents required by paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-497 and such statement shall be reviewed by the State Election Board.

(3) If the registrars determine that the person casting the provisional ballot did not timely register to vote or was not eligible or entitled to vote in the precinct in which he or she voted in such primary or election or shall be unable to determine within three days following such primary or election whether such person timely registered to vote and was eligible and entitled to vote in such primary or election, the registrars shall so notify the

election superintendent and such ballot shall not be counted. The election superintendent shall mark or otherwise document that such ballot was not counted and shall deliver and store such ballots with all other ballots and election materials as provided in Code Section 21-2-500.

- (d)(1) At the earliest time possible after a determination is made regarding a provisional ballot, the board of registrars shall notify in writing those persons whose provisional ballots were not counted that their ballots were not counted because of the inability of the registrars to verify that the persons timely registered to vote or other proper reason. The registrars shall process the official voter registration form completed by such persons pursuant to Code Section 21-2-418 and shall add such persons to the electors list if found qualified.
- 1572 (2) At the earliest time possible after a determination is made regarding a provisional ballot, the board of registrars shall notify in writing those electors who voted in the wrong precinct and whose votes were partially counted of their correct precinct.
- 1575 (e) The board of registrars shall complete a report in a form designated by the Secretary 1576 of State indicating the number of provisional ballots cast and counted in the primary or 1577 election."

SECTION 33.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsections (a) and (f) of Code Section 21-2-501, relating to number of votes required for election and runoff, as follows:

"(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Code section, no candidate shall be nominated for public office in any primary or special primary or elected to public office in any election or special election or shall take or be sworn into such elected public office unless such candidate shall have received a majority plurality of the votes cast to fill such nomination or public office. In instances where no candidate receives a majority plurality of the votes cast, a run-off primary, special primary runoff, run-off election, or special

election runoff between the candidates receiving the two highest numbers of votes shall be held. Unless such date is postponed by a court order, such runoff shall be held on the twenty-eighth day after the day of holding the preceding Tuesday of the sixth week following such general or special primary or general or special election.

- (2) If any candidate eligible to be in a runoff withdraws, dies, or is found to be ineligible, the remaining candidates receiving the two highest numbers of votes shall be the candidates in the runoff.
- (3) The candidate receiving the highest number of the votes cast in such run-off primary,
 special primary runoff, run-off election, or special election runoff to fill the nomination
 or public office sought shall be declared the winner.
- 1597 (4) The name of a write-in candidate eligible for election in a runoff shall be printed on the election or special election run-off ballot in the independent column.
 - (5) The run-off primary, special primary runoff, run-off election, or special election runoff shall be a continuation of the primary, special primary, election, or special election for the particular office concerned. Only the electors who are duly registered to vote and not subsequently deemed disqualified to vote in the runoff for candidates for that particular office shall be entitled to vote therein, and only those votes cast for the persons designated as candidates in such run-off primary, special primary runoff, run-off election, or special election runoff shall be counted in the tabulation and canvass of the votes cast. No elector shall vote in a run-off primary or special primary runoff in violation of Code Section 21-2-224."
 - "(f) Except for presidential electors, to be elected to public office in a general <u>or special</u> election, a candidate must receive a <u>majority plurality</u> of the votes cast in an election to fill such public office. To be elected to the office of presidential electors, no slate of candidates shall be required to receive a majority <u>or plurality</u> of the votes cast, but that slate of candidates shall be elected to such office which receives the highest number of votes cast."

1614 **SECTION 34.** 1615 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-567, relating to intimidation 1616 of electors, as follows: 1617 "21-2-567. 1618 (a) Any person who uses or threatens to use force and violence, or acts in any other 1619 manner to intimidate any other person, to: 1620 (1) Vote or refrain from voting at any primary or election, or to vote or refrain from 1621 voting for or against any particular candidate or question submitted to electors at such 1622 primary or election; or 1623 (2) Place or refrain from placing his or her name upon a register of electors 1624 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment 1625 for not less than one nor more than ten years or to pay a fine not to exceed \$100,000.00, 1626 or both. 1627 (b) As used in this Code section, the term 'acts in any other manner to intimidate' means 1628 to undertake or pursue a knowing and willful course of conduct which causes emotional 1629 distress by placing another person in reasonable fear for such person's safety or for the 1630 safety of another person and which serves no legitimate purpose. Such term shall include 1631 patrolling or observing within 1,000 feet of a polling place, advance voting location, or 1632 drop box while openly carrying a firearm or other weapon. 1633 **SECTION 35.** 1634 Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-568, relating 1635 to entry into voting compartment or booth while another voting, interfering with elector, 1636 inducing elector to reveal or revealing elector's vote, and influencing voter while assisting,

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as follows:

- 1638 "(a) Any person who knowingly:
- 1639 (1) Goes into the voting compartment or voting machine booth while another is voting
- or marks the ballot or registers the vote for another, except in strict accordance with this
- 1641 chapter;
- (2) Interferes with any elector marking his or her ballot or registering his or her vote;
- (3) Attempts to induce any elector <u>before depositing his or her ballot</u> to show how he or
- she marks or has marked his or her ballot; or
- 1645 (4) Discloses to anyone how another elector voted, without said elector's consent, except
- when required to do so in any legal proceeding; or
- 1647 (5) Accepts an absentee ballot from an elector for delivery or return to the board of
- registrars except as authorized by subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-385
- shall be guilty of a felony."

SECTION 36.

- Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-569, relating to interfering
- with poll officers, as follows:
- 1653 "21-2-569.
- 1654 (a) As used in this Code section, the term 'acts in any other manner to intimidate' means
- to undertake or pursue a knowing and willful course of conduct which causes emotional
- distress by placing another person in reasonable fear for such person's safety or for the
- safety of another person and which serves no legitimate purpose. Such term shall include
- patrolling or observing within 1,000 feet of a polling place, advance voting location, or
- drop box while openly carrying a firearm or other weapon.
- 1660 (b) Any person, including any poll officer, who willfully prevents any poll officer or other
- election official from performing the duties imposed on him or her by this chapter, who
- uses or threatens force or violence in a manner that would prevent a reasonable poll officer
- or election official from executing his or her duties, who materially interrupts or

improperly interferes with the execution of a poll officer's or election official's duties, or 1664 1665 acts in any other manner to intimidate any poll officer or election official from faithfully 1666 performing his or her duties as required by law shall be guilty of a felony." 1667 **SECTION 37.** 1668 Said chapter is further amended by adding a new Code section to read as follows: 1669 "21-2-605. 1670 Any person who knowingly distributes false information, whether such information is 1671 contained in campaign materials or not, about any candidate, political body, political 1672 organization, political party, or question submitted to the voters shall be guilty of a 1673 misdemeanor. Any person who has been convicted of violating this Code section two or 1674 more times shall be disqualified from holding or running for public office." 1675 **SECTION 38.** 1676 Said chapter is further amended by adding a new article to read as follows: 1677 "ARTICLE 16 1678 21-2-700. 1679 On and after January 1, 2024, each county election superintendent may opt to conduct all 1680 primaries and elections in such county by mail in accordance with the provisions of this 1681 article. 1682 21-2-701. Each active registered elector of the county shall automatically be issued a mail ballot for 1683 each general or special election, general primary or special primary, or run-off election or 1684

1685 primary. Each active registered elector shall continue to receive a ballot by mail until the 1686 death or disqualification of the elector or cancellation of the elector's registration. 1687 21-2-702. 1688 (a) County election superintendents shall provide special absentee ballots to the board of 1689 registrars to be used for primary or general elections and runoffs involving county, state, 1690 or federal candidates. The board of registrars shall provide a special absentee ballot only 1691 to a registered elector who completes an application stating that he or she will be unable 1692 to vote and return a regular ballot by normal mail delivery within the period provided for 1693 such ballots. 1694 (b) A special absentee ballot may not be requested more than 90 days before the applicable 1695 primary or general election or runoff. The special absentee ballot shall list the offices and 1696 questions which will appear on the primary or general election or run-off ballot. The 1697 elector may use the special absentee ballot to write in the name of any eligible candidate 1698 for each office as well as to vote on any question. 1699 (c) Write-in votes on special absentee ballots shall be counted in the same manner as 1700 provided by law for the counting of other write-in votes. The county election 1701 superintendent shall process and canvass the special absentee ballots provided for under 1702 this Code section in the same manner as other ballots under this chapter. 1703 (d) An elector who requests a special absentee ballot under this Code section may also

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request a regular ballot. If the regular ballot is properly cast and returned, the special

absentee ballot shall be void, and the county election superintendent shall reject it in whole

when special absentee ballots are processed.

- 1707 21-2-703.
- 1708 (a) Unless prohibited by court order, the board of registrars shall mail ballots to each
- elector at least 18 days before each primary, election, or runoff and as soon as possible for
- all subsequent registration changes.
- 1711 (b) Unless prohibited by court order, the board of registrars shall mail ballots to each
- elector who is entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas
- 1713 Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20302, et seq., as amended, at least 30
- days before each special primary or special election that involves a state, county, or
- municipal office; at least 45 days before each general primary or general election or any
- special primary or special election that involves a federal office; and as soon as possible
- prior to a runoff. A request for a ballot made by an elector who is entitled to vote by
- 1718 <u>absentee ballot under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act</u>,
- 1719 52 U.S.C. Section 20302, et seq., as amended, shall be processed immediately.
- (c) A registered elector may obtain a replacement ballot if his or her ballot is destroyed,
- spoiled, lost, or not received. The elector may request the replacement ballot from the
- board of registrars in his or her county of registration by telephone, by mail, electronically,
- or in person. The board of registrars shall keep a record of each request for a replacement
- 1724 <u>ballot.</u>
- (d) Each board of registrars shall certify to the Secretary of State the dates on which the
- ballots were mailed or the reason for delay and the date the ballots will be mailed if the
- ballots were not mailed on time as provided for in this Code section.
- (e) Failure to mail ballots as prescribed in this Code section shall be the sole reason for
- contesting an election or for mounting any other legal challenge to the results of a general
- or special primary, general or special election, or runoff.

- 1731 21-2-704. 1732 (a) The board of registrars shall mail to each elector a ballot, a security envelope in which 1733 to conceal the ballot after voting, a larger envelope in which to return the security envelope, 1734 a declaration that the elector must sign, and instructions on how to obtain information about 1735 the election, how to mark the ballot, and how to return the ballot to the board of registrars. 1736 (b) The elector shall swear under penalty of perjury that he or she meets the qualifications 1737 to vote and has not voted in any other jurisdiction during the current election. The 1738 declaration shall clearly inform the elector that it is illegal to vote if he or she is not a 1739 United States citizen and that it is illegal to cast a ballot or sign a ballot declaration on 1740 behalf of another elector. The ballot materials shall provide space for the elector to sign the 1741 declaration, indicate the date on which the ballot was cast, and include a telephone number 1742 at which the elector can be contacted. 1743 (c) The elector shall be instructed to either return the ballot to the board of registrars no 1744 later than 7:00 P.M. on the day of the primary, election, or runoff or mail the ballot to the 1745 board of registrars with a postmark dated not later than the day of the election, primary, or 1746 runoff. 1747 21-2-705.
- 1748 (a) The opening and subsequent processing of returned ballot envelopes may begin upon
- receipt; however, the tabulation of ballots shall not commence until after 7:00 P.M. on the
- day of the primary, election, or runoff.
- 1751 (b) The board of registrars shall examine both the postmark on the returned ballot envelope
- and the signature on the declaration before processing each returned ballot. The ballot shall
- either be received no later than 7:00 P.M. on the day of the primary, election, or runoff or
- be postmarked no later than the day of the primary, election, or runoff. All personnel
- 1755 <u>assigned to verify signatures shall receive training on signature verification. Such</u>
- personnel shall verify that the elector's signature on the ballot declaration is the same as the

1757 signature of that elector in the registration files of the county. Verification may be 1758 conducted by an automated verification system approved by the Secretary of State. A 1759 discrepancy between the signature of the elector on the ballot declaration and the signature 1760 of that elector in the registration files owing to the substitution of initials or the use of 1761 common nicknames is permitted so long as the surname and handwriting clearly match 1762 those on the registration files. (c) If the postmark is missing or illegible, the date on the ballot declaration to which the 1763 1764 elector has attested shall determine the validity as to the date and time of voting of that ballot. For an elector who is entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the federal 1765 Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 52 U.S.C. Section 20302, et seq., 1766 as amended, the date on the declaration to which the elector has attested shall determine 1767 1768 the validity as to the date and time of voting of that ballot. 1769 21-2-706. 1770 Each board of registrars shall maintain in its office, open for public inspection, a record of

- 1771 all electors who were issued a ballot and all electors who returned a ballot.
- 1772 21-2-707.
- 1773 (a) Each county election superintendent shall open a voting center in the county for each
- 1774 primary, election, and runoff. The voting center shall be open during business hours during
- 1775 the voting period, which shall begin at 7:00 A.M. 18 days before and end at 7:00 P.M. on
- 1776 the day of the primary, election, or runoff.
- 1777 (b) The voting center shall provide ballots, provisional ballots, ballot marking devices,
- 1778 sample ballots, instructions on how to properly cast a ballot, and a ballot drop box.
- 1779 (c) The voting center shall be accessible to persons with disabilities. Each state agency
- 1780 and entity of local government shall permit the use of any of its accessible facilities as
- 1781 voting centers when requested by a county election superintendent.

1782 (d) Before opening the voting center, the voting equipment shall be inspected to determine

- if it has been properly prepared for voting.
- (e) The county election superintendent shall require any person desiring to vote at a voting
- center to complete a voter's certificate as provided in Code Section 21-2-402 and provide
- identification as provided in Code Section 21-2-417.
- 1787 (f) Provisional ballots shall be available at the voting center for use as provided in Code
- 1788 Section 21-2-418.
- 1789 (g) An elector who has already returned a ballot but requests to vote at a voting center
- shall be issued a provisional ballot. The election superintendent shall not count the
- provisional ballot if he or she finds that the elector has also cast a regular ballot in that
- primary, election, or runoff.
- (h) The county election superintendent shall prevent overflow of each ballot drop box to
- allow an elector to deposit his or her ballot securely. Ballots shall be removed from a
- ballot drop box by at least two people, with a record kept of the date and time ballots were
- removed and the names of the people removing them. Ballots from drop boxes shall be
- returned to the counting center in secured transport containers. A copy of the record shall
- be placed in the container, and one copy shall be transported with the ballots to the
- 1799 counting center, where the seal number shall be verified by the county election
- superintendent or a designated representative. All ballot drop boxes shall be secured
- at 7:00 P.M. on the day of the primary, election, or runoff.
- (i) Any elector who is in line at the voting center at 7:00 P.M. on the day of the primary,
- election, or runoff shall be allowed to vote.
- 1804 (i) For each primary, election, or runoff, the county election superintendent may provide
- election services at locations that are in addition to the voting center. The county election
- superintendent shall have the discretion to establish additional locations and the days and
- hours such locations shall be open; provided, however, that the county election
- superintendent shall establish a minimum of one voting center per 15,000 registered

electors in the county, or fraction thereof, and a minimum of one voting center in each city, town, and census designated place in the county with a post office.

1811 21-2-708.

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The county executive committee or, if there is no county executive committee, the state executive committee of each political party and political body having candidates whose names appear on the ballot for a primary, election, or runoff in such county shall have the right to designate two persons to act as election monitors; and each independent or nonpartisan candidate whose name appears on the ballot for a primary, election, or runoff in such county shall have the right to designate one person to act as an election monitor for the process of opening and scanning the ballots. In the event that the only issue to be voted upon in an election is a referendum question, the superintendent shall notify in writing the chief judge of the superior court of the county on or before the forty-fifth day prior to such election, and the chief judge shall appoint two electors of the county to monitor such process. The absence of monitors shall not prevent the processing of ballots."

1823 **SECTION 39.**

1824 Chapter 4 of Title 1 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to holidays and observances, is amended by revising subsections (a) and (b) of Code Section 1-4-1, relating to public and legal holidays and leave for observance of religious holidays not specifically provided for, as follows:

- 1828 "(a) The State of Georgia shall recognize and observe as public and legal holidays:
- (1) All days which have been designated as of January 1, 2022, as public and legal
- holidays by the federal government; and
- 1831 (2) The Tuesday following the first Monday in November of each year; and
- 1832 (2)(3) All other days designated and proclaimed by the Governor as public and legal
- holidays or as days of fasting and prayer or other religious observance. In such

designation, the Governor shall include at least one of the following dates: January 19,

April 26, or June 3, or a suitable date in lieu thereof to commemorate the event or events now observed by such dates.

(b) The Governor shall close all state offices and facilities a minimum of 13 days throughout the year and not more than 13 days in observance of the public and legal holidays and other days set forth in subsection (a) of this Code section and shall specify the days state offices and facilities shall be closed for such observances."

1841 **SECTION 40.**

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This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its becoming law without such approval.

SECTION 41.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.