

**Final Report and Recommendations of
the Georgia Secretary of State's
Elections Advisory Council**



Greetings,

As your Secretary of State and Chief Elections Administrator it is my agency's responsibility to ensure a secure, accessible and fair elections process for every eligible Georgia voter.

We have achieved these goals by implementing e-government solutions to increase information available to voters, fighting to protect our election laws in the courts and levying significant fines and sanctions against those who commit election fraud. Thanks to these initiatives we have made Georgia a national model for election security and integrity.

Though we are proud of the progress we have made to secure our elections and guarantee access to the ballot box, there are always opportunities to improve our election processes at all levels of government.

I formed the Secretary of State's Elections Advisory Council (EAC) to review the Georgia Election Code, State Election Board Rules and all our election processes throughout 2011 and make recommendations that improve and strengthen Georgia's election laws and procedures. The EAC looked particularly at improvements that will create cost savings and increase efficiencies at the state, county and local government levels.

The EAC was comprised of the following experienced election officials and leaders from across Georgia:

- Lynn Bailey, Executive Director, Richmond County Board of Elections
- Richard Barclift, Elections Superintendent, City of Chickamauga
- Todd Blackwell, Baldwin County Probate Judge and Elections Superintendent
- Nancy Boren, Director, Muscogee County Office of Elections and Voter Registration
- State Senator Hardie Davis (D - Augusta)
- State Representative Mark Hamilton (R - Cumming)
- Mike Jablonski, General Counsel, Democratic Party of Georgia
- State Representative Rusty Kidd (I - Milledgeville)
- Beth Kish, Elections and Registration Manager, Cobb County Board of Elections & Registration
- Anne Lewis, General Counsel, Georgia Republican Party
- Charles Schwabe, Mayor, City of Swainsboro
- David Shock, Associate Professor of Political Science, Kennesaw State University
- Jeff "Bodine" Sinyard, Chairman, Dougherty County Commission
- Charlotte Sosebee, Hall County Elections Director
- State Senator Cecil Staton (R - Macon)

The EAC conducted meetings in Atlanta, Savannah, Albany and Augusta to receive input from the public, organizations, county elections directors and elected officials. Each EAC meeting featured a period reserved for public comment, so citizens could provide members and others in attendance an overview of their issues and ideas. In addition, the EAC's website featured an e-government resource that allowed Georgians to submit their ideas to strengthen Georgia's elections online.

I want to thank every citizen who took time to attend a public meeting or submit a suggestion for election reform, and each EAC member for their many hours of service, travel and dedication. This report demonstrates that despite our sometimes partisan differences, men and women dedicated to improving our great state can do so in a non-partisan manner for the benefit of all Georgians.

Sincerely,
 Brian Kemp
 Georgia Secretary of State

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Items for the Georgia General Assembly to consider in 2012

The Elections Advisory Council unanimously supports the items listed in this section and urges the Georgia General Assembly to adopt them in the 2012 legislative session.

Changes to Candidate Qualification Process

Amend the process by which Independent and political body candidates qualify for placement on the ballot

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-132(h)(1), -(153)(a.1), -170(b) and -180(1) set the number of signatures needed by a candidate to run as an Independent at a number “equal to 1 percent of the total number of registered voters eligible to vote in the last election” for a statewide office or 5 percent for any other office. The Council supports lowering these thresholds by basing the percentage needed on the total voter turnout in that jurisdiction in the previous presidential election. Historically, voter turnout for a presidential election has been approximately 75 percent.

Amend the dates in which candidates may file a notice of candidacy

The Council supports amending O.C.G.A. § 21-2-132(d) and -132(i) to give Independent and political body candidates the additional option to file their notice of candidacy during the period of political party qualifying. This additional option would not affect those who choose to submit nomination petitions during the period of Independent and political body qualifying as is currently the law. Instead, this change will simply provide an Independent or political body candidate the opportunity to make his or her candidacy official at an earlier date and, if the Independent or political body candidate chooses to do so, will allow political party candidates for a seat to know earlier in the process if an Independent or political body candidate intends to run for that same seat.

Exempt from the nomination petition requirement an elected office holder running as an Independent candidate for successive reelection to the same office

The Council supports amending O.C.G.A. § 21-2-132(e)(3) to read, “An incumbent qualifying as a candidate to succeed himself or herself.” This change would exempt an officeholder from the requirement of collecting signatures should he or she choose to run for successive reelection to that same office as an Independent. A bill addressing this change was introduced by Rep. Rusty Kidd in 2010 as HB 1366.

Simplify and clarify qualifying processes for various candidate types

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-132(h)(3), -153(a.1) and -170(d) currently set specific requirements for nomination petitions. The Council supports replacing those requirements with language that allows the Secretary of State to create the forms and processes for petitions to be approved by the State Election Board. This change would create a more streamlined process and give flexibility to some of the requirements. For example, the Secretary of State could create forms and processes to allow nomination petition signatures from multiple counties on the same page, or permit a candidate or petition circulator to pre-fill the county name on the nomination petition. Requiring State Election Board approval provides an appropriate review to ensure integrity in the system and that the process is fair.

The Council further recommends that for the purposes of uniformity, § 21-2-132(c) include language for municipal nonpartisan qualifying similar to what is described in § 21-2-132(d)(3) for political body and Independent candidates qualifying for municipal elections. Finally, the language in § 21-2-501.1 regarding

timing whenever a municipal general primary or election is held in conjunction with the general primary or November general election in even-numbered years should be removed and consolidated into § 21-2-9.

Ballots

Allow absentee ballots to be mailed to incarcerated persons at their place of incarceration

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381(a)(1)(D) states, "...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." A problem exists with certain electors who are incarcerated but, in accordance with § 21-2-216, are still entitled to receive and vote an absentee ballot. This statute allows a county elections office to mail an absentee ballot to an elector if incarcerated outside his or her county of residence but prevents that office from mailing an absentee ballot to an incarcerated elector in his or her county of residence. The Council supports adding the following language to the end of subsection (D): "except that an absentee ballot shall be mailed to an incarcerated elector at the elector's place of incarceration."

Allow the absentee ballot application to be used by an elector to change the elector's name on the voter registration list

The Council supports amending O.C.G.A. § 21-2-218(c) to allow a properly submitted absentee ballot application to be used to change the elector's name on the voter registration list, provided that all necessary information needed to complete such a change is included.

Amend O.C.G.A. § 21-2-151(a), which requires local election superintendents to conduct political party primaries

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-151(a) allows a political party to put the names of party officers on the primary ballot. As primary ballots are going to be longer due to nonpartisan elections being held on the same election, space on a ballot is at a premium. The Council supports striking the words "may elect its officials and" from subsection (a). Both political parties agree that this change would have no negative affect on them or their processes.

Voter Registration

Codify State Election Board Rule 183-1-6-.02(8)(a) after revision substituting the term "individual or organization" for "private entity."

The Council supports codifying State Election Board Rule 183-1-6-.02(8)(a): Transmittal of Completed Voter Registration Applications with the following revision:

An ~~private entity~~ [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 the application or by the close of registration, whichever period is earlier. If an ~~private entity~~ [individual or organization] receives a completed voter registration application fourteen days or less before the close of registration, the ~~private entity~~ [individual or organization] should transmit the application to the Secretary of State or the appropriate board of registrars within seventy-two hours of the date of the execution of the application or by midnight on the close of registration, whichever period is earlier.

Electronic voter registration

The Council supports legislation proposed in 2010 (SB 406) which required the Secretary of State to design and implement a secure electronic voter registration system that would complement the current paper and in-person voter registration systems. Such a system would allow a person to register to vote through electronic means provided the person's information is on file with the Georgia Department of Driver Services. Electronic voter registration would be faster, more accurate and less expensive for the counties than the current paper system.

Comparison of change of address information supplied by United States Postal Service with electors list

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-233 sets forth the process by which county election superintendents are allowed to update voter registration records based on U.S. Postal Service records. The Council recommends the following changes:

- i. Amend § 21-2-233(c) to allow the confirmation notice sent from the elector to serve as a change of address document even if the elector has indicated he or she has moved to another county.
- ii. Amend § 21-2-233(d) to specify that the elector's name will not be deleted based on a change of residence unless the elector moves out of state.

Special Elections

Special election to fill a vacancy in a county or municipal office in an even-numbered year

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-540(c)(1)(B) sets the dates on which special elections to fill a vacancy can occur. The September date ("The third Tuesday in September" of an even-numbered year) has consistently been a cause for concern for local election officials. Under the current calendar, a county could hold the general primary in July, a general primary runoff in August, a special election to fill a vacancy in September, a special election runoff in October, the general election in November and a general election runoff in December. These overlapping elections and runoffs are costly and greatly strain the elections offices. Additionally, the September date is only five weeks from the November election date. The Council recommends striking the September date from the Code and leaving the March special election date, the general primary date and the general election date as the dates on which a special election can be held.

Record Retention, Returns and Polling Places

Safekeeping, certification and validation of absentee ballots

The Council recommends that O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386 (a)(1)(B) be amended to ensure that should an elector update his or her voter registration record, the new record can be used for comparison purposes when voting by absentee ballot. Such a change can be made as follows:

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 identifying information on the oath with the information 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 his or her voter registration record 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 by the registrar or clerk on the numbered list of absentee voters prepared for his or her precinct.

Retention schedule for absentee ballot rejection letters

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386 (a)(1)(C) requires absentee ballot rejection letters to be kept for one year. At the recommendation of the local election officials, the Council supports extending the length to two years, keeping that schedule consistent with retention schedules for other election-related documents.

Retention schedule for voter registration cards

The Council recommends updating O.C.G.A. § 21-2-236 to account for the increased use of electronic record retention by making the following changes:

- i. Amend subsection (a) to allow that the original voter registration card may be destroyed if an image of the face of the document is stored electronically.
- ii. Amend subsection (b) by adding the underlined language: The registration applications of persons whose applications were rejected and all related material and records, or electronic facsimile thereof, shall be retained on file for a period of two years after the date of the rejection.
- iii. Require the State Election Board to adopt a rule regarding the safekeeping of electronic records.

Posting of election returns and related notices at courthouses

Several Code sections require election returns and related notices to be posted at the county courthouse. The Council agrees that the county elections office is a more appropriate location and one that would better serve the public. The Council recommends amending each of the following Code sections to make this location change:

- i. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-492: Computation and canvassing of returns; notice of when and where returns will be computed and canvassed.
- ii. § 21-2-496(a)(1): Preparation and filing by superintendent of four copies of consolidated return of primary; electronic filing.
- iii. § 21-2-497(1): Preparation and filing by superintendent of four copies of consolidated return of elections.

Place stricter limits on the use of cameras and recording equipment in a polling place

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-413(e) and § 21-2-414(c) govern the use of photographic equipment in a polling place. Current laws are incomplete in coverage and put poll managers in a difficult position when enforcing the law. The Council believes these two Code sections can be consolidated with language that is clear, consistent and concise, applies to everyone rather than just an elector and allows for members of the media to capture allowable footage while maintaining the sanctity of the polling place. The Council proposes § 21-2-414(c) be reserved in its entirety and that § 21-2-413(e) be adopted as follows:

(e) No person shall use photographic or other electronic monitoring or recording devices, cameras, or cellular telephones while such person is in a polling place while voting is taking place; provided, however, that a poll manager, in his or her discretion, may allow the use of photographic devices in the polling place under such conditions and limitations as the election superintendent finds appropriate, and provided, further, that no photography shall be allowed of a ballot or the face of a voting machine while an elector is voting such ballot or machine nor the use of an electors list or electronic list of electors. This subsection shall not prohibit the use of such devices by poll officials for official purposes.

Items for a Georgia General Assembly legislative study committee

The Elections Advisory Council discussed several items raised in hearings that may have merit but are more properly suited to discussion and debate by members of the Georgia General Assembly. The Council recommends that the Georgia General Assembly consider the items in this section as part of a legislative study committee.

Majority wins requirement

Applicable Code section: O.C.G.A. § 21-2-501

Should the current majority threshold for election victory be changed to a set plurality for all elections? Should the current majority threshold for election victory be changed to a set plurality for special elections only? (See addendum on p. 15, which is a list of county, state and federal elections since 2002 for which a runoff was required, but would not when a runoff would not have been if a 45 percent plurality threshold for victory had been in place.)

Increase qualifying fees

Applicable Code section: O.C.G.A. § 21-2-131

Should the qualifying fee for candidates for the State House and State Senate be increased from the current \$400? That fee was set in 1970 and has not been adjusted for inflation.

Additionally, should any other candidate qualifying fees be increased?

Runoff election period

Applicable Code section: O.C.G.A. § 21-2-501

Should the runoff period be 28 days for all election types?

A primary runoff currently occurs 21 days after a general primary or special primary election; for all other elections, runoffs occur 28 days after the election. Because certification of the primary election returns typically does not take place until the week following the election, officials have less than two weeks to prepare for a primary runoff.

Municipal elections

Should municipal elections that are currently held in odd-numbered years be held in even-numbered years? Municipal elections are generally held in odd-numbered years. Having all state, county and municipal elections on the even-numbered year ballot will greatly reduce the cost of running elections throughout the state and will increase voter participation in municipal elections, but a potential consequence is that more prominent elections could overshadow municipal races.

Municipal voting equipment

Municipalities are exempted from the law that requires the use of direct-recording electronic voting equipment (DREs), and may use a variety of different machines in their elections. Currently, an estimated 50 municipalities in Georgia utilize mechanical voting machines. Nearly all of these machines have been decertified for federal elections due to security concerns. Should O.C.G.A. § 21-2-450 be removed, which would require municipalities to use either paper ballots or DREs? A uniform, statewide voting system will allow for improvements in the training of election officials, the utilization of better and safer equipment, less voter confusion, and could likely lead to consolidated services between county and municipal elections. One further suggestion is to make this repeal effective at a later date such as 2015.

Items for the Georgia Election Code and State Election Board Rules Review Committee

The Elections Advisory Council agrees that, in addition to adopting specific legislative items to address immediate needs, the entire Georgia Election Code and the State Election Board Rules should be reviewed in their entirety in a more deliberative fashion.

The Council suggests the creation of the Georgia Election Code and State Election Board Rules Review Committee, which will carefully examine each document and draft suggestions for clarification, consolidation and reorganization of materials to allow for better comprehension and understanding. This ad hoc group will be comprised of the Secretary of State, a member of each political party, a county election superintendent, two at-large members who have a firm understanding of election law and an attorney from the Secretary of State's Office staff. The following items have been identified as a starting point for the group.

Consider revision of candidate withdrawal and replacement procedures, updating deadlines and addressing issues related to candidate replacement due to withdrawal, death or disqualification

Applicable Code sections: O.C.G.A. § 21-2-134, -155, -194, -289, -504

The processes for handling the death, withdrawal, disqualification and replacement of a candidate should be modified, consolidated and updated to account for all situations. Specifically, some of the areas that need to be addressed include updating the time period for the replacement of candidates to account for federal laws governing overseas and military ballots and the limitations of the ballot building process, the process for counting ballots already cast for a candidate who is no longer eligible, how to proceed in the event of a death, disqualification or withdrawal occurring just before the election, and what to do in the event of a death of a candidate in a nonpartisan contest.

Consider revision and clarification of state election law regarding residency and where voters are required to cast their ballots

Applicable Code sections: O.C.G.A. § 21-2-216, -217, -218

Residency requirements should be clarified to remove as much uncertainty as possible.

Consider simplification of the Election Code to provide for congruency regarding unopposed candidates in municipal, special, primary and general elections

Applicable Code sections include but may not be limited to: O.C.G.A. § 21-2-158, -285, -291, -325, -545

Consider clarifying the requirements regarding the publishing of legal notices

The Election Code contains numerous sections that require the publishing of a legal notice in a newspaper. Some legal notices are published in a county's legal organ and others in a "newspaper having a general circulation" or "newspaper of appropriate circulation." These terms are not defined and leave much to the discretion of the publishing party. While not necessarily removing the publishing requirements, the requirements should be clarified and standardized so that notice is actually given.

Consider clarifying the criteria used to reject an absentee ballot delivered by an individual who is not authorized to deliver such ballot

Applicable Code section: O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385

The law regarding handling of absentee ballots by someone other than the voter should be reviewed to consider if any family members should be permitted to deliver an elector's absentee ballot to the applicable county election office. One suggestion is to strike the words "physically disabled" from O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(a) and allow any family member listed in this section to deliver the absentee ballot. Another possibility is to allow any registered voter living at the address of the absentee voter to deliver the absentee ballot.

Consider defining the words "moral turpitude" in the Election Code

Practice has been to interpret a felony involving "moral turpitude" as any felony. However, it is worth exploring the possibility of explicitly defining what does or does not constitute a felony involving moral turpitude.

Consider allowing permanent overseas citizens to vote for state officeholders

Consider striking the first sentence from O.C.G.A. § 21-2-219(c): "Permanent overseas citizens shall only be authorized to vote for presidential electors and United States senator or representative in Congress."

Consider revising the UOCAVA voter registration process to account for situations when an applicant's parents are not currently registered

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-219(e) provides a method for a United States citizen who permanently resides overseas, but who has never lived in the United States, to register and vote in Georgia in compliance with the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act. However, the Election Code establishes the citizen's place of residence as the location where his or her parents are registered and is silent regarding determination of residency when the citizen's parents are not registered or are deceased.

Consider removing certain requirements regarding sample ballots

Applicable Code sections: O.C.G.A § 21-2-400(b), -575

State law places strict requirements on the look, use and handling of absentee ballots, such as requiring sample ballots to be printed larger in newspapers than official ballots, and printing absentee ballots in a different color than official ballots. These requirements can be relaxed while still protecting the integrity of the ballot. Additionally, the Council recommends revising O.C.G.A § 21-2-575 so a violation occurs when an elector attempts to cast a counterfeit ballot or ballot label. This should be done so that the violation is the attempt to cast the sample ballot rather than merely possessing an unofficial ballot.

Consider modifying election training requirements of education officials

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-215(g) requires county election offices to annually train certain high school, college, university and technical school personnel to be deputy registrars. Consider amending the law to remove the annual training requirement for the same personnel. Another possibility is to replace the requirement with a standardized online tutorial.

Consider updating the State Election Board (SEB) Rules Manual

- i. Develop an index for SEB Rules and simplify the numbering system.
- ii. Cross reference SEB Rules with the Election Code in the same manner as the Election Code is cross referenced with the SEB Rules.

Items that require future study by the Secretary of State's Office

The Elections Advisory Council recognizes the need to study the feasibility and consequences of implementing the following items before encouraging the Georgia General Assembly to enact changes to current election law. The Secretary of State's Elections Division will conduct in-depth analyses on these topics.

Implementation of an outreach and education plan between the Secretary of State's Elections Division, Georgia's county elections offices and state and county agencies regarding the legal use of Voter ID cards

The Election Code restricts the use of Voter IDs to voting purposes. However, a number of state and local government agencies have been accepting them as a form of state-issued identification.

Creation of vote centers so voters can cast their ballots in-person at any polling place within their county

Currently, Georgia counties must identify, set up and staff an approved polling place in each voting precinct on Election Day. Counties with the largest populations routinely open hundreds of Election Day polling places. Under the vote center model used by several states, counties operate a sizeable but smaller number of polling places called "vote centers." Proponents of vote centers assert that the centers could result in tremendous cost savings for the county as well as decreased difficulty in finding, securing and operating large numbers of individual polling precincts.

Another suggested benefit would be increased voting options for Georgians. Voters would be able to cast their ballot at a location most convenient to them, such as a center close to their place of employment, near their home or their child's school. The vote center concept, therefore, could be considered an expansion of the current satellite voting center system utilized by many counties during the advance voting period.

There are several potential problems with vote centers, however, that require further study. For example, the centers must be fairly located for all voters throughout the county without regard to political party, race, ethnicity or any other demographic. Second, the vote center model could result in moving polling places which were once within walking distance further away from voters.

Third, vote centers could create problems for provisional balloting. A traditional polling precinct uses only a small number of ballots, so maintaining a stock of provisional ballots to be used when necessary is generally not a significant concern with precinct voting. However, each vote center would have to stock an adequate number of provisional ballots for every single ballot combination in the county, and in some counties that would mean stocking multiple copies of thousands of ballot styles. A printable "ballot on demand" system could potentially solve this problem, but it is a newer technology that has had a minimal amount of testing, and the availability and cost are additional considerations.

Consider reducing the number of people required to be present during the advance voting period

The Election Code requires that three election workers be present any time voting is taking place, including the advance voting period. Counties and municipalities have requested amending this requirement. Several laws have been passed in recent years to provide some relief such as reducing the number of advance voting days, allowing volunteers rather than paid staff to count as election workers, and letting any government official serve in this capacity, provided it is not someone who is on the ballot. The Secretary of State should monitor the effects of these laws before recommending any additional changes to this requirement.

Items for the Georgia State Election Board to enact as a rule change

The Elections Advisory Council urges the Georgia State Election Board to consider enacting the following changes to the Board's rules, following the required posting and public comment period.

Ballot font size

Consider amending State Election Board rules to allow smaller fonts in uncontested races, and a range of font sizes in other races, as long as a consistent pattern is followed. Enacting this change could prevent the need to have a two-page absentee ballot.

Safekeeping of electronic facsimiles of voter registration cards

The "Retention periods of voter registration cards" item provides for the destruction of the original voter registration card if an image of the face of the document is stored electronically. The Council recommends requiring the State Election Board to adopt a rule regarding the safekeeping of electronic records.

Candidates who received more than 45 percent but less than 50 percent since 2002

2002 General Primary			Runoff Result			
	Name	Pct.	Name	Pct.	Name	Pct.
Secretary of State	Bailey	47.0%	Bailey	59.9%	Broyles	40.1%
State Senate 27	Harding	45.9%	Moody	56.3%	Harding	43.7%
State Senate 45	Unterman	47.8%	Unterman	63.9%	Stevens	36.1%
State House 44	McKinney	48.7%	Noel	64.2%	McKinney	35.8%
	Noel	46.0%	-	-	-	-
State House 45	Bond	48.4%	Bruce	54.0%	Bond	46.0%
State House 61	Gaines	46.8%	Mitchell	50.4%	Gaines	49.6%
State House 70	Williams	47.3%	Heard	56.0%	Williams	44.0%
2004 General Primary						
Congressional District 8	Westmoreland	45.8%	Westmoreland	55.5%	Glenn	44.5%
State Senate 50	Schaefer	47.0%	Schaefer	53.6%	Caudell	46.4%
State House 54	Lindsey	46.2%	Lindsey	60.7%	King	39.3%
State House 68	Bearden	46.5%	Bearden	50.6%	Pope	49.4%
State House 72	Lakly	47.2%	Lakly	59.0%	Chambers	41.0%
State House 95	Mumford	48.8%	Mumford	57.3%	Milton	42.7%
State House 151	Roberts	46.1%	Sims	61.2%	Roberts	38.8%
2006 General Primary						
Congressional District 4	McKinney	47.1%	Johnson	58.8%	McKinney	41.2%
State House 122	Davis	46.3%	Davis	68.5%	Colclough	31.5%
2006 General Election						
Public Service Commission 3	Burgess	48.8%	Eaton	52.5%	Burgess	47.8%
	Eaton	46.3%				
2008 General Election						
U.S. Senate	Chambliss	49.8%	Chambliss	57.4%	Martin	42.6%
	Martin	46.8%	-	-	-	-
Public Service Commission 4	Powell	47.9%	McDonald	56.5%	Powell	43.5%
	McDonald	47.2%	-	-	-	-
Superior Court Judge	McClain	46.4%	McClain	61.5%	Dawson	38.5%
Superior Court Judge	Barrie	47.3%	Barrie	56.7%	Mason	43.3%
2009 Special Election						
State House 129	Smith	49.4%	Smith	65.40%	Earles	34.6%
2010 Special Election						
State Senate 22	Davis	48.4%	Davis	55.50%	Jones, II	44.5%
2010 General Primary						
Congressional District 9	Graves	49.5%	Graves	55.20%	Hawkins	44.8%
2010 General Election						
Georgia Supreme Court	Nahmias	48.2%	Nahmias	67.00%	Adkins	33.0%