

1. The criteria used to define Inactive voter, including what specific actions or inactions result in the classification.

There are four ways that a voter record can go into Inactive status:

- Moved Out of State / Cross State – These are voters that have been identified through Georgia’s membership in the Electronic Registration Information System (ERIC) or voters that have cancelled their Georgia Driver’s License to get a license in a new state. In both instances, the voter was issued a confirmation notice and did not respond, which resulted in their record being moved to Inactive status.
- Returned Mail – The county registrar received election mail, such as a precinct card, returned undeliverable from the voter. In this instance, the voter will be sent a Returned Mail confirmation notice when being made Inactive. If they respond to the notice, then they will be in Active status.
- No Response to National Change of Address (NCOA) Notice – The voter has indicated to USPS that they have moved out of county or out of state by filing a change of address. In this instance, the voter will be mailed an NCOA notice before being moved to Inactive.
- No Contact – Pursuant to state law, voters who are in Active status but have not had activity for five calendar years should be mailed a confirmation notice. If they do not respond, then they are moved to Inactive status.

Voters with Inactive status can still vote, which would result in their records being made Active again.

2. The timeline and communication methods being used to notify impacted voters of their pending removal.

Confirmation notices were mailed to voters that have had Inactive status for two federal general elections on July 10, 2025. Those voters have been given 40 days to respond. If they do not respond by August 20, 2025, then their records will be moved to Cancelled. The list of voters on this cancellation list has been posted on the Secretary of State’s website.

3. The procedures in place for voters to confirm, update, or restore their registration status once they have been notified.

Voters that receive a cancellation notice in the mail can simply respond online through Online Voter Registration, My Voter Page, or they can return the completed

postcard to their county elections office. If a voter has moved outside of the state of Georgia, then they do not need to do anything since their record will be cancelled once the 40-day clock expires.

4. The verification process to ensure voters are not erroneously removed due to factors such as mail delivery errors, data mismatches, or recent relocations.
The process followed in Georgia is detailed in state and federal laws. In order to be on the cancellation list in an odd year, voter records must have been Inactive for 2 federal general elections. Additionally, multiple confirmation notices would have been sent to the voter, and if they respond to any of them they would return to Active status. Finally, to promote transparency, we post the full list of voters on the cancellation list on our website for anyone and everyone to review.
5. Any safeguards being employed to protect voters from exclusion, particularly in communities historically underrepresented in the electoral process.
Voting in any election will keep a voter's record Active. Additionally, voters are sent multiple confirmation notices before they are cancelled as part of a systematic list maintenance process. Georgia's list maintenance follows state and federal laws.