Who is a District 9 Voter?

Voters in Congressional District 9 reside in the following counties: Anson, part of Bladen (Bladen is split between Districts 7 and 9), part of Cumberland (Cumberland is split between Districts 8 and 9), part of Mecklenburg (Mecklenburg is split between Districts 9 and 12), Richmond, Robeson, Scotland, and Union.

- For an explanation of the status of districts and redistricting efforts in North Carolina, please see this link to the North Carolina General Assembly’s website page “Redistricting.”
- If you are unsure whether you are a resident of District 9, you may use this link to look up your registration information, which will provide the number of your congressional district.

Why are there New Elections in District 9?

In the 2018 contest for Congressional District 9, investigators detected evidence of fraudulent activity involving absentee ballots. This evidence was presented in November to the State Board of Elections, which refused to certify the election, pending evidentiary hearings.

After a four-day evidentiary hearing in February, the State Board ordered a new election pursuant to its authority under G.S. § 163A-1181(a). That statute provides that the Board may call for a new election if it finds that “irregularities or improprieties occurred to such an extent that they taint the results of the entire election and cast doubt on its fairness.” The State Board’s decision was unanimous among its three Democrats and two Republican members.

Session Law 2018-146 requires that when the State Board orders a new general election for a congressional office under G.S. § 163A-1181(a), a new primary must also be held. On March 8, 2019, the state board set the dates for the new election in District 9.

When are the New Elections in District 9?

Primary: May 14
Second Primary: * September 10
General Election:
- If no Second Primary: September 10
- In case of Second Primary: November 5

*The candidate who receives the second highest number of votes may demand a second primary if no candidate receives more than 30 percent of the votes. The top two vote-getters would be on the ballot for the second primary.

The greater the number of candidates of the same party in a primary, the more likely a second primary will be required.

Determination of primary results; second primaries: [prev. § 163-111] currently available online under § 163A-984.
Who is Running in the District 9 Primary?

- Ten Republicans filed to seek the nomination to appear on the general ballot.
- Only one Democratic Party candidate, one Green Party candidate, and one Libertarian Party candidate filed to seek their respective parties’ nominations to the general ballot for U.S. House Seat 9. No one from the Constitution Party filed (See this link to view the candidate list).

A primary is only required when more than one candidate from a given party files for an office, so there will be a Republican primary (see the schedule above) but no primaries for any of the other recognized parties (Constitution, Democratic, Green or Libertarian). The names of those candidates will be entered onto the general ballot without the necessity of a primary to choose who represents their respective parties (Candidates declared nominees without primary [prev. § 163-110] text currently available online under § 163A-983).

Who is Eligible to Vote in the District 9 Primary?

Only unaffiliated voters and voters affiliated with the Republican Party will be permitted to participate in the Republican primary because North Carolina has a semi-closed primary system. Under North Carolina’s semi-closed primary, persons who are affiliated with a political party are not permitted to “cross parties” by voting in the primary of another party, but unaffiliated voters may choose to participate in any one party’s primary.

Why is there No Primary for the Other Bladen County contests?

The same State Board order that provided for a new election for the Congressional contest applied to the Bladen County contests for County Commissioner for District 3 and County Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisor.

However, the Session Law that directed a new primary to be held for the congressional contest if a new election were ordered did not apply to the county commissioner contest; that contest would simply be a “re-do” of the contest in the general election, with the same candidates competing.

No primary is ever required for the contest of the Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisor because that contest is nonpartisan.