

DANIEL COX,
Appellant

v.

MARYLAND STATE BOARD
OF ELECTIONS
Appellee

IN RE: PETITION FOR EMERGENCY
REMEDY BY THE MARYLAND
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

IN THE
COURT OF APPEALS

OF MARYLAND

COA-REG-0021-2022
September Term, 2022

(No. 1282, Sept. Term, 2022
Court of Special Appeals)

(No. C-15-CV-22-003258,
Circuit Court of Montgomery County
The Hon. James Bonifant, presiding)

* * * * *

RECORD EXTRACT

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STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS
COA-REG-0021-2022*

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CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CASE SUMMARY

CASE NO. C-15-CV-22-003258

CASE ASSIGNMENT

In the Matter of Maryland State Board of Elections
Case Type: **Miscellaneous (Matter of)**
Case Status: **Appealed**
Case Financial Balance: **\$0.00**

Court Address: **50 Maryland Avenue, Rockville, Maryland, 20850**
Judicial Officer: **Bonifant**
Assigned On: **09/15/2022**
Filed On: **09/02/2022**

Main: 240-777-9400

Related Cases

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COA-PET-0243-2022 Petition Filed
COA-REG-0021-2022 Petition Granted

Cross Reference Numbers

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CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CASE SUMMARY

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IN RE: PETITION FOR
EMERGENCY REMEDY BY
THE MARYLAND STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS

* IN THE
* CIRCUIT COURT
* FOR
* MONTGOMERY COUNTY
* No. C-15-CV-22-_____

* * * * *

**PETITION FOR EMERGENCY REMEDY TO PERMIT EARLY CANVASSING
AND TABULATION OF MAIL-IN BALLOTS FOR THE 2022
GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION**

As authorized under § 8-103(b)(1) of the Election Law Article, the Maryland State Board of Elections (“the State Board”), petitions this Court for an emergency remedy permitting the early canvassing and tabulation of mail-in ballots for the 2022 gubernatorial general election. This is the same relief permitted by gubernatorial executive order during the 2020 election cycle, when election workers were permitted to open and canvass mail-in ballots on October 1, 2020, at 8:00 a.m., 25 days before the beginning of the early voting period.

Current law prohibits the opening of mail-in ballots before 8:00 a.m. on the Wednesday following election day. Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 11-302(b)(1) (LexisNexis 2017). But, as during the 2020 election cycle, the local boards of election responsible for counting the vast majority of mail-in ballots require more time for canvassing and tabulating these ballots or there is a substantial risk that they will not be able to meet critical deadlines established by law. The State Board therefore requests that this Court grant an

emergency remedy permitting canvassing and tabulation of mail-in ballots to begin at on October 1, 2022, at 8:00 a.m. As explained below, this emergency remedy serves the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process. *See also* Exhibits 21 – 25.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election

For this year’s primary election, local boards of election issued nearly 500,000 mail-in ballots to Maryland voters, and 345,230 (69%) of those ballots were returned (more than ten times the amount returned during the 2018 gubernatorial primary election). *See Mail-In Sent and Returned Report for the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Aug. 8, 2022), attached hereto as Exhibit 1. The overwhelming increase in the number of mail-in ballots, and the inability of election boards to process them until after election day, resulted in some jurisdictions canvassing, tabulating, and auditing mail-in ballots for weeks after the July 19, 2022, primary election day. The canvass effort transgressed statutory deadlines because many post-canvass events—such as certification of local and statewide results, judicial challenges and recounts, and fulfillment of vacant nomination spots—could not take place until almost a month after election day. As drawn out as the mail-in ballot canvass was for the primary election, election officials anticipate that voters will request and return even more mail-in ballots during the general election.

A similar or greater delay in finalizing general election results would likely delay some successful candidates from timely assuming their elective offices. County Codes require the terms of certain local offices to begin during the first week of December. *See*

e.g., Montgomery County Code, Part I, art. I, § 105 & art. II, § 202 (mandating the term of office for Members of the Montgomery County Council and County Executive begin at noon on the first Monday in December); Charter for Prince George’s County art. III, § 306 & art. IV, § 404 (mandating the same for Members of the Prince George’s County Council and County Executive). The Election Law Article requires results of statewide elections and ballot questions to be certified within 35 days of the election (December 13, 2022). Elec. Law § 11-503(a)(2). And Maryland itself is obliged to certify the results of its congressional elections in a timely manner, so that Congress may meet its constitutionally imposed deadline to convene on January 3, 2023. U.S. Const. amend. XX, § 2.

Historical Background on the Use of Mail-In Ballots

In the three gubernatorial general elections preceding the 2020 election cycle, Maryland voters requested and returned the following numbers of mail-in ballots:

Election	Ballots Requested	Ballots Returned
2010 Gubernatorial General Election	110,459	87,813
2014 Gubernatorial General Election	68,290	54,628
2018 Gubernatorial General Election	152,555	120,240

See Absentees Sent and Returned by District: 2010 Gubernatorial General Election, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Nov. 23, 2010), attached hereto as Exhibit 2; *see also, Absentees Sent and Returned by County: 2014 Gubernatorial General Election*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Nov. 14, 2014) attached hereto as Exhibit 3; *Absentees Sent and Returned by*

County: 2018 Gubernatorial General Election, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Nov. 18, 2018), attached hereto as Exhibit 4.

Relative to statewide in-person vote totals, the 2010 through 2018 mail-in ballot totals constituted a small fraction of the voting electorate. In 2010, the State Board tabulated 1,747,435 in-person votes in the general election. *See Unofficial Polling Place Turnout (Statewide) in the 2010 Gubernatorial General Election*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Nov. 2, 2010), attached hereto as Exhibit 5. Mail-in votes accordingly accounted for 4.7% of the total votes in that primary election. In 2014, the State Board tabulated 1,655,375 in-person votes. *See 2014 Gubernatorial General Election Unofficial Early Voting and Election Day Turnout*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Nov. 4, 2014) attached hereto as Exhibit 6. Mail-in votes accounted for 3.2% of that vote total. And in 2018, the State Board tabulated 2,160,101 in-person votes. *See Official Turnout (by Party and County): 2018 Gubernatorial General Election*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Nov. 6, 2018), attached hereto as Exhibit 7. Mail-in ballots for the 2018 primary election likewise made up 5.3% of that vote total.

Maryland voters overwhelmingly voted in person during the 2010, 2014, and 2018 gubernatorial general elections. Besides the absence of a public health emergency, Maryland law encouraged in-person voting during those elections. The statutory electoral framework provided flexibility for in-person polling by allowing for early voting at certain polling locations. *See* 2009 Md. Laws ch. 445 (establishing the process by which a Maryland voter could choose to vote early at a polling center up during a 10-day period two weeks before election day); *see also* Elec. Law § 10-301.1(a) (LexisNexis Supp. 2021).

Meanwhile, voting by mail-in ballot required a voter to apply for and request a new absentee ballot for each election. Elec. Law. § 9-305. And Maryland did not yet utilize a drop box system for the easy deposit and collection of mail-in ballots.

Conditions changed drastically, however, during the 2020 presidential primary and general elections. Due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, Governor Hogan issued a series of emergency executive orders that, among other things, allowed the primary and general elections to be conducted principally by mail-in ballot. *See Proclamation: Renewal of Declaration of State of Emergency and Existence of Catastrophic Health Emergency—COVID-19*, Gov. Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr. (Apr. 10, 2020), attached hereto as Exhibit 8; *see also Proclamation: Renewal of Declaration of State of Emergency and Existence of Catastrophic Health Emergency—COVID-19*, Gov. Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr. (May 6, 2020), attached hereto as Exhibit 9; *Proclamation: Renewal of Declaration of State of Emergency and Existence of Catastrophic Health Emergency—COVID-19*, Gov. Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr. (Aug. 10, 2020), attached hereto as Exhibit 10.

To achieve that feat, the Governor, among several actions, issued an emergency order permitting each unit of State government to suspend “any legal or procedural deadline” pertinent to that unit’s administration. *See Order of the Governor of the State of Maryland: Amending and Restating the Order of March 12, 2020, Extending Certain Licenses, Permits, Registrations, and Other Governmental Authorizations, and Authorizing Suspension of Legal Time Requirements*, ¶ III(a), Gov. Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr. (June 19, 2020), attached hereto as Exhibit 13. The State Board used that delegated authority to suspend § 11-302(b)(1) of the Election Law Article as it applied to the general

election, which forbade the opening of a mail-in ballot envelope before 8:00 a.m. on the Wednesday after election day. *See Public Notice: Dates and Times for the Canvassing and Opening of Mail-In Ballots and the Reporting of Unofficial Results of the Mail-In Ballot Vote Tabulation*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Aug. 19, 2020), attached hereto as Exhibit 14. Instead, election workers were permitted to open and canvass mail-in ballots on October 1, 2020, at 8:00 a.m., 25 days before the beginning of the early voting period. *Id.*

Given the large number of mail-in ballots returned, this additional time was warranted:

Election	Mail-In Ballots Sent	Mail-In Ballots Returned
2020 Presidential General Election	1,685,040	1,527,460

See Mail in Ballot Sent and Returned by County: 2020 Presidential General Election, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Dec. 1, 2020), attached hereto as Exhibit 11. During that same election, voters cast 1,426,467 ballots in person. *See Official Turnout (by Party and County: 2020 Presidential General Election)*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Nov. 3, 2020), attached hereto as Exhibit 12. Mail-in ballots therefore accounted for 51.7% of all votes cast. Nonetheless, because of the emergency orders suspending the Election Law Article restriction and permitting extra time before election day to canvass mail-in ballots, most local boards of election certified the results of the millions of mail-in ballots cast to the State Board within 11 days.¹ *See Report on November 3, 2020 Election: Appendix 2*

¹ Montgomery County, tasked with canvassing and tabulating the lion's share of mail-in votes (348,293), required 29 days after election day 2020 to certify its results. Exhibit 15, at 41. But this certification time frame met all required code and statutory

(*Timeline of Key Dates*), Md. State Bd. of Elections (Jan. 28, 2021), attached hereto as Exhibit 15.

Expansion of Mail-in Voting During the 2021 Legislative Session

During the 2021 legislative session, the General Assembly, among other measures, expanded the ease of, and access to, voting by mail-in ballot by providing for the creation of a permanent mail-in ballot list. 2021 Md. Laws ch. 56. Maryland voters could apply at any time to join the list and thereafter automatically receive a mail-in ballot in subsequent Maryland elections. Elec. Law § 9-311.1 (LexisNexis Supp. 2021). The General Assembly also provided the authority to use drop boxes in the collection of mail-in ballots, aiming to maximize voter participation by making mail-in participation as convenient as possible. 2021 Md. Laws ch. 56; *see also* Elec. Law §§ 2-304 – 2-305.

Left in place without revision, however, was § 11-302(b)(1) of the Election Law Article prohibiting the counting of mail-in ballots until after Election Day.² With the

deadlines for local, state, and federal purposes. This certification time frame also included early canvassing of mail-in ballots that began on October 1, 2020.

² During the 2022 legislative session, the General Assembly passed two bills that would have repealed the restriction on canvassing absentee ballots until after election day. *See* S.B. 163, 2022 Reg. Legis. Sess.; H.B. 862, 2022 Reg. Legis. Sess. Both bills would have permitted election workers to canvass and tabulate mail-in ballots for the 2022 gubernatorial primary election eight business days before the beginning of the early voting period. S.B. 163 at 3, 8; H.B. 862 at 3, 8-9. Both bills were vetoed by the Governor on May 27, 2022.

It is worth noting, however, that Governor Hogan supported the early canvassing provisions in the bills despite his veto. By veto statement transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, the Governor offered that early canvassing of ballots was a “positive change” because it “would allow hard working election officials to get a much-needed head start on the deluge of ballot envelopes that, under current law, must wait until Election Day for processing.” *See Letter by the Governor to the President of the*

expiration of the declared public health emergency and its associated executive orders, Maryland law once again forbade election staff from opening or canvassing any mail-in ballot until after election day.

To this day, Maryland remains the *only* state with such a restriction. National Conference of State Legislatures, *Table 16: When Absentee Ballot Processing and Counting Can Begin*, Voting Outside the Polling Place Report (May 17, 2022), <https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/vopp-table-16-when-absentee-mail-ballot-processing-and-counting-can-begin.aspx>. Thirty-eight states permit the processing of mail-in ballots before election day; another nine permit such processing on election day itself, but before polls close. *Id.* Maryland stands alone in statutorily forbidding even the opening of a mail-in envelope until *after* election day.

Use of Mail-In Ballots During the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election

With Maryland voters having experienced widespread use of mail-in voting during the 2020 election season, the General Assembly having responded to that experience by easing structural access to mail-in ballots, and statutory restrictions on the ability to canvass and tabulate mail-in ballots returning to force, the 2022 gubernatorial primary election stood as a stress test of the State’s new electoral paradigm. While many jurisdictions

Maryland Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates, Gov. Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr. (May 27, 2022), attached hereto as Exhibit 16. The Governor’s veto, therefore, was not a rejection of or disagreement with the remedy sought in this petition, but stemmed from the bills’ overall failure to provide “basic security measures such as signature verification” and failure to “address ballot collecting.” *Id.*

observed manageable increases in the number of mail-in ballots compared to primary elections past, seven jurisdictions saw increases in orders of magnitude greater than before:

County	Mail-In Ballots Received (2010)	Mail-In Ballots Received (2014)	Mail-In Ballots Received (2018)	Mail-In Ballots Received (2022)
Montgomery	5,729	4,010	10,612	74,914
Baltimore	3,344	2,689	3,482	49,768
Prince George’s	2,539	1,987	3,811	47,196
Baltimore City	2,270	2,119	2,642	34,486
Anne Arundel	1,962	1,558	1,976	32,369
Howard	1,009	631	1,119	20,561
Frederick	738	852	883	15,640

See Absentee Statistics: 2010 Gubernatorial Primary Election, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Sept. 14, 2010), attached hereto as Exhibit 17; *see also, Absentees Sent and Returned by County: 2014 Gubernatorial Primary Election*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (June 25, 2014) attached hereto as Exhibit 18; *2018 Gubernatorial Primary Election: Absentee Voting*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (June 26, 2018), attached hereto as Exhibit 19; *Mail-In Sent and Returned: 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election*, Md. State Bd. of Elections (Aug. 1, 2022), attached hereto as Exhibit 20.

Statewide, Maryland voters returned 25,276 mail-in ballots in 2010, 18,984 ballots in 2014, and 30,122 ballots in 2018. Exhibits 17-19. During the 2022 primary election, voters returned an unprecedented 345,081 mail-in ballots—ten to 18 times as many ballots

as past gubernatorial primaries. Exhibit 20. And while the emergency measures adopted in 2020 allowed local boards of elections to begin canvassing and tabulating mail-in ballots three weeks before a voter entered a polling booth, the applicable law in 2022 forbade even the opening of a mail-in ballot envelope until 8:00 a.m. on the Wednesday after election day.

The sheer number of ballots caused cascading issues through the local and statewide canvassing and certification process. In Montgomery County, a recount of the race for County Executive could not begin until August 19, 2022, or 31 days after election day. It was concluded, with final local certification of the results, on August 24, 2022, which was 36 days after election day. In Frederick County, issues with the mail-in ballot canvass required the local board of elections to decertify its results on August 10, 2022, and re-scan all 15,640 mail-in ballots it received.³ Karina Elwood, *Frederick Officials Re-Scan Ballots After Finding Error in Primary Results*, Wash. Post, Aug. 10, 2022, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/dc-md-va/2022/08/10/frederick-county-decertify-primary/>. Because of these issues, and others, Maryland's voters did not know the final results of their primary races, and the State Board did not identify conclusively who to place on the general election ballot, for more than a month after the polls closed.

Because of these cascading effects and the resultant delays that they caused, Maryland missed statutory deadlines for ascertaining and finalizing the nominees for the

³ The Frederick County Board of Elections also re-scanned all the provisional ballots it had received from the early voting period and election day.

general election ballot. Section 9-207(a)(2) of the Election Law Article requires the State Board to “certify and publicly display” the general election ballot “64 days” before election day (Sept. 6, 2022).⁴ To accomplish this, the State Board must know who the final nominees are to place on the ballot. Accordingly, § 5-801(b)(2)(i) of the Election Law Article requires the winner of a primary election who wishes to decline the nomination do so “by the first Tuesday in August immediately preceding the general election” (August 2, 2022); and, Election Law §§ 5-1002 through 5-1004 require the appropriate political body to fill that vacant nomination by the 88th day before the general election (August 12, 2022). Moreover, if a nominee passes away or is disqualified,⁵ that vacancy must be filled by the 81st day before the general election (August 19, 2022). Elec. Law, §§ 5-1002(b)(1)(ii), 5-1003(5), & 5-1004(b)(2). Local boards of elections continued counting and re-counting ballots as these deadlines passed.

The State Board was therefore forced to exercise singular, emergency authority granted to it by the Court of Appeals for the primary election to postpone the deadlines for declining a nomination and fulfilling a vacant nomination. By emergency vote at an open

⁴ This is an important deadline. The federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, as amended by the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act, requires a State to transmit a mail-in ballot to an overseas military or civilian voter upon timely request. 52 U.S.C § 20302(a)(1) & (2). Transmission of such a ballot must take place “not later than 45 days before the election.” 52 U.S.C § 20302(a)(8)(A). Section 9-207(a)(2) exists to ensure that the general election ballot is certified, finalized, printed, and ready to mail before the federally imposed mailing deadline.

⁵ On August 12, 2022, by order of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, a victorious candidate in the Democratic primary for a Fredrick County Council seat was disqualified because she failed to meet residency requirements.

meeting on August 1, 2022, the State Board extended the deadline for declining a nomination to August 16, 2022 and extended the deadline for filling any vacancy (by declination, disqualification, or death) to August 19, 2022. The authority for the State Board to negate and extend such statutory deadlines expired after the conclusion of the primary election. Nothing comparable exists for the deadlines associated with the general election.

Finally, a delay in counting ballots in one county may cause ripple effects in other counties. This is because any delay in any single county necessarily delays statewide certification of results. *See* Elec. Law §§ 11-501(a)(1) & 11-503(a)(2) & (3) (predicating statewide certification on receipt of results from local boards of election and requiring statewide certifying body to determine outcomes of all races). Statewide certification of results, however, is the sole launching point for a recount or for the filing of a petition for judicial review of an election. *See* Elec. Law §§ 12-101(d) & 12-202(b)(2). Therefore, a delay in one county necessarily affects other counties where a candidate chooses to challenge the outcome of an election.

This rippling delay occurred during the 2022 gubernatorial primary in Prince George's County. The Prince George's County Board of Elections finished canvassing all ballots and certified primary election results on August 1, 2022. But the Democratic primary election for the House of Delegates Seat in District 23 concluded with a margin of victory of .03% of the vote (19 votes), triggering a recount under § 12-107(b)(2)(iii)(1) of the Election Law Article. State Board of Elections, *Official Gubernatorial Primary*

Election Results for Prince George’s County, 2022 Primary Results (last updated Aug. 15, 2022, at 1:30 p.m.) https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2022/primary_results/gen_results_2022_by_county_17.html. Because a seat in the House of Delegates is considered a statewide office, *see* Elec. Law § 5-302 (providing that a certificate of candidacy for an office in the General Assembly of Maryland shall be filed with the State Board, rather than a local board of election), the opportunity to request a recount did not occur until the State Board certified statewide results on August 15, 2022. The District 23 recount therefore took place almost three weeks after Prince George’s County completed its canvass, from August 22 through August 24, 2022. Delays elsewhere in the state forced Prince George’s County to wait over a month to ascertain the result of its primary races.

It is reasonable to anticipate that the number of mail-in ballots will continue to grow during the upcoming general election. Historically, twice the number of voters participate in a Maryland general election overall than in a Maryland primary election. For mail-in ballots, however, the trend is a three-to-fourfold increase in returned ballots:

Election Type	Mail-In Ballots Received (2010)	Mail-In Ballots Received (2014)	Mail-In Ballots Received (2018)	Mail-In Ballots Received (2022)
Primary	25,276	18,984	30,122	345,081
General	87,813	54,628	120,240	?

Compare Exhibits 2-4 with 17-20. Using that historical trend and recalling that 1,527,460 (or 51.7% of the voting electorate) returned mail-in ballots during the 2020 Presidential

election, one could reasonably anticipate that local boards of election will receive between *1,000,000 and 1,300,000 mail-in ballots* during the upcoming general election.

Primary Legal Framework Applicable to Processing Absentee Ballots

By law, canvassing and tabulating a mail-in ballot is a painstaking, time-intensive task. A mail-in ballot, upon return to a local board of elections, will be sealed in either one or two envelopes—a ballot envelope and/or a return envelope. Elec. Law § 9-310(a)(3). The process begins with a batch: an election director will group together and issue a manageable number of unopened mail-in ballots (generally 25) to a team of election workers. COMAR 33.11.04.05(A). The team must then visually inspect each unopened ballot for three conditions: (1) a time stamp or postmark that verifies the timeliness of the ballot, COMAR 33.11.04.05(B); (2) a signed oath as required by Election Law Article § 9-310(a)(5); COMAR 33.11.04.05(C)(1)(a); and (3) that the returned envelope, containing the ballot, remains properly sealed, COMAR 33.11.04.05(C)(1)(b). Any ballots that fail this visual inspection in any way must be manually separated out and referred to the local board for further action. COMAR 33.11.04.05(B)(4) & (C)(2).

Teams must then open an individual return envelope “by any means that will not damage the contents,” and place that individual envelope on a table with the mailing label facing down. COMAR 33.11.04.05(D). No contents may be removed from any envelope at this point. “After all the return envelopes in the batch have been opened and placed with the mailing address face down, the team shall remove the ballots from the return envelopes one at a time, taking care that each envelope remains face down.” COMAR 33.11.04.05(E). While completing this task, team members must remove and separate any

certificates of voter assistance that were returned in the envelope with a mail-in ballot. COMAR 33.11.04.05(F). Each team member must also inspect to make sure that each envelope contains one ballot, and no more. COMAR 33.11.04.05(G). Only after all the ballots in a batch are removed from their respective envelopes can the team set aside the stack of envelopes. COMAR 33.11.04.05(H).

The job is not yet completed. With envelopes (and their identifying mailing labels) set aside, the team of election workers must visually inspect each ballot within the batch for “compliance and tabulating acceptability.” COMAR 33.11.04.07(A). Team members must look here for any intentional marks that may identify a ballot; correctional marks (like correctional fluid or cross-throughs); or, tears, folds, or spills that might render the ballot “unacceptable for machine tabulation” or “[r]aise a question of voter intent.” COMAR 33.11.04.07(B). Any ballot with such an issue must be placed individually into a plain envelope marked with the team’s identifying number, the ballot batch’s identifying information, and the observed issue. COMAR 33.11.04.07(C). These resealed ballots are then referred to the local board, who must rule on whether to accept or reject the ballot. COMAR 33.11.04.08. If the Board votes to accept the ballot, but the ballot is unsuitable for scanning, it must first be duplicated by election staff.

With those tasks complete, the election director may retrieve the batch of mail-in ballots and place them aside for tabulation. COMAR 33.11.04.07(D). Return envelopes are filed away separately. COMAR 33.11.04.07(D)(2). Ballots must then be tabulated “without unreasonable delay.” COMAR 33.11.04.10.

The above process applies to a paper mail-in ballot sent by mail to a voter and returned in an envelope issued by a local board of elections. Maryland law, however, provides a second avenue for completing and returning a mail-in ballot: the internet. Elec. Law §9-308.1. A Maryland voter may request an online mail-in ballot from their local board of elections. COMAR 33.11.02.02(A)(1). If a mail-in ballot is requested online, it must generally be transmitted to the voter online (usually by emailing a link to a web-based system from which the voter can mark a ballot and print out their selections on a home printer). COMAR 33.11.03.05(A)(1). The result of this electronic transmission is the receipt of a mail-in ballot printed on non-standard paper of a different size and weight than a normal, standard ballot. The non-standard, home-printed ballot cannot be properly scanned or read by Maryland's ballot scanners. Accordingly, every mail-in ballot delivered via the internet must be duplicated on to a readable ballot form before it can be scanned and tabulated by the State's voting system.

Of course, after all this, the process for canvassing and tabulating mail-in ballots does not take place in a vacuum. A local board may not certify election results to the State Board until after completing certain verification and auditing procedures. COMAR 33.08.05.03. This includes an audit of randomly selected mail-in ballots to ensure the accuracy of that voting process. COMAR 33.08.05.07. And the audit that must take place after a general election is more extensive than the audit required after a primary election. *Compare* Elec. Law § 11-309(c) *with* § 11-309(b) & (d). Sometimes, given the number of mail-in ballots being handled, these auditing procedures occur concurrently with the

canvassing process. Whether concurrent or not, an audit of ballots remains another task that must be completed in the finite time available to staff and election directors.⁶

REASONS FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF

Election workers around the State will undoubtedly need to execute the above meticulous process hundreds of thousands, and likely millions, of times during the upcoming 2022 gubernatorial general election. Yet, current law forbids them from opening a single mail-in ballot envelope for nearly 12 hours after the polls close on election day. Elec. Law § 11-302(b)(1). As Maryland experienced during the primary election, weeks may pass before local boards can certify results to the Board of State Canvassers, who must accordingly certify those results to the public, leaving election results unknown for an unforeseen period.⁷ The failure to ascertain election results in a timely manner may cause unintended and deleterious legal effects at the state and national level. That failure may also sow uncertainty and unjustified mistrust in the final results of the election.

The issue is simply one of math. Faced with 345,081 mail-in ballots to count and beginning that count two days after election day, final ascertainment of the 2022

⁶ The canvass and audit of mail-in ballots is not the final step before results can be certified. After mail-in ballots are canvassed and tabulated, the local board must move on to canvassing provisional ballots, which is a far more time-intensive task. *See generally*, Elec. Law § 11-303; COMAR 33.16.04 – 06.

⁷ Section 11-302(e) of the Election Law Article directs local boards to “prepare and release a report of the unofficial results of the absentee ballot vote tabulation” after every day of canvassing. While helpful, these unofficial reports can only shed light on the state of local races. For statewide office, local reports paint only part of the picture. And, as learned during recent elections, having the public learn the outcome of a race by piecemeal reports issued over a multi-week period may fail to instill trust in the outcome.

gubernatorial primary election results required 36 days. Faced with three-to-four times as many ballots and failing to count a single one of them until two days after the election may require 100 to 120 days (or nearly 4 months). Maryland, however, does not have 100 days; Maryland does not even have the 36 days that the primary canvass required.

The first obstacle to the post-general election timeline is national holidays. The primary canvass saw no national holidays during the mail-in ballot canvassing period—after Independence Day on July 4, the next national holiday on the calendar is Labor Day on September 5. Election workers canvassed every day, as needed, without losing any days to holiday closures. After the general election day on November 8, 2022, there is Veterans Day on November 11, Thanksgiving on November 24, and American Indian Heritage Day on November 25. Christmas Day will be observed as a holiday on Monday, December 26 this year; and, likewise, New Year’s Day will be observed on Monday, January 2, 2023. Some canvassing and tabulation days will likely be lost to these national holidays.

Accordingly, 36 days out from November 8, 2022, is not December 14, 2022, but in fact December 17, 2022. And 100 days out is not February 16, 2023, but February 21, 2023. Without the emergency relief requested, Maryland may not ascertain the results of the 2022 gubernatorial general election until after President’s Day in 2023.

The inability to ascertain results of the general election within a reasonable period will run afoul of the mandate imposed by law on the State Board and the State to report election outcomes on a specific timeline. First, § 11-308(a) of the Election Law Article contemplates that each local board of elections will “verify the vote count” within *10 days*

of election day. That deadline falls on November 18, 2022, for the upcoming gubernatorial general election.

Next, county charters and codes around the State direct that the terms of high-level local offices begin on the first Monday in December. *See e.g.*, Montgomery County Code, Part I, art. I, § 105 & art. II, § 202 (mandating the term of office for Members of the Montgomery County Council and County Executive begin at noon on the first Monday in December); Charter for Prince George’s County, art. III, § 306 & art. IV, § 404 (mandating the same for Members of the Prince George’s County Council and County Executive); Charter of Baltimore County, art. II, § 203 & art. IV, § 402(a) (mandating the same for Members of the Baltimore County Council and County Executive); Frederick County Charter, art. II, § 206(a) & art. IV, § 404(a) (mandating the same for Members of the Frederick County Council and County Executive). This year, the first Monday in December falls on December 5, 2022.

Thereafter, state law requires the assembly of a special administrative body to certify the statewide results of the general election. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Attorney General convene as the Board of State Canvassers to determine the outcome of every election and ballot question in the state. Elec. Law § 11-502(a) & 11-503(a). The Board of State Canvassers must convene to accomplish this task “within 35 days of the election.” *Id.* at 11-503(a)(1)(ii). The 35th day after this year’s general election day is December 13, 2022.

Finally, the 118th Congress of the United States “shall assemble . . . at noon on the 3d day of January” in 2023. U.S. Const., amend. XX, § 2. Maryland must therefore

ascertain the winners of its congressional races within 56 days to meet this constitutionally imposed deadline.

These failures would invite unwarranted suspicion and mistrust in Maryland’s electoral process. Maryland would stand alone on the national stage, counting mail-in ballots well past statutory deadlines. As weeks passed to canvass and tabulate mail-in ballots, questions would arise about the efficacy and reliability of Maryland’s system for elections.

“Preserving the integrity of the electoral process” is a governmental interest “of the highest order.” *First Nat’l Bank of Boston v. Belotti*, 435 U.S. 765, 788-89 (1978). Equally important is the “[p]reservation of the individual citizen’s confidence in government.” *Id.* The Election Law Article recognizes this core principle, stating as its overarching purpose:

The intention of this article is that the conduct of elections should inspire public confidence and trust by assuring that:

* * *

(6) security and integrity are maintained in the casting of ballots, canvass of votes, and reporting of election results[.]

Elec. Law § 1-201(6).

A prolonged canvassing and tabulation period would call into question the reliability and veracity of those processes. Voters may assume that mistakes are causing the delay or that more nefarious activities might be prolonging the count and causing the violations. Either way, “[t]his is no idle concern; faith in elections is enhanced when the process appears to be orderly and fair—and eroded when it appears otherwise.” Editorial Board, *Pennsylvania’s Vote-Counting Rules Risk 2024 Electoral Chaos*, Wash. Post, June 14,

2022<https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2022/06/14/pennsylvanias-vote-counting-rules-risk-2024-electoral-chaos/>.

“[T]he conduct of elections should inspire public confidence and trust” Elec. Law § 1-201. The State must therefore follow the mandates set forth by all applicable laws for the fair and just administration of elections. The State cannot countenance a prolonged canvass and tabulation period and the consequences it may breed.

The delays threatened by the enormous volume of mail-in ballots anticipated for the 2022 gubernatorial general election and the painstaking process by which they must be canvassed pose a risk to the perceived integrity of the State’s electoral process. The mail-in ballots imperil the State’s ability to follow its own laws for the timely reporting of election results and terms of office. Section 8-103(b)(1) of the Election Law Article permits this Court to mitigate these risks by crafting “a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.”

CONCLUSION

The Maryland State Board of Elections therefore petitions this Court to provide such a remedy by

1. Suspending from application to the 2022 gubernatorial general election the requirement of § 11-302(a) of the Election Law Article that each local board of elections meet to canvass mail in ballots “[f]ollowing an election”; and,
2. Suspending from application to the 2022 gubernatorial general election the prohibition of § 11-302(b)(1) of the Election Law Article that forbids the

opening of any mail-in ballot envelope “prior to 8 a.m. on the Wednesday following election day”; and,

3. Permitting by order of the Court all local boards of canvassers in Maryland to meet and to open envelopes, canvass, and tabulate mail-in ballots no earlier than 8:00 a.m. on October 1, 2022; and,
4. Suspending from application to the 2022 gubernatorial general election the requirement of § 11-302(e) of the Election Law Article that a local board of elections “prepare and release a report of the unofficial results” of the mail-in ballot canvass after each day of canvassing; and,
5. Prescribe by order of the Court that a local board of elections may prepare and release an unofficial report of the mail-in ballot tabulation no earlier than the closing of the polls on election day, November 8, 2022, and thereafter at the end of each day of canvassing.

Respectfully submitted,

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September 2, 2022

Attorneys for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on this 2nd day of September, 2022 the foregoing was filed and served electronically by the MDEC system on all persons entitled to service.

/s/ Daniel M. Kobrin

Daniel M. Kobrin

EXHIBIT 1

Mail-in Sent and Returned
 Election: 2022 gubernatorial Primary Election
 As of: August 8, 2022 6PM

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
ALL	ALLEGANY	Statewide	1925	1586	478	3989	1440	1234	223	2897
ALL	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	32827	12356	0	45183	24181	8221	0	32402
ALL	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	43737	2284	3558	49579	32422	1196	868	34486
ALL	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	53557	13696	3205	70458	40172	8734	880	49786
ALL	CALVERT	Statewide	4613	2678	1290	8581	3504	1861	531	5896
ALL	CAROLINE	Statewide	679	505	0	1184	517	373	0	890
ALL	CARROLL	Statewide	6783	5054	2151	13988	5192	3519	1036	9747
ALL	CECIL	Statewide	2831	2083	862	5776	1971	1356	259	3586
ALL	CHARLES	Statewide	8637	1734	1422	11793	6288	1069	523	7880
ALL	DORCHESTER	Statewide	1314	625	25	1964	1019	487	10	1516
ALL	FREDERICK	Statewide	14647	5387	3335	23369	10709	3539	1421	15669
ALL	GARRETT	Statewide	682	848	119	1649	524	641	39	1204
ALL	HARFORD	Statewide	9744	6003	1687	17434	7226	4300	569	12095
ALL	HOWARD	Statewide	21875	4973	4798	31646	15592	3134	1835	20561
ALL	KENT	Statewide	1132	411	178	1721	907	299	76	1282
ALL	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	88411	11588	15178	115177	63645	6431	4910	74986
ALL	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	59514	3181	492	63187	45084	1936	176	47196
ALL	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1832	1171	472	3475	1387	760	133	2280
ALL	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	3851	2423	1006	7280	2881	1692	357	4930
ALL	SOMERSET	Statewide	597	347	0	944	443	259	0	702
ALL	TALBOT	Statewide	2207	1046	0	3253	1780	760	0	2540
ALL	WASHINGTON	Statewide	4951	3010	0	7961	3719	2193	0	5912
ALL	WICOMICO	Statewide	3352	1719	737	5808	2548	1256	319	4123
ALL	WORCESTER	Statewide	2408	1488	0	3896	1691	973	0	2664
	Total		372106	86196	40993	499295	274842	56223	14165	345230

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	8	1	0	9	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	209	36	0	245	92	11	0	103
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	212	28	8	248	71	6	0	77

Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	210	41	10	261	77	8	1	86
Civilian Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	13	6	3	22	8	2	1	11
Civilian Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	16	8	3	27	4	6	1	11
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	8	3	3	14	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	16	2	1	19	3	1	0	4
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	71	18	9	98	28	6	0	34
Civilian Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	1
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	32	13	3	48	12	7	0	19
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	158	20	14	192	58	9	2	69
Civilian Overseas	KENT	Statewide	6	0	1	7	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	1057	98	71	1226	386	32	10	428
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	167	14	2	183	49	4	0	53
Civilian Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	10	1	0	11	3	1	0	4
Civilian Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	12	2	1	15	6	1	0	7
Civilian Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	18	2	0	20	8	1	0	9
Civilian Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	18	4	0	22	5	1	0	6
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	11	2	3	16	5	0	0	5
Civilian Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	14	1	0	15	3	0	0	3
	Total		2273	303	133	2709	828	97	15	940

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Domestic Civilian	ALLEGANY	Statewide	1917	1585	477	3979	1437	1234	223	2894
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	32529	12256	0	44785	24046	8184	0	32230
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	43501	2255	3543	49299	32342	1189	866	34397
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	53311	13643	3192	70146	40081	8722	878	49681
Domestic Civilian	CALVERT	Statewide	4597	2660	1285	8542	3494	1857	530	5881
Domestic Civilian	CAROLINE	Statewide	677	502	0	1179	516	372	0	888
Domestic Civilian	CARROLL	Statewide	6763	5044	2145	13952	5186	3513	1035	9734
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Statewide	2821	2077	859	5757	1967	1354	259	3580
Domestic Civilian	CHARLES	Statewide	8598	1727	1405	11730	6277	1065	522	7864
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Statewide	1310	624	25	1959	1017	487	10	1514
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Statewide	14561	5350	3318	23229	10674	3525	1421	15620

Domestic Civilian	GARRETT	Statewide	680	847	118	1645	524	640	39	1203
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Statewide	9696	5979	1681	17356	7208	4286	569	12063
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Statewide	21690	4938	4762	31390	15524	3123	1827	20474
Domestic Civilian	KENT	Statewide	1124	410	175	1709	905	298	76	1279
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	87291	11474	15073	113838	63238	6397	4892	74527
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	59297	3162	485	62944	45020	1931	176	47127
Domestic Civilian	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1820	1169	472	3461	1383	759	133	2275
Domestic Civilian	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	3830	2401	998	7229	2872	1681	353	4906
Domestic Civilian	SOMERSET	Statewide	597	346	0	943	443	258	0	701
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Statewide	2188	1044	0	3232	1771	759	0	2530
Domestic Civilian	WASHINGTON	Statewide	4928	3002	0	7930	3713	2192	0	5905
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Statewide	3340	1715	731	5786	2542	1255	319	4116
Domestic Civilian	WORCESTER	Statewide	2394	1483	0	3877	1688	973	0	2661
	Total		369460	85693	40744	495897	273868	56054	14128	344050

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Military Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	16	11	0	27	8	6	0	14
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	5	0	1	6	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	11	4	1	16	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	3	0	3	6	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	3	3	1	7	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	3	2	0	5	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	5	3	3	11	2	0	2	4
Military Overseas	KENT	Statewide	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	6	0	3	9	1	0	1	2
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	13	0	0	13	4	0	0	4
Military Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	1	3	1	5	0	1	1	2

Military Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total		72	30	16	118	25	12	4	41

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Military US	ALLEGANY	Statewide	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	73	53	0	126	35	20	0	55
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	19	1	6	26	7	1	2	10
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	25	8	2	35	12	3	1	16
Military US	CALVERT	Statewide	3	12	2	17	2	2	0	4
Military US	CAROLINE	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military US	CARROLL	Statewide	3	2	3	8	2	0	0	2
Military US	CECIL	Statewide	2	2	0	4	1	2	0	3
Military US	CHARLES	Statewide	20	5	13	38	7	3	1	11
Military US	DORCHESTER	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Statewide	12	16	7	35	7	5	0	12
Military US	GARRETT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Statewide	13	9	3	25	4	6	0	10
Military US	HOWARD	Statewide	22	12	19	53	8	2	4	14
Military US	KENT	Statewide	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	1
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	57	16	31	104	20	2	7	29
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	37	5	5	47	11	1	0	12
Military US	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	8	17	6	31	3	9	3	15
Military US	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military US	TALBOT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WASHINGTON	Statewide	4	3	0	7	1	0	0	1
Military US	WICOMICO	Statewide	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Total		301	170	100	571	121	60	18	199

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM SENT	REP SENT	OTH SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
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Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	14	4	0	18	10	3	0	13
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	10	2	0	12	3	1	0	4
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	22	4	0	26	11	3	0	14
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	33	10	0	43	14	1	0	15
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	35	4	0	39	12	0	0	12
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	68	5	0	73	28	1	0	29
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	27	7	0	34	14	2	0	16
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		209	36	0	245	92	11	0	103
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	34	2	0	36	8	0	0	8
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	12	0	1	13	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	12	1	1	14	5	1	0	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	35	16	1	52	10	1	0	11
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	9	1	0	10	7	1	0	8
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	5	1	1	7	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	3	2	0	5	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	36	2	3	41	13	2	0	15
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	18	0	1	19	6	0	0	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	36	3	0	39	11	1	0	12
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		212	28	8	248	71	6	0	77
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	24	2	3	29	10	0	1	11
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	56	14	6	76	17	2	0	19
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	57	6	0	63	21	0	0	21
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	18	4	1	23	6	0	0	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	18	8	0	26	6	3	0	9
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	28	4	0	32	13	2	0	15
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	9	3	0	12	4	1	0	5
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		210	41	10	261	77	8	1	86
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	0

Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		8	3	3	14	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	10	4	3	17	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	11	5	4	20	2	1	0	3
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	17	3	1	21	8	2	0	10
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	20	4	0	24	11	1	0	12
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	13	2	1	16	5	2	0	7
	FREDERICK Total		71	18	9	98	28	6	0	34
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	4	2	0	6	2	1	0	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	4	6	0	10	2	2	0	4
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	2
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	7	0	2	9	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	12	3	1	16	4	2	0	6
	HARFORD Total		32	13	3	48	12	7	0	19
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	22	7	5	34	8	2	0	10
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	39	4	1	44	12	2	0	14
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	26	3	4	33	7	2	1	10
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	43	2	2	47	17	2	1	20
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	28	4	2	34	14	1	0	15
	HOWARD Total		158	20	14	192	58	9	2	69
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	359	30	23	412	129	10	4	143
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	62	6	9	77	19	3	2	24
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	95	12	7	114	23	5	2	30
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	241	12	10	263	96	3	0	99
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	84	10	6	100	37	4	0	41
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 006	143	22	6	171	62	6	1	69

Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 007	73	6	10	89	20	1	1	22
	MONTGOMERY Total		1057	98	71	1226	386	32	10	428
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	22	3	0	25	4	1	0	5
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	17	3	0	20	7	1	0	8
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	24	1	0	25	7	0	0	7
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	41	2	0	43	16	0	0	16
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	10	1	1	12	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	14	0	1	15	6	0	0	6
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	17	1	0	18	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	19	2	0	21	5	2	0	7
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		167	14	2	183	49	4	0	53
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	18	2	0	20	8	1	0	9
	TALBOT Total		18	2	0	20	8	1	0	9
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	1	3	7	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2
	WICOMICO Total		11	2	3	16	5	0	0	5
Civilian Overseas Total			2157	276	123	2556	791	84	13	888
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	3671	1031	0	4702	2662	698	0	3360
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	3408	1200	0	4608	2522	835	0	3357
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	3260	1620	0	4880	2324	1085	0	3409
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	4418	1086	0	5504	3198	687	0	3885
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	5678	2758	0	8436	4158	1840	0	5998
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	7244	2380	0	9624	5539	1637	0	7176
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	4850	2181	0	7031	3643	1402	0	5045
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		32529	12256	0	44785	24046	8184	0	32230
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	3444	335	462	4241	2372	143	80	2595
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2541	151	165	2857	1932	99	48	2079
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	3387	214	299	3900	2577	126	78	2781
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	4227	169	278	4674	3259	88	75	3422
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	4434	311	270	5015	3446	157	66	3669

Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	3075	101	171	3347	2310	62	47	2419
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	2761	97	197	3055	2052	60	51	2163
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	3154	99	200	3453	2391	56	55	2502
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	1681	44	100	1825	1227	15	21	1263
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	1328	153	163	1644	902	84	49	1035
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	4461	296	545	5302	3172	138	121	3431
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	2372	64	220	2656	1675	27	43	1745
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	2001	71	151	2223	1447	38	48	1533
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	4635	150	322	5107	3580	96	84	3760
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		43501	2255	3543	49299	32342	1189	866	34397
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	7009	1487	1068	9564	5325	904	315	6544
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	11840	1701	1188	14729	9124	984	296	10404
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	8731	3869	0	12600	6543	2478	0	9021
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	8742	917	936	10595	6559	598	267	7424
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	5994	2692	0	8686	4448	1875	0	6323
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	7676	1709	0	9385	5714	1080	0	6794
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	3319	1268	0	4587	2368	803	0	3171
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		53311	13643	3192	70146	40081	8722	878	49681
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	549	344	141	1034	407	246	34	687
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	535	297	134	966	354	178	41	573
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	573	541	210	1324	413	364	67	844
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	627	406	162	1195	434	269	48	751
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	537	489	212	1238	359	297	69	725
	CECIL Total		2821	2077	859	5757	1967	1354	259	3580
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	255	171	0	426	195	131	0	326
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	255	32	0	287	198	24	0	222
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	415	167	0	582	329	138	0	467
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	170	112	25	307	129	90	10	229
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	215	142	0	357	166	104	0	270
	DORCHESTER Total		1310	624	25	1959	1017	487	10	1514
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	3165	1185	786	5136	2283	750	355	3388
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	2715	1194	755	4664	1931	747	308	2986
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	3176	897	587	4660	2414	628	243	3285
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	3726	998	718	5442	2742	659	314	3715

Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	1779	1076	472	3327	1304	741	201	2246
	FREDERICK Total		14561	5350	3318	23229	10674	3525	1421	15620
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	1321	505	295	2121	980	318	94	1392
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	1626	1131	0	2757	1199	784	0	1983
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	1928	1319	534	3781	1440	991	190	2621
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1357	1266	0	2623	1036	934	0	1970
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	1589	879	389	2857	1152	638	122	1912
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	1875	879	463	3217	1401	621	163	2185
	HARFORD Total		9696	5979	1681	17356	7208	4286	569	12063
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	4044	1056	959	6059	2839	649	340	3828
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	4280	693	850	5823	3102	458	310	3870
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	3859	647	752	5258	2805	417	316	3538
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	5314	914	1092	7320	3885	552	432	4869
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	4193	1628	1109	6930	2893	1047	429	4369
	HOWARD Total		21690	4938	4762	31390	15524	3123	1827	20474
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	19279	2448	3233	24960	13716	1266	875	15857
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	9003	1599	2238	12840	6138	877	733	7748
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	11839	1652	2436	15927	8502	948	872	10322
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	15668	1064	1927	18659	11692	598	634	12924
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	11578	1457	1592	14627	8801	884	528	10213
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 006	9555	1159	1554	12268	7005	635	568	8208
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 007	10369	2095	2093	14557	7384	1189	682	9255
	MONTGOMERY Total		87291	11474	15073	113838	63238	6397	4892	74527
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	5022	611	0	5633	3618	361	0	3979
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	3654	179	0	3833	2683	106	0	2789
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	4081	287	0	4368	2984	179	0	3163
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	7713	788	0	8501	5748	498	0	6246
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	6341	220	166	6727	4859	134	48	5041
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	10248	241	230	10719	7950	134	96	8180
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	5482	116	89	5687	4154	68	32	4254
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	7418	251	0	7669	5949	153	0	6102
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	9338	469	0	9807	7075	298	0	7373
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		59297	3162	485	62944	45020	1931	176	47127

Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	2188	1044	0	3232	1771	759	0	2530
	TALBOT Total		2188	1044	0	3232	1771	759	0	2530
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	667	134	100	901	493	100	45	638
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	822	512	197	1531	629	362	87	1078
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	735	482	178	1395	578	360	73	1011
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	529	231	118	878	420	173	54	647
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	587	356	138	1081	422	260	60	742
	WICOMICO Total		3340	1715	731	5786	2542	1255	319	4116
Domestic Civilian Total			331535	64517	33669	429721	245430	41212	11217	297859
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	2	0	6	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	3	3	0	6	2	3	0	5
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		16	11	0	27	8	6	0	14
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		5	0	1	6	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	1	1	4	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	1	0	4	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		11	4	1	16	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
	FREDERICK Total		3	3	1	7	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HARFORD Total		3	2	0	5	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	1

Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
	HOWARD Total		5	3	3	11	2	0	2	4
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY Total		6	0	3	9	1	0	1	2
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		13	0	0	13	4	0	0	4
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	TALBOT Total		1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		1	0	2	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas Total			64	24	11	99	23	11	3	37
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	17	5	0	22	5	2	0	7
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	9	4	0	13	6	4	0	10
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	7	5	0	12	3	0	0	3
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	19	7	0	26	11	2	0	13
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	7	11	0	18	2	4	0	6

Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	8	11	0	19	4	5	0	9
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	6	10	0	16	4	3	0	7
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		73	53	0	126	35	20	0	55
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	0	2	5	2	0	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	5	1	1	7	1	1	1	3
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		19	1	6	26	7	1	2	10
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	8	3	2	13	3	2	1	6
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		25	8	2	35	12	3	1	16
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		2	2	0	4	1	2	0	3
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	7	2	3	12	4	1	0	5
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	5	1	8	0	1	0	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	3	3	8	2	2	0	4
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	1
	FREDERICK Total		12	16	7	35	7	5	0	12
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1	6	0	7	1	4	0	5
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	5	1	2	8	1	0	0	1
	HARFORD Total		13	9	3	25	4	6	0	10
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	2	4	9	1	1	0	2
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	3	3	10	2	1	1	4
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	4	1	5	10	1	0	1	2
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	5	3	4	12	1	0	1	2
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	6	3	3	12	3	0	1	4
	HOWARD Total		22	12	19	53	8	2	4	14
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	12	2	6	20	4	0	2	6
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	2	5	11	0	0	2	2
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	3	5	11	2	2	1	5
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	13	2	4	19	7	0	0	7
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	6	0	2	8	2	0	0	2
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 006	12	1	3	16	4	0	1	5
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 007	7	6	6	19	1	0	1	2
	MONTGOMERY Total		57	16	31	104	20	2	7	29
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	2	0	5	0	1	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	10	1	0	11	3	0	0	3
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	0	2	4	2	0	0	2

Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	5	1	3	9	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	6	0	0	6	1	0	0	1
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		37	5	5	47	11	1	0	12
Military US	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TALBOT Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1
Military US Total			260	124	74	458	105	43	14	162
Grand Total			334016	64941	33877	432834	246349	41350	11247	298946

EXHIBIT 2

Absentees Sent and Returned by District

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

**Numbers are as of close of business prior day, and the received ballot count includes Federal Write-In Ballots. Other absentee reports on the website are as of the time they are run and do not include Federal Write-In Ballots.*

Civilian Overseas	TOTAL SENT BALLOTS				TOTAL RECEIVED BALLOTS			
	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL
Congr Dist 01								
Anne Arundel	53	32	35	120	17	11	15	43
Baltimore County	30	27	17	74	9	9	4	22
Caroline	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	1
Cecil	1	4	1	6	1	4	1	6
Dorchester	10	4	3	17	6	1	2	9
Harford	24	18	16	58	9	8	4	21
Kent	14	2	4	20	4	0	3	7
Queen Anne's	15	7	11	33	6	1	3	10
Somerset	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Talbot	5	4	8	17	2	4	3	9
Wicomico	20	8	8	36	6	2	0	8
Worcester	7	7	6	20	1	3	1	5
	183	113	110	406	64	43	36	143
Congr Dist 02								
Anne Arundel	34	24	14	72	12	11	7	30
Baltimore City	22	1	7	30	9	1	2	12
Baltimore County	102	36	69	207	25	11	15	51
Harford	30	6	9	45	7	2	5	14
	188	67	99	354	53	25	29	107
Congr Dist 03								
Anne Arundel	145	56	69	270	43	17	16	76
Baltimore City	242	84	200	526	60	14	25	99
Baltimore County	160	65	101	326	47	21	15	83
Howard	82	20	29	131	23	4	7	34
	629	225	399	1,253	173	56	63	292
Congr Dist 04								
Montgomery	431	109	182	722	134	39	38	211
Prince George's	141	14	38	193	28	2	5	35
	572	123	220	915	162	41	43	246
Congr Dist 05								
Anne Arundel	18	13	12	43	6	3	3	12
Calvert	28	15	13	56	7	7	3	17

Absentees Sent and Returned by District

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

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Civilian Overseas	TOTAL SENT BALLOTS				TOTAL RECEIVED BALLOTS			
	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL
Charles	27	25	12	64	4	8	5	17
Prince George's	203	31	79	313	41	7	17	65
Saint Mary's	5	5	4	14	3	1	0	4
	281	89	120	490	61	26	28	115
Congr Dist 06								
Allegany	6	6	12	24	2	2	5	9
Baltimore County	27	8	12	47	10	1	1	12
Carroll	47	43	19	109	20	14	7	41
Frederick	39	32	20	91	16	8	4	28
Garrett	1	4	2	7	1	4	1	6
Harford	9	5	4	18	6	4	1	11
Montgomery	5	7	8	20	3	1	1	5
Washington	34	7	7	48	14	1	2	17
	168	112	84	364	72	35	22	129
Congr Dist 07								
Baltimore City	155	14	60	229	48	5	13	66
Baltimore County	54	17	26	97	11	0	4	15
Howard	156	45	64	265	49	14	12	75
	365	76	150	591	108	19	29	156
Congr Dist 08								
Montgomery	1,881	295	819	2,995	564	78	207	849
Prince George's	18	3	9	30	4	0	2	6
	1,899	298	828	3,025	568	78	209	855
SUBTOTAL	4,285	1,103	2,010	7,398	1,261	323	459	2,043

Absentees Sent and Returned by District

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

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Domestic Civilian	TOTAL SENT BALLOTS				TOTAL RECEIVED BALLOTS			
	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL
Congr Dist 01								
Anne Arundel	1,032	1,017	319	2,368	861	846	265	1,972
Baltimore County	996	714	190	1,900	866	611	161	1,638
Caroline	260	150	43	453	231	126	35	392
Cecil	661	432	121	1,214	571	372	107	1,050
Dorchester	888	245	69	1,202	718	227	59	1,004
Harford	1,088	862	188	2,138	967	778	158	1,903
Kent	338	204	39	581	287	186	33	506
Queen Anne's	527	428	108	1,063	446	366	93	905
Somerset	282	183	17	482	250	164	16	430
Talbot	645	575	145	1,365	586	514	136	1,236
Wicomico	1,184	718	149	2,051	1,011	647	130	1,788
Worcester	1,082	716	154	1,952	917	644	137	1,698
	8,983	6,244	1,542	16,769	7,711	5,481	1,330	14,522
Congr Dist 02								
Anne Arundel	644	334	156	1,134	524	288	120	932
Baltimore City	972	114	60	1,146	827	99	51	977
Baltimore County	3,312	1,451	420	5,183	2,754	1,216	344	4,314
Harford	532	283	81	896	480	260	71	811
	5,460	2,182	717	8,359	4,585	1,863	586	7,034
Congr Dist 03								
Anne Arundel	2,481	1,563	686	4,730	2,133	1,383	582	4,098
Baltimore City	2,264	452	283	2,999	1,957	381	238	2,576
Baltimore County	3,024	995	389	4,408	2,592	838	328	3,758
Howard	788	322	215	1,325	679	282	178	1,139
	8,557	3,332	1,573	13,462	7,361	2,884	1,326	11,571
Congr Dist 04								
Montgomery	3,092	1,100	726	4,918	2,595	930	583	4,108
Prince George's	4,691	298	266	5,255	3,906	263	200	4,369
	7,783	1,398	992	10,173	6,501	1,193	783	8,477

Absentees Sent and Returned by District

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

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Domestic Civilian	TOTAL SENT BALLOTS				TOTAL RECEIVED BALLOTS			
	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL
Congr Dist 05								
Anne Arundel	502	397	131	1,030	440	352	107	899
Calvert	715	625	164	1,504	628	562	146	1,336
Charles	932	506	148	1,586	826	462	129	1,417
Prince George's	4,438	825	449	5,712	3,689	726	370	4,785
Saint Mary's	778	653	150	1,581	695	529	134	1,358
	7,365	3,006	1,042	11,413	6,278	2,631	886	9,795
Congr Dist 06								
Allegany	513	576	59	1,148	454	522	61	1,037
Baltimore County	481	343	101	925	421	287	81	789
Carroll	1,056	1,170	232	2,458	932	1,059	192	2,183
Frederick	1,507	1,181	393	3,081	1,283	1,013	325	2,621
Garrett	213	382	29	624	189	315	24	528
Harford	189	213	38	440	174	203	36	413
Montgomery	154	118	65	337	130	107	55	292
Washington	957	920	150	2,027	854	822	130	1,806
	5,070	4,903	1,067	11,040	4,437	4,328	904	9,669
Congr Dist 07								
Baltimore City	3,560	237	213	4,010	2,950	201	171	3,322
Baltimore County	1,602	394	195	2,191	1,351	349	166	1,866
Howard	2,260	1,096	569	3,925	1,906	934	478	3,318
	7,422	1,727	977	10,126	6,207	1,484	815	8,506
Congr Dist 08								
Montgomery	11,990	3,428	2,557	17,975	10,197	2,924	2,095	15,216
Prince George's	330	21	22	373	260	18	17	295
	12,320	3,449	2,579	18,348	10,457	2,942	2,112	15,511
SUBTOTAL	62,960	26,241	10,489	99,690	53,537	22,806	8,742	85,085

Absentees Sent and Returned by District

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

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Military Overseas	TOTAL SENT BALLOTS				TOTAL RECEIVED BALLOTS			
	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL
Congr Dist 01								
Anne Arundel	13	23	6	42	3	6	2	11
Baltimore County	0	5	0	5	0	2	0	2
Caroline	3	2	3	8	0	0	0	0
Cecil	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	4	6	0	10	1	1	0	2
Harford	7	4	4	15	1	2	1	4
Kent	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Queen Anne's	1	9	3	13	0	1	1	2
Talbot	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Wicomico	8	9	4	21	0	0	0	0
Worcester	4	4	5	13	1	0	1	2
	40	63	29	132	6	12	7	25
Congr Dist 02								
Anne Arundel	25	17	10	52	10	6	2	18
Baltimore City	14	1	8	23	1	0	0	1
Baltimore County	16	16	17	49	3	3	0	6
Harford	11	11	9	31	2	2	2	6
	66	45	44	155	16	11	4	31
Congr Dist 03								
Anne Arundel	21	31	20	72	2	5	4	11
Baltimore City	9	4	3	16	1	2	0	3
Baltimore County	9	12	7	28	0	3	0	3
Howard	19	13	13	45	4	5	2	11
	58	60	43	161	7	15	6	28
Congr Dist 04								
Montgomery	32	14	16	62	5	2	1	8
Prince George's	89	6	26	121	7	1	2	10
	121	20	42	183	12	3	3	18

Absentees Sent and Returned by District

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

**Numbers are as of close of business prior day, and the received ballot count includes Federal Write-In Ballots. Other absentee reports on the website are as of the time they are run and do not include Federal Write-In Ballots.*

Military Overseas	TOTAL SENT BALLOTS				TOTAL RECEIVED BALLOTS			
	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL
Congr Dist 05								
Anne Arundel	2	7	6	15	0	3	1	4
Calvert	17	33	12	62	6	14	3	23
Charles	17	24	17	58	0	4	0	4
Prince George's	42	10	23	75	9	0	1	10
Saint Mary's	5	6	3	14	1	2	1	4
	83	80	61	224	16	23	6	45
Congr Dist 06								
Allegany	1	7	7	15	0	1	1	2
Baltimore County	1	6	1	8	1	2	0	3
Carroll	7	30	5	42	1	15	0	16
Frederick	14	14	13	41	3	2	0	5
Garrett	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Harford	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	1	3	2	6	0	0	0	0
Washington	8	21	4	33	1	4	0	5
	32	83	33	148	6	25	1	32
Congr Dist 07								
Baltimore City	26	1	8	35	4	0	1	5
Baltimore County	19	1	10	30	1	1	0	2
Howard	21	26	17	64	2	6	4	12
	66	28	35	129	7	7	5	19
Congr Dist 08								
Montgomery	32	27	41	100	2	4	5	11
Prince George's	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	35	27	41	103	2	4	5	11
SUBTOTAL	501	406	328	1,235	72	100	37	209

Absentees Sent and Returned by District

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

**Numbers are as of close of business prior day, and the received ballot count includes Federal Write-In Ballots. Other absentee reports on the website are as of the time they are run and do not include Federal Write-In Ballots.*

Military US	TOTAL SENT BALLOTS				TOTAL RECEIVED BALLOTS			
	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL
Congr Dist 01								
Anne Arundel	6	43	17	66	2	21	5	28
Baltimore County	0	10	4	14	0	5	0	5
Caroline	7	9	5	21	1	3	1	5
Cecil	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Dorchester	1	17	2	20	1	2	0	3
Harford	5	15	11	31	2	5	5	12
Kent	1	6	1	8	0	1	0	1
Queen Anne's	10	17	2	29	4	4	0	8
Somerset	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3
Talbot	4	0	3	7	1	0	0	1
Wicomico	12	23	7	42	4	2	0	6
Worcester	10	9	7	26	4	3	2	9
	58	151	59	268	21	48	13	82
Congr Dist 02								
Anne Arundel	29	32	22	83	3	13	4	20
Baltimore City	19	2	8	29	2	0	1	3
Baltimore County	34	52	23	109	5	13	4	22
Harford	30	11	26	67	5	6	8	19
	112	97	79	288	15	32	17	64
Congr Dist 03								
Anne Arundel	39	64	33	136	10	19	3	32
Baltimore City	14	5	5	24	2	2	0	4
Baltimore County	10	20	11	41	3	6	2	11
Howard	13	17	7	37	0	5	4	9
	76	106	56	238	15	32	9	56
Congr Dist 04								
Montgomery	48	30	39	117	8	12	7	27
Prince George's	147	17	58	222	13	1	7	21
	195	47	97	339	21	13	14	48

Absentees Sent and Returned by District

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

**Numbers are as of close of business prior day, and the received ballot count includes Federal Write-In Ballots. Other absentee reports on the website are as of the time they are run and do not include Federal Write-In Ballots.*

Military US	TOTAL SENT BALLOTS				TOTAL RECEIVED BALLOTS			
	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL	DEM	REP	OTH	TOTAL
Congr Dist 05								
Anne Arundel	1	12	12	25	1	6	1	8
Calvert	3	24	12	39	0	5	2	7
Charles	43	25	21	89	7	5	6	18
Prince George's	103	26	38	167	21	3	4	28
Saint Mary's	7	18	5	30	3	10	2	15
	157	105	88	350	32	29	15	76
Congr Dist 06								
Allegany	11	25	9	45	2	6	0	8
Baltimore County	0	6	1	7	0	3	1	4
Carroll	13	33	8	54	6	19	3	28
Frederick	10	22	17	49	4	5	5	14
Garrett	2	2	0	4	0	1	0	1
Harford	2	14	0	16	0	6	0	6
Montgomery	2	8	0	10	1	2	0	3
Washington	13	18	8	39	3	5	0	8
	53	128	43	224	16	47	9	72
Congr Dist 07								
Baltimore City	63	6	19	88	5	1	3	9
Baltimore County	27	15	8	50	4	5	2	11
Howard	23	28	17	68	8	2	2	12
	113	49	44	206	17	8	7	32
Congr Dist 08								
Montgomery	76	58	78	212	17	15	12	44
Prince George's	8	1	2	11	2	0	0	2
	84	59	80	223	19	15	12	46
SUBTOTAL	848	742	546	2,136	156	224	96	476
GRAND TOTAL	68,594	28,492	13,373	110,459	55,026	23,453	9,334	87,813

EXHIBIT 3

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 14, 2014

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
ALL	ALLEGANY	Statewide	352	433	66	851	278	361	48	687
ALL	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	3848	2489	1021	7358	2987	2011	784	5782
ALL	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	3968	498	408	4874	3154	390	282	3826
ALL	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	5188	2726	1000	8914	4126	2216	745	7087
ALL	CALVERT	Statewide	416	530	197	1143	364	429	161	954
ALL	CAROLINE	Statewide	108	101	14	223	89	87	7	183
ALL	CARROLL	Statewide	582	1048	237	1867	474	881	178	1533
ALL	CECIL	Statewide	279	305	107	691	224	260	86	570
ALL	CHARLES	Statewide	724	450	175	1349	582	376	131	1089
ALL	DORCHESTER	Statewide	688	176	41	905	431	159	30	620
ALL	FREDERICK	Statewide	1151	1381	360	2892	939	1122	291	2352
ALL	GARRETT	Statewide	117	295	41	453	101	269	35	405
ALL	HARFORD	Statewide	775	969	246	1990	625	813	187	1625
ALL	HOWARD	Statewide	1548	1011	540	3099	1248	833	399	2480
ALL	KENT	Statewide	179	152	50	381	153	125	40	318
ALL	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	10300	4096	2974	17370	8145	3330	2231	13706
ALL	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	5692	968	790	7450	4477	807	607	5891
ALL	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	217	268	71	556	189	218	56	463
ALL	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	558	476	154	1188	467	401	108	976
ALL	SOMERSET	Statewide	162	112	17	291	138	100	16	254
ALL	TALBOT	Statewide	248	352	77	677	220	305	69	594
ALL	WASHINGTON	Statewide	586	744	160	1490	494	629	123	1246
ALL	WICOMICO	Statewide	589	465	130	1184	512	412	109	1033
ALL	WORCESTER	Statewide	489	483	122	1094	430	426	98	954
	Total		38764	20528	8998	68290	30847	16960	6821	54628

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	1	3	3	7	0	3	3	6
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	73	49	31	153	55	34	16	105
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	97	23	26	146	54	6	15	75
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	91	17	26	134	55	9	12	76
Civilian Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	3	4	3	10	2	1	2	5
Civilian Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	13	18	2	33	9	16	1	26

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 14, 2014

Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	7	8	5	20	3	5	1	9
Civilian Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	13	8	6	27	11	5	3	19
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	3	2	0	5	1	2	0	3
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	30	14	6	50	16	11	4	31
Civilian Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	0	4	1	5	0	2	1	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	13	11	6	30	9	6	3	18
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	68	30	18	116	43	21	7	71
Civilian Overseas	KENT	Statewide	5	1	1	7	3	1	1	5
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	416	66	117	599	273	42	56	371
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	61	9	25	95	29	5	13	47
Civilian Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Civilian Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	8	7	6	21	3	6	1	10
Civilian Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	1
Civilian Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	4	1	4	9	4	0	2	6
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	1
	Total		915	278	289	1482	572	176	142	890

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Domestic Civilian	ALLEGANY	Statewide	349	424	60	833	277	355	45	677
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	3729	2359	947	7035	2914	1933	747	5594
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	3839	469	374	4682	3086	381	264	3731
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	5066	2677	954	8697	4057	2190	727	6974
Domestic Civilian	CALVERT	Statewide	406	520	188	1114	360	427	158	945
Domestic Civilian	CAROLINE	Statewide	104	98	13	215	89	87	7	183
Domestic Civilian	CARROLL	Statewide	566	1010	228	1804	464	856	174	1494
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Statewide	269	293	101	663	219	252	85	556
Domestic Civilian	CHARLES	Statewide	694	424	158	1276	566	361	126	1053
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Statewide	683	173	39	895	428	157	29	614
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Statewide	1112	1348	343	2803	920	1100	281	2301
Domestic Civilian	GARRETT	Statewide	117	290	38	445	101	266	34	401
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Statewide	750	940	229	1919	613	799	179	1591
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Statewide	1455	964	506	2925	1192	800	389	2381
Domestic Civilian	KENT	Statewide	174	150	48	372	150	124	39	313

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 14, 2014

Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	9843	3986	2818	16647	7854	3264	2162	13280
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	5564	940	747	7251	4417	797	587	5801
Domestic Civilian	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	214	260	69	543	186	213	55	454
Domestic Civilian	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	546	454	143	1143	462	387	105	954
Domestic Civilian	SOMERSET	Statewide	161	111	17	289	138	99	16	253
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Statewide	246	349	76	671	220	304	68	592
Domestic Civilian	WASHINGTON	Statewide	577	731	154	1462	487	626	121	1234
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Statewide	584	458	127	1169	512	407	108	1027
Domestic Civilian	WORCESTER	Statewide	486	473	120	1079	429	421	98	948
	Total		37534	19901	8497	65932	30141	16606	6604	53351

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Military Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	16	31	19	66	5	17	10	32
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	10	3	1	14	5	2	1	8
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	15	14	5	34	7	5	2	14
Military Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	2	3	3	8	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	0	2	2	4	0	1	1	2
Military Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	5	1	2	8	3	0	0	3
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	3	8	3	14	1	6	2	9
Military Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	2	4	3	9	0	3	1	4
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	12	9	6	27	4	7	2	13
Military Overseas	KENT	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	13	12	11	36	8	9	5	22
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	22	9	6	37	9	3	2	14
Military Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	2	1	1	4	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	2	7	1	10	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	3	2	1	6	1	1	0	2
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	1	3	0	4	0	3	0	3

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 14, 2014

Military Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	2
	Total		111	119	65	295	47	66	26	139

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Military US	ALLEGANY	Statewide	2	4	3	9	1	2	0	3
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	30	50	24	104	13	27	11	51
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	22	3	7	32	9	1	2	12
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	16	18	15	49	7	12	4	23
Military US	CALVERT	Statewide	5	3	3	11	2	1	1	4
Military US	CAROLINE	Statewide	2	2	1	5	0	0	0	0
Military US	CARROLL	Statewide	3	18	5	26	1	8	2	11
Military US	CECIL	Statewide	3	3	0	6	2	2	0	4
Military US	CHARLES	Statewide	12	17	9	38	2	10	2	14
Military US	DORCHESTER	Statewide	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Statewide	6	11	8	25	2	5	4	11
Military US	GARRETT	Statewide	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Statewide	10	14	8	32	3	5	4	12
Military US	HOWARD	Statewide	13	8	10	31	9	5	1	15
Military US	KENT	Statewide	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	28	32	28	88	10	15	8	33
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	45	10	12	67	22	2	5	29
Military US	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	0	6	1	7	0	4	1	5
Military US	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	2	8	4	14	2	5	2	9
Military US	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	TALBOT	Statewide	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	WASHINGTON	Statewide	2	10	1	13	2	2	0	4
Military US	WICOMICO	Statewide	2	4	2	8	0	2	1	3
Military US	WORCESTER	Statewide	1	5	1	7	0	3	0	3
	Total		204	230	147	581	87	112	49	248

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	6	6	4	16	4	6	2	12
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	6	4	12	1	4	1	6
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	2	3	8	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	13	12	6	31	11	8	4	23

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 14, 2014

Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	15	6	3	24	9	2	3	14
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	26	7	6	39	21	4	4	29
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	8	10	5	23	7	10	2	19
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		73	49	31	153	55	34	16	105
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	12	1	2	15	9	1	0	10
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	4
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	8	0	4	12	4	0	3	7
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	23	15	1	39	12	3	0	15
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	7	0	2	9	4	0	1	5
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	4	0	1	5	2	0	1	3
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	2	0	3	5	0	0	1	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	11	1	0	12	6	0	0	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	4	1	5	10	1	0	3	4
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	18	3	5	26	12	1	4	17
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		97	23	26	146	54	6	15	75
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	9	1	4	14	7	1	1	9
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	32	6	4	42	17	3	2	22
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	19	4	8	31	9	3	6	18
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	7	1	3	11	5	0	2	7
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	17	4	3	24	13	1	0	14
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	5	0	3	8	4	0	1	5
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		91	17	26	134	55	9	12	76
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	2	3	6	1	1	1	3
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	3	1	6	1	3	0	4
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		7	8	5	20	3	5	1	9
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

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Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
	DORCHESTER Total		3	2	0	5	1	2	0	3
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	9	5	2	16	2	5	1	8
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	5	1	10	3	3	1	7
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	5	1	0	6	4	1	0	5
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	8	2	2	12	5	1	1	7
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	1	1	6	2	1	1	4
	FREDERICK Total		30	14	6	50	16	11	4	31
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	1	5	1	7	1	2	0	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	2	1	1	4	2	0	1	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	0	3	1	4	0	3	0	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	3	0	1	4	2	0	1	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	5	1	1	7	2	0	0	2
	HARFORD Total		13	11	6	30	9	6	3	18
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	12	6	1	19	8	3	0	11
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	14	3	5	22	4	3	1	8
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	10	6	2	18	7	5	0	12
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	21	7	7	35	17	3	5	25
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	11	8	3	22	7	7	1	15
	HOWARD Total		68	30	18	116	43	21	7	71
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	154	28	42	224	96	20	17	133
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	29	11	13	53	19	3	7	29
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	65	9	22	96	45	6	10	61
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	63	13	22	98	36	8	13	57
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	105	5	18	128	77	5	9	91
	MONTGOMERY Total		416	66	117	599	273	42	56	371
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	10	5	2	17	3	2	2	7
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	0	4	7	2	0	2	4
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	7	1	3	11	4	0	2	6
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	13	2	5	20	8	2	4	14
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	6	0	3	9	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	4	0	2	6	2	0	0	2

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Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	8	0	1	9	5	0	1	6
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	8	1	4	13	3	1	2	6
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		61	9	25	95	29	5	13	47
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	1
	TALBOT Total		2	0	1	3	0	0	1	1
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas Total			863	229	262	1354	538	141	128	807
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	461	178	91	730	359	148	70	577
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	438	177	73	688	360	148	62	570
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	364	250	80	694	283	217	61	561
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	479	228	142	849	355	184	110	649
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	613	544	168	1325	491	425	133	1049
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	829	541	209	1579	633	447	169	1249
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	545	441	184	1170	433	364	142	939
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		3729	2359	947	7035	2914	1933	747	5594
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	178	54	45	277	120	40	28	188
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	191	32	21	244	162	28	16	206
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	251	48	25	324	203	43	16	262
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	300	38	19	357	254	33	15	302
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	497	60	36	593	420	51	30	501
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	377	25	14	416	296	17	9	322
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	282	25	23	330	224	21	14	259
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	373	27	23	423	321	27	18	366
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	220	16	13	249	190	12	11	213
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	143	26	27	196	107	22	17	146
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	313	57	61	431	246	36	39	321
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	177	13	17	207	135	10	13	158
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	158	11	16	185	119	10	11	140
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	379	37	34	450	289	31	27	347

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	BALTIMORE CITY Total		3839	469	374	4682	3086	381	264	3731
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	699	355	140	1194	562	287	110	959
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	1269	418	179	1866	1013	343	132	1488
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	826	795	236	1857	658	641	179	1478
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	656	178	96	930	516	143	71	730
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	829	593	161	1583	670	495	120	1285
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	444	214	80	738	369	180	65	614
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	343	124	62	529	269	101	50	420
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		5066	2677	954	8697	4057	2190	727	6974
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	57	36	33	126	49	34	28	111
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	50	34	15	99	39	27	13	79
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	62	101	20	183	48	92	17	157
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	55	68	17	140	46	57	14	117
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	45	54	16	115	37	42	13	92
	CECIL Total		269	293	101	663	219	252	85	556
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	96	43	14	153	64	39	11	114
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	184	17	9	210	97	15	6	118
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	110	55	3	168	90	51	2	143
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	59	21	6	86	36	19	5	60
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	234	37	7	278	141	33	5	179
	DORCHESTER Total		683	173	39	895	428	157	29	614
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	209	289	83	581	181	237	68	486
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	160	273	80	513	131	224	62	417
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	302	271	66	639	251	232	54	537
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	269	249	66	584	225	191	57	473
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	172	266	48	486	132	216	40	388
	FREDERICK Total		1112	1348	343	2803	920	1100	281	2301
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	70	57	24	151	54	47	18	119
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	95	167	40	302	81	151	32	264
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	213	257	61	531	174	219	48	441
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	115	212	29	356	95	167	23	285
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	101	121	32	254	83	105	25	213
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	156	126	43	325	126	110	33	269
	HARFORD Total		750	940	229	1919	613	799	179	1591
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	262	197	105	564	213	159	81	453

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Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	246	117	87	450	200	100	62	362
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	250	96	83	429	201	85	63	349
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	413	156	86	655	347	129	66	542
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	284	398	145	827	231	327	117	675
	HOWARD Total		1455	964	506	2925	1192	800	389	2381
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	3628	1355	934	5917	2975	1141	743	4859
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	995	751	520	2266	753	607	388	1748
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	2088	920	605	3613	1661	742	451	2854
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1445	600	421	2466	1125	486	323	1934
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1687	360	338	2385	1340	288	257	1885
	MONTGOMERY Total		9843	3986	2818	16647	7854	3264	2162	13280
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	458	155	104	717	378	130	84	592
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	398	51	84	533	284	43	66	393
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	390	96	82	568	306	87	55	448
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	606	221	123	950	495	193	103	791
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	795	57	78	930	589	49	58	696
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	937	61	81	1079	762	51	62	875
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	591	23	34	648	477	16	28	521
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	590	98	77	765	475	78	65	618
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	799	178	84	1061	651	150	66	867
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		5564	940	747	7251	4417	797	587	5801
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	246	349	76	671	220	304	68	592
	TALBOT Total		246	349	76	671	220	304	68	592
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	143	63	15	221	125	58	13	196
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	100	110	31	241	93	97	27	217
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	186	129	38	353	159	110	31	300
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	103	81	27	211	91	77	23	191
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	52	75	16	143	44	65	14	123
	WICOMICO Total		584	458	127	1169	512	407	108	1027
Domestic Civilian Total			33140	14956	7261	55357	26432	12384	5626	44442
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	5	1	2	8	2	1	1	4
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	2	2	6	0	1	1	2
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	4	1	7	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	3	8	3	14	0	6	0	6
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	7	5	15	3	3	3	9

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Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	6	4	11	0	2	4	6
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	3	2	5	0	2	1	3
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		16	31	19	66	5	17	10	32
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	2	0	4	1	1	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		10	3	1	14	5	2	1	8
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	7	0	2	9	4	0	1	5
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	5	1	8	2	3	1	6
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	2	0	4	1	1	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		15	14	5	34	7	5	2	14
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	DORCHESTER Total		2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	1	1	5	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	3	2	5	0	3	2	5
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	FREDERICK Total		3	8	3	14	1	6	2	9
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HARFORD Total		2	4	3	9	0	3	1	4
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	2	1	5	0	2	1	3
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	2	3	6	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	1	1	4	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	6	2	1	9	4	1	0	5
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	2
	HOWARD Total		12	9	6	27	4	7	2	13
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	1	5	10	2	1	4	7
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	4	1	5	0	2	1	3
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	3	1	6	2	3	0	5
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	4	4	2	10	3	3	0	6
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	0	2	5	1	0	0	1
	MONTGOMERY Total		13	12	11	36	8	9	5	22
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	2	1	5	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	4	0	2	6	1	0	1	2
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	0	2	5	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1

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Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	7	1	0	8	3	1	0	4
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	1	4	0	5	1	2	0	3
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		22	9	6	37	9	3	2	14
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TALBOT Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		1	3	0	4	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas Total			96	94	55	245	41	56	25	122
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	5	5	6	16	3	0	2	5
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	8	5	15	1	3	1	5
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	7	3	13	1	5	2	8
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	8	7	1	16	3	4	1	8
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	6	9	4	19	3	6	2	11
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	5	7	3	15	2	5	2	9
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	7	2	10	0	4	1	5
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		30	50	24	104	13	27	11	51
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	3	0	2	5	1	0	1	2
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		22	3	7	32	9	1	2	12

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 14, 2014

Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	2	2	8	3	1	1	5
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	2	3	8	2	2	0	4
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	6	4	12	1	5	2	8
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	3	1	2	6	1	1	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	2	3	6	0	1	1	2
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	2	3	0	5	0	1	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	2	1	4	0	1	0	1
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		16	18	15	49	7	12	4	23
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2
	CECIL Total		3	3	0	6	2	2	0	4
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		0	1	2	3	0	0	1	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	3	1	5	0	2	0	2
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	1	2	5	0	1	1	2
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	2	4	6	0	1	2	3
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	4	1	6	0	1	1	2
	FREDERICK Total		6	11	8	25	2	5	4	11
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	3	2	1	6	0	1	0	1
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	2	2	0	4	0	1	0	1
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	0	5	2	7	0	1	1	2
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	3	3	2	8	2	2	1	5
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	2	0	3	5	1	0	2	3
	HARFORD Total		10	14	8	32	3	5	4	12
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	2	0	6	3	1	0	4

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 14, 2014

Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	2	3	8	3	2	1	6
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	0	5	7	2	0	0	2
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	3	1	6	0	2	0	2
	HOWARD Total		13	8	10	31	9	5	1	15
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	11	4	6	21	7	3	1	11
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	6	9	17	0	5	1	6
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	6	5	12	0	1	3	4
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	4	10	1	15	1	2	0	3
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	10	6	7	23	2	4	3	9
	MONTGOMERY Total		28	32	28	88	10	15	8	33
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	4	2	2	8	1	0	1	2
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	0	1	5	3	0	0	3
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	4	1	2	7	2	1	1	4
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	9	4	5	18	3	0	2	5
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	12	1	2	15	5	0	1	6
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		45	10	12	67	22	2	5	29
Military US	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1
	TALBOT Total		0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	2
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		1	2	1	4	0	1	1	2
Military US Total			175	157	116	448	77	77	41	195
Grand Total			34274	15436	7694	57404	27088	12658	5820	45566

EXHIBIT 4

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2018 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 18, 2018

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
ALL	ALLEGANY	Statewide	808	676	201	1685	626	575	142	1343
ALL	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	7487	4240	2975	14702	6112	3349	2254	11715
ALL	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	7843	853	1471	10167	6095	632	1001	7728
ALL	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	10716	4375	2744	17835	8429	3474	1935	13838
ALL	CALVERT	Statewide	1083	930	445	2458	886	769	355	2010
ALL	CAROLINE	Statewide	171	192	53	416	139	162	35	336
ALL	CARROLL	Statewide	1384	1472	601	3457	1143	1198	440	2781
ALL	CECIL	Statewide	608	607	261	1476	495	505	204	1204
ALL	CHARLES	Statewide	1660	640	459	2759	1237	540	314	2091
ALL	DORCHESTER	Statewide	355	252	65	672	317	242	55	614
ALL	FREDERICK	Statewide	3668	1806	1379	6853	2898	1419	1034	5351
ALL	GARRETT	Statewide	255	383	80	718	214	339	61	614
ALL	HARFORD	Statewide	1837	1584	796	4217	1451	1289	592	3332
ALL	HOWARD	Statewide	5098	1669	1815	8582	4086	1332	1341	6759
ALL	KENT	Statewide	258	134	80	472	212	117	68	397
ALL	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	31645	6620	8749	47014	25449	5309	6691	37449
ALL	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	13100	1552	2420	17072	10027	1260	1640	12927
ALL	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	441	399	180	1020	367	323	139	829
ALL	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	1079	842	419	2340	849	690	313	1852
ALL	SOMERSET	Statewide	159	177	25	361	132	155	18	305
ALL	TALBOT	Statewide	527	385	186	1098	443	353	149	945
ALL	WASHINGTON	Statewide	1959	1129	541	3629	1593	945	389	2927
ALL	WICOMICO	Statewide	960	694	317	1971	757	566	243	1566
ALL	WORCESTER	Statewide	689	688	204	1581	580	589	158	1327
	Total		93790	32299	26466	152555	74537	26132	19571	120240

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	17	6	4	27	12	5	2	19
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	475	98	151	724	353	67	109	529
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	476	31	99	606	338	17	64	419
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	441	80	122	643	313	54	79	446
Civilian Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	35	17	13	65	23	10	11	44
Civilian Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2
Civilian Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	71	17	21	109	53	11	16	80

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
 Election: 2018 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION
 As of: November 18, 2018

Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	33	4	5	42	24	1	2	27
Civilian Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	44	10	12	66	29	5	10	44
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	10	2	2	14	9	2	2	13
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	168	25	59	252	115	23	41	179
Civilian Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	6	2	2	10	4	2	2	8
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	96	20	32	148	74	15	22	111
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	381	46	96	523	286	35	66	387
Civilian Overseas	KENT	Statewide	13	2	4	19	12	1	4	17
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	2433	152	582	3167	1783	90	382	2255
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	449	31	119	599	306	15	72	393
Civilian Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	25	2	9	36	20	2	5	27
Civilian Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	42	12	13	67	35	9	11	55
Civilian Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	3
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	36	5	8	49	28	4	6	38
Civilian Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	36	12	16	64	28	10	12	50
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	23	3	14	40	15	1	9	25
Civilian Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	34	0	10	44	24	0	7	31
	Total		5349	579	1395	7323	3886	380	936	5202

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Domestic Civilian	ALLEGANY	Statewide	788	666	195	1649	612	567	139	1318
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	6821	3985	2703	13509	5622	3184	2079	10885
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	7321	810	1352	9483	5727	611	928	7266
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	10202	4250	2579	17031	8070	3390	1833	13293
Domestic Civilian	CALVERT	Statewide	1029	888	415	2332	850	744	334	1928
Domestic Civilian	CAROLINE	Statewide	167	188	49	404	137	160	32	329
Domestic Civilian	CARROLL	Statewide	1296	1425	570	3291	1078	1165	420	2663
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Statewide	568	584	252	1404	466	497	200	1163
Domestic Civilian	CHARLES	Statewide	1563	613	417	2593	1179	522	289	1990
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Statewide	343	250	63	656	306	240	53	599
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Statewide	3456	1745	1294	6495	2753	1374	977	5104
Domestic Civilian	GARRETT	Statewide	249	380	73	702	210	337	56	603
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Statewide	1695	1524	739	3958	1349	1243	557	3149
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Statewide	4648	1587	1677	7912	3757	1274	1246	6277
Domestic Civilian	KENT	Statewide	242	132	76	450	198	116	64	378

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
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Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	29021	6397	8056	43474	23533	5174	6235	34942
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	12464	1490	2235	16189	9610	1224	1541	12375
Domestic Civilian	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	409	387	168	964	341	314	132	787
Domestic Civilian	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	1009	796	388	2193	795	658	290	1743
Domestic Civilian	SOMERSET	Statewide	154	174	22	350	130	154	17	301
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Statewide	490	375	174	1039	414	347	140	901
Domestic Civilian	WASHINGTON	Statewide	1915	1095	515	3525	1560	924	371	2855
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Statewide	931	679	299	1909	739	558	231	1528
Domestic Civilian	WORCESTER	Statewide	650	687	189	1526	551	588	149	1288
	Total		87431	31107	24500	143038	69987	25365	18313	113665

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Military Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	95	82	55	232	71	60	36	167
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	20	7	7	34	17	3	3	23
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	39	28	24	91	31	21	12	64
Military Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	9	11	8	28	7	10	5	22
Military Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	1	1	3	5	0	1	2	3
Military Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	16	17	7	40	11	13	3	27
Military Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	4	11	1	16	3	4	1	8
Military Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	26	13	14	53	18	11	6	35
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	27	15	14	56	19	12	9	40
Military Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	0	1	4	5	0	0	3	3
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	13	11	7	31	10	9	4	23
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	42	22	21	85	30	14	12	56
Military Overseas	KENT	Statewide	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	96	35	63	194	66	26	49	141
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	100	18	31	149	67	13	14	94
Military Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	5	5	0	10	5	4	0	9
Military Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	16	19	13	48	14	14	11	39
Military Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Military Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	3	13	4	20	3	9	3	15
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	2	6	2	10	2	5	2	9

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2018 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 18, 2018

Military Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	5	0	2	7	5	0	1	6
	Total		524	316	282	1122	384	230	178	792

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Military US	ALLEGANY	Statewide	3	4	2	9	2	3	1	6
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	96	75	66	237	66	38	30	134
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	26	5	13	44	13	1	6	20
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	34	17	19	70	15	9	11	35
Military US	CALVERT	Statewide	10	14	9	33	6	5	5	16
Military US	CAROLINE	Statewide	2	2	0	4	1	1	0	2
Military US	CARROLL	Statewide	1	13	3	17	1	9	1	11
Military US	CECIL	Statewide	3	8	3	14	2	3	1	6
Military US	CHARLES	Statewide	27	4	16	47	11	2	9	22
Military US	DORCHESTER	Statewide	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Statewide	17	21	12	50	11	10	7	28
Military US	GARRETT	Statewide	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Statewide	33	29	18	80	18	22	9	49
Military US	HOWARD	Statewide	27	14	21	62	13	9	17	39
Military US	KENT	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	95	36	48	179	67	19	25	111
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	87	13	35	135	44	8	13	65
Military US	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	2	5	3	10	1	3	2	6
Military US	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	12	15	5	32	5	9	1	15
Military US	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Military US	TALBOT	Statewide	0	4	2	6	0	1	1	2
Military US	WASHINGTON	Statewide	5	9	6	20	2	2	3	7
Military US	WICOMICO	Statewide	4	6	2	12	1	2	1	4
Military US	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	1	3	4	0	1	1	2
	Total		486	297	289	1072	280	157	144	581

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	25	11	12	48	18	3	10	31
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	33	14	11	58	24	12	8	44
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	31	11	9	51	19	8	7	34
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	76	19	27	122	53	14	17	84

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2018 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 18, 2018

Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	103	13	22	138	75	6	16	97
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	135	18	47	200	108	15	31	154
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	72	12	23	107	56	9	20	85
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		475	98	151	724	353	67	109	529
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	58	3	9	70	39	2	7	48
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	9	2	1	12	4	1	1	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	27	0	4	31	20	0	3	23
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	37	1	7	45	28	1	7	36
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	60	17	12	89	42	7	9	58
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	19	0	9	28	15	0	6	21
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	13	1	4	18	8	0	2	10
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	12	0	3	15	3	0	2	5
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	11	1	1	13	6	1	0	7
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	5	1	3	9	3	1	2	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	76	1	24	101	62	1	11	74
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	36	0	8	44	27	0	5	32
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	17	0	2	19	13	0	1	14
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	96	4	12	112	68	3	8	79
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		476	31	99	606	338	17	64	419
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	50	7	13	70	41	6	11	58
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	121	33	33	187	78	27	18	123
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	100	22	33	155	74	13	25	112
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	46	7	14	67	31	3	10	44
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	85	7	15	107	62	5	7	74
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	25	4	9	38	16	0	6	22
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	14	0	5	19	11	0	2	13
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		441	80	122	643	313	54	79	446
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	1	1	6	2	1	0	3
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	8	0	0	8	5	0	0	5
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	7	2	0	9	7	0	0	7
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	7	0	4	11	7	0	2	9
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	7	1	0	8	3	0	0	3
	CECIL Total		33	4	5	42	24	1	2	27
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	2	0	5	2	2	0	4
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2

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Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	0	2	5	3	0	2	5
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	DORCHESTER Total		10	2	2	14	9	2	2	13
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	41	3	15	59	28	3	10	41
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	46	4	10	60	35	4	5	44
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	35	8	10	53	22	8	5	35
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	30	7	12	49	19	6	11	36
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	16	3	12	31	11	2	10	23
	FREDERICK Total		168	25	59	252	115	23	41	179
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	15	1	4	20	14	0	2	16
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	21	6	2	29	17	5	2	24
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	16	5	4	25	12	4	2	18
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	13	2	9	24	10	2	5	17
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	26	5	10	41	16	3	8	27
	HARFORD Total		96	20	32	148	74	15	22	111
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	76	8	20	104	56	7	13	76
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	65	8	16	89	44	8	11	63
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	61	10	16	87	51	6	12	69
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	102	5	24	131	74	3	16	93
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	77	15	20	112	61	11	14	86
	HOWARD Total		381	46	96	523	286	35	66	387
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	1009	69	238	1316	769	38	159	966
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	193	12	55	260	134	10	30	174
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	381	27	103	511	280	17	76	373
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	283	26	73	382	199	13	46	258
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	567	18	113	698	401	12	71	484
	MONTGOMERY Total		2433	152	582	3167	1783	90	382	2255
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	49	6	18	73	39	6	11	56
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	68	2	8	78	50	1	4	55
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	64	7	12	83	50	2	7	59
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	105	5	37	147	63	1	22	86
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	38	1	12	51	25	0	7	32
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	41	1	10	52	25	0	7	32

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Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	13	1	3	17	6	0	3	9
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	36	3	5	44	24	1	3	28
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	35	5	14	54	24	4	8	36
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		449	31	119	599	306	15	72	393
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	36	5	8	49	28	4	6	38
	TALBOT Total		36	5	8	49	28	4	6	38
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	9	1	4	14	6	1	3	10
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	1	4	8	3	0	2	5
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	5	0	3	8	4	0	2	6
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	1	3	8	2	0	2	4
	WICOMICO Total		23	3	14	40	15	1	9	25
Civilian Overseas Total			5021	497	1289	6807	3644	324	854	4822
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	730	317	303	1350	590	273	220	1083
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	628	358	219	1205	518	285	169	972
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	634	491	267	1392	532	395	216	1143
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	1026	443	454	1923	828	356	353	1537
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	1309	884	510	2703	1065	684	394	2143
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	1435	746	523	2704	1204	594	403	2201
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	1059	746	427	2232	885	597	324	1806
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		6821	3985	2703	13509	5622	3184	2079	10885
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	679	149	211	1039	506	103	130	739
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	285	51	45	381	215	40	35	290
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	439	68	85	592	338	57	53	448
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	625	54	80	759	498	39	56	593
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	834	95	111	1040	669	72	79	820
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	490	33	48	571	413	25	33	471
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	446	21	55	522	355	18	42	415
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	469	54	59	582	391	42	38	471
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	283	12	26	321	199	9	15	223
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	243	38	57	338	169	29	37	235
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	993	127	278	1398	767	94	206	1067
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	441	36	94	571	334	25	60	419
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	234	19	52	305	172	13	36	221
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	860	53	151	1064	701	45	108	854

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	BALTIMORE CITY Total		7321	810	1352	9483	5727	611	928	7266
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	1316	458	342	2116	1064	349	245	1658
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2456	656	479	3591	1972	530	358	2860
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1877	1336	638	3851	1511	1062	477	3050
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1349	221	260	1830	1032	183	175	1390
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1859	859	506	3224	1466	687	358	2511
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	813	411	231	1455	634	345	142	1121
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	532	309	123	964	391	234	78	703
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		10202	4250	2579	17031	8070	3390	1833	13293
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	108	102	46	256	88	87	36	211
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	116	87	45	248	95	76	34	205
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	128	178	62	368	108	156	49	313
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	112	110	56	278	92	97	47	236
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	104	107	43	254	83	81	34	198
	CECIL Total		568	584	252	1404	466	497	200	1163
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	95	56	9	160	85	53	7	145
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	73	21	11	105	63	21	9	93
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	85	73	15	173	74	68	12	154
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	43	40	15	98	39	40	14	93
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	47	60	13	120	45	58	11	114
	DORCHESTER Total		343	250	63	656	306	240	53	599
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	719	425	280	1424	585	329	207	1121
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	613	409	295	1317	485	325	215	1025
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	885	291	288	1464	693	236	234	1163
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	896	333	296	1525	704	267	218	1189
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	343	287	135	765	286	217	103	606
	FREDERICK Total		3456	1745	1294	6495	2753	1374	977	5104
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	168	96	64	328	123	67	41	231
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	311	280	138	729	261	238	106	605
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	385	385	165	935	294	321	132	747
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	217	306	112	635	179	248	85	512
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	262	224	110	596	212	175	80	467
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	352	233	150	735	280	194	113	587
	HARFORD Total		1695	1524	739	3958	1349	1243	557	3149
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	987	341	360	1688	791	270	269	1330

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Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	775	196	294	1265	604	163	212	979
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	772	161	260	1193	637	137	186	960
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	1165	274	371	1810	952	207	273	1432
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	949	615	392	1956	773	497	306	1576
	HOWARD Total		4648	1587	1677	7912	3757	1274	1246	6277
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	9111	1998	2454	13563	7613	1630	1924	11167
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	4879	1194	1592	7665	3719	928	1186	5833
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	6669	1541	1918	10128	5436	1258	1514	8208
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	3990	1087	1137	6214	3186	876	884	4946
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	4372	577	955	5904	3579	482	727	4788
	MONTGOMERY Total		29021	6397	8056	43474	23533	5174	6235	34942
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	1284	282	332	1898	957	235	231	1423
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	843	72	158	1073	659	58	104	821
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	1213	187	316	1716	842	131	183	1156
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	1610	343	358	2311	1245	278	276	1799
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	1446	80	208	1734	1144	68	139	1351
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	2084	104	272	2460	1661	94	197	1952
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	996	39	110	1145	782	31	77	890
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	1283	156	213	1652	1011	130	145	1286
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	1705	227	268	2200	1309	199	189	1697
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		12464	1490	2235	16189	9610	1224	1541	12375
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	490	375	174	1039	414	347	140	901
	TALBOT Total		490	375	174	1039	414	347	140	901
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	209	68	36	313	168	59	32	259
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	186	180	70	436	153	155	61	369
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	222	208	79	509	172	173	59	404
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	201	114	66	381	154	86	43	283
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	113	109	48	270	92	85	36	213
	WICOMICO Total		931	679	299	1909	739	558	231	1528
Domestic Civilian Total			77960	23676	21423	123059	62346	19116	16020	97482
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	16	5	7	28	13	5	5	23
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	10	8	5	23	6	4	3	13
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	11	9	7	27	7	7	4	18
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	15	12	10	37	13	8	7	28
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	16	19	9	44	11	13	6	30

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Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	15	14	9	38	12	13	4	29
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	12	15	8	35	9	10	7	26
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		95	82	55	232	71	60	36	167
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	6	0	1	7	6	0	1	7
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		20	7	7	34	17	3	3	23
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	5	4	4	13	5	3	1	9
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	6	4	2	12	3	3	0	6
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	6	3	11	2	4	3	9
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	10	2	6	18	8	1	3	12
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	4	4	11	2	4	1	7
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	11	4	4	19	10	3	3	16
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	4	1	7	1	3	1	5
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		39	28	24	91	31	21	12	64
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	4	0	5	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	3	0	5	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	3	0	4	1	1	0	2
	CECIL Total		4	11	1	16	3	4	1	8
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

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Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	8	2	3	13	7	2	3	12
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	5	2	4	11	4	1	2	7
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	9	2	0	11	5	1	0	6
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	4	4	9	0	4	2	6
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	5	3	12	3	4	2	9
	FREDERICK Total		27	15	14	56	19	12	9	40
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	2
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	2	3	1	6	2	1	1	4
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	2	3	0	5	1	3	0	4
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	4
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	5	3	2	10	4	3	0	7
	HARFORD Total		13	11	7	31	10	9	4	23
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	3	6	13	3	2	3	8
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	11	7	3	21	6	4	1	11
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	10	4	4	18	8	1	2	11
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	9	0	1	10	7	0	1	8
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	8	8	7	23	6	7	5	18
	HOWARD Total		42	22	21	85	30	14	12	56
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	22	7	15	44	16	5	10	31
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	21	11	8	40	11	8	6	25
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	15	6	14	35	14	4	12	30
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	13	4	15	32	10	3	12	25
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	25	7	11	43	15	6	9	30
	MONTGOMERY Total		96	35	63	194	66	26	49	141
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	14	5	2	21	9	4	2	15
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	4	4	1	9	4	3	0	7
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	17	3	4	24	14	3	3	20
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	12	0	1	13	9	0	1	10
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	9	2	8	19	4	1	2	7
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	7	0	3	10	4	0	1	5

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
 Election: 2018 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION
 As of: November 18, 2018

Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	14	3	6	23	8	2	2	12
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	19	1	6	26	14	0	3	17
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		100	18	31	149	67	13	14	94
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
	TALBOT Total		1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	3
	WICOMICO Total		2	6	2	10	2	5	2	9
Military Overseas Total			440	236	227	903	318	168	144	630
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	17	2	8	27	14	2	2	18
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	13	5	6	24	10	2	2	14
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	6	8	6	20	4	5	2	11
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	28	21	25	74	18	11	14	43
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	12	18	8	38	9	8	3	20
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	12	13	9	34	5	6	4	15
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	8	8	4	20	6	4	3	13
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		96	75	66	237	66	38	30	134
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	0	3	7	3	0	0	3
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	0	1	4	2	0	1	3
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	3	0	3	6	1	0	1	2
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	4	0	5	9	2	0	3	5
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	3
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		26	5	13	44	13	1	6	20

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2018 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 18, 2018

Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	7	3	2	12	5	2	2	9
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	2	6	11	1	1	4	6
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	5	4	11	0	3	1	4
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	10	1	3	14	3	0	3	6
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	5	2	1	8	4	1	0	5
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	4	3	3	10	1	2	1	4
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		34	17	19	70	15	9	11	35
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	3	1	6	1	0	1	2
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	1
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		3	8	3	14	2	3	1	6
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	9	9	5	23	7	5	2	14
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	5	1	9	1	3	1	5
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	5
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	3	1	6	0	0	1	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	2	3	7	2	0	1	3
	FREDERICK Total		17	21	12	50	11	10	7	28
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	9	2	4	15	6	1	1	8
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	3	3	1	7	3	2	1	6
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	2	6	2	10	2	5	1	8
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1	7	0	8	0	6	0	6
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	8	6	5	19	2	4	4	10
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	10	5	6	21	5	4	2	11
	HARFORD Total		33	29	18	80	18	22	9	49
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	5	4	0	9	3	3	0	6
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	7	2	5	14	3	1	4	8

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2018 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

As of: November 18, 2018

Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	6	0	3	9	2	0	3	5
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	5	3	4	12	2	1	3	6
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	5	9	18	3	4	7	14
	HOWARD Total		27	14	21	62	13	9	17	39
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	34	8	13	55	26	2	9	37
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	13	8	6	27	10	4	2	16
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	12	10	9	31	8	8	7	23
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	22	6	10	38	14	3	5	22
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	14	4	10	28	9	2	2	13
	MONTGOMERY Total		95	36	48	179	67	19	25	111
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	13	2	7	22	7	1	2	10
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	5	0	3	8	5	0	1	6
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	11	3	6	20	5	2	3	10
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	12	0	3	15	6	0	2	8
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	5	0	3	8	1	0	2	3
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	22	4	7	33	10	2	2	14
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	14	3	3	20	8	2	0	10
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		87	13	35	135	44	8	13	65
Military US	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	0	4	2	6	0	1	1	2
	TALBOT Total		0	4	2	6	0	1	1	2
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	3	0	4	1	1	0	2
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	1
	WICOMICO Total		1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0
Military US Total			423	228	239	890	251	122	121	494
Grand Total			83844	24637	23178	131659	66559	19730	17139	103428

EXHIBIT 5

Unofficial Polling Place Turnout* (Statewide)

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Election Date: 11/2/10

*Turnout Totals do not include Provisional or Absentee Voters.

**Eligible Active Voters are as of 10/17/10

Counts By County

	Election Day		Early Voters		Total		Eligible Voters**
	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	
Allegany	20,235	47.67%	1,026	2.42%	21,261	50.08%	42,450
Anne Arundel	163,084	49.26%	28,946	8.74%	192,030	58.00%	331,101
Baltimore City	132,076	36.13%	19,856	5.43%	151,932	41.57%	365,508
Baltimore County	240,429	48.78%	31,237	6.34%	271,666	55.12%	492,869
Calvert	27,153	48.23%	3,264	5.80%	30,417	54.03%	56,300
Caroline	8,103	44.92%	1,512	8.38%	9,615	53.31%	18,037
Carroll	56,208	53.43%	5,208	4.95%	61,416	58.38%	105,201
Cecil	25,642	42.85%	3,388	5.66%	29,030	48.52%	59,837
Charles	39,965	44.41%	5,127	5.70%	45,092	50.11%	89,989
Dorchester	9,453	47.80%	1,348	6.82%	10,801	54.61%	19,778
Frederick	66,746	48.47%	5,812	4.22%	72,558	52.69%	137,698
Garrett	8,308	45.07%	933	5.06%	9,241	50.13%	18,434
Harford	79,764	53.51%	11,108	7.45%	90,872	60.97%	149,053
Howard	86,751	48.71%	14,902	8.37%	101,653	57.08%	178,083
Kent	6,101	48.88%	1,627	13.03%	7,728	61.91%	12,482
Montgomery	240,268	41.90%	26,763	4.67%	267,031	46.57%	573,431
Prince George's	178,739	34.54%	38,540	7.45%	217,279	41.99%	517,500
Queen Anne's	16,070	54.10%	2,708	9.12%	18,778	63.21%	29,705
Saint Mary's	27,407	46.29%	2,873	4.85%	30,280	51.14%	59,213
Somerset	6,250	47.14%	970	7.32%	7,220	54.46%	13,258
Talbot	11,440	45.21%	3,659	14.46%	15,099	59.67%	25,306
Washington	36,742	44.12%	2,096	2.52%	38,838	46.64%	83,276
Wicomico	23,805	43.87%	3,971	7.32%	27,776	51.18%	54,268
Worcester	17,053	48.02%	2,769	7.80%	19,822	55.82%	35,510
	1,527,792	44.05%	219,643	6.33%	1,747,435	50.38%	3,468,287

Unofficial Polling Place Turnout* (Statewide)

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Election Date: 11/2/10

*Turnout Totals do not include Provisional or Absentee Voters.

**Eligible Active Voters are as of 10/17/10

Counts By Party

	Election Day		Early Voters		Total		Eligible Voters**
	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	
Dem	853,299	43.60%	140,375	7.17%	993,674	50.77%	1,957,279
Rep	488,430	52.77%	58,532	6.32%	546,962	59.09%	925,614
Grn	2,674	31.86%	284	3.38%	2,958	35.25%	8,392
Con	292	48.18%	43	7.10%	335	55.28%	606
Lib	3,139	34.94%	337	3.75%	3,476	38.69%	8,984
Una	168,634	31.92%	18,318	3.47%	186,952	35.39%	528,274
Oth	11,324	28.93%	1,754	4.48%	13,078	33.42%	39,136
	1,527,792	44.05%	219,643	6.33%	1,747,435	50.38%	3,468,285

Counts By Congressional District

	Election Day		Early Voters		Total		Eligible Voters**
	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	
01	232,256	49.29%	41,764	8.86%	274,020	58.16%	471,184
02	181,280	46.03%	22,789	5.79%	204,069	51.81%	393,852
03	204,607	47.14%	27,076	6.24%	231,683	53.37%	434,079
04	151,464	35.35%	31,568	7.37%	183,032	42.72%	428,457
05	198,125	41.79%	31,516	6.65%	229,641	48.44%	474,040
06	220,874	49.56%	17,094	3.84%	237,968	53.39%	445,679
07	163,775	40.54%	30,960	7.66%	194,735	48.20%	403,989
08	175,411	42.06%	16,876	4.05%	192,287	46.11%	417,007
	1,527,792	44.05%	219,643	6.33%	1,747,435	50.38%	3,468,287

Unofficial Polling Place Turnout* (Statewide)

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Election Date: 11/2/10

*Turnout Totals do not include Provisional or Absentee Voters.

**Eligible Active Voters are as of 10/17/10

Counts By Legislative District

	Election Day		Early Voters		Total		Eligible Voters**
	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	
01A	10,951	45.73%	995	4.15%	11,946	49.88%	23,949
01B	11,343	50.56%	492	2.19%	11,835	52.75%	22,434
01C	10,266	44.37%	591	2.55%	10,857	46.92%	23,137
02A	12,956	46.55%	728	2.62%	13,684	49.16%	27,833
02B	11,523	46.86%	650	2.64%	12,173	49.50%	24,591
02C	7,677	36.55%	583	2.78%	8,260	39.33%	21,002
03A	22,380	44.11%	3,232	6.37%	25,612	50.48%	50,738
03B	16,481	49.48%	936	2.81%	17,417	52.29%	33,310
04A	26,292	51.71%	1,604	3.15%	27,896	54.86%	50,845
04B	14,634	53.37%	803	2.93%	15,437	56.30%	27,420
05A	27,912	51.64%	3,510	6.49%	31,422	58.13%	54,056
05B	18,384	58.65%	884	2.82%	19,268	61.47%	31,344
06	27,393	44.11%	3,346	5.39%	30,739	49.50%	62,095
07	39,606	51.28%	4,588	5.94%	44,194	57.22%	77,232
08	35,641	47.58%	4,509	6.02%	40,150	53.60%	74,901
09A	31,625	50.54%	5,969	9.54%	37,594	60.07%	62,579
09B	15,824	57.04%	951	3.43%	16,775	60.46%	27,744
10	32,766	43.71%	8,347	11.14%	41,113	54.85%	74,960
11	42,555	49.76%	4,806	5.62%	47,361	55.37%	85,529
12A	23,504	49.30%	3,225	6.76%	26,729	56.07%	47,673
12B	11,571	43.16%	3,320	12.38%	14,891	55.55%	26,808
13	38,256	48.74%	5,109	6.51%	43,365	55.25%	78,492
14	33,442	42.87%	4,416	5.66%	37,858	48.54%	78,000
15	34,751	40.80%	3,521	4.13%	38,272	44.94%	85,171
16	37,756	47.12%	1,997	2.49%	39,753	49.61%	80,134
17	27,070	38.45%	3,225	4.58%	30,295	43.03%	70,412
18	30,532	44.87%	2,700	3.97%	33,232	48.83%	68,052
19	29,584	42.32%	4,383	6.27%	33,967	48.59%	69,905
20	22,707	37.84%	4,190	6.98%	26,897	44.82%	60,005
21	23,523	35.42%	2,797	4.21%	26,320	39.63%	66,408
22	19,912	36.44%	2,435	4.46%	22,347	40.89%	54,648
23A	20,322	37.30%	5,663	10.39%	25,985	47.69%	54,483
23B	11,481	35.97%	4,367	13.68%	15,848	49.66%	31,916
24	21,664	30.60%	5,117	7.23%	26,781	37.83%	70,791

Unofficial Polling Place Turnout* (Statewide)

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Election Date: 11/2/10

*Turnout Totals do not include Provisional or Absentee Voters.

**Eligible Active Voters are as of 10/17/10

Counts By Legislative District (cont'd)

	Election Day		Early Voters		Total		Eligible Voters**
	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	Turnout	%	
25	25,594	34.67%	6,358	8.61%	31,952	43.28%	73,830
26	25,117	32.64%	6,594	8.57%	31,711	41.21%	76,947
27A	26,867	40.90%	5,034	7.66%	31,901	48.56%	65,694
27B	13,182	47.18%	1,813	6.49%	14,995	53.66%	27,942
28	38,986	44.35%	5,005	5.69%	43,991	50.05%	87,896
29A	12,814	46.05%	1,261	4.53%	14,075	50.58%	27,825
29B	12,772	45.54%	1,399	4.99%	14,171	50.53%	28,046
29C	12,315	48.47%	1,347	5.30%	13,662	53.78%	25,405
30	40,858	50.27%	7,170	8.82%	48,028	59.10%	81,271
31	36,397	49.94%	5,033	6.91%	41,430	56.85%	72,879
32	34,092	46.69%	6,428	8.80%	40,520	55.49%	73,016
33A	30,610	51.04%	6,202	10.34%	36,812	61.38%	59,973
33B	15,173	49.47%	3,078	10.04%	18,251	59.50%	30,672
34A	23,366	50.92%	1,749	3.81%	25,115	54.73%	45,892
34B	13,113	46.36%	1,231	4.35%	14,344	50.71%	28,284
35A	31,658	56.46%	4,714	8.41%	36,372	64.87%	56,067
35B	14,267	51.41%	3,236	11.66%	17,503	63.07%	27,750
36	37,757	46.56%	7,452	9.19%	45,209	55.75%	81,087
37A	8,668	38.85%	1,149	5.15%	9,817	43.99%	22,314
37B	26,727	48.19%	5,681	10.24%	32,408	58.43%	55,466
38A	11,310	46.48%	2,100	8.63%	13,410	55.11%	24,333
38B	25,957	46.53%	4,305	7.72%	30,262	54.25%	55,781
39	24,426	39.55%	2,331	3.77%	26,757	43.33%	61,752
40	21,120	36.10%	2,212	3.78%	23,332	39.89%	58,498
41	25,377	38.51%	5,836	8.86%	31,213	47.37%	65,895
42	36,737	52.78%	3,479	5.00%	40,216	57.78%	69,599
43	24,576	38.44%	5,218	8.16%	29,794	46.60%	63,934
44	16,858	31.15%	2,143	3.96%	19,001	35.11%	54,112
45	22,738	38.16%	2,356	3.95%	25,094	42.11%	59,590
46	21,407	33.72%	2,091	3.29%	23,498	37.02%	63,479
47	14,669	32.99%	1,649	3.71%	16,318	36.70%	44,461
	1,527,792	44.05%	219,643	6.33%	1,747,435	50.38%	3,468,287

Unofficial Polling Place Turnout* (Statewide)

Election: 2010 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Election Date: 11/2/10

*Turnout Totals do not include Provisional or Absentee Voters.

**Eligible Active Voters are as of 10/17/10

Counts by Age, Gender, and Party

*According to Maryland State Law, voters who will be 18 and eligible to vote by a General Election are eligible to Vote in the related primary.

**Confidential Voters are not included in Age Range Statistics

	TOTAL	Female						Male						Unspecified					
		17 & below	18-24	25-44	45-65	65 & above	Subtotal	17 & below	18-24	25-44	45-65	65 & above	Subtotal	17 & below	18-24	25-44	45-65	65 & above	Subtotal
DEM	853,180	0	22,044	147,432	243,300	97,092	509,868	0	15,302	83,821	169,551	74,418	343,092	0	39	76	86	19	220
REP	488,370	0	10,404	65,305	113,445	46,431	235,585	0	11,317	68,058	128,200	45,071	252,646	0	30	44	48	17	139
GRN	2,674	0	140	590	338	41	1,109	0	163	775	547	78	1,563	0	1	1	0	0	2
CON	292	0	11	29	31	9	80	0	24	86	84	18	212	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIB	3,138	0	177	475	259	33	944	0	303	1,145	661	81	2,190	0	0	2	2	0	4
UNA	168,624	0	5,943	31,415	32,965	7,312	77,635	0	6,022	33,303	41,445	10,127	90,897	0	15	33	33	11	92
OTH	11,324	0	210	1,444	2,573	841	5,068	0	180	1,526	3,412	1,134	6,252	0	2	0	2	0	4
TOTAL	#####	0	38,929	246,690	392,911	151,759	830,289	0	33,311	188,714	343,900	130,927	696,852	0	87	156	171	47	461

EXHIBIT 6

2014 Gubernatorial General Election Unofficial Early Voting and Election Day Turnout

County	Cards Cast	Registered Voters	Percentage %
Allegany County	19,980	42,560	46.95%
Anne Arundel County	171,694	349,313	49.15%
Baltimore City	132,740	373,169	35.57%
Baltimore County	254,696	521,130	48.87%
Calvert County	31,832	59,976	53.07%
Caroline County	9,001	18,533	48.57%
Carroll County	62,621	112,946	55.44%
Cecil County	26,152	61,990	42.19%
Charles County	45,869	100,449	45.66%
Dorchester County	10,062	20,466	49.16%
Frederick County	77,505	150,895	51.36%
Garrett County	8,922	19,292	46.25%
Harford County	88,871	164,780	53.93%
Howard County	101,948	195,440	52.16%
Kent County	7,496	12,724	58.91%
Montgomery County	246,978	634,659	38.92%
Prince George's County	207,131	544,677	38.03%
Queen Anne's County	18,912	33,173	57.01%
St. Mary's County	31,457	64,510	48.76%
Somerset County	6,372	12,999	49.02%
Talbot County	14,552	25,663	56.70%
Washington County	37,519	90,097	41.64%
Wicomico County	24,811	56,694	43.76%
Worcester County	18,254	35,699	51.13%
Totals	1,655,375	3,701,834	44.72%

EXHIBIT 7

Official Turnout (By Party and County)

Election: 2018 Gubernatorial General Election

Election Date: November 06, 2018

Statewide

LBE	POLLS	EV	ABS	PROV	ELIGIBLE VOTERS	TURNOUT
Allegany	19,280	2,654	1,343	725	42,990	55.83%
Anne Arundel	145,759	69,496	11,768	4,874	385,874	60.10%
Baltimore City	123,273	47,682	7,740	8,365	388,943	48.09%
Baltimore County	205,860	102,163	13,862	7,088	553,937	59.39%
Calvert	28,601	8,839	2,010	431	65,256	61.11%
Caroline	8,055	3,123	338	122	20,235	57.51%
Carroll	55,411	16,949	2,802	571	120,916	62.63%
Cecil	25,996	7,857	1,204	343	64,912	54.54%
Charles	45,074	16,879	2,093	1,507	112,134	58.46%
Dorchester	8,805	3,030	615	126	21,360	58.88%
Frederick	77,779	23,919	5,377	1,707	172,907	62.91%
Garrett	7,638	2,830	615	127	19,668	57.00%
Harford	70,992	36,032	3,338	1,238	180,209	61.93%
Howard	89,230	47,186	6,766	2,053	214,872	67.59%
Kent	5,308	2,986	397	101	13,119	67.02%
Montgomery	251,431	113,672	37,538	10,496	655,415	63.03%
Prince George's	196,338	102,863	12,946	11,205	579,523	55.80%
Queen Anne's	12,996	9,018	829	282	35,648	64.87%
Saint Mary's	28,676	9,750	1,852	706	70,647	58.01%
Somerset	4,992	2,197	305	424	13,161	60.16%
Talbot	8,813	8,544	950	192	27,037	68.42%
Washington	39,007	8,757	2,930	810	95,102	54.16%
Wicomico	21,825	10,019	1,568	700	61,443	55.52%
Worcester	15,774	6,743	1,331	317	38,719	62.41%
TOTAL	1,496,913	663,188	120,517	54,510	3,954,027	59.06%

Democrat

LBE	POLLS	EV	ABS	PROV	ELIGIBLE_VOTERS	TURNOUT
Allegany	5,753	1,017	626	453	13,557	57.90%
Anne Arundel	59,480	35,763	6,147	2,407	162,683	63.80%
Baltimore City	99,550	42,366	6,103	6,640	305,704	50.59%
Baltimore County	111,779	66,391	8,444	4,618	310,019	61.68%
Calvert	10,038	3,954	886	156	23,661	63.54%
Caroline	2,517	1,142	140	38	6,776	56.63%
Carroll	14,107	5,722	1,149	159	32,198	65.65%
Cecil	8,112	3,002	495	144	21,440	54.82%
Charles	28,172	11,884	1,237	1,068	67,938	62.35%
Dorchester	3,555	1,537	318	67	9,912	55.26%
Frederick	28,134	11,733	2,914	880	64,669	67.51%

Garrett	1,418	710	215	36	4,175	56.98%
Harford	23,483	14,965	1,453	552	64,545	62.67%
Howard	43,841	28,445	4,091	1,219	108,243	71.69%
Kent	2,271	1,613	212	49	6,044	68.58%
Montgomery	153,097	81,642	25,507	7,056	390,400	68.47%
Prince George's	161,229	90,351	10,039	9,132	456,702	59.28%
Queen Anne's	3,526	3,108	367	88	10,724	66.10%
Saint Mary's	10,197	3,932	849	326	25,678	59.60%
Somerset	2,046	1,002	132	362	5,885	60.19%
Talbot	3,006	3,627	447	80	10,273	69.70%
Washington	12,139	3,465	1,595	397	32,081	54.85%
Wicomico	8,650	4,818	757	388	26,501	55.14%
Worcester	5,452	2,659	582	121	14,076	62.62%
TOTAL	801,552	424,848	74,705	36,436	2,173,884	61.53%

Republican

LBE	POLLS	EV	ABS	PROV	ELIGIBLE VOTERS	TURNOUT
Allegany	11,177	1,363	575	143	21,549	61.52%
Anne Arundel	58,132	22,914	3,356	1,380	134,806	63.63%
Baltimore City	9,892	2,063	632	505	30,873	42.41%
Baltimore County	62,505	24,655	3,478	1,278	142,739	64.39%
Calvert	13,502	3,666	769	169	27,415	66.04%
Caroline	4,307	1,641	163	60	9,390	65.72%
Carroll	31,817	8,955	1,205	286	62,908	67.18%
Cecil	13,150	3,745	505	130	28,190	62.19%
Charles	10,782	3,286	540	219	24,871	59.62%
Dorchester	4,249	1,245	242	38	8,182	70.57%
Frederick	34,256	8,354	1,421	438	67,012	66.36%
Garrett	5,554	1,904	339	67	12,744	61.71%
Harford	35,119	16,026	1,289	440	77,772	67.99%
Howard	25,912	10,458	1,332	370	55,158	69.02%
Kent	2,302	990	117	27	4,786	71.79%
Montgomery	47,346	14,558	5,319	1,271	112,995	60.62%
Prince George's	13,230	4,940	1,263	528	40,500	49.29%
Queen Anne's	7,306	4,718	323	142	17,896	69.79%
Saint Mary's	13,407	4,407	690	234	29,453	63.62%
Somerset	2,416	1,000	155	30	5,301	67.93%
Talbot	4,285	3,796	353	67	11,535	73.70%
Washington	20,850	4,108	946	256	42,395	61.71%
Wicomico	9,904	4,012	566	189	22,811	64.32%
Worcester	7,863	3,212	590	143	17,088	69.10%
TOTAL	449,263	156,016	26,168	8,410	1,008,369	63.45%

Libertarian

LBE	POLLS	EV	ABS	PROV	ELIGIBLE VOTERS	TURNOUT
Allegany	94	10	4	6	285	40.00%
Anne Arundel	1,018	266	72	45	2,864	48.92%

Baltimore City	474	66	22	50	1,475	41.49%
Baltimore County	1,125	266	56	50	3,203	46.74%
Calvert	180	38	11	6	480	48.96%
Caroline	43	8	2	1	123	43.90%
Carroll	381	67	16	5	905	51.82%
Cecil	162	27	8	4	439	45.79%
Charles	157	43	5	5	511	41.10%
Dorchester	44	5	3	1	103	51.46%
Frederick	512	99	36	17	1,340	49.55%
Garrett	33	6	1	1	109	37.61%
Harford	491	147	22	15	1,381	48.88%
Howard	499	139	36	14	1,263	54.47%
Kent	32	7	3	2	82	53.66%
Montgomery	1,017	222	103	57	3,086	45.33%
Prince George's	459	96	31	32	1,677	36.85%
Queen Anne's	93	33	5	1	251	52.59%
Saint Mary's	207	36	14	8	558	47.49%
Somerset	20	3	0	0	62	37.10%
Talbot	53	21	5	0	159	49.69%
Washington	228	32	9	10	703	39.69%
Wicomico	117	31	6	9	407	40.05%
Worcester	92	15	4	1	247	45.34%
TOTAL	7,531	1,683	474	340	21,713	46.18%

Green

LBE	POLLS	EV	ABS	PROV	ELIGIBLE VOTERS	TURNOUT
Allegany	39	11	1	4	137	40.15%
Anne Arundel	237	77	26	15	843	42.11%
Baltimore City	363	113	30	25	1,264	42.01%
Baltimore County	399	137	37	25	1,401	42.68%
Calvert	41	9	3	2	132	41.67%
Caroline	6	2	1	0	25	36.00%
Carroll	75	25	4	2	254	41.73%
Cecil	41	9	4	0	142	38.03%
Charles	45	11	6	1	167	37.72%
Dorchester	8	3	1	0	25	48.00%
Frederick	151	26	20	6	443	45.82%
Garrett	9	2	0	0	36	30.56%
Harford	109	40	13	2	397	41.31%
Howard	170	66	13	7	504	50.79%
Kent	5	6	1	0	29	41.38%
Montgomery	436	162	72	29	1,572	44.47%
Prince George's	264	90	30	20	1,052	38.40%
Queen Anne's	18	2	2	0	69	31.88%
Saint Mary's	53	3	4	2	138	44.93%
Somerset	2	4	1	0	20	35.00%
Talbot	17	9	4	0	47	63.83%
Washington	79	11	7	5	245	41.63%

Wicomico	35	10	3	2	139	35.97%
Worcester	22	6	2	0	83	36.14%
TOTAL	2,624	834	285	147	9,164	42.45%

Unaffiliated

LBE	POLLS	EV	ABS	PROV	ELIGIBLE VOTERS	TURNOUT
Allegany	2,120	234	94	112	7,143	35.84%
Anne Arundel	26,552	10,281	1,986	996	83,248	47.83%
Baltimore City	12,621	2,959	917	912	47,859	36.38%
Baltimore County	28,638	9,864	1,539	1,060	91,948	44.70%
Calvert	4,700	1,123	319	93	13,185	47.29%
Caroline	1,141	319	32	22	3,812	39.72%
Carroll	8,769	2,062	367	113	23,816	47.49%
Cecil	4,330	999	168	59	14,138	39.30%
Charles	5,763	1,614	295	204	18,141	43.42%
Dorchester	908	224	46	19	3,033	39.47%
Frederick	14,618	3,674	972	357	39,092	50.19%
Garrett	586	180	48	18	2,463	33.78%
Harford	11,469	4,641	503	221	35,004	48.09%
Howard	18,225	7,700	1,165	430	47,883	57.47%
Kent	664	345	61	21	2,077	52.53%
Montgomery	48,344	16,492	5,360	1,972	142,173	50.76%
Prince George's	19,073	6,421	1,327	1,408	68,270	41.35%
Queen Anne's	2,004	1,111	127	43	6,527	50.33%
Saint Mary's	4,664	1,333	278	130	14,411	44.45%
Somerset	489	174	14	32	1,821	38.93%
Talbot	1,394	1,042	125	39	4,814	54.01%
Washington	5,596	1,094	286	125	19,093	37.19%
Wicomico	2,997	1,087	213	107	11,154	39.48%
Worcester	2,228	793	129	49	6,907	46.32%
TOTAL	227,893	75,766	16,371	8,542	708,012	46.41%

Other Parties

LBE	POLLS	EV	ABS	PROV	ELIGIBLE VOTERS	TURNOUT
Allegany	97	19	43	7	319	52.04%
Anne Arundel	340	195	181	31	1,430	52.24%
Baltimore City	373	115	36	233	1,768	42.82%
Baltimore County	1,414	850	308	57	4,627	56.82%
Calvert	140	49	22	5	383	56.40%
Caroline	41	11	0	1	109	48.62%
Carroll	262	118	61	6	835	53.53%
Cecil	201	75	24	6	563	54.35%
Charles	155	41	10	10	506	42.69%
Dorchester	41	16	5	1	105	60.00%
Frederick	108	33	14	9	351	46.72%
Garrett	38	28	12	5	141	58.87%

Harford	321	213	58	8	1,110	54.05%
Howard	583	378	129	13	1,821	60.57%
Kent	34	25	3	2	101	63.37%
Montgomery	1,191	596	1,177	111	5,189	59.26%
Prince George's	2,083	965	256	85	11,322	29.93%
Queen Anne's	49	46	5	8	181	59.67%
Saint Mary's	148	39	17	6	409	51.34%
Somerset	19	14	3	0	72	50.00%
Talbot	58	49	16	6	209	61.72%
Washington	115	47	87	17	585	45.47%
Wicomico	122	61	23	5	431	48.96%
Worcester	117	58	24	3	318	63.52%
TOTAL	8,050	4,041	2,514	635	32,885	46.34%

EXHIBIT 8

STATE OF MARYLAND



Proclamation

Renewal of Declaration of State of Emergency and
Existence of Catastrophic Health Emergency — COVID-19

- WHEREAS, on March 5, 2020, a state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency was, pursuant to the Maryland Constitution and Laws of Maryland, including but not limited to Title 14 of the Public Safety Article, and in an effort to control and prevent the spread of COVID-19, proclaimed within the entire State of Maryland;
- WHEREAS, the proclamation declaring the emergencies was renewed on March 17, 2020;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19, a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death, is a public health catastrophe and has been confirmed in nearly all Maryland counties;
- WHEREAS, the emergency conditions, state of emergency, and catastrophic health emergency continue to exist;
- WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maryland Department of Health recommend social distancing and avoiding gatherings;
- WHEREAS, the currently known and available scientific evidence and best practices support limitations on gatherings and social distancing to prevent exposures and transmissions, and reduce the threat to especially vulnerable populations, including older individuals and those with chronic health conditions;
- WHEREAS, to reduce the threat to human health caused by transmission of the novel coronavirus in Maryland, and to protect and save lives, it is necessary and reasonable that individuals in the state refrain from congregating;

WHEREAS, the State’s elections would ordinarily be conducted mainly at polling locations that, during the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency, hinder social distancing, enable the transmission of the novel coronavirus, and pose risks to public health, welfare, and safety;

WHEREAS, holding elections mainly at polling locations during the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency would potentially expose government buildings, voters, and governmental officers, employees, and volunteers to the novel coronavirus;

WHEREAS, elections must be accessible, secure, and safe;

WHEREAS, COVID-19, the state of emergency and the catastrophic health emergency, and the State’s emergency actions in response have impaired the ability of governmental officials, employees, and volunteers to conduct their elections in accordance with the existing statutory and legal voting systems and procedures; and

WHEREAS, the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency continues to interfere with the electoral process;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, JR., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO TITLE 14 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE AND TITLE 8 OF THE ELECTION LAW ARTICLE, AND IN AN EFFORT TO CONTROL AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 WITHIN THE STATE, HEREBY DECLARE THAT A STATE OF EMERGENCY AND CATASTROPHIC HEALTH EMERGENCY CONTINUES TO EXIST WITHIN THE ENTIRE STATE OF MARYLAND, RENEW THE MARCH 5, 2020 PROCLAMATION, AND FURTHER PROVIDE AND ORDER, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY:

I. Definitions.

- A. “County” means a county of the State or Baltimore City.
- B. “COVID-19 Guidance” means the applicable COVID-19 guidance published by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maryland Department of Health.
- C. “Special General Election” means the special general election to fill the vacancy in the office of the Representative of Congress for the Seventh Congressional District of Maryland of April 28, 2020.

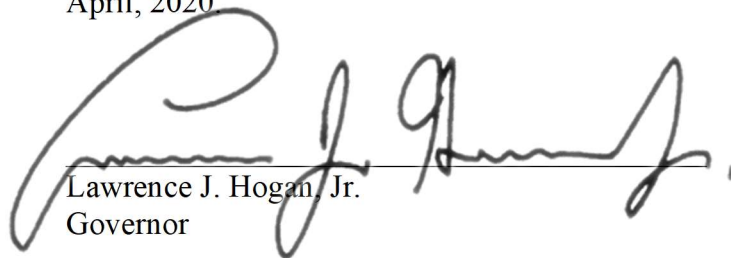
- D. “Primary Election” means the primary election of April 28, 2020, postponed to June 2, 2020, in all of the State.
 - E. “Elections” refers to both the Special General Election and Primary Election.
 - F. “Return Location” means a location where a vote-by-mail ballot may be returned for the Elections.
 - G. “State Board” means the State Board of Elections.
 - H. “Stay at Home Order” means the Order of the Governor of the State of Maryland No. 20-03-30-01, dated March 30, 2020, entitled “Amending and Restating the Order of March 23, 2020, Prohibiting Large Gatherings and Events and Closing Senior Centers, and All Non-Essential Businesses and Other Establishments, and Additionally Requiring All Persons to Stay Home,” as it may be amended or restated from time to time.
 - I. “Homes” has the meaning defined in the Stay at Home Order.
- II. The Primary Election of April 28, 2020, remains postponed to June 2, 2020, in all of the State.
 - III. Subject to paragraph IV, for the Elections, the State Board shall, as further specified and provided in this Order, utilize as alternate voting systems:
 - A. voting by mail; and
 - B. at least one voting center in each county to enable any voter who is unable to vote by mail to, in person:
 - i. cast a ballot; or
 - ii. return a vote-by-mail ballot.
 - IV. For the Special General Election, the State Board may solely utilize, as an alternate voting system, voting by mail, after issuing and transmitting to the Governor a written determination:
 - A. substantiating the findings that it is not possible to utilize voting centers in a manner that mitigates and reduces a substantial threat to public safety or health posed by COVID-19; and
 - B. that conducting the Special General Election without voting centers will comply with the constitutions of Maryland and the United States, and any other federal law.

- V. In preparation for the Elections, the COVID-19 Guidance shall be complied with to the maximum extent practicable for all aspects of the Elections, including without limitation:
 - A. instruction and training programs for election judges on the voting system;
 - B. the delivery of necessary supplies, records, and equipment; and
 - C. the canvassing of ballots and observation of each part of the canvass.
- VI. Without limiting the generality of paragraph V above, utilization of voting centers or other locations for return of vote-by-mail ballots shall:
 - A. maximize voter accessibility to the extent consistent with public health and safety to protect voters from COVID-19; and
 - B. minimize direct contact between voters, election officials and judges, government employees, volunteers, and other participants in the electoral process, including but not limited to as addressed in the COVID-19 Guidance.
- VII. Electioneering.
 - A. At each Return Location, signs containing the words “No Electioneering Beyond This Point” shall be posted delineating a line located as near as practicable to 100 feet from the location, as established after consideration of the effect of placement on public safety.
 - B. No person shall:
 - i. canvass, electioneer, or post any campaign material in any Return Location or beyond the line described in paragraph VII.A; or
 - ii. interfere or attempt to interfere with a voter while the voter is returning a vote-by-mail ballot at a Return Location.
- VIII. As to challengers and watchers at voting centers, the State Board may:
 - A. limit the number of challengers and watchers allowed in a polling place at any one time; or
 - B. enable them to, without physically entering the polling place or voting room, or nearing the election judges, by remote electronic means or otherwise:
 - i. be present in the polling place:
 - 1. within one-half hour before the polls open;

2. at any time when the polls are open; and
 3. until the completion of all tasks associated with the close of the polls and the election judges leave the polling place;
 - ii. see and hear each person as the person offers to vote; and
 - iii. challenge the right to vote of any individual.
- IX. The canvass of vote-by-mail ballots for the Elections may commence at 9 a.m. on the 12th day before the days of the Elections.
- X. Secrecy of the results for the Elections need only be maintained until 8 p.m. on the day of the Elections.
- XI. The Elections shall minimize injury and damage from the COVID-19 public health catastrophe, and save lives, while, to the fullest extent possible given the interference in the electoral process from the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency, inspire public confidence and trust in the conduct of the Primary Election by reasonably assuring under the circumstances that:
- A. all persons served by the election system are treated fairly and equitably;
 - B. all qualified persons may register to vote and that those who are not qualified do not vote;
 - C. those who administer elections are well-trained, that they serve both those who vote and those who seek votes, and that they put the public interest ahead of partisan interests;
 - D. full information on elections is provided to the public, including disclosure of campaign receipts and expenditures;
 - E. citizen convenience is emphasized as is feasible and does not endanger the public health, welfare, or safety;
 - F. security and integrity are maintained in the casting of ballots, canvass of votes, and reporting of election results;
 - G. the prevention of fraud and corruption is diligently pursued; and
 - H. any offenses that occur are prosecuted.
- XII. The State Board shall provide maximum notice as possible to voters about how to participate in the Elections, as well as other appropriate education regarding voting procedures.

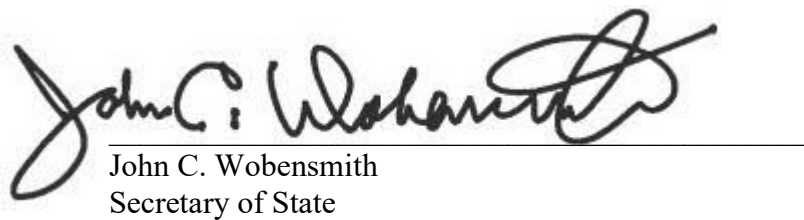
- XIII. All other statutory and regulatory dates and time periods relating to the Elections may be additionally postponed in the discretion of the State Board to conform to this Order.
- XIV. The State Board shall have the authority to designate any of its employees or the State employees of any local board of elections as “emergency” and “essential” State employees or personnel for the purpose of performing duties necessary to conduct the Elections.
- XV. Notwithstanding the Stay at Home Order, all persons living in the State of Maryland may travel between their Homes and Return Locations and polling places in connection with the Elections and for the following purposes:
- A. Voting in person;
 - B. Returning vote-by-mail ballots;
 - C. Participating the election as an administrator, official, employee, worker, volunteer, judge, challenger, or watcher; or
 - D. Canvassing, electioneering, or posting campaign material in compliance with the COVID-19 Guidance.
- XVI. The effect of any statute, rule, or regulation of an agency of the State or a political subdivision inconsistent with this Order, or inconsistent with an action of the State Board pursuant to this Order, is hereby suspended.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland in the City of Annapolis, this 10th day of April, 2020



Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.
Governor

ATTEST:



John C. Wobensmith
Secretary of State

EXHIBIT 9

STATE OF MARYLAND



Proclamation

Renewal of Declaration of State of Emergency and
Existence of Catastrophic Health Emergency — COVID-19

- WHEREAS, on March 5, 2020, a state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency was, pursuant to the Maryland Constitution and Laws of Maryland, including but not limited to Title 14 of the Public Safety Article, and in an effort to control and prevent the spread of COVID-19, proclaimed within the entire State of Maryland;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19 is a highly infectious respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person, physically contaminates property by attaching to surfaces for prolonged periods of time, and may result in serious illness or death;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19 is a public health catastrophe and has been confirmed in all Maryland counties;
- WHEREAS, since the declaration of a state of emergency and existence of a catastrophic health emergency on March 5, 2020, there have been more 27,000 laboratory-confirmed positive COVID-19 cases and nearly 1,300 related deaths in Maryland, with significant increases in new confirmed cases daily;
- WHEREAS, the proclamation declaring the emergencies was renewed on March 17, 2020, and April 10, 2020;
- WHEREAS, the spread of COVID-19 in the state continues to pose an immediate threat to all Marylanders of extensive loss of life or serious disability;
- WHEREAS, the emergency conditions, state of emergency, and catastrophic health emergency continue to exist;
- WHEREAS, all levels of government in Maryland must deploy resources to protect public health and safety;

- WHEREAS, continued emergency response by the State is needed to implement the Maryland Strong: Roadmap for Recovery, including the expanding of COVID-19 testing capacity, increasing of hospital surge capacity, supplying sufficient personal protective equipment, and implementing a robust contact-tracing operation;
- WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maryland Department of Health recommend social distancing and avoiding gatherings;
- WHEREAS, the currently known and available scientific evidence and best practices support limitations on gatherings and social distancing to prevent exposures and transmissions;
- WHEREAS, to reduce the threat to human health caused by transmission of the novel coronavirus in Maryland, and to protect and save lives, it is necessary and reasonable that individuals in the state refrain from congregating;
- WHEREAS, the State's elections would ordinarily be conducted mainly at polling locations that, during the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency, hinder social distancing, enable the transmission of the novel coronavirus, and pose risks to public health, welfare, and safety;
- WHEREAS, holding elections mainly at polling locations during the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency would potentially expose government buildings, voters, and governmental officers, employees, and volunteers to the novel coronavirus;
- WHEREAS, elections must be accessible, secure, and safe; and
- WHEREAS, COVID-19, the state of emergency and the catastrophic health emergency, and the State's emergency actions in response have impaired the ability of governmental officials, employees, and volunteers to conduct their elections in accordance with the existing statutory and legal voting systems and procedures;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, JR., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO TITLE 14 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE AND TITLE 8 OF THE ELECTION LAW ARTICLE, AND IN AN EFFORT TO CONTROL AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 WITHIN THE STATE, HEREBY DECLARE THAT A STATE OF EMERGENCY AND CATASTROPHIC HEALTH EMERGENCY CONTINUES TO EXIST WITHIN THE ENTIRE STATE OF MARYLAND, RENEW THE MARCH 5, 2020, PROCLAMATION, AND FURTHER PROVIDE AND ORDER, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY:

I. Primary Election of June 2, 2020

A. Definitions.

- i. “County” means a county of the State or Baltimore City.
- ii. “COVID-19 Guidance” means the applicable COVID-19 guidance published by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maryland Department of Health.
- iii. “Primary Election” means the primary election of April 28, 2020, postponed to June 2, 2020, in all of the State.
- iv. “Return Location” means a location where a vote-by-mail ballot may be returned for the Elections.
- v. “State Board” means the State Board of Elections.
- vi. “Stay at Home Order” means the Order of the Governor of the State of Maryland No. 20-03-30-01, dated March 30, 2020, entitled “Amending and Restating the Order of March 23, 2020, Prohibiting Large Gatherings and Events and Closing Senior Centers, and All Non-Essential Businesses and Other Establishments, and Additionally Requiring All Persons to Stay Home,” as it may be amended or restated from time to time.
- vii. “Homes” has the meaning defined in the Stay at Home Order.

B. The Primary Election remains postponed to June 2, 2020, in all of the State.

C. For the Primary Election, the State Board shall, as further specified and provided in this Order, utilize as alternate voting systems:

- i. voting by mail; and
- ii. at least one voting center in each county to enable any voter who is unable to vote by mail to, in person:
- iii. cast a ballot; or
- iv. return a vote-by-mail ballot.

D. The COVID-19 Guidance shall be complied with to the maximum extent practicable for all aspects of the Primary Election, including without limitation:

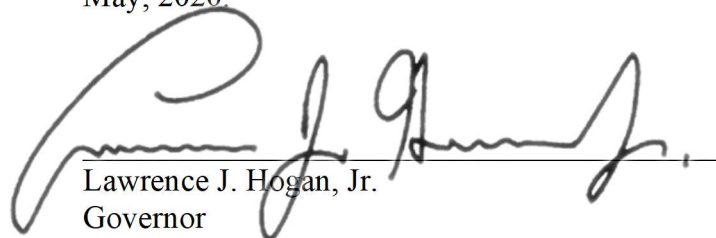
- i. instruction and training programs for election judges on the voting system;

- ii. the delivery of necessary supplies, records, and equipment; and
 - iii. the canvassing of ballots and observation of each part of the canvass.
- E. Without limiting the generality of § I.D above, utilization of voting centers or other locations for return of vote-by-mail ballots shall:
- i. maximize voter accessibility to the extent consistent with public health and safety to protect voters from COVID-19; and
 - ii. minimize direct contact between voters, election officials and judges, government employees, volunteers, and other participants in the electoral process, including but not limited to as addressed in the COVID-19 Guidance.
- F. Electioneering.
- i. At each Return Location, signs containing the words “No Electioneering Beyond This Point” shall be posted delineating a line located as near as practicable to 100 feet from the location, as established after consideration of the effect of placement on public safety.
 - ii. No person shall:
 - 1. canvass, electioneer, or post any campaign material in any Return Location or beyond the line described in § I.F(i); or
 - 2. interfere or attempt to interfere with a voter while the voter is returning a vote-by-mail ballot at a Return Location.
- G. As to challengers and watchers at voting centers, the State Board may:
- i. limit the number of challengers and watchers allowed in a polling place at any one time; or
 - ii. enable them to, without physically entering the polling place or voting room, or nearing the election judges, by remote electronic means or otherwise:
 - iii. be present in the polling place:
 - 1. within one-half hour before the polls open;
 - 2. at any time when the polls are open; and
 - 3. until the completion of all tasks associated with the close of the polls and the election judges leave the polling place;

- iv. see and hear each person as the person offers to vote; and
 - v. challenge the right to vote of any individual.
- H. The canvass of vote-by-mail ballots for the Primary Election may commence at 9 a.m. on May 21, 2020.
- I. Secrecy of the results for the Primary Election need only be maintained until 8 p.m. on June 2, 2020.
- J. The Primary Election shall minimize injury and damage from the COVID-19 public health catastrophe, and save lives, while, to the fullest extent possible given the interference in the electoral process from the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency, inspire public confidence and trust in the conduct of the Primary Election by reasonably assuring under the circumstances that:
- i. all persons served by the election system are treated fairly and equitably;
 - ii. all qualified persons may register to vote and that those who are not qualified do not vote;
 - iii. those who administer elections are well-trained, that they serve both those who vote and those who seek votes, and that they put the public interest ahead of partisan interests;
 - iv. full information on elections is provided to the public, including disclosure of campaign receipts and expenditures;
 - v. citizen convenience is emphasized as is feasible and does not endanger the public health, welfare, or safety;
 - vi. security and integrity are maintained in the casting of ballots, canvass of votes, and reporting of election results;
 - vii. the prevention of fraud and corruption is diligently pursued; and
 - viii. any offenses that occur are prosecuted.
- K. The State Board shall provide maximum notice as possible to voters about how to participate in the Primary Election, as well as other appropriate education regarding voting procedures.
- L. All other statutory and regulatory dates and time periods relating to the Primary Election may be additionally postponed in the discretion of the State Board to conform to this Order.

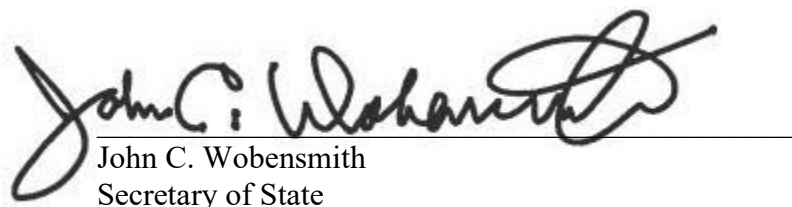
- M. The State Board shall have the authority to designate any of its employees or the State employees of any local board of elections as “emergency” and “essential” State employees or personnel for the purpose of performing duties necessary to conduct the Primary Election.
- N. Notwithstanding the Stay at Home Order, all persons living in the State of Maryland may travel between their Homes and Return Locations and polling places in connection with the Primary Election and for the following purposes:
- i. Voting in person;
 - ii. Returning vote-by-mail ballots;
 - iii. Participating the election as an administrator, official, employee, worker, volunteer, judge, challenger, or watcher; or
 - iv. Canvassing, electioneering, or posting campaign material in compliance with the COVID-19 Guidance.
- II. Health care providers who act in good faith under this catastrophic health emergency proclamation, including orders issued under the proclamation by the Governor and by other State officials acting at the direction of or under delegated authority from the Governor, have the immunity provided by § 14-3A-06 of the Public Safety Article of the Maryland Code.
- III. The effect of any statute, rule, or regulation of an agency of the State or a political subdivision inconsistent with this Order, or inconsistent with an action of the State Board pursuant to this Order, is hereby suspended.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland in the City of Annapolis, this 6th day of May, 2020.



Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.
Governor

ATTEST:



John C. Wobensmith
Secretary of State

EXHIBIT 10



Proclamation

Renewal of Declaration of State of Emergency and
Existence of Catastrophic Health Emergency — COVID-19

- WHEREAS, on March 5, 2020, a state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency was, pursuant to the Maryland Constitution and Laws of Maryland, including but not limited to Title 14 of the Public Safety Article, and in an effort to control and prevent the spread of COVID-19, proclaimed within the entire State of Maryland;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19 is a highly infectious respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person, physically contaminates property by attaching to surfaces for prolonged periods of time, and may result in serious illness or death;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19 is a public health catastrophe and has been confirmed in all Maryland counties;
- WHEREAS, rates of COVID-19 infection continue to rise in more than 30 states and the risk of further spread back to Maryland remains high;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19 infection outbreaks continue to occur in Maryland through community transmission and because of travelers returning from out-of-state;
- WHEREAS, since the declaration of a state of emergency and existence of a catastrophic health emergency on March 5, 2020, there have been nearly 96,000 laboratory-confirmed positive COVID-19 cases and more than 3,000 related deaths in Maryland, with increases in new confirmed cases daily;
- WHEREAS, the proclamation declaring the emergencies was renewed on March 17, 2020, April 10, 2020, May 6, 2020, June 3, 2020, July 1, 2020, and July 30, 2020;
- WHEREAS, the spread of COVID-19 in the state continues to pose an immediate threat to all Marylanders of extensive loss of life or serious disability;

WHEREAS, the emergency conditions, state of emergency, and catastrophic health emergency continue to exist;

WHEREAS, all levels of government in Maryland must deploy resources to protect public health and safety;

WHEREAS, continued emergency response by the State is needed to maintain and further progress through the Maryland Strong: Roadmap for Recovery, including expanding COVID-19 testing capacity, maintaining adequate patient surge capacity, supplying sufficient personal protective equipment, and executing a robust contact-tracing operation;

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maryland Department of Health recommend the use of face coverings in public settings to the extent possible, continued social distancing, and avoiding large gatherings;

WHEREAS, although the State's elections would ordinarily be conducted mainly at polling locations, the State Board of Elections reports that the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency have impacted the availability of election judges and facilities;

WHEREAS, elections must be accessible, secure, safe, and fair; and

WHEREAS, the State Board of Elections maintains that COVID-19, the state of emergency and the catastrophic health emergency, and the State's emergency actions in response have interfered with the electoral process and impaired the Board's ability to conduct the general election of November 3, 2020, in accordance with the existing statutory and legal voting systems, locations, and procedures;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, JR., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO TITLE 14 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE AND TITLE 8 OF THE ELECTION LAW ARTICLE, AND IN AN EFFORT TO CONTROL AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 WITHIN THE STATE, HEREBY DECLARE THAT A STATE OF EMERGENCY AND CATASTROPHIC HEALTH EMERGENCY CONTINUES TO EXIST WITHIN THE ENTIRE STATE OF MARYLAND, RENEW THE MARCH 5, 2020, PROCLAMATION, AND FURTHER PROVIDE AND ORDER, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY:

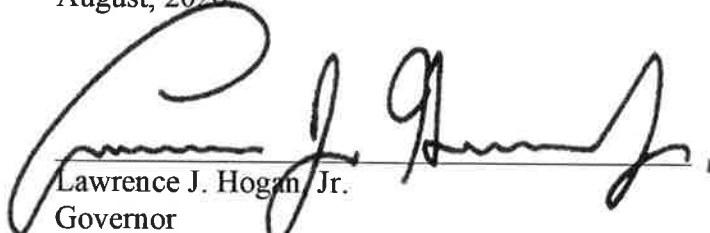
A. General Election of November 3, 2020

- a. The State Board of Elections (the "State Board") may establish, as alternate voting locations or systems, voting centers for the use of any eligible voter who chooses to cast a ballot in person in the general election of November 3, 2020 (the "General Election").

- b. Any eligible voter may vote at a voting center in the voter's county of residence.
 - c. In preparation for and execution of the General Election, the applicable COVID-19 guidance published by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maryland Department of Health, and any other applicable orders, shall be complied with to the maximum extent practicable.
 - d. The State Board shall provide maximum notice as possible to voters about use of voting centers in the General Election, as well as other appropriate education regarding alternate voting locations, systems, and procedures established.
 - e. The effect of any statute, rule, or regulation of an agency of the State or a political subdivision inconsistent with the State Board's establishment of voting centers for use in the General Election, or otherwise inconsistent with this Order, is hereby suspended.
- B. Health care providers who act in good faith under this catastrophic health emergency proclamation, including orders issued under the proclamation by the Governor and by other State officials acting at the direction of or under delegated authority from the Governor, have the immunity provided by § 14-3A-06 of the Public Safety Article of the Maryland Code.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland in the City of Annapolis, this 10th day of August, 2020




Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.
Governor

ATTEST:

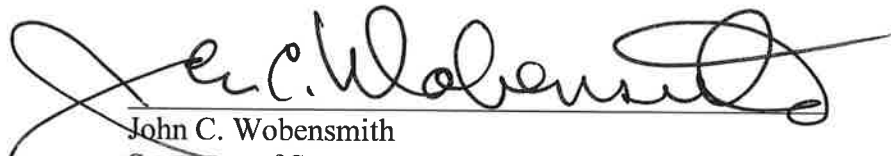

John C. Wobensmith
Secretary of State

EXHIBIT 11

Mail-in Ballot Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2020 Presidential General Election

As of: December 1, 2020

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
ALL	ALLEGANY	Statewide	4719	3683	1512	9914	4408	3318	1287	9013
ALL	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	90472	38086	35209	163767	83434	34294	31378	149106
ALL	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	132454	8562	17906	158922	116558	7073	14583	138214
ALL	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	156057	41792	37685	235534	142426	37412	33021	212859
ALL	CALVERT	Statewide	11736	6268	4488	22492	11199	5790	4123	21112
ALL	CAROLINE	Statewide	2144	1236	820	4200	1914	1071	671	3656
ALL	CARROLL	Statewide	16861	14072	8147	39080	15901	12876	7329	36106
ALL	CECIL	Statewide	7558	5053	3403	16014	6874	4445	2897	14216
ALL	CHARLES	Statewide	32685	5896	6469	45050	29728	5303	5507	40538
ALL	DORCHESTER	Statewide	3177	1455	695	5327	2966	1366	606	4938
ALL	FREDERICK	Statewide	37487	16266	15110	68863	34875	14656	13502	63033
ALL	GARRETT	Statewide	1516	1985	553	4054	1410	1773	481	3664
ALL	HARFORD	Statewide	27611	15991	11212	54814	25294	14342	9863	49499
ALL	HOWARD	Statewide	66481	16960	24216	107657	62204	15495	22085	99784
ALL	KENT	Statewide	2612	1040	667	4319	2430	934	588	3952
ALL	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	258749	42342	76713	377804	240780	38137	69376	348293
ALL	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	225163	12039	30977	268179	203589	10515	26257	240361
ALL	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	4652	3428	1940	10020	4211	2953	1673	8837
ALL	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	11769	7126	4871	23766	10975	6554	4331	21860
ALL	SOMERSET	Statewide	1600	805	391	2796	1367	683	329	2379
ALL	TALBOT	Statewide	5160	2772	1769	9701	4880	2589	1630	9099
ALL	WASHINGTON	Statewide	12319	7229	4855	24403	11239	6463	4172	21874
ALL	WICOMICO	Statewide	9747	4353	2981	17081	8704	3876	2532	15112
ALL	WORCESTER	Statewide	5697	3519	2067	11283	5128	3069	1758	9955
	Total		1128426	261958	294656	1685040	1032494	234987	259979	1527460

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	43	3	17	63	38	1	15	54
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	954	233	474	1661	803	194	399	1396
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	1113	188	389	1690	890	113	273	1276

Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	1095	210	436	1741	901	164	329	1394
Civilian Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	70	39	33	142	60	28	27	115
Civilian Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	13	4	7	24	12	2	6	20
Civilian Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	146	60	68	274	124	49	56	229
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	78	32	39	149	67	29	33	129
Civilian Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	122	30	56	208	96	23	48	167
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	22	3	9	34	18	2	8	28
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	356	78	124	558	291	64	99	454
Civilian Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	14	9	12	35	14	6	11	31
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	212	63	116	391	175	50	96	321
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	785	136	292	1213	645	108	232	985
Civilian Overseas	KENT	Statewide	22	2	6	30	21	2	5	28
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	5389	507	1811	7707	4547	359	1426	6332
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	1096	105	347	1548	848	73	257	1178
Civilian Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	56	7	20	83	49	6	16	71
Civilian Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	79	35	41	155	66	29	32	127
Civilian Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	7	1	0	8	6	1	0	7
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	87	12	28	127	73	11	22	106
Civilian Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	101	26	55	182	89	21	43	153
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	70	4	20	94	61	3	15	79
Civilian Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	50	15	24	89	44	10	20	74
	Total		11980	1802	4424	18206	9938	1348	3468	14754

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Domestic Civilian	ALLEGANY	Statewide	4669	3669	1489	9827	4365	3307	1270	8942
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	88606	37289	33910	159805	81904	33700	30361	145965
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	131145	8334	17407	156886	115539	6935	14244	136718
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	154704	41429	37078	233211	141326	37141	32572	211039
Domestic Civilian	CALVERT	Statewide	11567	6137	4360	22064	11061	5696	4016	20773
Domestic Civilian	CAROLINE	Statewide	2124	1211	805	4140	1897	1058	658	3613
Domestic Civilian	CARROLL	Statewide	16676	13894	8008	38578	15752	12748	7212	35712
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Statewide	7457	4985	3348	15790	6790	4390	2852	14032
Domestic Civilian	CHARLES	Statewide	32293	5779	6232	44304	29428	5214	5331	39973
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Statewide	3142	1446	677	5265	2937	1361	592	4890
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Statewide	36966	16028	14845	67839	34450	14472	13303	62225

Domestic Civilian	GARRETT	Statewide	1501	1962	531	3994	1395	1757	462	3614
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Statewide	27257	15769	10950	53976	25020	14167	9658	48845
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Statewide	65469	16729	23738	105936	61386	15320	21723	98429
Domestic Civilian	KENT	Statewide	2583	1037	658	4278	2403	931	582	3916
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	252643	41588	74436	368667	235661	37584	67578	340823
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	223371	11816	30281	265468	202239	10350	25776	238365
Domestic Civilian	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	4585	3387	1899	9871	4153	2920	1643	8716
Domestic Civilian	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	11576	6959	4705	23240	10822	6418	4204	21444
Domestic Civilian	SOMERSET	Statewide	1589	800	389	2778	1358	682	327	2367
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Statewide	5061	2738	1729	9528	4800	2560	1597	8957
Domestic Civilian	WASHINGTON	Statewide	12177	7149	4756	24082	11124	6405	4101	21630
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Statewide	9657	4321	2942	16920	8630	3849	2503	14982
Domestic Civilian	WORCESTER	Statewide	5639	3487	2033	11159	5078	3046	1730	9854
	Total		1112457	257943	287206	1657606	1019518	232011	254295	1505824

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Military Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	3	5	3	11	3	5	1	9
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	236	148	148	532	195	110	114	419
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	59	6	30	95	40	6	20	66
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	97	59	56	212	74	42	38	154
Military Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	26	24	25	75	20	17	19	56
Military Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	4	6	3	13	4	5	2	11
Military Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	10	35	29	74	8	20	25	53
Military Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	5	7	2	14	3	5	2	10
Military Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	50	22	52	124	32	18	38	88
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	2	2	3	7	2	0	2	4
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	51	45	39	135	41	36	30	107
Military Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	0	4	3	7	0	2	2	4
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	20	21	11	52	13	15	5	33
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	62	32	46	140	44	24	39	107
Military Overseas	KENT	Statewide	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	240	66	110	416	183	51	90	324
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	202	35	116	353	142	25	71	238
Military Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	6	8	6	20	4	7	4	15
Military Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	30	36	30	96	22	31	21	74

Military Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	5	3	4	12	3	2	4	9
Military Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	13	19	23	55	8	15	15	38
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	12	10	5	27	9	7	5	21
Military Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	5	7	4	16	4	6	4	14
	Total		1142	600	748	2490	857	449	551	1857

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Military US	ALLEGANY	Statewide	4	6	3	13	2	5	1	8
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	676	416	677	1769	532	290	504	1326
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	137	34	80	251	89	19	46	154
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	161	94	115	370	125	65	82	272
Military US	CALVERT	Statewide	73	68	70	211	58	49	61	168
Military US	CAROLINE	Statewide	3	15	5	23	1	6	5	12
Military US	CARROLL	Statewide	29	83	42	154	17	59	36	112
Military US	CECIL	Statewide	18	29	14	61	14	21	10	45
Military US	CHARLES	Statewide	220	65	129	414	172	48	90	310
Military US	DORCHESTER	Statewide	11	4	6	21	9	3	4	16
Military US	FREDERICK	Statewide	114	115	102	331	93	84	70	247
Military US	GARRETT	Statewide	1	10	7	18	1	8	6	15
Military US	HARFORD	Statewide	122	138	135	395	86	110	104	300
Military US	HOWARD	Statewide	165	63	140	368	129	43	91	263
Military US	KENT	Statewide	6	1	3	10	5	1	1	7
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	477	181	356	1014	389	143	282	814
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	494	83	233	810	360	67	153	580
Military US	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	5	26	15	46	5	20	10	35
Military US	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	84	96	95	275	65	76	74	215
Military US	SOMERSET	Statewide	1	4	2	7	1	0	2	3
Military US	TALBOT	Statewide	7	19	8	34	4	16	7	27
Military US	WASHINGTON	Statewide	28	35	21	84	18	22	13	53
Military US	WICOMICO	Statewide	8	18	14	40	4	17	9	30
Military US	WORCESTER	Statewide	3	10	6	19	2	7	4	13
	Total		2847	1613	2278	6738	2181	1179	1665	5025

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM SENT	REP SENT	OTH SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
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Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	81	35	59	175	68	30	47	145
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	64	19	35	118	51	18	20	89
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	69	42	33	144	56	34	28	118
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	180	47	104	331	150	36	90	276
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	174	25	62	261	151	23	55	229
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	261	34	112	407	215	29	99	343
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	125	31	69	225	112	24	60	196
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		954	233	474	1661	803	194	399	1396
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	138	45	57	240	112	25	32	169
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	21	0	6	27	16	0	4	20
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	47	6	9	62	42	3	7	52
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	81	4	20	105	63	1	14	78
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	187	109	85	381	141	66	52	259
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	59	3	17	79	48	3	14	65
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	44	1	11	56	36	1	8	45
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	30	0	9	39	20	0	8	28
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	16	0	4	20	13	0	3	16
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	14	2	10	26	9	2	6	17
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	184	11	54	249	155	6	47	208
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	85	3	40	128	69	2	29	100
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	25	0	8	33	22	0	4	26
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	182	4	59	245	144	4	45	193
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		1113	188	389	1690	890	113	273	1276
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	137	19	50	206	112	16	39	167
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	318	97	130	545	263	74	101	438
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	243	28	98	369	219	24	73	316
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	116	17	38	171	89	17	28	134
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	189	31	65	285	154	21	53	228
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	57	13	28	98	41	7	18	66
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	35	5	27	67	23	5	17	45
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		1095	210	436	1741	901	164	329	1394
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	7	4	4	15	7	4	4	15
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	14	2	12	28	12	2	10	24
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	19	3	6	28	19	2	5	26
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	18	12	10	40	12	11	10	33

Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	20	11	7	38	17	10	4	31
	CECIL Total		78	32	39	149	67	29	33	129
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	7	2	3	12	5	2	3	10
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	12	0	5	17	10	0	4	14
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		22	3	9	34	18	2	8	28
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	73	13	23	109	56	11	19	86
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	70	18	33	121	62	14	27	103
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	87	13	22	122	70	10	17	97
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	87	16	24	127	66	14	20	100
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	39	18	22	79	37	15	16	68
	FREDERICK Total		356	78	124	558	291	64	99	454
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	21	5	8	34	16	4	6	26
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	40	12	21	73	33	10	18	61
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	40	7	19	66	29	5	16	50
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	27	12	18	57	23	11	15	49
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	33	12	20	65	29	9	18	56
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	51	15	30	96	45	11	23	79
	HARFORD Total		212	63	116	391	175	50	96	321
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	141	40	48	229	114	34	39	187
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	142	30	62	234	120	28	53	201
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	150	18	71	239	121	12	57	190
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	208	24	58	290	173	14	48	235
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	144	24	53	221	117	20	35	172
	HOWARD Total		785	136	292	1213	645	108	232	985
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	2215	181	685	3081	1896	137	544	2577
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	473	54	182	709	373	33	139	545
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	861	88	360	1309	726	63	274	1063
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	750	120	272	1142	628	87	213	928
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1090	64	312	1466	924	39	256	1219
	MONTGOMERY Total		5389	507	1811	7707	4547	359	1426	6332
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	153	20	53	226	118	12	47	177

Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	126	8	36	170	98	4	29	131
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	141	13	59	213	117	11	39	167
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	225	30	76	331	174	22	54	250
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	84	4	20	108	61	1	11	73
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	109	8	28	145	85	6	22	113
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	44	4	15	63	28	4	12	44
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	105	9	33	147	83	9	25	117
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	109	9	27	145	84	4	18	106
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		1096	105	347	1548	848	73	257	1178
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	87	12	28	127	73	11	22	106
	TALBOT Total		87	12	28	127	73	11	22	106
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	1	6	11	2	1	4	7
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	22	1	5	28	18	1	4	23
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	18	1	2	21	17	1	2	20
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	19	1	4	24	17	0	2	19
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	7	0	3	10	7	0	3	10
	WICOMICO Total		70	4	20	94	61	3	15	79
Civilian Overseas Total			11257	1571	4085	16913	9319	1170	3189	13678
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	12880	3539	4228	20647	11655	3153	3685	18493
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	10733	3957	3740	18430	9718	3550	3239	16507
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	9573	5298	3967	18838	8821	4725	3510	17056
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	14952	4576	5599	25127	13822	4202	5037	23061
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	13334	7639	5824	26797	12514	6955	5337	24806
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	14882	5677	5178	25737	13914	5154	4721	23789
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	12252	6603	5374	24229	11460	5961	4832	22253
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		88606	37289	33910	159805	81904	33700	30361	145965
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	10191	1538	2620	14349	9290	1296	2256	12842
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	8394	473	927	9794	7129	392	698	8219
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	10211	695	1283	12189	9123	594	1058	10775
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	11890	563	1306	13759	10685	485	1108	12278
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	11379	968	1225	13572	10289	824	1043	12156
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	9153	351	769	10273	8028	287	608	8923
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	8848	298	969	10115	7639	241	780	8660
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	10089	331	976	11396	8686	278	742	9706
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	5961	194	559	6714	4881	146	375	5402

Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	4998	591	901	6490	4155	454	677	5286
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	12864	1301	2642	16807	11658	1098	2250	15006
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	8236	267	1040	9543	7107	196	830	8133
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	7165	272	783	8220	6014	210	597	6821
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	11766	492	1407	13665	10855	434	1222	12511
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		131145	8334	17407	156886	115539	6935	14244	136718
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	21269	4818	5211	31298	19361	4261	4575	28197
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	29580	6310	6010	41900	27423	5669	5358	38450
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	21417	11427	7664	40508	20267	10557	6988	37812
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	30401	2084	4207	36692	27277	1824	3597	32698
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	22602	8150	6345	37097	20980	7432	5678	34090
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	18410	4763	4688	27861	16418	4191	3995	24604
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	11025	3877	2953	17855	9600	3207	2381	15188
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		154704	41429	37078	233211	141326	37141	32572	211039
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	1378	874	531	2783	1244	764	450	2458
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	1715	738	690	3143	1523	647	563	2733
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	1412	1223	714	3349	1317	1072	622	3011
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	1465	1046	666	3177	1337	933	566	2836
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	1487	1104	747	3338	1369	974	651	2994
	CECIL Total		7457	4985	3348	15790	6790	4390	2852	14032
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	610	465	156	1231	590	446	140	1176
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	707	80	101	888	647	73	84	804
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	840	354	181	1375	788	340	161	1289
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	528	260	130	918	490	234	113	837
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	457	287	109	853	422	268	94	784
	DORCHESTER Total		3142	1446	677	5265	2937	1361	592	4890
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	7973	3597	3381	14951	7439	3254	3030	13723
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	7692	4119	3650	15461	7212	3741	3298	14251
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	8096	2397	2704	13197	7472	2159	2388	12019
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	8900	2896	3176	14972	8305	2573	2845	13723
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	4305	3019	1934	9258	4022	2745	1742	8509
	FREDERICK Total		36966	16028	14845	67839	34450	14472	13303	62225
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	4762	1394	1378	7534	4157	1192	1123	6472
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	4607	3332	2051	9990	4325	3008	1861	9194
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	4692	3190	2056	9938	4441	2930	1855	9226

Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	3321	3147	1594	8062	3127	2853	1414	7394
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	4402	2365	1773	8540	4010	2110	1547	7667
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	5473	2341	2098	9912	4960	2074	1858	8892
	HARFORD Total		27257	15769	10950	53976	25020	14167	9658	48845
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	12918	3613	5074	21605	12136	3338	4634	20108
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	13569	2642	4567	20778	12634	2421	4162	19217
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	12886	2294	3878	19058	11911	2088	3534	17533
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	15038	2944	5095	23077	14231	2735	4682	21648
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	11058	5236	5124	21418	10474	4738	4711	19923
	HOWARD Total		65469	16729	23738	105936	61386	15320	21723	98429
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	64624	11334	19384	95342	61324	10357	17901	89582
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	41425	8486	15130	65041	38034	7661	13684	59379
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	49251	9044	16422	74717	46256	8179	14949	69384
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	44392	8159	12581	65132	40982	7350	11297	59629
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	52951	4565	10919	68435	49065	4037	9747	62849
	MONTGOMERY Total		252643	41588	74436	368667	235661	37584	67578	340823
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	20978	2319	4638	27935	18793	2040	3919	24752
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	13133	679	2241	16053	11666	588	1867	14121
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	17023	1215	3129	21367	15202	1023	2632	18857
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	28389	2833	5196	36418	25986	2549	4575	33110
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	23820	778	2673	27271	21460	672	2230	24362
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	38484	945	3961	43390	35328	834	3428	39590
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	21632	419	1841	23892	19119	339	1494	20952
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	25725	1001	2885	29611	23332	872	2407	26611
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	34187	1627	3717	39531	31353	1433	3224	36010
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		223371	11816	30281	265468	202239	10350	25776	238365
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	5061	2738	1729	9528	4800	2560	1597	8957
	TALBOT Total		5061	2738	1729	9528	4800	2560	1597	8957
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	2191	376	399	2966	1883	327	313	2523
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	2038	1235	718	3991	1859	1127	627	3613
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	2053	1130	704	3887	1835	1019	604	3458
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	1722	590	539	2851	1537	511	451	2499
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	1653	990	582	3225	1516	865	508	2889
	WICOMICO Total		9657	4321	2942	16920	8630	3849	2503	14982
Domestic Civilian Total			1005478	202472	251341	1459291	920682	181829	222759	1325270

Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	37	15	30	82	32	10	22	64
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	21	16	14	51	14	12	12	38
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	31	17	19	67	30	15	15	60
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	63	23	31	117	51	18	18	87
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	30	37	19	86	25	27	14	66
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	30	24	21	75	25	15	20	60
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	24	16	14	54	18	13	13	44
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		236	148	148	532	195	110	114	419
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	5	2	2	9	4	2	1	7
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	4	6	1	0	3	4
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	7	0	1	8	6	0	1	7
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	5	0	2	7	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	0	4	7	2	0	2	4
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	0	3	6	1	0	3	4
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	3	0	3	6	2	0	1	3
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	8	0	2	10	6	0	2	8
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	3	0	1	4	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	3
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	9	3	3	15	6	3	2	11
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	2	0	3	5	1	0	3	4
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		59	6	30	95	40	6	20	66
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	25	6	15	46	18	6	12	36
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	14	4	9	27	13	2	7	22
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	9	22	6	37	7	16	4	27
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	19	2	2	23	15	1	1	17
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	14	7	6	27	11	6	3	20
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	8	10	11	29	6	6	5	17
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	8	8	7	23	4	5	6	15
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		97	59	56	212	74	42	38	154
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	2	0	4	1	2	0	3

Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	3
	CECIL Total		5	7	2	14	3	5	2	10
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	1
	DORCHESTER Total		2	2	3	7	2	0	2	4
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	8	10	6	24	8	8	4	20
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	8	12	12	32	8	10	10	28
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	17	6	7	30	13	5	5	23
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	11	8	7	26	10	7	7	24
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	7	9	7	23	2	6	4	12
	FREDERICK Total		51	45	39	135	41	36	30	107
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	4	5	0	9	3	3	0	6
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	2	4	0	6	2	3	0	5
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	2	4	3	9	1	2	2	5
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	3	2	3	8	1	1	1	3
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	3	2	3	8	1	2	2	5
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	6	4	2	12	5	4	0	9
	HARFORD Total		20	21	11	52	13	15	5	33
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	13	2	7	22	13	2	6	21
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	19	9	7	35	10	6	5	21
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	12	8	11	31	7	4	9	20
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	8	8	16	32	7	8	15	30
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	10	5	5	20	7	4	4	15
	HOWARD Total		62	32	46	140	44	24	39	107
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	50	16	24	90	38	13	20	71
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	47	13	25	85	31	11	19	61
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	49	16	20	85	41	8	15	64
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	55	16	20	91	41	14	18	73
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	39	5	21	65	32	5	18	55
	MONTGOMERY Total		240	66	110	416	183	51	90	324
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	27	4	21	52	20	2	14	36

Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	6	0	8	14	5	0	5	10
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	7	4	7	18	4	4	5	13
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	31	5	21	57	22	5	11	38
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	14	0	5	19	12	0	3	15
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	33	2	15	50	23	2	8	33
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	13	0	6	19	10	0	3	13
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	28	8	14	50	19	4	10	33
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	43	12	19	74	27	8	12	47
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		202	35	116	353	142	25	71	238
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	5	3	4	12	3	2	4	9
	TALBOT Total		5	3	4	12	3	2	4	9
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	1	2	6	3	0	2	5
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	3	1	7	3	3	1	7
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	3
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	3
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	3	0	4	1	2	0	3
	WICOMICO Total		12	10	5	27	9	7	5	21
Military Overseas Total			991	434	570	1995	749	323	420	1492
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	100	43	101	244	76	26	76	178
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	69	27	53	149	51	20	39	110
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	69	56	71	196	54	42	50	146
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	243	113	244	600	183	71	173	427
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	81	76	79	236	76	54	62	192
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	61	47	70	178	51	37	55	143
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	53	54	59	166	41	40	49	130
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		676	416	677	1769	532	290	504	1326
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	18	6	13	37	12	6	9	27
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	5	1	1	7	1	1	1	3
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	13	3	6	22	8	2	5	15
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	5	3	4	12	1	3	3	7
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	7	2	2	11	5	0	2	7
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	4	0	1	5	3	0	1	4
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	7	2	5	14	3	0	3	6
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	18	4	10	32	10	3	4	17
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	8	0	3	11	5	0	0	5

Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	6	4	2	12	4	2	1	7
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	24	8	18	50	20	2	11	33
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	8	1	2	11	5	0	1	6
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	8	0	7	15	6	0	1	7
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	6	0	6	12	6	0	4	10
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		137	34	80	251	89	19	46	154
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	18	20	20	58	15	14	14	43
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	19	11	10	40	16	7	8	31
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	10	14	22	46	8	10	19	37
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	56	4	19	79	42	4	11	57
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	17	10	15	42	10	6	10	26
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	27	19	17	63	23	14	13	50
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	14	16	12	42	11	10	7	28
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		161	94	115	370	125	65	82	272
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	4	1	7	2	4	1	7
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	7	6	16	3	3	5	11
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	5	9	1	15	4	6	1	11
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	7	8	4	19	4	7	1	12
	CECIL Total		18	29	14	61	14	21	10	45
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	3	0	1	4	2	0	1	3
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	5
	DORCHESTER Total		11	4	6	21	9	3	4	16
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	33	18	23	74	28	12	16	56
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	26	32	29	87	23	27	21	71
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	33	18	33	84	25	12	22	59
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	14	25	10	49	11	18	5	34
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	8	22	7	37	6	15	6	27
	FREDERICK Total		114	115	102	331	93	84	70	247
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	17	10	17	44	12	7	12	31
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	14	21	14	49	13	19	8	40
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	11	28	15	54	9	24	12	45

Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	15	28	7	50	11	24	6	41
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	22	18	18	58	11	10	12	33
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	43	33	64	140	30	26	54	110
	HARFORD Total		122	138	135	395	86	110	104	300
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	29	10	18	57	24	8	14	46
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	44	12	32	88	33	7	18	58
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	37	11	29	77	27	8	20	55
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	37	13	37	87	30	10	24	64
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	18	17	24	59	15	10	15	40
	HOWARD Total		165	63	140	368	129	43	91	263
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	122	53	83	258	101	40	65	206
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	84	41	73	198	69	35	56	160
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	113	34	92	239	95	28	67	190
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	68	38	67	173	56	27	59	142
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	90	15	41	146	68	13	35	116
	MONTGOMERY Total		477	181	356	1014	389	143	282	814
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	36	5	21	62	26	3	11	40
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	24	2	6	32	17	1	3	21
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	19	5	7	31	16	5	4	25
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	78	13	32	123	52	12	20	84
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	28	6	8	42	19	4	5	28
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	93	17	45	155	71	13	33	117
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	22	3	10	35	15	2	7	24
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	108	27	62	197	76	22	39	137
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	86	5	42	133	68	5	31	104
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		494	83	233	810	360	67	153	580
Military US	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	7	19	8	34	4	16	7	27
	TALBOT Total		7	19	8	34	4	16	7	27
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	4	3	10	1	4	0	5
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	3	1	7	1	2	0	3
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	4	5	0	1	4	5
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	9	4	14	1	9	3	13
	WICOMICO Total		8	18	14	40	4	17	9	30

Military US Total			2390	1194	1880	5464	1834	878	1362	4074
Grand Total			1020116	205671	257876	1483663	932584	184200	227730	1344514

EXHIBIT 12

Official Turnout (By Party and County)

Election: 2020 Presidential General Election

Election Date: November 03, 2020

* Due to Maryland's first use of precinct level ballots for all voting methods (early voting, election day, mail-in, and provisional voting), there may be some variances in the data.

Statewide

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	11,746	9,336	9,010	818	43,736	70.67%
Anne Arundel	39,909	112,351	149,208	10,902	405,616	77.01%
Baltimore City	29,561	59,663	138,217	15,128	399,685	60.69%
Baltimore County	57,970	133,407	212,962	15,110	566,408	74.05%
Calvert	13,427	14,324	21,113	583	67,984	72.73%
Caroline	4,461	7,333	3,656	465	21,177	75.15%
Carroll	27,681	35,414	36,117	1,868	125,361	80.63%
Cecil	16,511	15,950	14,213	1,122	68,819	69.45%
Charles	11,152	35,695	40,544	3,326	118,302	76.68%
Dorchester	3,700	7,308	4,941	214	22,187	72.85%
Frederick	26,729	52,957	63,066	3,864	186,356	78.68%
Garrett	2,319	9,364	3,665	370	20,183	77.88%
Harford	26,853	69,434	49,525	4,024	187,092	80.09%
Howard	18,400	61,175	99,820	5,282	226,634	81.49%
Kent	2,080	4,504	3,947	375	13,495	80.82%
Montgomery	40,628	128,684	348,744	19,879	673,198	79.91%
Prince George's	37,970	128,727	240,429	21,028	606,439	70.60%
Queen Anne's	4,692	16,046	8,839	911	37,678	80.92%
Saint Mary's	12,738	20,358	21,871	1,155	73,833	76.01%
Somerset	2,446	4,802	2,380	644	13,637	75.32%
Talbot	2,888	10,407	9,094	424	27,994	81.49%
Washington	26,957	17,722	21,882	1,741	99,046	68.96%
Wicomico	10,612	19,230	15,115	1,764	64,237	72.73%
Worcester	7,664	13,182	9,958	1,165	40,665	78.62%
TOTAL	439,094	987,373	1,528,316	112,162	4,109,762	74.63%

Democrat

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	2,230	2,008	4,406	320	12,820	69.92%
Anne Arundel	11,852	37,418	83,491	5,368	174,494	79.16%
Baltimore City	21,777	47,906	116,560	12,030	311,610	63.63%
Baltimore County	23,870	63,417	142,484	9,554	313,870	76.25%
Calvert	2,755	4,395	11,199	198	24,587	75.43%
Caroline	870	1,818	1,914	174	6,629	72.05%
Carroll	3,988	7,199	15,906	558	33,662	82.14%
Cecil	3,410	4,082	6,873	397	21,601	68.34%
Charles	5,113	20,361	29,733	2,272	72,416	79.37%
Dorchester	1,201	2,534	2,968	96	9,848	69.04%
Frederick	6,485	15,816	34,893	1,763	72,487	81.33%

Garrett	215	1,262	1,410	93	3,990	74.69%
Harford	6,177	19,809	25,300	1,747	66,258	80.04%
Howard	6,359	28,200	62,230	3,088	118,705	84.14%
Kent	608	1,682	2,427	168	6,008	81.31%
Montgomery	18,396	70,003	241,085	12,544	410,935	83.23%
Prince George's	27,566	102,606	203,637	16,713	474,841	73.82%
Queen Anne's	821	3,495	4,211	334	11,091	79.89%
Saint Mary's	3,197	5,443	10,979	449	26,373	76.09%
Somerset	779	1,615	1,367	424	5,704	73.37%
Talbot	696	3,096	4,878	182	10,749	82.35%
Washington	5,676	4,909	11,242	695	32,791	68.68%
Wicomico	3,045	6,787	8,706	900	27,194	71.48%
Worcester	2,057	3,348	5,131	434	14,134	77.61%
TOTAL	159,143	459,209	1,033,030	70,501	2,262,797	76.10%

Republican

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	7,595	6,132	3,316	317	22,530	77.05%
Anne Arundel	18,435	53,050	34,312	2,997	135,457	80.32%
Baltimore City	3,370	5,132	7,069	949	30,163	54.77%
Baltimore County	22,334	49,430	37,431	2,972	142,534	78.69%
Calvert	7,914	7,462	5,791	250	28,181	76.00%
Caroline	2,691	4,381	1,071	188	10,039	82.99%
Carroll	18,068	22,164	12,882	880	63,967	84.41%
Cecil	9,672	9,053	4,444	483	30,880	76.59%
Charles	3,705	10,169	5,303	501	24,711	79.63%
Dorchester	1,887	3,938	1,366	79	8,730	83.28%
Frederick	13,705	26,536	14,658	1,106	68,767	81.44%
Garrett	1,747	7,215	1,773	215	13,318	82.22%
Harford	14,802	37,716	14,355	1,395	80,038	85.29%
Howard	7,525	19,487	15,502	1,025	52,748	82.54%
Kent	1,099	2,120	932	142	4,996	85.93%
Montgomery	11,198	30,430	38,188	2,742	105,561	78.21%
Prince George's	3,727	10,399	10,518	1,169	40,095	64.38%
Queen Anne's	2,910	9,875	2,954	402	18,930	85.27%
Saint Mary's	6,778	11,153	6,560	424	30,661	81.26%
Somerset	1,261	2,670	684	140	5,713	83.23%
Talbot	1,592	5,701	2,587	165	11,711	85.77%
Washington	16,383	9,987	6,466	629	44,161	75.78%
Wicomico	5,458	9,456	3,877	537	23,646	81.74%
Worcester	4,176	7,679	3,069	492	18,275	84.36%
TOTAL	188,032	361,335	235,108	20,199	1,015,812	79.21%

Bread and Roses

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	0	4	6	1	20	55.00%
Anne Arundel	10	9	46	8	105	69.52%
Baltimore City	2	19	48	10	130	60.77%

Baltimore County	11	13	48	9	134	60.45%
Calvert	3	1	9	1	20	70.00%
Caroline	0	0	1	1	2	100.00%
Carroll	2	3	15	1	27	77.78%
Cecil	2	1	1	0	8	50.00%
Charles	1	2	10	3	19	84.21%
Dorchester	1	0	0	0	4	25.00%
Frederick	8	9	23	3	55	78.18%
Garrett	0	1	0	1	5	40.00%
Harford	3	7	23	3	50	72.00%
Howard	2	6	30	5	50	86.00%
Kent	0	0	2	0	2	100.00%
Montgomery	9	16	99	6	174	74.71%
Prince George's	8	16	52	10	140	61.43%
Queen Anne's	1	1	0	2	4	100.00%
Saint Mary's	2	3	8	3	19	84.21%
Somerset	0	0	2	0	4	50.00%
Talbot	0	0	2	0	4	50.00%
Washington	0	5	8	2	24	62.50%
Wicomico	1	0	4	0	11	45.45%
Worcester	0	1	0	1	8	25.00%
TOTAL	66	117	437	70	1,019	49.97%

Green

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	10	8	15	0	74	44.59%
Anne Arundel	32	84	180	15	564	55.14%
Baltimore City	38	63	195	33	802	41.02%
Baltimore County	74	90	252	34	898	50.11%
Calvert	9	7	26	1	89	48.31%
Caroline	3	5	8	1	33	51.52%
Carroll	16	17	40	3	155	49.03%
Cecil	25	4	18	3	103	48.54%
Charles	8	16	23	6	112	47.32%
Dorchester	4	2	8	0	19	73.68%
Frederick	35	25	71	12	272	52.57%
Garrett	0	3	6	1	21	47.62%
Harford	28	39	54	8	232	55.60%
Howard	13	50	91	4	317	49.84%
Kent	4	3	7	0	19	73.68%
Montgomery	51	135	376	40	1,036	58.11%
Prince George's	42	59	166	29	707	41.87%
Queen Anne's	3	7	7	1	41	43.90%
Saint Mary's	9	18	22	4	100	53.00%
Somerset	4	2	4	3	18	72.22%
Talbot	4	7	9	0	30	66.67%
Washington	17	17	30	0	130	49.23%
Wicomico	5	12	22	4	93	46.24%

Worcester	6	2	8	2	52	34.62%
TOTAL	440	675	1,638	204	5,917	49.97%

Libertarian

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	59	26	25	4	204	55.88%
Anne Arundel	267	360	562	80	1,922	66.02%
Baltimore City	101	111	199	53	951	48.79%
Baltimore County	306	405	585	72	2,227	61.43%
Calvert	63	54	82	7	332	62.05%
Caroline	16	17	13	8	86	62.79%
Carroll	161	124	160	19	670	69.25%
Cecil	91	47	63	6	341	60.70%
Charles	51	73	71	11	349	59.03%
Dorchester	13	19	17	2	78	65.38%
Frederick	180	200	239	27	936	69.02%
Garrett	5	34	13	2	86	62.79%
Harford	173	274	192	31	966	69.36%
Howard	113	179	239	18	812	67.61%
Kent	12	17	2	2	50	66.00%
Montgomery	247	367	643	104	2,030	67.04%
Prince George's	107	175	266	53	1,177	51.06%
Queen Anne's	27	62	37	6	188	70.21%
Saint Mary's	81	86	76	9	375	67.20%
Somerset	16	14	4	2	48	75.00%
Talbot	13	36	20	3	118	61.02%
Washington	111	77	89	7	513	55.36%
Wicomico	52	67	54	9	312	58.33%
Worcester	41	40	31	9	179	67.60%
TOTAL	2,306	2,864	3,682	544	14,950	62.85%

Working Class Party

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	3	2	5	2	19	63.16%
Anne Arundel	15	21	81	27	197	73.10%
Baltimore City	25	27	104	28	290	63.45%
Baltimore County	33	27	109	27	297	65.99%
Calvert	7	3	6	0	30	53.33%
Caroline	5	4	4	1	17	82.35%
Carroll	9	3	13	1	38	68.42%
Cecil	9	9	11	3	49	65.31%
Charles	11	11	31	9	83	74.70%
Dorchester	2	0	3	0	12	41.67%
Frederick	15	8	29	5	77	74.03%
Garrett	2	3	1	1	9	77.78%
Harford	13	16	13	10	71	73.24%
Howard	4	9	26	6	58	77.59%
Kent	3	4	4	1	11	109.09%

Montgomery	20	21	118	29	229	82.10%
Prince George's	24	40	119	28	288	73.26%
Queen Anne's	1	4	3	0	11	72.73%
Saint Mary's	5	7	14	5	38	81.58%
Somerset	0	0	1	0	8	12.50%
Talbot	1	4	3	0	12	66.67%
Washington	5	4	13	7	43	67.44%
Wicomico	7	10	5	3	44	56.82%
Worcester	2	0	3	0	12	41.67%
TOTAL	221	237	719	193	1,943	62.85%

Other Parties

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	77	60	94	5	395	59.75%
Anne Arundel	257	511	948	161	2,715	69.13%
Baltimore City	265	286	628	229	3,289	42.81%
Baltimore County	551	1,104	1,779	123	5,872	60.58%
Calvert	98	85	164	8	567	62.61%
Caroline	38	40	23	6	163	65.64%
Carroll	193	225	323	13	1,072	70.34%
Cecil	123	131	154	18	727	58.60%
Charles	74	146	216	12	763	58.72%
Dorchester	23	41	24	1	148	60.14%
Frederick	109	123	243	26	801	62.55%
Garrett	14	54	39	2	154	70.78%
Harford	200	416	383	36	1,535	67.43%
Howard	154	468	727	24	2,035	67.47%
Kent	15	28	34	6	116	71.55%
Montgomery	367	839	2,738	152	5,816	70.43%
Prince George's	541	1,324	1,994	211	11,179	36.41%
Queen Anne's	36	86	61	5	280	67.14%
Saint Mary's	110	132	133	7	606	63.04%
Somerset	10	31	15	4	94	63.83%
Talbot	20	73	78	5	248	70.97%
Washington	150	93	223	15	875	54.97%
Wicomico	92	136	122	18	646	56.97%
Worcester	55	131	114	16	440	71.82%
TOTAL	3,572	6,563	11,257	1,103	40,536	55.49%

Unaffiliated

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	1,772	1,096	1,143	169	7,674	54.47%
Anne Arundel	9,041	20,898	29,588	2,246	90,162	68.51%
Baltimore City	3,983	6,119	13,414	1,796	52,450	48.26%
Baltimore County	10,791	18,921	30,274	2,319	100,576	61.95%
Calvert	2,578	2,317	3,836	118	14,178	62.41%
Caroline	838	1,068	622	86	4,208	62.12%
Carroll	5,244	5,679	6,778	393	25,770	70.21%

Cecil	3,179	2,623	2,649	212	15,110	57.33%
Charles	2,189	4,917	5,157	512	19,849	64.36%
Dorchester	569	774	555	36	3,348	57.77%
Frederick	6,192	10,240	12,910	922	42,961	70.45%
Garrett	336	792	423	55	2,600	61.77%
Harford	5,457	11,157	9,205	794	37,942	70.14%
Howard	4,230	12,776	20,975	1,112	51,909	75.31%
Kent	339	650	539	56	2,293	69.08%
Montgomery	10,340	26,873	65,497	4,262	147,417	72.56%
Prince George's	5,955	14,108	23,677	2,815	78,012	59.68%
Queen Anne's	893	2,516	1,566	161	7,133	72.00%
Saint Mary's	2,556	3,516	4,079	254	15,661	66.44%
Somerset	376	470	303	71	2,048	59.57%
Talbot	562	1,490	1,517	69	5,122	71.03%
Washington	4,615	2,630	3,811	386	20,509	55.79%
Wicomico	1,952	2,762	2,325	293	12,291	59.65%
Worcester	1,327	1,981	1,602	211	7,565	67.69%
TOTAL	85,314	156,373	242,445	19,348	766,788	65.66%

EXHIBIT 13



The State of Maryland

Executive Department

ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

NO. 20-06-19-01

AMENDING AND RESTATING THE ORDER OF MARCH 12, 2020, EXTENDING CERTAIN LICENSES, PERMITS, REGISTRATIONS, AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZING SUSPENSION OF LEGAL TIME REQUIREMENTS

- WHEREAS, A state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency was proclaimed on March 5, 2020, and renewed on March 17, 2020, April 10, 2020, May 6, 2020, and June 3, 2020, to control and prevent the spread of COVID-19 within the state, and the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency still exists;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19, a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death, is a public health catastrophe and has been confirmed throughout Maryland;
- WHEREAS, The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) has advised employers, such as the State of Maryland, to prepare for increased employee absence and alternative working arrangements (such as teleworking) in response to an outbreak of COVID-19;
- WHEREAS, Increased employee absence and alternative working arrangements within the State of Maryland’s workforce may impact the State’s ability to timely process renewals of expiring permits, licenses, registrations, and other governmental authorizations;
- WHEREAS, The CDC and the Maryland Department of Health (“MDH”) recommend social distancing to reduce the spread of COVID-19;
- WHEREAS, Renewal of expiring permits, licenses, registrations, and other governmental authorizations often requires the public to enter public buildings and interact with State employees and other persons, which may be contrary to prudent social distancing; and
- WHEREAS, To reduce the threat to human health caused by transmission of COVID-19 in Maryland, and to protect and save lives, it is necessary and

reasonable that permits, licenses, registrations, and other governmental authorizations be extended until after the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency has ended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, JR., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF MARYLAND, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO TITLE 14 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE, AND IN AN EFFORT TO CONTROL AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 WITHIN THE STATE, DO HEREBY ORDER:

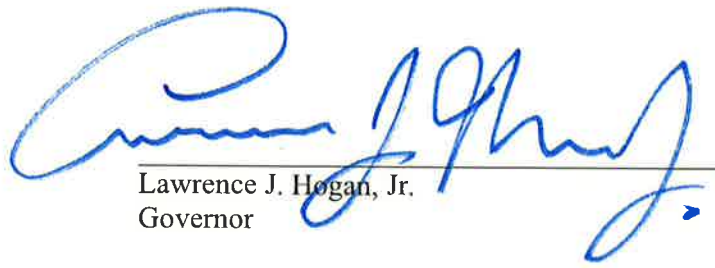
- I. Amendment and Restatement. The Order of the Governor of the State of Maryland, dated March 12, 2020, entitled “Extending Certain Licenses, Permits, Registrations, and Other Government Authorizations, and Authorizing Suspension of Legal Time Requirements”, is amended and restated in its entirety as set forth herein.
- II. Extension of Certain Licenses, Permits, Registrations and Authorizations.
 - a. This Order applies to all licenses, permits, registrations, and other authorizations issued by the State of Maryland, any agency of the State of Maryland, or any political subdivision of the State of Maryland, including, without limitation, driver’s licenses, vehicle registrations, and professional licenses (collectively, the “Covered Authorizations”), that would otherwise:
 - i. expire during the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency; and
 - ii. be renewable during the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency under applicable laws and regulations.
 - b. The expiration date of each Covered Authorization (other than Covered Authorizations excluded pursuant to paragraph II.c below) is hereby extended to the 30th day after the date by which the state of emergency is terminated and the catastrophic health emergency is rescinded.
 - c. The head of each unit of State or local government may opt to exclude a Covered Authorization from paragraph II.b above upon a finding that:
 - i. excluding the Covered Authorization from paragraph II.b is necessary to:
 1. protect public health, welfare, or safety; or

2. comply with (a) any federal legal requirement; or (b) any agreement, contract, compact, decree, or order to which the unit is a party or otherwise bound; and
- ii. renewal of any Covered Authorization can be accomplished in accordance with applicable guidance published by the CDC and MDH.
- d. The unit head shall provide reasonable public notice of each exclusion pursuant to paragraph II.c above.

III. Suspension of Legal Time Requirements.

- a. The head of each unit of State or local government may, upon a finding that the suspension will not endanger the public health, welfare, or safety, and after notification to the Governor, suspend the effect of any legal or procedural deadline, due date, time of default, time expiration, period of time, or other time of an act or event described within any State or local statute, rule, or regulation that it administers. The unit head shall provide reasonable public notice of any such suspension.
 - b. Such suspension may, at the discretion of the unit head and to the extent that it will not endanger public health, welfare, or safety, continue until no later than the 30th day after the date by which the state of emergency is terminated and the catastrophic health emergency is rescinded.
- IV. The effect of any statute, rule, or regulation of an agency of the State or a political subdivision inconsistent with this order is hereby suspended to the extent of the inconsistency.
- V. The underlined paragraph headings in this Order are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the interpretation of this Order.
- VI. If any provision of this Order or its application to any person, entity, or circumstance is held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, all other provisions or applications of the Order shall remain in effect to the extent possible without the invalid provision or application. To achieve this purpose, the provisions of this Order are severable

ISSUED UNDER MY HAND THIS 19TH DAY OF JUNE, 2020, AND EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.



Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.
Governor

EXHIBIT 14

Michael R. Cogan, Chairman
Patrick J. Hogan, Vice Chairman
Malcolm L. Funn
Kelley Howells
William G. Voelp



Linda H. Lamone
Administrator

Nikki Charlson
Deputy Administrator

PUBLIC NOTICE

Date: August 19, 2020

DATES AND TIMES FOR THE CANVASSING AND OPENING OF MAIL-IN BALLOTS AND THE REPORTING OF UNOFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE MAIL-IN BALLOT VOTE TABULATION

Please note that, pursuant to action taken by the State Board of Elections at its August 19, 2020 meeting under the authority granted it by the Governor's June 19, 2020 Order Extending Certain Licenses, Permits, Registrations, and Other Governmental Authorizations, and Authorizing Suspension of Legal Time Requirements, the following dates and times prescribed by the Maryland Code relating to the canvass of mail-in ballots, the opening of mail-in ballots and the reporting of unofficial results by local boards of election have been suspended and modified as indicated:

- The requirement that each local board meet to canvass the mail-in ballots cast in an election "following [that] election," Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 11-302(a), is suspended. In its place, the State Board has prescribed that, for the 2020 Presidential General Election, a local board shall meet to canvass the mail-in ballots cast in that election no earlier than October 1, 2020, at 8 a.m.
- The requirement that a local board may not open any envelope of a mail-in ballot prior to 8 a.m. on the Wednesday following election day, Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 11-302(b)(1), is suspended. In its place, the State Board has prescribed that, for the 2020 Presidential General Election, each local board may not open any envelope of a mail-in ballot prior to October 1, 2020, at 8 a.m.; and
- The requirement that a local board prepare and release a report of the unofficial results of the absentee ballot vote tabulation at the end of each day of canvassing, Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 11-302(e), is suspended. In its place, the State Board has prescribed that, for the 2020 Presidential General Election, each local board shall prepare and release a report of the unofficial results of the absentee ballot vote tabulation no earlier than the closing of polls on election day, and thereafter at the end of each day of canvassing.

EXHIBIT 15



Report on November 3, 2020 Election

Overview of 2020 General Election

While the 2020 General Election was more similar to a traditional election than the 2020 Primary Election¹, there were still changes in how this election was administered. There were changes to the early voting schedule, changes to voting locations to provide a safer in-person voting experience, a statewide mailing of forms to request a mail-in ballot, and almost half of the participating voters choosing to vote by mail. These changes were made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to provide a safe way for voters to participate in the State's presidential general election. Despite the changes and new voting methods for many voters, over 3 million – 74.5% of eligible voters – voted in this election.²

While this election was not a vote-by-mail election, almost half of voters who voted requested and returned a mail-in ballot. Since the State's first vote-by-mail election in June, election officials worked diligently to improve the process and contracted with an experienced printer with the capacity to print, insert, and mail over 1.7 million ballot packets.

This election saw the expanded use of ballot drop off boxes. First used statewide in the June 2 primary election, there were 283 ballot drop off locations³ across the State for voters to return voted ballots. These custom-made boxes were well received by voters - over 1 million voters returned their mail-in ballots this way - and provided voters with a convenient way to return their voted ballots without using the United States Postal Service.

Election officials continued to procure large quantities of a variety of personal protective equipment for voters and election officials to provide the safest environment possible for casting and counting ballots. These supplies and equipment included masks, gloves, hand sanitizer, face shields, plexiglass dividers, and floor stickers to show 6-foot distance between voters.

This report provides a timeline of the changes to this election, an overview of the November 3 election, and considerations for future elections. Additional data is available on the State Board of Elections' (SBE) website under "Press Room."⁴

¹ A report on the June 2 Primary Election is available at https://elections.maryland.gov/press_room/June%2020%20Election%20Report_Final%2007022020.pdf.

² See Appendix 1 for turnout information by jurisdiction.

³ There were 284 boxes at 283 locations. Oriole Park at Camden Yards in Baltimore City had two ballot drop off boxes.

⁴ See https://elections.maryland.gov/press_room/index.html.



Timeline for and Changes to the 2020 General Election

On July 8, 2020, Governor Hogan released a letter⁵ stating that the November 3 election would be conducted as a traditional election - that is, with in-person voting at early voting centers and election day voting at neighborhood polling places and mail-in voting for voters who needed or preferred to vote a mail-in ballot. Additionally, he requested that SBE send to all eligible voters the application to request a mail-in ballot and make every effort to promote early voting, voting by mail, and voting at off-peak times. Governor Hogan also committed to encouraging State employees to serve as election judges and providing personal protective equipment for election officials and election judges.

In a letter dated August 3, 2020, Governor Hogan requested an update on the application mailing to eligible voters and a plan to conduct the November 3 election. In response, SBE outlined in a letter dated August 4 all of the steps necessary to mail applications to almost 4 million voters, election officials' efforts to establish a data processing center to process the large number of applications expected, and State Board members' consideration of requests from the local boards of elections to consolidate voting locations.

On August 6, 2020, Governor Hogan sent another letter restating his direction to send to all eligible voters a form to request a mail-in ballot, recruit and train election judges, open early voting centers, and offer "robust" election day voting options.


After the State Board's August 7 meeting, the Chairman of the State Board shared in an August 9 letter to the Governor the members' unanimous approval of the use of vote centers on election day and preference to place the election day vote centers in facilities used as existing early voting centers and public high schools. The letter requested that the Governor authorize the use of vote centers on election day, extend to election day vote centers the laws applicable to polling places, and suspend certain provisions that only applied to polling place based voting.

On August 10, the Governor issued a proclamation⁶ granting the State Board the authority to create election day vote centers. The proclamation also required compliance with public health guidance and maximum notice to voters about the use of election day vote centers and other voting locations, systems, and procedures.

Under the authority granted to the State Board in the Governor's August 10 Proclamation, the

⁵ This and other letters referenced in this section are included in Appendix 5.

⁶ This proclamation is in Appendix 5 immediately following the Governor's letter dated August 10.



members established at its August 12 meeting the dates for early voting. Early voting was approved from October 26 through November 2⁷.

In its August 19, August 28, September 4, and September 11 meetings, the members of the State Board approved election day vote centers in each jurisdiction⁸. For each jurisdiction, the members reviewed the proposed election day vote centers' locations, the number of voters who lived within five miles of a proposed election day vote center, the ability of the proposed facility to handle in-person voting and accommodate social distancing, and the local boards' ability to staff the locations with election judges. Over the four meetings, the members approved 321 election day vote centers.

Applications for a mail-in ballot were mailed to eligible voters on August 24 and 25, and in mid-September, the mailings of ballot packets began. The first round of ballot packets was for requesting military and overseas voters, and these ballots were sent on or before September 18⁹. Ballot packets for requesting domestic, civilian voters were sent starting September 24. Over the next several weeks, over 1.7 million ballots were sent to requesting voters.

Over 3 million voters – 74.6% – participated in the November 3 election. All of the local boards certified their results, and the Board of State Canvassers certified results on December 4. The presidential electors met on December 14 to cast their votes for President and Vice-President, and this certification was sent to the United States Senate.

A more detailed timeline is in Appendix 2.

Voting Trends in Maryland

Voters in Maryland historically vote in person. Until the 2010 elections, this meant voting on election day in neighborhood polling places. Early voting was introduced in 2010, and the number of locations and days has expanded since 2010. Over 90% of voters vote in person during early voting or on election day. Most voters still vote in-person on election day, but the percentage of voters taking advantage of early voting is steadily increasing.

⁷ Under Election Law Article, §10-301.1, early voting starts the second Thursday before an election ends the Thursday before an election.

⁸ The members also approved early voting centers if the previously approved early voting center were not sufficient to comply with public health guidance.

⁹ The federal Military and Overseas Empowerment Act requires election officials to send ballots to requesting military and overseas voters no later than 45 days before election day. For this election, September 19 was the 45th day before election day.

The percentage of Maryland voters who request a ballot and vote by mail¹⁰ has been stable over time until the 2020 elections. The figure below shows ballots sent to requesting voters as a percentage of total voter turnout for each election since the 2004 General Election.

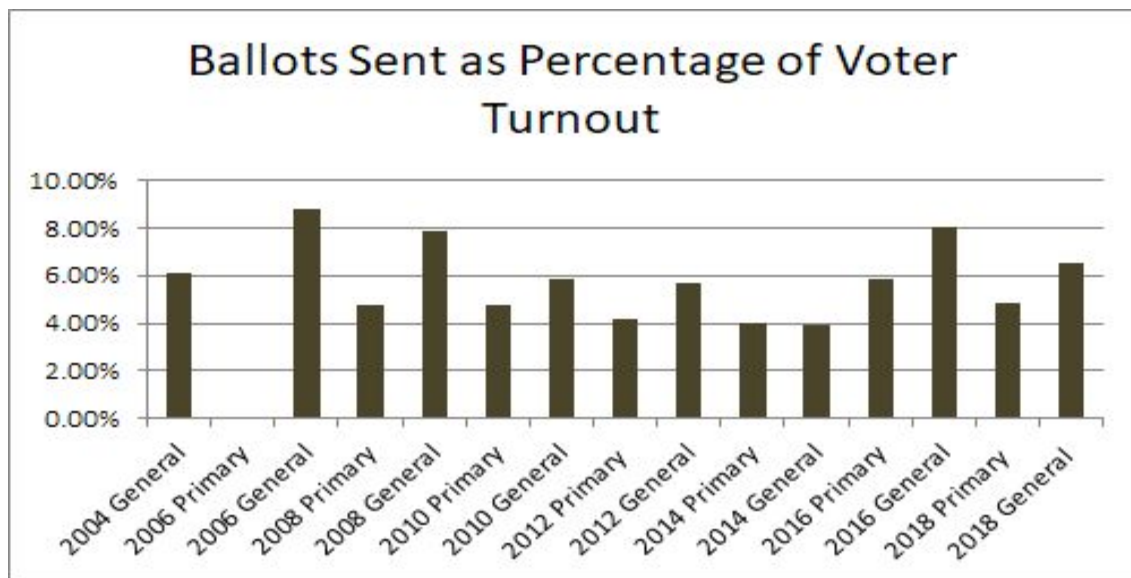



Figure 1: Ballots Sent to Voters as a Percentage of Voter Turnout¹¹

Because the June 2 election was conducted primarily by mail, a vast majority of voters - 97% - voted by mail. About half of voters who voted in the November 3 election voted by mail. To receive a ballot in this election, voters needed to submit a request for a mail-in ballot. Over 1.7 million voters submitted requests, and 1.5 million voters - 49.8% of voters who voted in this election - returned voted ballots.

In 2016, election officials implemented same day registration and address change during early voting. Same day registration on election day was implemented in the June 2 election and was available for the November 3 election. Since its implementation, over 15,000 individuals have registered to vote and over 17,000 voters have changed address as a result of this process. In this

¹⁰ Voting by mail has traditionally been referred to as “absentee voting” in Maryland. With the enactment of Chapters 36 and 37 of the 2020 Laws of Maryland, this process is now referred to as mail-in voting. Mail-in voting is the same process as absentee voting - that is, voters who wish to receive a ballot in the mail submit a written or electronic request for a ballot, and election officials send the ballot. While absentee or mail-in ballots are identical in content as vote-by-mail ballots and the voter’s steps to vote and return the ballot are the same, the difference is whether the voter asks for the ballot (absentee or mail-in ballot) or whether election officials automatically mail voters ballots (vote-by-mail ballots).

¹¹ Absentee voting data from 2010 to 2020 is available in SBE’s “Press Room” at https://elections.maryland.gov/press_room/index.html. Reports of absentee voting by “canvass” show absentee voting as a percentage of voter turnout.



election, over 26,500 individuals registered and voted during early voting or on election day, and over 7,300 voters updated their addresses during early voting.¹²

Voter Education

Because of the changes to how the November 3 election was conducted and in response to the Governor's August 10 Proclamation¹³, it was necessary to educate voters about how to request and vote a mail-in ballot and when and where to vote in person. The resulting statewide, diverse voter education campaign was successful in educating voters about registering to vote, updating their registration or verifying that it was correct, and how to vote - either in person or by mail.

The campaign was statewide and included TV, radio, digital, earned media, and grassroots and community-based efforts. Over 3½ months, there were:


- Over 84 million impressions¹⁴
- Over 4 million views of videos
- Over 870,000 clicks on the ads
- More than 1,400 articles and stories placed in media outlets around the State

Equally important are the organizations and coalitions - over 1,900 of them - that shared important information about this election. Election information and sample messages and icons were also provided to the members of the Maryland General Assembly for distribution in their messages to constituents. SBE staff participated in over 25 special community events, including webinars and town halls, to inform voters about the electoral process. These efforts resulted in many thousands of voters learning about the election.

¹² This data is available in SBE's "Press Room" at https://elections.maryland.gov/press_room/index.html. Same day registration and address change reports are available for the 2016 Primary Election, 2016 General Election, 2018 Primary Election, 2018 General Election, and 2020 Primary Election.

¹³ Section A(d) of the August 10 Proclamation requires that the State Board "provide maximum notice as possible to voters about use of voter centers in the General Election, as well as other appropriate education regarding alternate voting locations, systems, and procedures established."

¹⁴ This campaign differed in three significant ways from the 2020 Primary Election. First, there was more competition for advertising spots. This meant that the cost per spot was higher. Second, the campaign ran different messages at the same time (e.g., encouraging voters to register to vote and encouraging voters to request a ballot). Third, this campaign included multiple, complicated messages asking the viewer to act, rather than the primary election when the awareness campaign focused on how to vote the mail received in the mail. Some of the ads in this campaign were static images showing a deadline that did not require the viewer to take any specific action.



There were specific efforts to reach minority voters. The voter outreach team included GreiBO – a Baltimore-based firm to assist with stakeholder outreach to the African American community statewide, including key influencer messaging, in-community events and social media for Baltimore City residents – and Cool & Associates – a team focused on stakeholder outreach to the Hispanic community and Spanish-speaking earned media. These efforts were enhanced by Gilberto Zelaya of the Montgomery County Board of Elections, who was the face of the Spanish-speaking outreach efforts.

The budget for this campaign was \$1,952,000.¹⁵ KO Public Affairs subcontracted with Mission Media to develop the TV, radio and digital campaigns and conduct the media buy. KO also subcontracted with Sandy Hillman Communications, a minority business enterprise (MBE), to help manage, with Campfire Communications, stakeholder outreach across the State working; Cool & Associates, a public relations firm specializing in Hispanic media and stakeholder outreach; and GreiBO to oversee African American media relations and stakeholder outreach. GreiBO led an in-community engagement and paid social media program partnering with other organizations. The creative design, production costs and media buy with Mission Media accounted for nearly 74% of the overall budget. Nearly 79% of the remaining budget was allocated to MBE firms for statewide stakeholder outreach, earned media, translation services, Spanish-speaking paid media, AAPI media and in-community engagement.

The campaign delivered several key messages, and the associated data points demonstrate the success of the voter education campaign.

- Sharing information about how to register to vote and update existing registrations. This message was delivered in August and September, and voters listened. Typically, voter registration activity peaks around the voter registration deadline in October, but in this election, new voter registrations and updates to existing records peaked in September. Moving the peak earlier gives the local boards more time to process the forms.
- Promoting voting by mail as the safest way to vote in a pandemic. This message resonated with voters as shown by the dramatic increase in the percentage of voters who voted by mail. Over 1.7 million voters asked for a mail-in ballot, and almost 50% of voters who participated in this election voted by mail. In prior elections, this percentage ranged from 4-8%.

¹⁵ This amount includes \$1,377,000 of State funds and \$575,000 of grant funds. In September 2020, SBE received funds from the Center for Election Innovation & Research to support voter education and communication efforts leading up to the election. The grant funds were used to buy more ads and conduct more stakeholder outreach.


- Reminding voters to return their mail-in ballots. In this election, 88.6% of voters who requested a mail-in ballot returned it. This is the highest “return rate” since the 2008 General Election.
- Reminding voters to sign the oath and timely return their ballots. 99.76% of the returned ballots were counted. Typically, election officials count about 98% of returned ballots.
- Informing voters about using a ballot drop box to return voted ballots. Since this was the first election cycle using ballot drop boxes, usage data is only available from the 2020 Primary Election. In that election, 13% of voters used a ballot drop box to return their ballots. In this election, about two-thirds of voters - over 1 million voters - who received a mail-in ballot used a ballot drop box to return their voted ballots.
- Asking voters who wanted to vote in person to vote early - that is, vote during early voting and vote early during the early voting period. Over 987,000 voters voted during early voting, and over 439,000 voters voted on election day. This is the first election in which more voters voted during early voting than on election day. This is also the first election where the two busiest early voting days were early in the voting window (the 1st and 3rd days) rather than the last two days.
- Inform voters about the same day registration and address change process. 26,568 individuals used the same day registration process during early voting or on election day. This represents a 60% increase from the 2016 General Election data for early voting. Same day registration on election day was new for this election, and over 13,500 individuals used this process to register and vote.
- Promoting SBE's [online voter look-up tool](#) as a place to find out where to vote and how to track a ballot. Over 370,000 searches were conducted on the voter look-up tool on election day. The election day usage is significantly greater than in prior elections. In the 2016 General Election, over 170,000 searches were conducted on election day. On election day for the 2018 General Election, there were over 200,000 searches.

A 110-page report is available on SBE's website under “Press Room” and “2020 Press Releases, Public Relations and Voter Outreach, and Election Reports.”¹⁶ The report includes sample graphics from the November 3 campaign.

This statewide effort to educate individuals about their voting options and how to vote was supplemented by social media outreach and mailings by SBE and the local boards. SBE's social media platforms saw over 4 million combined views, and each local board published and shared messages on their social media accounts.

In addition to mailing almost 4 million eligible voters the form to request a mail-in ballot, SBE coordinated other pre-election mailings to provide individuals with important election information. There were two mailings to individuals who appear eligible to vote but are not yet

¹⁶ See https://elections.maryland.gov/press_room/documents/SBE%20Final%20Campaign%20Report_2020.pdf



registered. The first mailing was sent to over 58,000 individuals before the deadline to register to vote, while the second mailing to over 550,000 individuals was sent after the deadline to register to vote but before early voting started. The first mailing included information on how to register to vote before the voter registration deadline, while the second mailing included information about the same day registration process during early voting and on election day.

With data from the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and assistance from advocacy organizations, SBE coordinated a mailing of voter registration and mail-in voting information and forms to eligible individuals at detention centers in 21 counties.¹⁷ 2,700 individually addressed packets were mailed to eligible individuals in State correctional facilities, and 5,000 unaddressed packets were shipped to local correctional facilities for distribution to eligible individuals at that facility. Of the 2,700 individually addressed packets, over 1,100 were returned to SBE. This undeliverable rate was not unexpected since individuals in correctional facilities may have left the facility by the time the mailing arrived.


The local boards also sent sample ballots to every eligible voter who did not submit a request for a mail-in ballot. This mailing included not only the content of the voter's ballot but also information about the voting days and hours, voting locations, the voting system, and other important election information.

Considerations for Future Elections

Based on the success of this campaign, SBE believes that future statewide campaigns are critical to informing voters how to vote, how to make sure their ballots are counted, and of any changes to the registration and voting process. Educating voters about the impact of the upcoming redistricting and apportionment process and any significant legislative changes will be important for the 2022 elections. The campaign used in this election can be used as a model moving forward, and the icons developed for this campaign can be used in future elections.

SBE is also monitoring legislation in the 2021 Legislative Session that provides election information to eligible individuals in correctional facilities and will continue to work with the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and advocacy organizations to educate individuals in correctional facilities about how to participate in the election process. Based on the return rate of individually addressed packets, providing the correctional facilities with

¹⁷ Individuals in detention centers are eligible to vote if they are awaiting trial or if they are serving time for a misdemeanor conviction. The local boards of elections in Charles, Garrett, and Montgomery Counties have existing agreements with county detention centers and regularly provide election materials.



unaddressed packets for distribution may be the most effective way to provide this information to eligible individuals.¹⁸ State and local election officials can provide additional packets if needed.

Voter Support

Call Center

As with previous elections, SBE contracted with a call center, CMD Outsourcing Solutions, Inc. in Baltimore, to assist with the volume of phone calls in the weeks leading up to the November 3 election. The call center began supporting SBE and 17 local boards of election on August 27th and provided support through November 25. The call center operated Monday through Saturday, for a total of 76 days.

Over the course of the 76 days, the call center answered 182,653 inquiries.¹⁹ In the last two comparable elections – the 2012 and 2016 Presidential General Elections, the call center handled 108,393 calls and 49,628 calls, respectively. In the 2018 General Election, the call center received 30,952 calls.

The call center began operating at its customary pre-election staffing level. However, the first week of operations was when the mail-in ballot applications started to arrive in voters' mailboxes and the voter education campaign promoted our 1-800-222-VOTE number as a place for voters to obtain trusted election facts. The call center immediately felt the impact of the mailing and education campaign and responded to over 10,000 inquiries. During the call center's busiest week - October 12 - 17, the call center representatives handled over 28,000 inquiries. The call center responded to the demand and added more staff and hours to support voters. Although there were times when the call volume exceeded its capacity, the call center continually increased its capacity to manage the incoming calls.

Email Support & Outreach

SBE uses one email account (absentee.sbe@maryland.gov) to provide support for the mail-in voting process, and a separate account (info.sbe@maryland.gov) for general inquiries. While both

¹⁸ Providing correctional facilities with unaddressed packets provides more flexibility in packet distribution. They can be distributed as eligible individuals come to the facility and re-distributed if an individual declines the information.

¹⁹ 68,329 (37.4%) of those inquiries were to one of SBE's phone numbers. The call center received more inquiries for the Prince George's County Board of Elections than any other local board. There were 26,782 inquiries (14.66%) handled for the Prince George's County Board of Elections.

addresses are operational all year, there is a substantial increase in incoming emails in the months and weeks leading up to an election.

From June 4 through November 20, over 3,300 emails were exchanged with the absentee.sbe account, and 10,500 emails were exchanged with the info.sbe account. For the week of October 25, over 2,300 emails were exchanged with hundreds of email exchanges per day.

For the November 3 election, SBE sent over 4.5 million emails informing voters that their ballots were being prepared or available for electronic delivery, their voted ballots had been received, and finally, their voted ballots had been counted.²⁰ While these statuses are available on SBE's [online voter look-up tool](#), voters were very appreciative of receiving this information in their inbox.²¹

Online Support

SBE's suite of online systems²² served thousands of voters in this election and hundreds of thousands of voters in 2020. In 2020, over 2.3 million electronic voter registrations and ballot requests were submitted. Table 1 below shows the number and percentage of electronic transactions by source. By comparison, there were 705,152 electronic transactions submitted in 2018.

²⁰ Emails were sent to voters who had requested a mail-in ballot and for whom SBE had an email address. SBE also sent emails when a voter's application for a mail-in ballot was processed and if the voter's application was untimely.

²¹ The most frequent compliment SBE received for this election was about the emails. Examples include:

- Thank you very much for emailing me (Sat Nov 14th, Subject: 'Your Ballot has been Counted!') recently to confirm that my absentee vote WAS counted. I was actually extremely worried that I did something wrong in filling in the form and that my vote would end up being spoiled, as I've never voted by mail before. And to have this email in my inbox was beyond reassuring - it was reaffirming and it's really gone a long way to make me feel included, that I took part in what I considered a hugely monumental opportunity to share my voice in this Presidential election. I'm being genuine that on reading your absentee ballot confirmation email, you made my day!!
- I wanted to thank whoever made it easy during the pandemic to vote without standing in line on Election Day. I received info about requesting a mail in ballot and followed the process online. I then received my ballot and mailed the completed ballot. Then I received an email informing me my ballot was received. Then I received another email when my ballot was counted. Thank you. Just wanted to say your organization does good work and we appreciate all of your support to making our election process successful.

²² SBE's suite of online systems has five systems - online voter registration and ballot request system, a streamlined ballot request system, voter look-up tool, vote center locator, and online ballot delivery system.

Source of Transactions	Number	Percentage ²³
Motor Vehicle Administration ²⁴	987,719	42%
Online Voter Registration & Ballot Request System	737,721	31%
Online Ballot Request System	490,463	21%
Facebook	55,638	2%
Maryland Health Benefit Exchange	26,649	1%
Department of Human Services	28,035	1%
Office of the Comptroller	3,781	0.2%
Maryland Transit Authority	228	~0.0%

Table 1: Source of Electronic Transactions

In the two weeks before the voter registration deadline (October 13), over 83,400 transactions were submitted via the online voter registration system.

After the June 2 election, SBE streamlined the online voter registration and ballot request system to create a simpler, online way to request a mail-in ballot. This system - the online ballot request system - went live on August 17, and in just over two months, over 490,000 voters used it to request a mail-in ballot for this election. Over 133,000 requests for mail-in ballots were submitted via this system between October 6 and October 20.


The online voter look-up tool and vote center locator were also in high demand in this election. On election day alone, there were about 370,000 searches on our voter look-up tool and vote center locator. This compares to over 170,000 searches on election day for the 2016 General Election and over 200,000 searches on election day for the 2018 General Election.

Considerations for Future Elections

For the 2022 election, SBE will work with the State's call center to plan for and manage expected

²³ The total of the "Percentage" column does not equal 100% because SBE includes same day registration transactions as electronic transactions but this data is not included in this table. Same day registration data is discussed elsewhere in this report.

²⁴ The Motor Vehicle Administration and other designated State agencies offer customers the opportunity to register to vote. These new or updated registrations are transmitted electronically to SBE and therefore, reported as electronic transactions.



capacity, expand SBE's capacity to manage the email accounts, explore technical solutions to help respond to emails.

SBE plans to continue to send emails with important information about voter's mail-in ballots and implement an online, simple way for voters to update their email addresses. Currently, the only way to update their email address online is to use the online voter registration system and provide an updated email address. Since this process requires that the voter provide more information is necessary, SBE will develop an online system that allows voters to update their email address after appropriately authenticating themselves.


In-Person Voting

Preparing for In-Person Voting

Once the Governor authorized the use of election day vote centers for this election, the local boards identified large facilities that could accommodate voting and comply with social distancing guidelines. In some cases, the local boards proposed new facilities as early voting vote centers because the previously approved facilities could not accommodate voting with social distancing guidelines. At meetings in August and September, the members of the State Board considered the voting population served by each facility, the features of each facility, and the ability to staff each facility and approved these new facilities. All told, there were 81 approved early voting centers and 321 approved election day vote centers.

For each facility, the local boards designed the layout and flow of each vote center to accommodate social distancing and public health guidelines. This included providing places where voters could pick up masks and use hand sanitizer, mounting plexiglass dividers on tables, determining how many voters could access the voting room and still comply with social distancing guidelines, and verifying that voting booths and places where voters might congregate (e.g., lining up to feed voted ballots into the scanner) were separated by 6 feet.

In response to the Governor's and other organizations' call for voters to serve as election judges, thousands of voters across the State responded. Over 22,000 individuals used SBE's online submission form to indicate their interest in serving as an election judge, and this response meant that the local boards were able to fully staff and have an adequate number of voters available to serve if one of the over 14,200 assigned election judges was unable to serve. State and local election officials are hopeful that the voters who responded to the call agree to serve in the 2022 elections.



To provide the safest environment as possible, SBE worked with the Maryland Department of Health (MDH) Maryland Responds - Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) to recruit volunteers to serve as Health Ambassadors. Six local boards requested Health Ambassadors, and 381 individuals contributed approximately 9,100 volunteer hours.²⁵ While election judges were conducting the election, these individuals were solely focused on the safety of voters and election judges. They distributed face masks and hand sanitizer to voters as needed, sanitized commonly touched surfaces, provided health information, and helped voters maintain 6-foot social distancing while waiting in line.

After the June 2 Primary Election, SBE committed to providing precinct-level results for this election, and precinct-level results were posted on SBE's website in early December. This effort required significant time and planning by SBE and the local boards and resulted in an 1300% increase in the number of ballot styles to create, proof, print and deploy.²⁶ Some local boards needed more or redesigned transport carts to store and deploy the increased number of ballot styles, and the importance of verifying the voter's ballot style was stressed to election judges.

Early Voting

There were 81 early voting centers. For the first time, more voters voted during early voting - 987,373 - than on election day - 439,094, and the busiest early voting days were at the beginning - not the end - of early voting. As explained above, the voter outreach effort encouraged voters who preferred or needed to vote in person to vote early in this period, and they did. Figure 2 below shows the number of voters who voted each day of early voting.

²⁵The local boards in Baltimore City and Carroll, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Worcester Counties requested this assistance. Health Ambassadors were assigned to 27 early voting centers and 98 election day vote centers in these jurisdictions.

²⁶ There were 2,000 ballot styles in this election. If election results were not provided by precinct, there would have been 150 ballot styles.

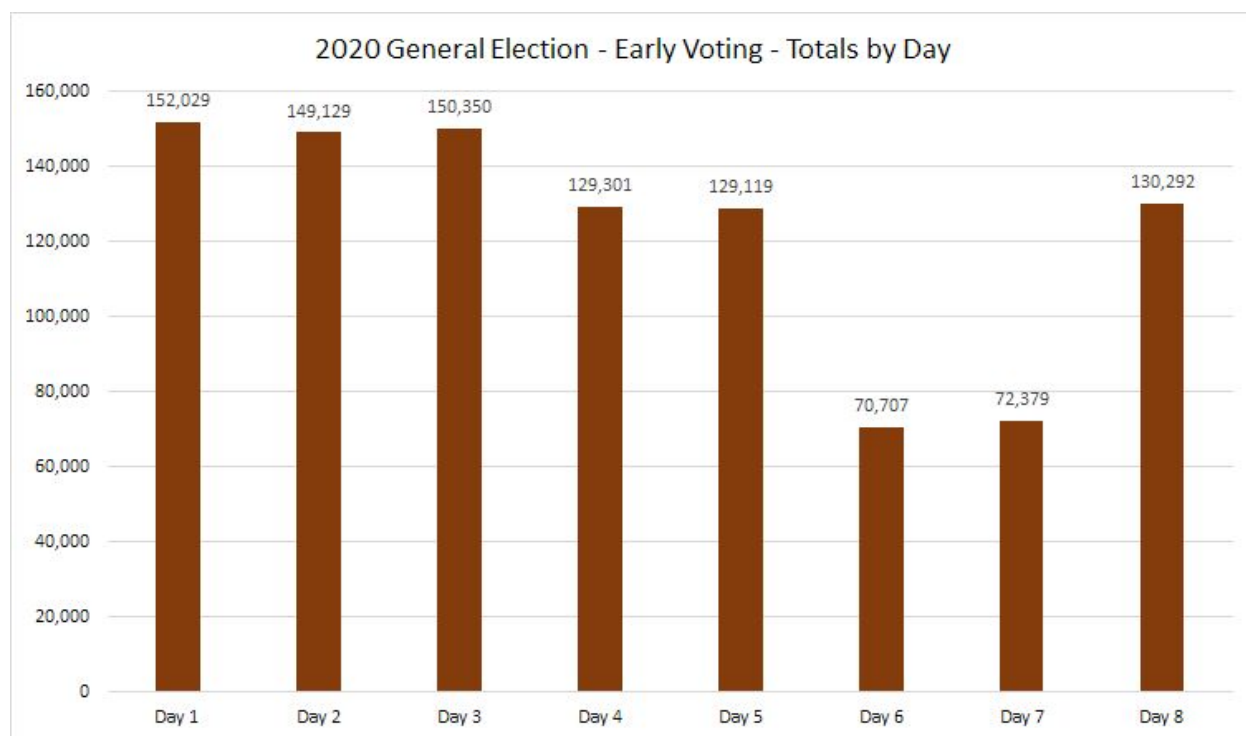


Figure 2: Early Voting Turnout by Day

Traditionally, the early voting period starts the 2nd Thursday before election day and continues through the Thursday before election day. In prior elections, the last two days of early voting have been the busiest days and the days with the least amount of votes are the Saturdays and Sundays.

Under authority granted to the State Board for this election, the members of the State Board changed the early voting period to the 2nd Monday before the election (October 26) through the Monday before election day (November 2), including the weekend before election day. While the busiest days changed, the least busy days did not - the Saturday and Sunday of the early voting period continued to be the least busy days.

Although comparisons with prior elections' early voting data may not be appropriate because of the number of voters who voted by mail in this election, the percentage of voters who voted early was the highest of any election. Figure 3 shows the early voting turnout as a percentage of total voter turnout.

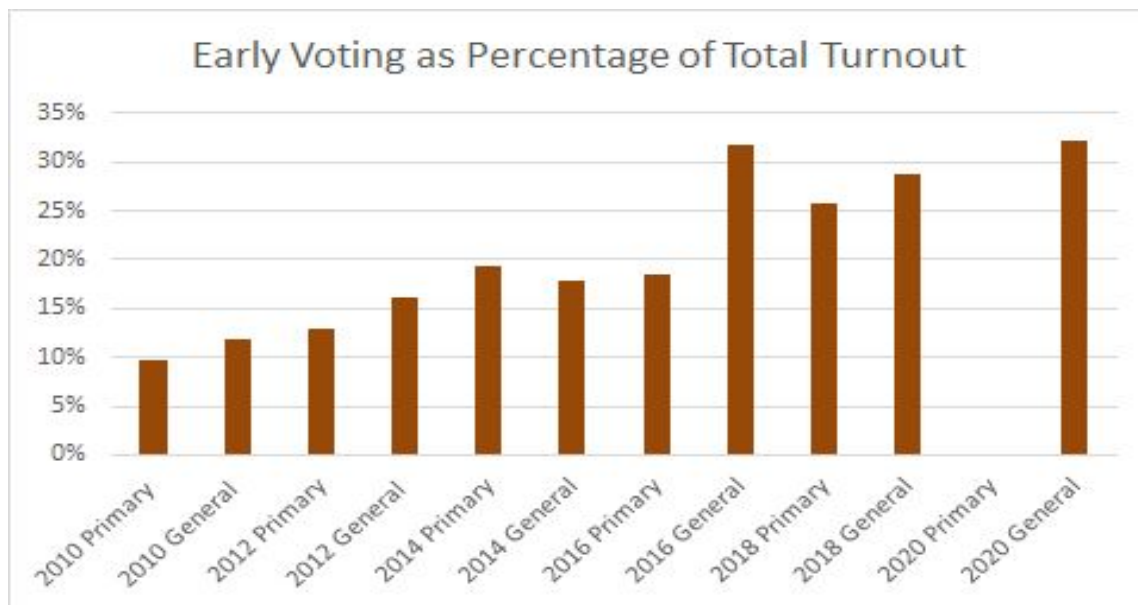


Figure 3: Early Voting as a Percentage of Total Voter Turnout²⁷

Election Day

There were 321 election day vote centers where 439,094 voters voted on November 3. This represents 14% of the voters who participated in this election.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, voters on election day voted at vote centers instead of the traditional neighborhood polling places. This change was necessary for two reasons. First, election judges were resigning due to the public health emergency and moving to the vote center model required less election judges. Second, many of the neighborhood polling places could not accommodate voters and social distancing guidelines. Both the members of the State Board and the Maryland Association of Election Officials recommended this model, and the Governor authorized it in his August 10 proclamation. While the vote center model has been used since 2010 for early voting, this was the first election in Maryland using vote centers on election day.

The facilities used on election day were larger and could accommodate more voters more safely than the traditional neighborhood polling places. Several of the 321 election day vote centers were very large facilities - such as Oriole Park at Camden Yards and FedEx Field - serving as vote centers for the first time.²⁸

²⁷ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was no early voting for the 2020 Primary Election.

²⁸ Other large facilities - sometimes called "super vote centers" - included Baltimore City Community College, the University of Maryland College Park's Xfinity Center, Show Place Arena, and the Montgomery County Conference Center (Marriott Bethesda North).

The use of vote centers on election day provided voters with more flexibility. Instead of having to vote at a specific location, voters could vote at any election day vote center in the jurisdiction where they live. To ensure that each election day vote center had all ballot styles in that jurisdiction, election officials ordered more ballots - 19.1 million ballots - than in any prior election.

Provisional Voting

There were more provisional ballots cast - 112,162 ballots - and counted - 96.7% of the provisional ballots cast - in this election than in any election in Maryland. Figure 4 below shows the percentage of accepted in full²⁹, accepted in part³⁰, and rejected provisional ballots since the 2012 Primary Election.³¹

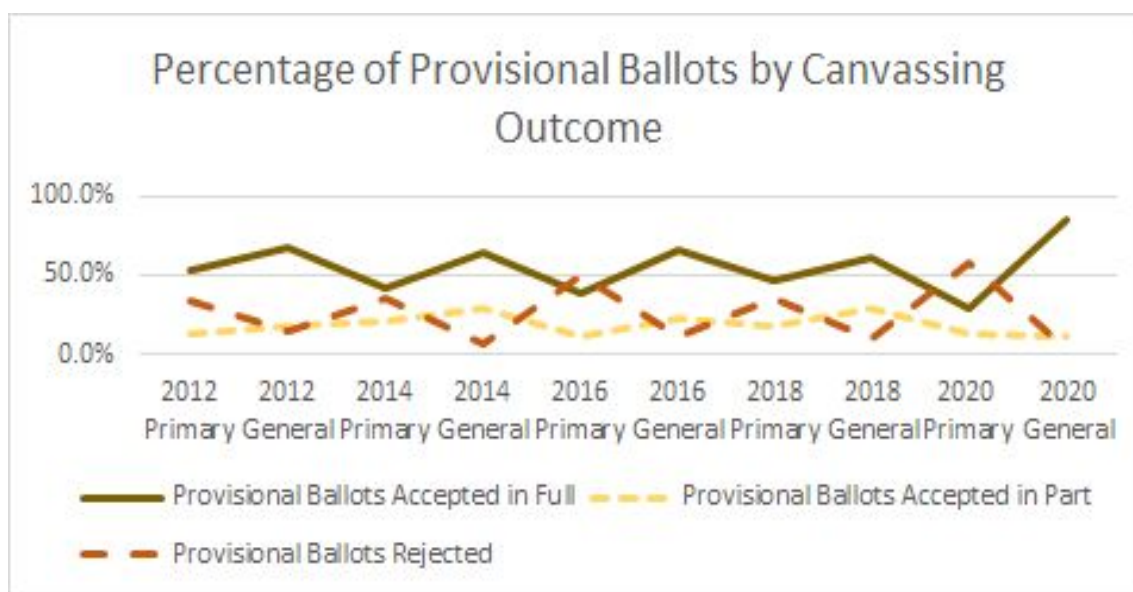


Figure 4: Percentage of Provisional Ballots by Canvassing Outcome

Over time, the most common reasons why provisional ballots are rejected in a general election are: (1) the voter is not registered to vote; (2) the voter already voted; and (3) the voter did not

²⁹ A provisional ballot is accepted in full if the voter is registered to vote and votes the ballot associated with the voter's residential address. Of the 112,162 provisional ballots cast in this election, 95,391 were accepted in full.

³⁰ A provisional ballot is accepted in part if the voter is registered to vote but votes a ballot that is not associated with the voter's residential address. The local boards accept this ballot and count votes for contests for which the voter is eligible to vote. All statewide contests would be counted, but a vote for a candidate for Congress would only count if the voter lives in that Congressional District. Of the 112,162 provisional ballots cast in this election, 13,087 were accepted in part.

³¹ The rejection rate for provisional ballots in primary elections is higher than general elections since many voters who vote a provisional ballot in a primary election requested a ballot for a political party with which they are not affiliated. In a general election, all voters receive the same ballot. Party affiliation is irrelevant.

sign the oath on the provisional ballot application.³² Figure 5 shows the percentage of ballots rejected for these reasons in general elections since 2012.

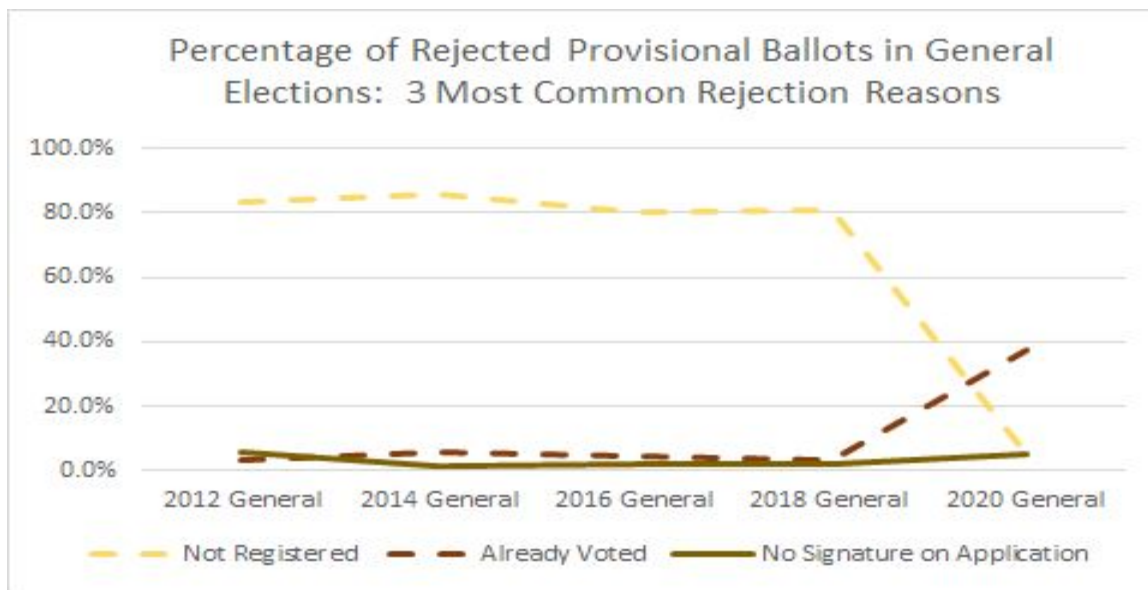


Figure 5: Percentage of Rejected Provisional Ballots in General Elections Rejected for the Three Most Common Rejection Reasons

Requiring voters who have already voted or issued a mail-in ballot to vote a provisional ballot ensures that each voter only votes once. The provisional ballot is counted as long as the voter does not also vote and return the requested mail-in ballot. If the voter voted and returned the mail-in ballot and also voted a provisional ballot in this election, the mail-in ballot was counted and the provisional ballot was rejected.³³

State and local election officials expected the increase in the percentage of provisional ballots rejected because the voter had already voted. This increase is attributed to mailing to all eligible voters the form to request a mail-in ballot and voters completing and returning the form but then deciding to vote in person.³⁴ SBE's voter education campaign included explaining that voters who received a mail-in ballot but decided to vote in person would be required to vote a provisional ballot.

³² This is required by Election Law Article, §11-303(d)(2)(ii).

³³ Counting the mail-in ballot was authorized by an emergency change to Regulation 33.11.06.04C. The State Board approved this emergency change at its September 4, 2020 meeting. The emergency change was effective on October 13, 2020 and expired on December 31, 2020. Notice of the emergency change was published in the November 6, 2020 issue of the *Maryland Register* (Vol. 47, Issue 23).

³⁴ Anticipating this outcome, State and local election officials included on the form to request a mail-in ballot the following statement: If you request a mail-in ballot and decide to vote in person, you will have to vote a provisional ballot.

These three most common rejection reasons were not, however, the most common rejection reasons in this election. Figure 6 shows the top eight reasons why provisional ballots were rejected in the November 3 election.

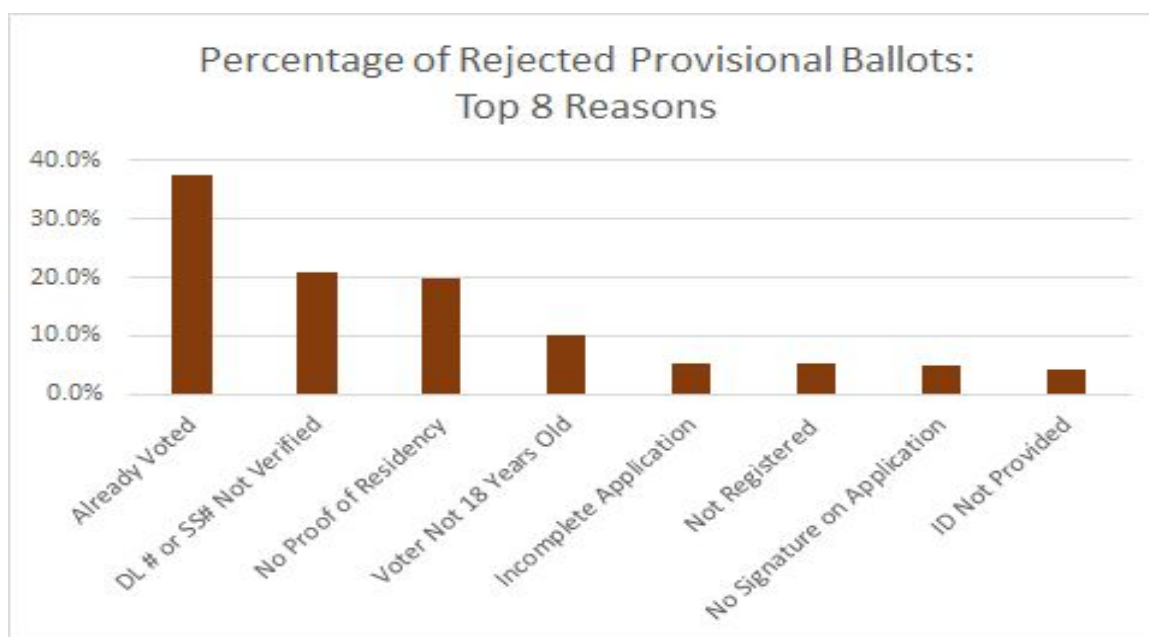


Figure 6: Top 8 Reasons for Rejected Provisional Ballots in the 2020 General Election

With the introduction of same day registration, provisional ballots are no longer issued because someone is not registered to vote; the individual can register and vote at a voting location. This change is responsible for the disappearance of that rejection reason from Figure 5. The most common rejection reason in this election was that the voter had already voted or been issued a ballot - 37.5% of the rejected provisional ballots were rejected for this reason. As explained above, this is because voters voted and returned the mail-in ballot (which was counted) and then decided to vote in person.³⁵ Further analysis will be conducted into the provisional ballots rejected because the individual using the same day registration process to register and vote did not provide proof of residency to determine what actions can be taken to reduce the number of provisional ballots rejected for this reason.

³⁵ State and local election officials anticipated this outcome and included on the form to request a mail-in ballot the following statement: If you request a mail-in ballot and decide to vote in person, you will have to vote a provisional ballot.



Considerations for Future Elections

The election day vote center model worked well for this election. If this becomes the permanent model for election day voting, State and local election officials will analyze the number and placement of these vote centers, review the types of facilities used, and identify preferred features.

Further analysis will be conducted into the provisional ballots rejected because the individual using the same day registration process to register and vote did not provide proof of residency to determine what actions can be taken to reduce the number of provisional ballots rejected for this reason.

Vote by Mail

The 2020 elections saw Maryland transition to elections with significantly more voters voting by mail. The June 2 election was Maryland's first statewide vote-by-mail election, and the November 3 election saw about one-half of participating voters deciding to vote by mail.³⁶ Before these elections, the most ballots sent to voters were 225,000 ballots in the 2016 General Election.


The Request Process

Unlike the June 2 election when ballots were mailed automatically to all eligible voters, voters who wished to vote by mail had to request a mail-in ballot. To facilitate this process and in response to the Governor's July 8 letter, SBE contracted with a mailhouse to produce and mail to eligible voters the application to request a mail-in ballot and a postage paid return envelope to return the completed application.³⁷ The vendor mailed approximately 4 million application forms on August 24 and 25.

While planning for this mailing, State and local election officials were also preparing to set up a data processing center to process the large number of expected requests. The Maryland Department of Transportation - Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) provided computers and

³⁶ The special general election for the 7th Congressional District was primarily a vote-by-mail election. In that election, over 157,000 voters participated and 99.3% voted by mail. 1,000 voters voted in-person at one of the three election day vote centers.

³⁷ Applications were not sent to voters who had already requested a mail-in ballot and the request had been processed by their local board of elections.



space at its Glen Burnie facility³⁸, and the Department of Budget Management (DBM) assisted SBE with recruiting and hiring temporary employees to staff the data processing center. Under the guidance of local election officials supervising the work at the data processing center, the individuals working at this data processing center processed almost 172,000 requests for mail-in ballots. This effort would not have been possible without the assistance provided by MVA and DBM.

Because of the significant data processing by the local boards and the data processing center at MVA, voters who requested a mail-in ballot were able to receive it in time to vote and return it. A similar processing plan will be required for any election in which applications for a mail-in ballot are mailed to requesting voters.

Preparing and Sending Ballot Packets

The 2020 elections were the first statewide elections in which postage for returning voted ballots was pre-paid. In previous elections, voters affixed postage to return voted ballots, but the enactment of Chapters 36 and 37 of the 2020 Laws of Maryland meant that State and local governments paid the postage to return voted ballots.³⁹ Election officials were already using USPS' Intelligent Mail Barcodes, which enable timely and accurate tracking of mail pieces, but before the June 2 election, some local election officials needed to establish a business reply permit for use on the return envelopes. These permits were also used for the November 3 election.

In response to the issues experienced in the June 2 election⁴⁰, SBE used another mailhouse to produce, insert, and mail ballots for the November 3 election. Ballots packets to requesting military and overseas voters were mailed by the federal deadline⁴¹, and on September 24, mailings to requesting domestic, civilian voters began. Over a six day period, more than 750,000 ballot packets were mailed. Frequent mailings occurred through October 26, when the local boards began mailing packets. In total, the mailhouse produced and mailed over 1.5 million ballot packets over a 37-day period.


The vendor and State and local election officials worked closely with USPS representatives to deliver blank ballots and later, the return voted ballots. The USPS was responsive in assisting State and local election officials finding and delivering delayed ballot packets.

³⁸ The University of Maryland Global Campus (UMGC) offered a facility for a second data processing center, but this second center was not used for this election.

³⁹ Chapters 36 and 37 did not require prepaid postage for ballots delivered electronically.

⁴⁰ SBE's [report on the June 2 election](#) identified various issues with the production and mailing of ballots for this election. See pages 11-12.

⁴¹ See footnote 9.



SBE also delivered blank ballots electronically to requesting voters.⁴² These voters - 9.7% of all voters who requested a mail-in ballot - received an email when their ballots are ready and access and print their ballots from an SBE system. 62% of voters who printed their ballots from this system printed a blank ballot and marked their ballots by hand, while the remaining voters used the system's online ballot marking tool to mark their ballots.⁴³ Since voted ballots cannot be returned electronically, voters who received their blank ballot electronically must print and return their voted ballot by mail or at a ballot drop off box.

Returning Voted Ballots

Almost 89% of voters who requested a mail-in ballot returned it. This is the highest rate of return since the 2008 General Election, when the return rate was 90%.

The process of returning ballots was made easier by the increased number of ballot drop off locations across the State. There were 321 ballot drop off locations across the State. In many ways, the ballot drop off boxes became the image of the 2020 elections⁴⁴ and voters clearly liked the alternate way to return their voted ballots.

State and local election officials developed procedures to ensure the security of ballots in the ballot drop off boxes. All of the ballot drop off boxes were under 24/7 surveillance, and some local boards arranged for increased patrolling and monitoring by local law enforcement. The local boards retrieved ballots at least once a day and followed detailed procedures when collecting and transporting voted ballots to the local board.⁴⁵

The table below shows the percentage of ballots returned at a ballot drop off box by county. The number in parentheses is the number of ballot drop off locations available in that jurisdiction.

⁴² Electronic delivery of blank ballots is required by both federal and State law. The federal Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1) requires electronic delivery for military and overseas voters, and Election Law Article, § 9-306(b) allows any voter requesting a mail-in ballot to request electronic delivery of a blank ballot.

⁴³ The online ballot marking tool allows voters to make their selections on a computer and print a ballot with the voter's selections marked. This tool allows most voters with disabilities to vote independently and privately.

⁴⁴ Images of the ballot drop off boxes are in Appendix 4.

⁴⁵ The procedures required that the person collecting the voted ballots be a sworn election official, have a criminal background check on file (unless the individuals collecting the ballot was a member of the local board of elections), and display a State or county ID. When retrieving ballots, the election official verified that the numbered seals on the box matched the seal numbers recorded on a chain of custody report and recorded the number of removed ballots. The receiving official verified the number of ballots received and stored the voted ballots in a secure location at the local board.

Percentage of Ballots Received at a Ballot Drop Off Box			
Allegany (2)	44.86%	Harford (5)	67.45%
Anne Arundel (32)	71.25%	Howard (9)	68.90%
Baltimore City (32)	62.28%	Kent (2)	61.46%
Baltimore County (44)	68.12%	Montgomery (50)	71.75%
Calvert (7)	61.28%	Prince George's (42)	74.18%
Caroline (2)	49.59%	Queen Anne's (2)	64.16%
Carroll (6)	67.20%	Saint Mary's (11)	50.00%
Cecil (6)	61.11%	Somerset (3)	36.04%
Charles (6)	74.35%	Talbot (2)	70.46%
Dorchester (1)	42.59%	Washington (4)	52.55%
Frederick (8)	71.82%	Wicomico (4)	53.05%
Garrett (2)	42.17%	Worcester (2)	47.58%
Statewide		68.69%	

Table 2: Percentage of Ballots Returned at a Ballot Drop Off Box

Based on their use in the June 2 election, it was clear that additional ballot drop off boxes would benefit more voters and provide more options for returning voted ballots. Immediately after the June 2 election, SBE ordered over 200 more ballot drop boxes for the November 3 election. These extra boxes meant that there would be a ballot drop off box at each early voting center and local board office⁴⁶, and many local boards had additional boxes to place at locations throughout their jurisdiction.

Based on a preliminary analysis, the cost of the ballot drop off boxes themselves was more than offset by the costs associated with paying postage to return about 1 million ballots.⁴⁷ There are, however, other costs associated with the ballot drop off boxes, including expenses related to providing 24/7 security and retrieving voted ballots from the boxes for up to five weeks.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Due to the geography and population density, the Garrett County Board of Elections did not have a ballot drop off box at their office. Garrett County had two early voting centers, and ballot drop off boxes were located at both centers.

⁴⁷ The average cost to return a voted ballot is \$1.00. The total cost for the 270 ballot drop off boxes was \$467,833.

⁴⁸ The first delivery of ballot drop off boxes was September 28 - 30. Some jurisdictions were able to use county employees to retrieve ballots, while other jurisdictions hired individuals to perform these tasks. In some jurisdictions, the local government assigned employees who were unable to work due to the pandemic to the local board. These individuals performed many tasks to support the election, including helping retrieve ballots from ballot drop off boxes.

Before the 2022 elections, State and local election officials will review the usage of each ballot drop off box and determine whether the locations of the ballot drop off boxes should be changed.

Counting Ballots

For both elections in 2020, there were exponentially more ballots to count than a traditional election.⁴⁹ To assist with this process, State and local election officials procured equipment (such as ballot joggers and electric envelope openers) to make the organizing and opening of the envelopes more efficient.

The local boards were authorized to start counting ballots on October 1 but were required to embargo the results until voting ended on election day. Although all of the local boards started counting ballots before election day, the local boards counted a significant number of ballots after election day. This meant that, for at least a few contests, the “winners” were not known until after election day.

State law requires that the counting of ballots be accessible to the public. In response to the public health emergency, many of the facilities in which the local boards count ballots were closed to the public. This meant that public access to the canvassing of ballots was provided via live stream. For those facilities where the public could not observe the canvass in person, local election officials provided the public with access to view the canvassing process and view and listen to discussions of the local boards of canvassers.⁵⁰

The table below provides county-level data about the number of ballots sent and the percentage of those ballots that were voted and returned to the local boards. It also shows the percentage of the received ballots that were accepted and rejected.⁵¹

County	Ballots Sent	Percentage of Ballots Received	Percentage of Ballots Accepted	Percentage of Ballots Rejected
Allegany	10,018	89.94%	99.79%	0.21%
Anne Arundel	167,766	88.94%	99.78%	0.22%
Baltimore City	163,139	84.72%	99.58%	0.42%

⁴⁹ For example, the local boards canvassed over 175,000 ballots in the 2016 General Election.

⁵⁰ The local boards convene as the local boards of canvassers to count ballots.

⁵¹ This information for prior elections is available in SBE’s “Press Room” on its website. See https://elections.maryland.gov/press_room/index.html.



Baltimore County	240,346	88.61%	99.73%	0.27%
Calvert	23,151	91.20%	99.84%	0.16%
Caroline	4,279	85.44%	99.70%	0.30%
Carroll	39,636	91.12%	99.77%	0.23%
Cecil	16,368	86.83%	99.76%	0.24%
Charles	46,045	88.06%	99.83%	0.17%
Dorchester	5,724	86.32%	99.64%	0.36%
Frederick	70,167	89.88%	99.76%	0.24%
Garrett	4,155	88.21%	99.86%	0.14%
Harford	56,126	88.24%	99.68%	0.32%
Howard	110,805	90.09%	99.84%	0.16%
Kent	4,414	89.42%	99.87%	0.13%
Montgomery	386,161	90.31%	99.79%	0.21%
Prince George's	275,344	87.32%	99.78%	0.22%
Queen Anne's	10,219	86.50%	99.82%	0.18%
St. Mary's	24,314	89.95%	99.89%	0.11%
Somerset	2,837	83.89%	99.79%	0.21%
Talbot	10,075	90.26%	99.80%	0.20%
Washington	24,775	88.32%	99.64%	0.36%
Wicomico	17,383	86.95%	99.83%	0.17%
Worcester	11,529	86.37%	99.72%	0.28%
Statewide	1,724,776	88.61%	99.76%	0.24%

Table 3: Ballots Sent, Received, Accepted and Rejected

As shown in Table 3, the vast majority of ballots returned by mail - 99.76% - were counted. The overall acceptance rate for the November 3 election was the highest percentage since 2006, when

SBE began reporting this type of data. The average acceptance rate since the 2012 Primary Election is 97.97%.

Under State law and regulations, there are fourteen reasons why ballots cannot be accepted and counted, but the two most common reasons are the ballot is late for the election⁵² and the voter did not sign the oath on the return envelope. Figure 7 below shows the percentage of ballots rejected for the two most common rejection reasons over time.

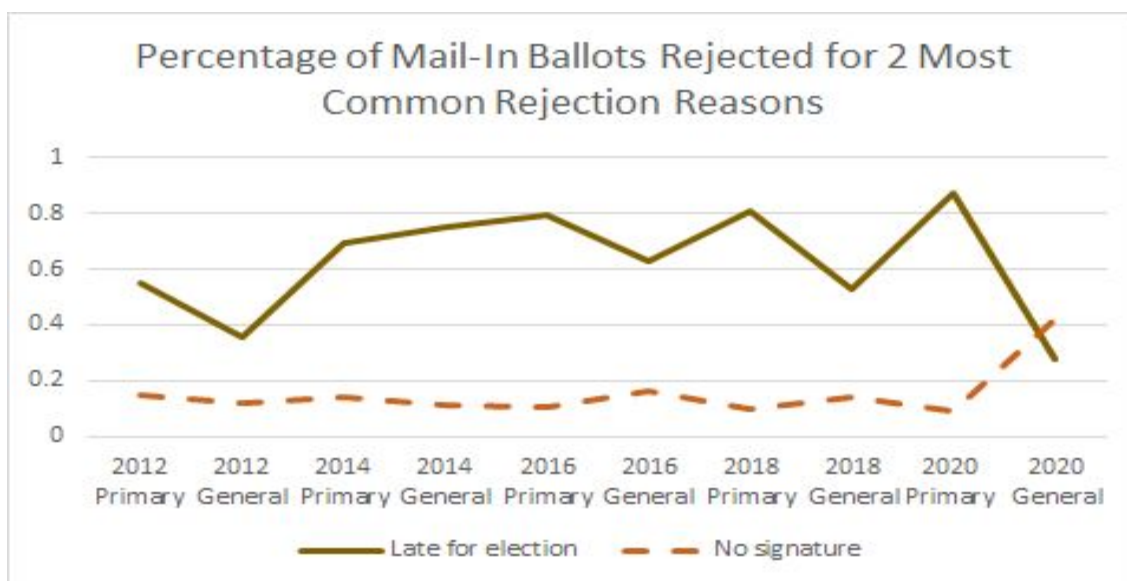



Figure 7: Percentage of Mail-In Ballots Rejected for 2 Most Common Rejection Reasons⁵³

The percentage of ballots rejected for being late decreased by 35% from the average percentage of rejected, untimely ballots since the 2012 Primary Election and decreased by 60% from the 2020 Primary Election⁵⁴. This significant decrease is the result of the public education campaign and its emphasis on the timely return of voted ballots and the use of ballot drop off boxes, which enabled voters to bypass the United States Postal System and ensure timely delivery of their voted ballots.

⁵² A ballot is late for an election if the ballot is: (1) postmarked after election day; or (2) received after 10 am on the second Friday after the election. See Regulation 33.11.03.08 of the Code of Maryland Regulations.

⁵³ A comparison of the rejection reasons by ballot type - mail-in voting and vote-by-mail - shows more mail-in ballots (11.51% of rejected mail-in ballots) were rejected due to no signature than vote-by-mail ballots (9.34% of rejected vote-by-mail ballots.) A similar comparison for ballots rejected for being late shows the opposite; that is, more vote-by-mail ballots (87.27% of rejected vote-by-mail ballots) were rejected for being late than mail-in ballots (82.35% of rejected mail-in ballots).

⁵⁴ Since the 2012 Primary Election, the percentage of ballots rejected because they were late varies significantly; the percentage ranges from 36% in the 2016 General Election to 81% in the 2018 Primary Election. The average of elections between the 2012 Primary Election and the 2018 General Election is 64%. In the 2020 Primary Election, 87% of the rejected ballots were rejected because they were late.




Because many voters in Maryland were voting by mail for the first time, the State Board instructed the local boards to contact voters who submitted a ballot that did not include a signature on the return envelope. This process meant that hundreds of voters were able to provide a signed oath and have their ballots be accepted and counted.

While Figure 7 shows an increase in the percentage of ballots rejected because the oath was not signed, this increase is merely the result of a significant decrease in the number of ballots rejected because the voted ballot was not timely received. Of the 1.5 million ballots returned for counting, only 1,552 ballots - 0.102% - of all ballots returned for counting - were rejected for not having a signed oath.

Considerations for Future Elections

For future elections, State and local election officials will:

1. Document the process to establish a data processing center and plan to implement one for any election where a significant number of voters are expected to request a mail-in ballot.
2. Continue SBE's expanded team to manage the mailhouse contract and process and evaluate if additional support is needed.
3. For future primary elections, review information printed on the voter's return envelope and print only the information that is necessary for processing.
4. Continue to mail ballots at least 30 days before the election. This provides sufficient time for the USPS to deliver ballots and for voters to review their ballots, vote their ballots, and timely return their voted ballots. This window also provides time for election officials to send replacement ballots if the voter did not receive or made a mistake when marking the initial ballot.
5. Research options to provide voters with the ability to track their ballots. USPS data is currently available to election officials but not to voters. This information would enable voters to obtain this information without needing to contact an election official. Ideally, voters and election officials would view real-time data.
6. Continue to use an envelope design that prevents a voter's signature from being visible while the voted ballot is in transit to the local board.

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7. Continue to conduct a voter education campaign on how and when to return voted ballots and the importance of voters signing the oath on the return envelope.
 8. Review the usage and location of ballot drop off boxes to guide the number and placement of ballot drop off boxes for future elections.
 9. Codify the process of contacting voters who returned a voted ballot without signing the oath and obtaining a signed oath.⁵⁵
 10. Review other government sources for updating voter registration data and if other trusted government sources are identified, work with the Maryland General Assembly to allow the use of this data for future elections.

Since local election officials were able to start counting ballots before election day in both the 2020 Primary and General Elections, there were meaningful election results available election night. Since this change was authorized by the Governor’s election-related proclamations, the ability to count ballots before election day will not continue beyond the current state of emergency unless there is a change to Election Law Article, §11-302(b).⁵⁶


Election Results and Audits

Election Results

Reporting unofficial, election night results is a collaborative effort between State and local election officials. When pollworkers return critical election supplies after voting is over, local election officials load into a secure database the memory devices from the scanners that tabulate ballots at voting locations. Once the results are transferred from the memory devices into the database, State election officials have a secure way to transfer these unofficial results to a State server for posting to the website. The website updates every time new results files are received.

⁵⁵ House Bill 57 of the 2021 Legislative Session includes a requirement that the local boards try to contact a voter who returned a voted mail-in ballot without a signed oath. SBE has the authority under Election Law Article, §§ 2-101(b)(4) and 9-303(a) to adopt regulations requiring the local boards to do this.

⁵⁶ Election Law Article, §11-302(b)(1) prohibits a local board from opening a return envelope with a voted mail-in ballot inside before 8 am on the Wednesday after election day. House Bill 341 of the 2021 Legislative Session would authorize a local board to start opening returning envelopes 14 days before election day.




Election results are not typically released until all voters in line at 8 pm are inside a voting room. This is to ensure that unofficial election results do not influence voters' decisions to vote or for whom they wish to vote.

Since there were voting locations that were open after 8 pm on November 3, the State Board posted on its website results for local offices and the local boards were authorized to release the same results and linked to the State Board's results webpage. Results for federal and State offices, however, were held until all voters were inside a voting room. Because of the lines at some vote centers, federal and State results were posted about 10:41 pm.

Unofficial results from election day voting in five jurisdictions - Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties - were not available for release on election night. When uploading results from a scanner to the central results database, the database software scans the data to look for ballots from each precinct in the jurisdiction. If a precinct does not have ballots on the thumb drive, the database notifies the election official transferring results that there are no ballots from a specific precinct. The election official must confirm that, for each precinct without ballots, it is acceptable to proceed and the results can be transferred.

This alert occasionally appears during early voting, but because there are eight days of early voting, the number of precincts without ballots is generally less. There is also more time to upload early voting results, and therefore there is not a delay in reporting those results. However, the move to voting centers for one day of voting (election day) meant that there would be more precincts without ballots on each thumb drive, more alerts for election officials to acknowledge, and more time to transfer the results from the thumb drive to the central database. The process of responding to the alert and transferring results was taking around eight to ten minutes per stick, instead of the normal two to three minutes. For some of the larger jurisdictions, this was a significant delay.

Upon learning of the delay and cause, SBE contacted the vendor who shared a work around to reduce the time to respond to the alert and transfer the results. Using the workaround, the local boards in Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties finished transferring unofficial election day results on November 4, and the Baltimore City Board of Elections and the local boards in Baltimore and Prince George's Counties finished on November 5. This issue did not delay reporting of unofficial results from early voting, results from mail-in voting, and election day results for the other 19 local jurisdictions.



The 2020 General Election was the first election where precinct-level results were provided for ballots cast during early voting, mail-in ballots, and provisional ballots. While the results were not immediately available⁵⁷, they were posted on SBE's website the first week of December.

Post-Election Audits

There are three types of post-election audits performed after each general election - (1) a comprehensive audit of critical election processes and equipment; (2) an independent automated tabulation audit; and (3) a manual tabulation audit that both verify that the voting system counted the ballots properly.

Comprehensive Audit

The goal of the comprehensive audit is to verify that an election is fair and accessible for all voters and the integrity of the election process can be established and is accomplished by ensuring that the local boards are adequately performing tasks as required by State law and regulations.


After each election, SBE conducts the comprehensive audit and sends to each local board an audit report. Findings from inquiries will determine the local boards' compliance with election laws and regulations prior to and following elections. The audits are conducted by reviewing data and information in State databases or documents submitted by the local boards. In addition, SBE may inspect records, observe office operations, observe voting equipment testing, and attend and evaluate election judges' training.

The comprehensive audit has three main topics – voting system, polling place operations, and canvassing and post-election audits and reconciliation – with areas of inquiry for each topic. The status of several critical audits are below.

1. Compare the number of ballots received by a local board against the number of ballots presented for counting.

This audit is performed by comparing the number of ballots received by a local board against the number of ballots the local board of canvassers counted during the canvassing process. The “received” data is exported from the database used to manage the mail-in ballot process, and the number of ballots presented for canvassing is obtained from the local boards' canvassing minutes.

⁵⁷ Precinct-level results cannot be provided publicly until the vendor performing the automated ballot tabulation audit has completed its tabulation of the ballot images. See pages 26-28 of this report for more information about this audit.



The local boards are in the process of approving their canvassing minutes and once approved, will submit them to SBE. This audit cannot be completed until the canvassing minutes are approved by the local boards and submitted to SBE for comparison against the number of ballots received.

2. Compare the number of ballots presented each day for counting against the number of ballots that were accepted and rejected that day

When ballots are presented to the local board of canvassers, the local board follows the requirements of State law and regulations when deciding to either accept or reject ballots. The number of accepted ballots and rejected ballots, as well as the reasons for rejections, are recorded in both the canvassing minutes and the database used to manage the mail-in ballot process. As part of the comprehensive audit, the number of ballots presented for counting as recorded in the minutes is compared against the number of ballots accepted and rejected in the database.

This audit cannot be completed until canvassing minutes are approved by the local boards and submitted to SBE for comparison against the data in the database.

3. Compare the number of ballots and election results by scanner against the number of ballots and results in the attributable to that scanner in the voting system's central database

Called the vote system verification audit, this audit demonstrates that results in the voting system's central database and results printed by the scanners are the same. After each election, the local boards verify the voting system's vote-counting capabilities by auditing the aggregated number of ballots scanned and results from all scanners used on election day and a randomly selected day of the canvass against the results for the same scanners as reported by the voting system's central database. Any discrepancies between the scanners and the central database must be investigated.

For the November 3 election, no discrepancies between the voting system and the results printed by the scanners have been identified.



Independent Ballot Tabulation Audit

Following the November 3 election, SBE conducted automated ballot tabulation audits in each jurisdiction to verify the accuracy of the voting system's results.⁵⁸ A post-election tabulation audit is not a canvass or a recount; it is used to verify that the voting system accurately tallied votes and that the winners of each contest were called correctly. For this election, SBE contracted with The Clear Ballot Group, a Boston-based elections technology company.

The post-election tabulation audit is conducted using ballot images. Using ballot images allows election officials to maximize the technological functions of the voting system while minimizing human error and eliminating chain of custody issues by using securely stored ballot images, rather than voted paper ballots. The use of ballot images removes the need for election officials to physically handle or count voted ballots unless a petition for a recount or other judicial challenge is granted.

To conduct this audit, the local boards transmit all of the ballot images to Clear Ballot, and Clear Ballot retabulates them. Clear Ballot then compares their results against the results generated by the voting system and identifies any differences. SBE previously established that an unexplained discrepancy greater than 0.5% between the two sets of results for any given contest would trigger additional auditing before the local board could certify the election.⁵⁹

With this audit, State and local election officials and other interested individuals can sort contests, ballot, and precinct reports, review images of contests and ballots, and provide detailed information about how each ballot image was adjudicated.

Audit Process


The local boards first sent Clear Ballot the images of mail-in ballots that were counted prior to election day, all early voting ballots, and all ballots cast and counted at vote centers on November 3. This was Phase 1. When Clear Ballot received the ballot images, Clear Ballot:

- Transferred the ballot images into an audit database for that jurisdiction;
- Tabulated the ballot images from Phase 1;
- Resolved unreadable ballots;
- Performed an audit database review; and
- Sent to the State Board a Preliminary Statement of Votes Cast.

Once the Preliminary Statement of Votes Cast was received, SBE provided Clear Ballot with election results from mail-in ballots that were counted prior to election day, all early voting

⁵⁸ This audit is required by Election Law Article, §11-309 after each statewide primary and general election.

⁵⁹ See Regulation 33.08.05.08C of the Code of Maryland Regulations.



ballots, and all ballots cast and counted at vote centers on November 3. The delay in sending the Phase 1 results is intentional. It creates a “blind” audit, which means that Clear Ballot provides its results without knowing the results from the voting system. Clear Ballot uses the results from Phase 1 to create various reports comparing the two sets of results.

After the remaining mail-in ballots and provisional ballots were counted, the local boards sent Clear Ballot images of all ballots. This is Phase 2 of the audit. Clear Ballot tabulated these ballot images, resolved unreadable ballots, and generated a Comparison of Votes Cast for all ballots cast in the election.

Reports Produced by Clear Ballot

Clear Ballot produces for each county four audit reports.

- **Comparison of Cards Cast for by Counter Group:** This report compares the number of ballots counted on election day, mail-in ballots, and provisional ballots against the number of ballots tabulated by Clear Ballot. This ensures that the same number of ballots was tabulated by both systems.
- **Comparison of Ballots Cast by Precinct:** This report compares the number of ballots cast in each precinct⁶⁰ against the number of ballots tabulated during the audit. This is another way to ensure that the same number of ballots are tabulated by both systems.
- **Comparison of Votes Cast:** This report compares for each contest the results from the voting system against the audit results and identifies possible discrepancies by candidate.
- **Contest Vote Discrepancy Threshold Report:** This report shows – by contest – the number of vote differences between the two systems and the vote difference as a percentage.

Results of Independent, Automated Tabulation Audit

The completed audits show there are no variances greater than 0.5% between the voting system results and the audit results.⁶¹

Manual Audit

Section 11-309 of the Election Law Article requires a manual audit of voted ballots after each general election. The manual audit must be completed within 120 days of the election. For this election, the manual audits must be complete by March 3, 2020.

⁶⁰ Although voting did not occur at precincts for the November 3 election, precinct-level results were still tabulated. Each voters’ precinct was identified by a ballot style number, which the voting system identified.

⁶¹ Results from the post-election ballot tabulation audit are available at https://elections.maryland.gov/voting_system/ballot_audit_plan_automated.html

For this election, the audited contest is President and Vice-President, the only statewide contest in this election, and the audit includes ballots from election day, early voting, mail-in voting, and provisional voting. The local boards will manually count votes for President and Vice-President on the ballots selected for the manual audit.

Ballots Cast During Early Voting

The number of ballots to audit is based on 1% of the statewide total of early voting from the 2016 General Election, including at least a minimum number of early votes in each county. While the members of the State Board randomly select the early voting centers to audit, it delegated this duty to staff due to the pandemic. On October 23, staff randomly selected an early voting center for each county with more than one early voting center.⁶² The actual number of ballots audited will be the number of ballots scanned on one or two scanners in the selected early voting center at the end of Day 1 of early voting.

Ballots Cast During Election Day

The statute requires that ballots from at least 2% of election day vote centers be audited, with a minimum number of at least one election day vote center per local jurisdiction. On November 13, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and staff met to randomly select one election day vote center in each county to audit. The ballots cast at that election day vote center will be manually audited.

Mail-in Ballots

The number of mail-in ballots to audit is based on 1% of the mail-in ballots cast in the 2016 General Election.⁶³ Each local board randomly selected the ballots to be audited from different precincts. On the first day of each local board's mail-in ballot canvass, the local boards scanned the ballots selected for the audit and printed the results. The results and selected ballots are then securely stored until the local board prepares for the audit.


Provisional Ballots

The number of provisional ballots to audit is based on 1% of the provisional ballots cast in the 2016 General Election.⁶⁴ The local boards randomly selected the provisional ballots to be audited. The selected provisional ballot applications must be from at least three precincts, have a staff recommendation of "accept in full," and not be a provisional ballot application generated by the same day registration or address change process.

⁶² If a county only had one early voting, that early voting center was selected.

⁶³ If 1% of the mail-in (or absentee) ballots cast in the 2016 General Election is less than 15 ballots, the local board must manually audit 15 mail-in ballots from the 2020 General Election.

⁶⁴ If 1% of the provisional ballots cast in the 2020 General Election is less than 15 ballots, the local boards must manually audit 15 provisional ballots.



During each local board’s provisional canvass, the ballots selected for the audit were scanned and results were printed. The results and selected ballots are then securely stored until the local board prepares for the audit.

Performing the Audit

The local boards must complete the manual audit within 120 days of the general election and provide ten day notice to the State Administrator, the chairs of the local political parties, and the public of the date on which the audit will be conducted.

Report

Within 14 days of the completion of the manual audits, SBE will publish a report of its findings. This report will be posted on the [Ballot Audit Plan page](#) of SBE’s website.⁶⁵

Considerations for Future Elections

State and local election officials will continue to release results from local contests when all voters in that jurisdiction are inside the voting locations but withhold results from federal and state contests until all voters in the State are inside the voting locations.

Looking to 2022 and Future Elections

Throughout this report, there are considerations for future elections. Some of these considerations can be undertaken by State and local election officials, while others require action by the Maryland General Assembly. As election officials are preparing for the 2022 elections, these considerations will be incorporated into the planning and decision-making process.

⁶⁵ This page is available at https://elections.maryland.gov/voting_system/ballot_audit_plan_automated.html

Appendices

Appendix 1: Turnout Information

Official Turnout (By Party and County)

Election: 2020 Presidential General Election

Election Date: November 03, 2020

* Due to Maryland's first use of precinct level ballots for all voting methods (early voting, election day, mail-in, and provisional voting), there may be some variances in the data.

Statewide

LBE	Election Day	Early Voting	Vote By Mail	Provisional	Eligible Voters	TURNOUT
Allegany	11,746	9,336	9,010	818	43,736	70.67%
Anne Arundel	39,909	112,351	149,208	10,902	405,616	77.01%
Baltimore City	29,561	59,663	138,217	15,128	399,685	60.69%
Baltimore County	57,970	133,407	212,962	15,110	566,408	74.05%
Calvert	13,427	14,324	21,113	583	67,984	72.73%
Caroline	4,461	7,333	3,656	465	21,177	75.15%
Carroll	27,681	35,414	36,117	1,868	125,361	80.63%
Cecil	16,511	15,950	14,213	1,122	68,819	69.45%
Charles	11,152	35,695	40,544	3,326	118,302	76.68%
Dorchester	3,700	7,308	4,941	214	22,187	72.85%
Frederick	26,729	52,957	63,066	3,864	186,356	78.68%
Garrett	2,319	9,364	3,665	370	20,183	77.88%
Harford	26,853	69,434	49,525	4,024	187,092	80.09%
Howard	18,400	61,175	99,820	5,282	226,634	81.49%
Kent	2,080	4,504	3,947	375	13,495	80.82%
Montgomery	40,628	128,684	348,744	19,879	673,198	79.91%
Prince George's	37,970	128,727	240,429	21,028	606,439	70.60%
Queen Anne's	4,692	16,046	8,839	911	37,678	80.92%
Saint Mary's	12,738	20,358	21,871	1,155	73,833	76.01%
Somerset	2,446	4,802	2,380	644	13,637	75.32%
Talbot	2,888	10,407	9,094	424	27,994	81.49%
Washington	26,957	17,722	21,882	1,741	99,046	68.96%
Wicomico	10,612	19,230	15,115	1,764	64,237	72.73%
Worcester	7,664	13,182	9,958	1,165	40,665	78.62%
TOTAL	439,094	987,373	1,528,316	112,162	4,109,762	74.63%

Appendix 2: Timeline of Key Dates

- June 2, 2020: Primary Election Day
- June 3, 2020: In a press conference, Governor Hogan requests that the State Administrator "...prepare a full and complete report to [Governor Hogan], the Board of Public Works, the Secretary of State, the presiding officers of the Maryland General Assembly, and to the public, no later than July 3."⁶⁶
- June 30, 2020: In an emergency meeting, the members of the State Board voted on possible options for conducting the November 3 election, but did not come to a unanimous decision. The members directed staff to update the draft report on the June 2 election to reflect the members' preferences.
- July 3, 2020: The State Board submitted to the Governor a comprehensive report of the June 2 election.
- July 8, 2020: Governor Hogan released a letter⁶⁷ stating that the November 3 election would be conducted as a traditional election - that is, with in-person voting at early voting centers and election day voting at neighborhood polling places and mail-in voting for voters who needed or preferred to vote a mail-in ballot. Additionally, he requested that SBE send to all eligible voters the application to request a mail-in ballot and make every effort to promote early voting, voting by mail, and voting at off-peak times. Governor Hogan also committed to encouraging State employees to serve as election judges and provide personal protective equipment for election officials and election judges.
- July 23, 2020: At the monthly meeting of the State Board, David Garreis, President of the Maryland Association of Election Officials (MAEO) President and Deputy Director for the Anne Arundel County Board of Elections, addressed the Board regarding the shortage of election judges. He urged the members to support MAEO and appeal to the Governor to amend his Order of July 8 and allow for the use of county-wide vote centers on election day, in lieu of polling places. Mr. Cogan accepted Mr. Garreis' offer to provide weekly numbers of election judges and vacancies.

⁶⁶

<https://governor.maryland.gov/2020/06/03/governor-hogan-addresses-peaceful-protests-in-baltimore-city-calls-for-full-and-complete-review-of-primary-election/>

⁶⁷ This and other letters referenced in this section are included in Appendix 5.

- August 3, 2020: In a letter, Governor Hogan requested an update on the application mailing to eligible voters and a plan to conduct the November 3 election.
- August 4, 2020: In response to the Governor's letter dated August 3, 2020, SBE outlined in a letter all of the steps necessary to mail applications to almost 4 million voters, election officials' efforts to establish a data processing center to process the large number of applications expected, and State Board members' consideration of requests from the local boards to consolidate voting locations.
- August 5, 2020: At this meeting of the State Board, Mr. Garreis, on behalf of MAEO, made the following requests: (1) the use of election day vote centers; (2) a centralized vote by mail application processing center; (3) permission for the local boards to begin canvassing vote by mail ballots 30 days before election day; and (4) moving forward by one week the deadline to request a mail-in ballot.

Mr. Garreis stated MAEO was unanimous in its support of these requests. In response and under the authority granted to the Board in the Governor's Proclamation dated June 19, 2020, the members approved changing the deadline to request a mail in mail from October 27 to October 20.

- August 6, 2020: Governor Hogan sent a letter restating his direction to send to all eligible voters a form to request a mail-in ballot, recruit and train election judges, and open early voting centers and offer "robust" election day voting options.
- August 7, 2020: At this meeting, the State Board voted to send to the Governor a request to exercise his authority to establish election day vote centers equal to or greater than the number of public high schools and early voting centers.
- August 9, 2020: The Chairman of the State Board sent to the Governor a letter stating the members' unanimous approval of the use of vote centers on election day and preference to place the election day vote centers in facilities used as existing early voting centers and public high schools in each jurisdiction. The letter requested that the Governor authorize the use of vote centers on election day, extend to election day vote centers laws applicable to polling places, and suspend certain provisions that only apply to polling place based voting.
- August 10, 2020: Governor Hogan issued a proclamation⁶⁸ granting the Board the authority to create election day vote centers. The proclamation also required compliance with public health guidance and maximum notice to voters about the

⁶⁸ This proclamation is in Appendix 5 immediately following the Governor's letter dated August 10.

use of election day vote centers and other voting locations, systems, and procedures.

- August 12, 2020: At this meeting, under the authority granted to the Board in the Governor's August 10 Proclamation, the members voted to establish October 26 through November 2 as the dates for early voting. The Board also voted to direct SBE staff to work with the local boards to develop a list of proposed vote centers for approval by the State Board, and determine dates for canvassing.

The Board also voted to adopt emergency regulations to: (1) allow for the remote training of election judges; (2) suspend the requirement that the members of the local boards be present at all times during the multi-day canvass; (3) amend the requirement that all mail-in ballots be date stamped upon receipt at the local board; (4) allow for mail-in ballots to be returned at designated ballot drop off boxes and specified that ballots returned to drop boxes are timely if they are returned by 8 p.m. on election day; and (5) remove the requirement that local board staff be physically present to open or close a vote center but instead be available remotely as needed.


- August 19, 2020: At this meeting, the State Board voted to: (1) direct the local boards to provide numbers for election judges required and election judge slots filled for early voting and election day for each category of election judge; and (2) direct SBE staff to submit a budget appropriation to DBM for the State to pay for the local boards' share of postage for the mail-in ballot applications. Additionally, under the authority granted to the State Board in the Governor's June 19 Proclamation, the Board voted to allow local boards to begin canvassing ballots no earlier than October 1, 2020. Finally, the Board voted to approve a new location for the early voting center in Worcester County, and approved election day vote centers in Allegany and Dorchester Counties.
- August 28, 2020: At this meeting, under the authority granted to the State Board in the Governor's June 19 Executive Order, the Board voted to approve emergency regulations to allow a local board to change the location of or establish a new early voting center if: (1) a previously approved center is no longer available; (2) a local board determines that there is a more suitable location; and (3) a local board approves an early voting center authorized under Election Law Article, §10-301.1(b)(7). Additionally, the Board voted to approve new early voting centers, election day vote centers, and additional ballot marking devices for the following local boards:
 - Early Voting Centers: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Charles, Howard, Prince George's, Saint Mary's, and Somerset Counties.

- Election Day Vote Centers: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Charles, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Saint Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, and Wicomico Counties.
- Additional Ballot Marking Devices: Allegany, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester Counties.

Finally, the Board voted to extend SBE Policy 2020-01 – Electronic Signature Acceptance for petitions through January 13, 2021.

- September 3, 2020: SBE authorized ballot printers to start printing ballots.
- September 4, 2020: At this meeting, the Board approved emergency regulations that: (1) defined when a local board can use a single individual to verify the timeliness of a mail-in ballot, the presence of a signed oath, opening the return envelope, and determining whether the ballot can be scanned; (2) aligned the start of canvassing to the action the State Board took at its August 19, 2020 meeting allowing local boards to start canvassing ballots no earlier than 8 am on October 1, 2020; and (3) required the local board to reject a provisional ballot from a voter who also returned a mail-in ballot. Additionally, the Board voted to approve new early voting centers, election day vote centers, and additional ballot marking devices for the following local boards:
 - Early Voting Centers: Frederick and Queen Anne's Counties.
 - Election Day Vote Centers: Calvert, Cecil, Frederick, and Queen Anne's Counties.
 - Additional Ballot Marking Devices: Anne Arundel, Carroll, Howard, and Prince George's Counties.
- September 11, 2020: At this meeting, the Board voted to approve emergency amendments to regulations that amended the definition of precinct to include election day vote centers for the purposes of post election audits and amended the requirement for how many election day vote centers to would be included in the verification and audit of an election day vote center. Additionally, the Board voted to approve new early voting centers, election day vote centers, and additional ballot marking devices for the following local boards:
 - Early Voting Centers: Baltimore City and Prince George's and Saint Mary's Counties.
 - Election Day Vote Centers: Anne Arundel County, Baltimore City, Charles County, and Saint Mary's County.

- Additional Ballot Marking Devices: Baltimore City.
- September 19, 2020: This is the deadline under federal law to transmit ballots to requesting military and overseas voters for the November 3 election. Ballots to requesting military and overseas voters were sent on September 18.
- September 21, 2020 - October 20, 2020 (Monday - Saturday): State and local election officials open a data processing center at the Motor Vehicle Administration's facility in Glen Burnie where 25 individuals process requests for mail-in ballots received by the local boards.
- September 24, 2020: At this meeting, the State Board voted to approve additional election day vote centers and ballot marking devices for Wicomico County. The first set of ballot packets were shipped on this day.
- September 28 - 30, 2020: 135 ballot drop off boxes are delivered and installed.
- October 1, 2020: Local boards are permitted to begin canvassing mail-in ballots.
- October 8, 2020: At this meeting, the Board voted to approve emergency amendments to regulations that: (1) clarified that counsel does not need to be present at pre-election canvasses but must be present at post-election canvasses if the ballots being canvassed could decide the outcome of a contest or question; and (2) removed the prohibition of receiving a mail-in ballot at an early voting center to align with amendments to regulations made at a previous meeting. Additionally, the Board voted to approve *SBE Policy 2020 - 03: Contingency Plans for the 2020 Elections* to ensure that voting during early voting and on election day continues without interruption if all or some combination of the equipment fails, is inoperable, or is unavailable. Finally, the Board voted to approve specified election observation visitors and reaffirmed the delegation of the Board's authority to designate future requests for challengers and watchers to the State Administrator.
- October 13, 2020: Deadline to register to vote.
- October 14 - 15, 2020: 100 more ballot drop boxes were delivered and installed.
- October 20, 2020: Deadline to request a mail in ballot.
- October 22 - 24, 2020: 42 more ballot drop off boxes were delivered and installed.
- October 26 - November 2, 2020: Early voting centers were open from 7 am to 8 pm each day.
- November 3, 2020: Election day vote centers were open from 7 am to 8 pm.
- November 5, 2020: Local boards resume canvassing of mail-in ballots.

- 
- November 12, 2020: Local boards of election begin canvassing provisional ballots.
 - November 14, 2020: Local boards of election begin to certify the election results.
 - December 2, 2020: Montgomery County certifies its election, completing the certification of election results by all local boards.
 - December 4, 2020: The State Board of Canvassers certifies the election results.
 - December 12, 2020: Maryland Electors cast their votes for President and Vice President.

Appendix 3: Voter Education Campaign - Sample Graphics



The infographic is set against a background of stylized buildings and radiating lines. At the top, a blue banner with white stars is visible. In the top right corner, the logo for the Maryland State Board of Elections (SBE) is displayed, featuring a sun and the text 'THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS'. The main content is organized into four white callout boxes, each with a yellow bullet point. The first box asks 'ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?' and includes a yellow checkmark icon. The second box asks 'REQUEST A BALLOT AND VOTE BY MAIL' and features an illustration of a blue 'DROP BOX' with a yellow mailbox and a white envelope labeled 'BALLOT'. The third box asks 'VOTE EARLY' and shows a calendar page for 'OCT 26- NOV 2' with '7AM-8PM' listed below. The fourth box asks 'OR VOTE ON ELECTION DAY' and shows a calendar page for 'NOV 3' with '7AM-8PM' listed below. At the bottom, a yellow banner with the text 'MD VOTES' is centered, flanked by a red banner with white stars.

- **ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?** 
- **REQUEST A BALLOT AND VOTE BY MAIL** 
- **VOTE EARLY** 
- **OR VOTE ON ELECTION DAY** 

MD VOTES

The graphic features a dark blue banner at the top with the text "ELECTION DAY IS ALMOST HERE" in white, flanked by two white stars. In the top left corner is the logo for the Maryland State Board of Elections (SBE), which includes a sun and the text "THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS". Below the banner are four white callout boxes, each with a yellow dot bullet point. The first box says "UPDATE YOUR INFO" and contains an icon of a blue arrow with a yellow checkmark, set against a background of the American flag. The second box says "VOTE BY MAIL" and contains an icon of a blue and white drop box with a yellow envelope being inserted. The third box says "VOTE EARLY" and contains a calendar icon showing the dates "OCT 26- NOV 2" and "7AM-8PM". The fourth box says "OR VOTE ON ELECTION DAY" and contains a calendar icon showing the date "NOV 3" and "7AM-8PM". At the bottom, a yellow banner with the text "MD VOTES" is set against a red background with white stars. The entire graphic is set against a background of radiating lines in shades of blue, red, and white.

ELECTION DAY IS ALMOST HERE

UPDATE YOUR INFO

VOTE BY MAIL

VOTE EARLY
OCT 26- NOV 2
7AM-8PM

OR VOTE ON ELECTION DAY
NOV 3
7AM-8PM

MD VOTES



HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

VOTE EARLY



OR

VOTE ON ELECTION DAY



MD VOTES

Voter Registration



Request a ballot



Drop box



Drop box and mail-in



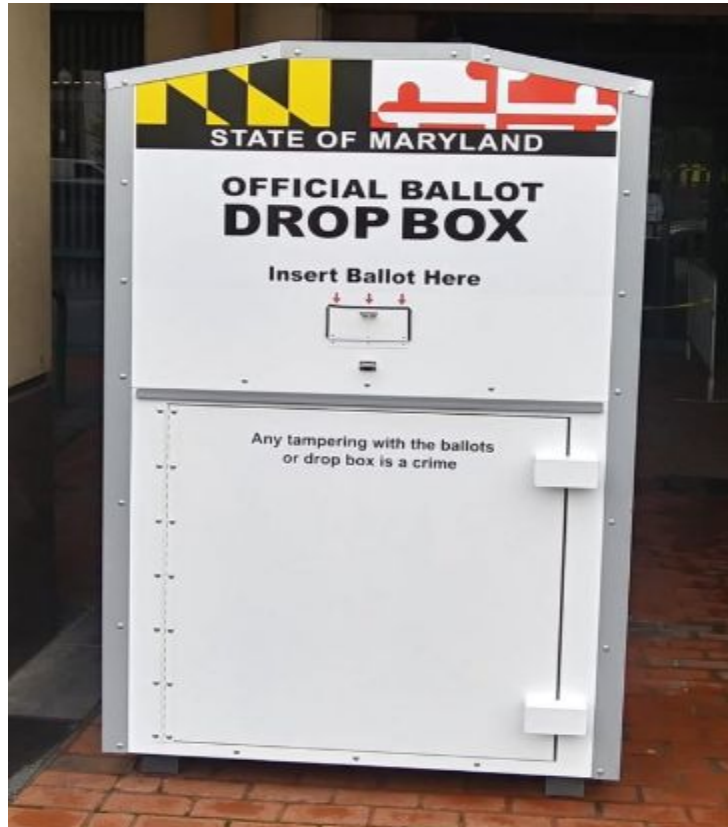
Vote on Election Day



Vote during Early Voting



Appendix 4: Ballot Drop Off Boxes



Appendix 5: Referenced Correspondence & Proclamation



LARRY HOGAN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

RECEIVED

JUL 13 2020

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

July 8, 2020

Michael R. Cogan
Chairman
State Board of Elections
151 West Street, Suite 200
Annapolis, MD 21401

Chairman Cogan:

After reviewing your *Report on June 2 Election & Recommendations for November 3 Election*, I remain concerned about the series of failures that—while not intended—potentially resulted in disenfranchisement and suppression of primary voters. Thousands of Marylanders either did not receive their ballots or received erroneous or late ballots, and thousands more stood in lines for many hours on primary day. This was and remains completely unacceptable.

The fundamental responsibility of the State Board of Elections (SBE) is to conduct free and fair elections in a manner that facilitates maximum voter participation. To that end, the general election will take place, as scheduled, on November 3, 2020, with expanded voting options:

- Every early voting center should be open and every polling location should be open on Election Day to accommodate anyone who wishes to cast their ballot safely and in person.
- To ensure that every Marylander who wants to vote by mail can vote by mail, SBE should promptly send out an absentee ballot request application to every eligible Maryland voter.
- Every effort should be made to promote early voting, absentee voting by mail, and voting at off-peak times as safe and efficient options.

This approach—which is already fully authorized by existing state law—will maximize participation in the November election by offering voters more options while minimizing confusion and risk during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The state will encourage state employees to help supplement election staffing needs, and to provide necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) for staff and volunteers. Polling places should follow CDC guidelines and public health protocols, and stress the importance of proper sanitization, physical distancing, and face coverings.

While I know you have been inundated with suggestions from political leaders in both parties and special interest groups to change the electoral process, this discussion should not be subject to undue partisanship or political influence. Providing citizens with accessible, accountable, and transparent ways to cast their ballot is an essential component of our democratic republic and your primary responsibility. We expect SBE to live up to that commitment.

Sincerely,

Larry Hogan
Governor

cc: Linda H. Lamone, State Administrator, Maryland State Board of Elections

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
(410) 974-3901 1-800-811-8336
TTY USERS CALL VIA MD RELAY



LARRY HOGAN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

August 3, 2020

Linda H. Lamone
State Administrator
State Board of Elections
151 West Street, Suite 200
Annapolis, MD 21401

Administrator Lamone:

With Election Day fast approaching, I am very concerned that the State Board of Elections (SBE) appears to be on a path to repeating the massive failures of the June 2 primary election. As you will no doubt recall, tens of thousands of Marylanders received their ballot late or not at all, received incorrect ballots, or were forced to endure hours-long crowded lines at the handful of open polling places—it was an unmitigated disaster. State leaders in both parties were outraged by the failures and demanded answers. A number of them even called for your immediate resignation.

Sixty-one days ago, I directed you to give a full and complete report detailing the failures of the June primary and your plans to correct them to me, the Board of Public Works, the Secretary of State, the presiding officers of the Maryland General Assembly, and the public. Thirty days later, SBE sent a report which deflected blame for the mistakes of the primary election and failed to reach a consensus on any recommendation for a plan to move forward.

As you know, existing state law requires polling places to be open on Election Day. It also requires eight days of early voting and opportunities for voters to request applications for absentee mail-in ballots. Under existing law, and to save voters the extra step of having to request an application for an absentee ballot, I directed you to promptly mail applications to every single Maryland registered voter. It has now been 26 days, and you have failed to take this action.

I am now giving SBE 48 hours to report to me, the Board of Public Works, the Secretary of State, the presiding officers of the Maryland General Assembly, and the public explaining why those applications have not been mailed to Marylanders. In addition, we expect you to provide your plan for how to conduct the election under existing law, including the minimum number of polling places that you will be able to open in each county.

While SBE has the sole responsibility and authority to conduct the election, as governor I am committed to ensuring that every eligible voter in Maryland is given the ability to cast their vote, whether by mail, early voting, or by voting in person on Election Day. Let me be clear—this is not ‘my plan,’ it is what Maryland law requires you to do.

Our administration and the entire state government is going to great lengths in an effort to help you fulfill your responsibility. We have already begun an outreach campaign to encourage all Marylanders to vote by mail. We are actively encouraging state employees and students at Maryland universities and colleges to assist you by serving as poll workers. State officials are working in coordination with SBE to assist local boards of election in procuring PPE, and budget officials are working closely with you to ensure that you have the resources needed

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TTY USERS CALL VIA MD RELAY

to conduct the election.

Under existing state law, local boards do have the authority to make decisions regarding the consolidation of polling places in the case of an emergency. However, merging two polling places into one is very different than closing 90% of all of the polling places in a county. We are very concerned about recent attempts to deny Marylanders the right to vote. Local leaders have suggested massive closures of polling places, particularly in some of our minority communities. This would likely result in voter suppression and disenfranchisement on a significant scale, disparately impacting Marylanders of color. Last week, we received a letter from Prince George's County—one of the nation's most predominant African American counties with a total of 900,000 residents—saying that they want to close 229 precincts and only open 15. Imagine 244 polling places all trying to jam into 15 locations while trying to distance and keep people safe.

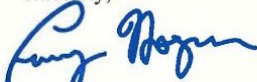
“Even as we sit here,” President Obama said in his eulogy last week for Congressman John Lewis, “there are those in power who are doing their darndest to discourage people from voting by closing polling locations, and targeting minorities and students with restrictive ID laws, and attacking our voting rights with surgical precision...” A new report from the Associated Press details how African Americans are skeptical about mail-in ballots and remain concerned about institutional obstacles to casting their ballots. In the report, a community organizer notes that many people either didn't receive a ballot or simply wanted to vote in a way that felt familiar to them.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 explicitly prohibits “deny[ing] or abridg[ing] the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.” Section 1983 prohibits depriving any person “of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws.” Any attempt to close 90% of our minority precincts would likely result in the filing of a civil rights violation with the U.S. Department of Justice. At the very least, it would justifiably result in allegations of voter suppression, and it would be unconscionable.

More than two months have passed, and you still have not provided a plan for how you are going to conduct an election. This is your sole responsibility and your only job. Instead, we have seen two months of delay and deflection about why polls can't be opened, and why applications for ballots can't be mailed. There are media reports indicating that those who attempt to volunteer to staff the polls are being told that there is uncertainty about if there is any need and that they should call back at a later time.

The November election is just 92 days away. As I said 26 days ago, the applications should be mailed immediately. Further attempts to suppress the vote by massive closures of polls must be stopped or there will be serious consequences. Without your immediate action to fix these issues, it is very likely that you will again have massive failures of the June primary repeated in November. We await your report no later than Wednesday, August 5.

Sincerely,



Larry Hogan
Governor

cc: The Honorable Robert K. Hur, United States Attorney, District of Maryland
The Honorable Adrienne Jones, Speaker, Maryland House of Delegates
The Honorable Bill Ferguson, President, Maryland Senate
The Honorable Michael R. Cogan, Chairman, Maryland State Board of Elections
Board of Public Works

MARYLAND

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

P.O. BOX 6486, ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401-0486 PHONE (410) 269-2840

Michael R. Cogan, Chairman
 Patrick J. Hogan, Vice Chairman
 Malcolm L. Funn
 Kelley Howells
 William G. Voelp



Linda H. Lamone
 Administrator
 Nikki Charlson
 Deputy Administrator

August 4, 2020

Via Electronic Mail Only

The Honorable Larry Hogan
 Governor of Maryland
 State House
 Annapolis MD 21401

Dear Governor Hogan,

Since we received your letter dated July 8, 2020, defining how the November 3 election will be held, we have been working closely and diligently with the local boards of elections to plan for an election as defined by the Election Law Article.

Before responding to your specific requests, I would like to thank you for offering 16 hours of administrative leave to State employees who agree to serve as election judges in the upcoming election. Since your offer was emailed to State employees, we have received over 2,500 online submissions from individuals wanting to serve.

This work includes preparing for a statewide mailing to over 4 million eligible voters. The timeline below outlines the steps to plan and execute this large mailing.

- On July 9, we held a conference call with the local boards of elections to discuss your letter, including the request to mail an application to all eligible voters. We discussed whether the mailer should be pre-populated with voter's information and other ways to streamline the processing of completed forms and the proposed timeline for mailing these applications.
- On July 10, we asked a usability expert at the University of Baltimore to review the existing application for mail-in ballot and make recommendations to improve the usability of the form.
- On July 13, we asked the Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE), a preferred provider for State agencies, if they would be able to print and mail applications for a mail-in ballot to over 4 million voters. MCE informed us on July 14 that they were not able to complete this job.
- On July 15, we asked the Department of General Services (DGS) if we could amend an existing contract to include the printing and mailing of these applications.
- On July 16, we held another conference call with the local boards of elections. After conducting a survey, the local boards recommended mailing the applications in mid-to-late August.
- On July 21, the State Board of Elections approved sending with the application mailer an envelope with prepaid postage.
- On July 22, we received from the University of Baltimore's usability expert a revised application mailer. On the same day, DGS approved our request to amend an existing contract to include the printing and mailing of these applications.

FAX (410) 974-2019
 MD Relay Service (800) 735-2258

Toll Free Phone Number (800) 222-8683
<http://www.elections.maryland.gov>

151 West Street Suite 200
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Letter to Governor Hogan

Page 2

August 4, 2020

- On July 29, DGS and the vendor fully executed the contract modification.
- On August 5, the application mailing will be presented to the State Board of Elections for approval.
- Once the application mailing is approved by the State Board of Elections, we will send it to the State's vendor for Spanish translation. The Spanish version is expected within 5 days.
- No later than August 6, we must provide the vendor with the application, instructions, and envelope artwork.
- No later than August 7, we must approve the vendor's envelope artwork proofs. Producing the 4 million envelopes will take 14 business days.
- From August 7 and 9, we must provide the vendor with the data files.
- On August 10 or 11, the vendor will provide application and instruction proofs. Printing will begin after we approve the proofs.
- Inserting the application and instructions into the envelopes will begin on August 21.
- The first mailing will occur on August 24. Mailings will continue until all applications have been mailed. The final mailing is expected to be August 28 but no later than August 31.

Concurrent with these tasks, we are seeking a data center to help with the processing of completed forms. Since neither SBE nor the local boards of elections have the capacity to process the significant number of forms we expect to receive, we need another resource to help with this effort or voters will not receive their mail-in ballots in time to vote and return them.

Several local boards of elections have submitted requests to consolidate voting locations, and these requests will be considered at the August 5 State Board meeting. I am confident that the State Board will carefully consider these requests, receive advice from the Office of the Attorney General, and take appropriate action. Until the local boards of elections submit their requests and the State Board takes action on these requests, I am not able to provide you with the requested minimum number of polling places that will be open.

Lastly, I would like to thank the Department of Budget and Management, the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), and DGS for their assistance. We are fortunate that MEMA and DGS were able to provide some quantities of protective supplies, and budget officials are working to find funding for the unexpected expenses for this election.

Sincerely,



Linda H. Lamone
State Administrator

cc: The Honorable Robert K. Hur, United States Attorney, District of Maryland
The Honorable Adrienne Jones, Speaker, Maryland House of Delegates
The Honorable Bill Ferguson, President, Senate of Maryland
The Honorable Michael R. Cogan, Chairman, Maryland State Board of Elections
Members, Board of Public Works



LARRY HOGAN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

August 6, 2020

Linda H. Lamone
State Administrator
State Board of Elections
151 West Street, Suite 200
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Administrator Lamone:

Ahead of the State Board of Elections' meeting tomorrow, I am writing to reiterate that I have no intention of interfering in your duty to conduct the upcoming general election. However, the Board must act with much greater urgency to fulfill its responsibility to conduct the election under state law:

- **Immediately mail out applications for voting by mail.** It is now more than four weeks since I directed the Board to promptly mail out ballot applications, and it still has not been done.
- **Immediately begin recruiting and training election judges.** As you know, my administration is actively recruiting election judges from within the ranks of state government. We are also encouraging college students to consider serving as judges as well. Local boards need to move aggressively to recruit and train judges to staff the polls, where state and CDC public health protocols will be in place.
- **Open early voting centers and offer robust Election Day voting options.** While existing law gives you the legal authority to make decisions regarding the consolidation of polling places in the case of an emergency, voters must have a sufficient number of polling places open in each jurisdiction during early voting and on Election Day. Proposals to close roughly 90% of polling places—particularly in minority communities—would result in voter suppression and risk violating the Voting Rights Act. You would also be increasing the potential for crowds of voters at the few open polling places, resulting in hours-long lines.

To reiterate: I have no plans to interfere in your conduct of the November election. Under existing state law, you have the authority and responsibility to manage and run a free and fair election. While you have emergency powers at your disposal to consolidate precincts and modify deadlines, I strongly advise against wholesale closures of polling places that could disenfranchise Marylanders.

The Board's continued delays and deflections are absolutely unacceptable. These are your decisions to make, and this is your responsibility to uphold. We cannot risk a repeat of the failures of the June primary.

Sincerely,

Larry Hogan
Governor

cc: The Honorable Michael R. Cogan, Chairman, Maryland State Board of Elections

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(410) 974-3901 1-800-811-8336
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MARYLAND

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

P.O. BOX 6486, ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401-0486 PHONE (410) 269-2840

Michael R. Cogan, Chairman
 Patrick J. Hogan, Vice Chairman
 Malcolm L. Funn
 Kelley Howells
 William G. Voelp



Linda H. Lamone
 Administrator
 Nikki Charlson
 Deputy Administrator

August 9, 2020

Via Electronic Mail Only

The Honorable Larry Hogan
 Governor of Maryland
 State House
 Annapolis MD 21401

Dear Governor Hogan,

As you know, preparations for the upcoming election are on-going, but are challenged by the availability of election judges and facilities in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. The local boards of elections have continuously shared their concerns about these challenges and, in response, the State Board of Elections (Board) has been diligently working to find a solution that addresses these concerns while conducting an election that is safe, secure, and fair for voters, candidates, and election judges.

On August 7, 2020, the Board met and unanimously approved the use of vote centers on election day. The Board's action included the location of these election day vote centers - that is, the facilities of current early voting centers and the public high schools in each jurisdiction. This proposal results in approximately 360 vote centers on election day. With vote centers, voters can vote at any vote center in the jurisdiction where they reside, rather than at an assigned location.

The proposed locations for the election day vote centers are well known in their communities. The facilities used during early voting are located where the majority of voters live, are generally accessible by public transportation and have adequate parking, and provide a secure environment to conduct an election. Public high schools - many of which already serve as polling places on election day - also have the same benefits. The local boards of elections' ability to staff 360 vote centers on election day is greater than their ability to staff over 1,600 polling places on election day, and the larger facilities make it easier to follow guidelines for social distancing and provide a safe voting experience.

To implement this proposal, we believe that there are several necessary actions. These actions are:

1. Under the authority granted to you under Election Law Article, §8-103(a)(2), specify alternate voting locations for election day. These locations would be the facilities currently used for early voting and the 282 public high schools in the State, subject to any necessary changes by the local boards of election due to availability or suitability of the facility, or the inclusion of any additional sites as may be deemed appropriate by the local boards of election, in both cases subject to the approval of the Board.

Letter to Governor Hogan
Page 2
August 9, 2020

2. Order that, except as provided in the requested order, all laws applicable to polling places shall apply to election day vote centers.
3. Suspend the effect of:
 - a. Election Law Article, §1-101(x), which would enable the Board to subsequently define "election register" to mean the "list of voters eligible to vote: (1) in a county early voting center during early voting; or (2) in a county vote center on election day," thereby allowing all eligible voters to vote regular (and not provisional) ballots regardless of which vote center they use to vote. Use of provisional ballots would substantially slow the flow of voters through the election sites.
 - b. Election Law Article, §10-101(a)(2)(ii) and (a)(2)(iv), which currently define some of the criteria for polling places on election day that would not be workable under a vote center model; and
 - c. Election Law Article, §10-306(a)(i), which requires the posting of specimen ballots at polling places, which is less practical at a vote center where every ballot style in the county would be available.

If you agree to these requested actions, the Board, under the authority granted by your Order of June 19, 2020, amending and restating the Order of March 12, 2020, Extending Certain Licenses, Permits, Registrations, and other Governmental Authorizations, and Authorizing Suspension of Legal Time Requirements, intends to change the dates of early voting and require early voting from the Thursday before election day through the day before election day. The intended early voting period would be Thursday, October 29 through Monday, November 2, with voting at election day vote centers on Tuesday, November 3.

The Board strongly believes that encouraging voters to vote by mail, expanding the number of locations for voters to drop off voted ballots, using vote centers on election day, and creating a continuous, six-day voting period maximizes the opportunities for voters to participate in the election while recognizing the reality of a shortage of election judges and facilities. I hope that you will support the Board's unanimous decision and issue the requested order. As you know, the election is quickly approaching, and we ask that you provide your decision on this request as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Cogan

Michael R. Cogan
Chairman

cc: Members, State Board of Elections
Linda H. Lamone, State Administrator



LARRY HOGAN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

August 10, 2020

Michael R. Cogan
Chairman
State Board of Elections
151 West Street, Suite 200
Annapolis, MD 21401

Chairman Cogan:

After months of delay and indecision, the State Board of Elections has now reversed its position of July 2 and reached a consensus on the November general election. As I have previously stated, I do not intend to interfere in the Board's sole responsibility to conduct the election under the law.

As requested, I have issued a proclamation granting the State Board of Elections the authority it is seeking to create voting centers for use during early voting and on Election Day, at the sole discretion of the Board.

My only direction to you, under existing law, was to expand and encourage voting by mail by immediately mailing absentee ballot requests to every voter. The Board's recent decisions make this more important than ever.

I remain very concerned that the Board's decision to close nearly 80% of the polls will have the potential of creating long lines and unsafe conditions, with crowds of people being forced into too few polling places.

Expediently mailing the ballot applications, encouraging voting by mail, and protecting early voting options will be critically important steps needed to lessen the problems caused by your decision to close the vast majority of the polls.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Larry Hogan".

Larry Hogan
Governor

cc: Linda H. Lamone, Administrator of Elections, Maryland State Board of Elections

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
(410) 974-3901 1-800-811-8336
TTY USERS CALL VIA MD RELAY

STATE OF MARYLAND



Proclamation

Renewal of Declaration of State of Emergency and
Existence of Catastrophic Health Emergency — COVID-19

- WHEREAS, on March 5, 2020, a state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency was, pursuant to the Maryland Constitution and Laws of Maryland, including but not limited to Title 14 of the Public Safety Article, and in an effort to control and prevent the spread of COVID-19, proclaimed within the entire State of Maryland;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19 is a highly infectious respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person, physically contaminates property by attaching to surfaces for prolonged periods of time, and may result in serious illness or death;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19 is a public health catastrophe and has been confirmed in all Maryland counties;
- WHEREAS, rates of COVID-19 infection continue to rise in more than 30 states and the risk of further spread back to Maryland remains high;
- WHEREAS, COVID-19 infection outbreaks continue to occur in Maryland through community transmission and because of travelers returning from out-of-state;
- WHEREAS, since the declaration of a state of emergency and existence of a catastrophic health emergency on March 5, 2020, there have been nearly 96,000 laboratory-confirmed positive COVID-19 cases and more than 3,000 related deaths in Maryland, with increases in new confirmed cases daily;
- WHEREAS, the proclamation declaring the emergencies was renewed on March 17, 2020, April 10, 2020, May 6, 2020, June 3, 2020, July 1, 2020, and July 30, 2020;
- WHEREAS, the spread of COVID-19 in the state continues to pose an immediate threat to all Marylanders of extensive loss of life or serious disability;

- WHEREAS, the emergency conditions, state of emergency, and catastrophic health emergency continue to exist;
- WHEREAS, all levels of government in Maryland must deploy resources to protect public health and safety;
- WHEREAS, continued emergency response by the State is needed to maintain and further progress through the Maryland Strong: Roadmap for Recovery, including expanding COVID-19 testing capacity, maintaining adequate patient surge capacity, supplying sufficient personal protective equipment, and executing a robust contact-tracing operation;
- WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maryland Department of Health recommend the use of face coverings in public settings to the extent possible, continued social distancing, and avoiding large gatherings;
- WHEREAS, although the State's elections would ordinarily be conducted mainly at polling locations, the State Board of Elections reports that the state of emergency and catastrophic health emergency have impacted the availability of election judges and facilities;
- WHEREAS, elections must be accessible, secure, safe, and fair; and
- WHEREAS, the State Board of Elections maintains that COVID-19, the state of emergency and the catastrophic health emergency, and the State's emergency actions in response have interfered with the electoral process and impaired the Board's ability to conduct the general election of November 3, 2020, in accordance with the existing statutory and legal voting systems, locations, and procedures;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, JR., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO TITLE 14 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE AND TITLE 8 OF THE ELECTION LAW ARTICLE, AND IN AN EFFORT TO CONTROL AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 WITHIN THE STATE, HEREBY DECLARE THAT A STATE OF EMERGENCY AND CATASTROPHIC HEALTH EMERGENCY CONTINUES TO EXIST WITHIN THE ENTIRE STATE OF MARYLAND, RENEW THE MARCH 5, 2020, PROCLAMATION, AND FURTHER PROVIDE AND ORDER, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY:

A. General Election of November 3, 2020

- a. The State Board of Elections (the "State Board") may establish, as alternate voting locations or systems, voting centers for the use of any eligible voter who chooses to cast a ballot in person in the general election of November 3, 2020 (the "General Election").

- b. Any eligible voter may vote at a voting center in the voter's county of residence.
 - c. In preparation for and execution of the General Election, the applicable COVID-19 guidance published by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maryland Department of Health, and any other applicable orders, shall be complied with to the maximum extent practicable.
 - d. The State Board shall provide maximum notice as possible to voters about use of voting centers in the General Election, as well as other appropriate education regarding alternate voting locations, systems, and procedures established.
 - e. The effect of any statute, rule, or regulation of an agency of the State or a political subdivision inconsistent with the State Board's establishment of voting centers for use in the General Election, or otherwise inconsistent with this Order, is hereby suspended.
- B. Health care providers who act in good faith under this catastrophic health emergency proclamation, including orders issued under the proclamation by the Governor and by other State officials acting at the direction of or under delegated authority from the Governor, have the immunity provided by § 14-3A-06 of the Public Safety Article of the Maryland Code.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland in the City of Annapolis, this 10th day of August, 2020.



Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.
Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.
Governor

ATTEST:

John C. Wobensmith
John C. Wobensmith
Secretary of State

EXHIBIT 16



STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

LARRY HOGAN
GOVERNOR

May 27, 2022

The Honorable Bill Ferguson
President of the Maryland Senate
H-107 State House
Annapolis, MD 21401

The Honorable Adrienne A. Jones
Speaker of the House of Delegates
H-101 State House
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Mr. President and Madam Speaker:

In accordance with Article II, Section 17 of the Maryland Constitution, I have vetoed House Bill 862 and Senate Bill 163 - *Election Law - Ballots - Processing and Reporting Procedures*.

As the very foundation of democracy, free and fair elections provide citizens with a voice that is essential to the accountability of elected officials and the proper functioning of government. Amidst the many uncertainties of an unprecedented global pandemic, the 2020 election cycle experienced a tremendous expansion of mail-in voting across our State and the entire nation – and as more and more voters embrace mail-in voting, it is imperative that we remain mindful of maintaining that crucial balance between ease of access and election integrity.

Several provisions within House Bill 862 and Senate Bill 163 offer positive changes to State election law. Early canvassing of absentee ballots would allow hard working election officials to get a much needed head start on the deluge of ballot envelopes that, under current law, must wait until after Election Day for processing. Precinct level reporting that includes early, absentee, and provisional ballots would provide valuable information to elected officials in relation to their constituents, as well as to election officials regarding the allocation of resources. Additionally, the codification of a ballot curing process would allow voters an opportunity to correct an error by providing a signature for the oath on an absentee ballot envelope – and therefore, have their vote counted.

Maximizing voter participation and providing citizens with accessible and convenient ways to cast their ballots is vital to a healthy democracy. Just as equally vital, however, are election security and voter confidence – and most scholars agree that abuse does happen more so with mail-in voting versus voting in person. Yet, as our vote by mail numbers rise, the missing piece in this legislation is that balance – for even the *appearance* of impropriety or the *opportunity* for fraud can be enough to undermine citizens' confidence in their electoral system. While this legislation allows a voter to provide a missing signature by one of several ways – including in person, mail, email, and text – it remains silent on basic security measures such as signature verification — with Maryland being one of only nine states that does not conduct signature verification — and does nothing to address ballot collecting.

For these reasons, I have vetoed House Bill 862 and Senate Bill 163.

Sincerely,

Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.
Governor

EXHIBIT 17

Absentee Statistics

Election : 09/14/2010 - 2010 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION

County	Applicants				Returned Ballots			
	Democrats	Republicans	Others	Total	Democrats	Republicans	Others	Total
Allegany	306	414	45	765	236	308	5	549
Anne Arundel	2,048	1,842	373	4,263	981	981	0	1,962
Baltimore City	3,715	571	440	4,726	2,043	227	0	2,270
Baltimore County	4,311	2,231	417	6,959	2,216	1,128	0	3,344
Calvert	252	319	54	625	169	207	10	386
Caroline	78	79	12	169	49	55	0	104
Carroll	440	723	35	1,198	268	503	0	771
Cecil	235	236	13	484	153	125	3	281
Charles	530	372	100	1,002	289	197	25	511
Dorchester	595	171	10	776	415	94	0	509
Frederick	625	644	140	1,409	346	361	31	738
Garrett	84	284	9	377	56	226	0	282
Harford	823	917	72	1,812	371	462	8	841
Howard	1,248	775	271	2,294	593	381	35	1,009
Kent	156	138	12	306	97	80	2	179
Montgomery	7,298	2,070	1,615	10,983	4,270	1,220	239	5,729
Prince George's	4,457	630	455	5,542	2,236	258	45	2,539
Queen Anne's	167	209	22	398	110	132	0	242
Saint Mary's	477	484	38	999	293	337	0	630
Somerset	142	133	0	275	92	95	0	187
Talbot	144	196	16	356	97	147	0	244
Washington	470	663	64	1,197	327	500	25	852
Wicomico	426	425	22	873	293	295	0	588
Worcester	487	334	29	850	318	211	0	529
Grand Total:	29,514	14,860	4,264	48,638	16,318	8,530	428	25,276

EXHIBIT 18

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION

As of: June 25, 2014

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
ALL	ALLEGANY	Statewide	189	228	15	432	145	182	6	333
ALL	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	1217	1030	0	2247	847	711	0	1558
ALL	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	2628	225	0	2853	1970	149	0	2119
ALL	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	2885	1008	0	3893	2029	660	0	2689
ALL	CALVERT	Statewide	148	249	22	419	97	160	7	264
ALL	CAROLINE	Statewide	51	50	0	101	41	40	0	81
ALL	CARROLL	Statewide	306	637	44	987	208	389	18	615
ALL	CECIL	Statewide	145	143	0	288	94	83	0	177
ALL	CHARLES	Statewide	395	170	38	603	276	109	8	393
ALL	DORCHESTER	Statewide	447	99	0	546	282	78	0	360
ALL	FREDERICK	Statewide	571	601	68	1240	390	436	26	852
ALL	GARRETT	Statewide	46	148	7	201	34	116	3	153
ALL	HARFORD	Statewide	452	394	32	878	333	309	14	656
ALL	HOWARD	Statewide	723	228	99	1050	463	136	32	631
ALL	KENT	Statewide	86	57	0	143	51	37	0	88
ALL	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	5980	1174	621	7775	3244	604	162	4010
ALL	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	2666	221	49	2936	1817	151	19	1987
ALL	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	99	98	13	210	68	52	4	124
ALL	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	248	192	38	478	196	144	20	360
ALL	SOMERSET	Statewide	74	50	0	124	57	33	0	90
ALL	TALBOT	Statewide	103	179	0	282	69	132	0	201
ALL	WASHINGTON	Statewide	391	452	55	898	285	318	23	626
ALL	WICOMICO	Statewide	303	196	0	499	215	136	0	351
ALL	WORCESTER	Statewide	184	164	3	351	136	128	2	266
	Total		20337	7993	1104	29434	13347	5293	344	18984

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	29	11	0	40	7	1	0	8
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	40	7	0	47	10	0	0	10
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	35	4	0	39	8	2	0	10
Civilian Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
 Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION
 As of: June 25, 2014

Civilian Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	4	4	0	8	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	5	5	3	13	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	13	1	1	15	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	3	4	0	7	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	23	5	5	33	9	3	3	15
Civilian Overseas	KENT	Statewide	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	117	16	22	155	35	5	0	40
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	24	4	5	33	0	1	1	2
Civilian Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	1	4	1	6	0	2	0	2
Civilian Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total		301	74	37	412	74	16	4	94

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Domestic Civilian	ALLEGANY	Statewide	187	227	14	428	145	181	6	332
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	1172	994	0	2166	838	700	0	1538
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	2578	214	0	2792	1958	149	0	2107
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	2837	992	0	3829	2019	656	0	2675
Domestic Civilian	CALVERT	Statewide	145	247	20	412	97	160	7	264
Domestic Civilian	CAROLINE	Statewide	50	49	0	99	41	40	0	81
Domestic Civilian	CARROLL	Statewide	301	625	41	967	207	388	18	613
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Statewide	143	138	0	281	94	83	0	177
Domestic Civilian	CHARLES	Statewide	384	162	30	576	274	108	7	389
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Statewide	446	99	0	545	282	78	0	360
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Statewide	555	592	64	1211	387	431	25	843

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
 Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION
 As of: June 25, 2014

Domestic Civilian	GARRETT	Statewide	46	146	6	198	34	114	3	151
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Statewide	446	384	31	861	332	308	14	654
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Statewide	690	218	86	994	454	132	27	613
Domestic Civilian	KENT	Statewide	83	57	0	140	51	37	0	88
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	5845	1145	587	7577	3208	597	162	3967
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	2617	213	42	2872	1811	149	18	1978
Domestic Civilian	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	98	96	12	206	68	51	4	123
Domestic Civilian	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	246	182	37	465	196	141	20	357
Domestic Civilian	SOMERSET	Statewide	74	50	0	124	57	33	0	90
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Statewide	103	177	0	280	69	132	0	201
Domestic Civilian	WASHINGTON	Statewide	391	451	54	896	285	318	23	626
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Statewide	302	195	0	497	215	136	0	351
Domestic Civilian	WORCESTER	Statewide	184	159	3	346	136	128	2	266
	Total		19923	7812	1027	28762	13258	5250	336	18844

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Military Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	7	13	0	20	1	6	0	7
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	4	2	0	6	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	9	7	0	16	1	2	0	3
Military Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	2	5	0	7	0	4	0	4
Military Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	4	2	4	10	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	KENT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	5	5	2	12	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	7	2	1	10	0	0	0	0

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
 Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION
 As of: June 25, 2014

Military Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	1	4	0	5	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total		44	46	12	102	4	17	1	22

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Military US	ALLEGANY	Statewide	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	9	12	0	21	1	4	0	5
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	6	2	0	8	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	4	5	0	9	1	0	0	1
Military US	CALVERT	Statewide	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	CAROLINE	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	CARROLL	Statewide	1	8	3	12	0	1	0	1
Military US	CECIL	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	CHARLES	Statewide	5	2	3	10	1	0	0	1
Military US	DORCHESTER	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Statewide	1	3	3	7	0	1	1	2
Military US	GARRETT	Statewide	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Statewide	2	5	1	8	0	1	0	1
Military US	HOWARD	Statewide	6	3	4	13	0	0	2	2
Military US	KENT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	13	8	10	31	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	18	2	1	21	6	1	0	7
Military US	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military US	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	TALBOT	Statewide	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	WASHINGTON	Statewide	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
 Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION
 As of: June 25, 2014

Military US	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total		69	61	28	158	11	10	3	24

ABSENTEE_CATEGORY	COUNTY_NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL_SENT	DEM_RECEIVED	REP_RECEIVED	OTH_RECEIVED	TOTAL_RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	1	0	5	3	1	0	4
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	7	3	0	10	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	12	2	0	14	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		29	11	0	40	7	1	0	8
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	5	1	0	6	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	12	3	0	15	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	5	1	0	6	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	6	2	0	8	3	0	0	3
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		40	7	0	47	10	0	0	10
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	1	0	5	0	1	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	8	1	0	9	2	1	0	3
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	11	0	0	11	5	0	0	5
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	2	0	5	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

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Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		35	4	0	39	8	2	0	10
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		1	5	0	6	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	4	1	1	6	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	FREDERICK Total		13	1	1	15	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
	HARFORD Total		3	4	0	7	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	5	2	1	8	1	2	0	3
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	3
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	7	0	3	10	4	0	2	6
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	2	0	6	2	0	0	2
	HOWARD Total		23	5	5	33	9	3	3	15

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Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	57	7	7	71	18	3	0	21
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	12	6	5	23	2	1	0	3
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	10	1	3	14	4	1	0	5
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	14	0	4	18	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	24	2	3	29	9	0	0	9
	MONTGOMERY Total		117	16	22	155	35	5	0	40
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	2	0	4	0	1	0	1
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	1
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	6	2	0	8	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		24	4	5	33	0	1	1	2
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TALBOT Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas Total			287	57	33	377	73	12	4	89
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	120	57	0	177	93	35	0	128
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	118	68	0	186	90	50	0	140
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	117	107	0	224	86	76	0	162
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	133	77	0	210	89	46	0	135
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	194	263	0	457	144	200	0	344
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	334	252	0	586	228	179	0	407
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	156	170	0	326	108	114	0	222
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		1172	994	0	2166	838	700	0	1538

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Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	122	23	0	145	68	11	0	79
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	119	11	0	130	97	10	0	107
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	137	21	0	158	114	17	0	131
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	175	17	0	192	142	14	0	156
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	376	28	0	404	302	16	0	318
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	268	11	0	279	199	7	0	206
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	175	15	0	190	144	10	0	154
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	230	8	0	238	194	7	0	201
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	160	14	0	174	115	11	0	126
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	80	15	0	95	61	14	0	75
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	179	17	0	196	128	8	0	136
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	127	11	0	138	96	8	0	104
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	86	5	0	91	62	4	0	66
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	344	18	0	362	236	12	0	248
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		2578	214	0	2792	1958	149	0	2107
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	421	142	0	563	301	104	0	405
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	820	116	0	936	587	78	0	665
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	449	282	0	731	330	185	0	515
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	296	54	0	350	202	33	0	235
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	508	280	0	788	349	183	0	532
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	199	74	0	273	151	45	0	196
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	144	44	0	188	99	28	0	127
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		2837	992	0	3829	2019	656	0	2675
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	41	16	0	57	30	11	0	41
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	23	21	0	44	18	15	0	33
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	34	49	0	83	19	28	0	47
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	27	30	0	57	16	13	0	29
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	18	22	0	40	11	16	0	27
	CECIL Total		143	138	0	281	94	83	0	177
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	60	33	0	93	38	24	0	62
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	160	18	0	178	86	12	0	98
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	59	28	0	87	52	25	0	77
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	33	15	0	48	23	12	0	35

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Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	134	5	0	139	83	5	0	88
	DORCHESTER Total		446	99	0	545	282	78	0	360
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	88	139	12	239	53	95	4	152
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	62	101	13	176	43	76	4	123
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	168	129	19	316	126	107	12	245
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	151	93	12	256	103	61	3	167
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	86	130	8	224	62	92	2	156
	FREDERICK Total		555	592	64	1211	387	431	25	843
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	35	15	0	50	28	14	0	42
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	25	60	4	89	15	53	1	69
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	158	128	8	294	113	109	4	226
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	61	83	8	152	46	61	5	112
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	63	50	4	117	47	37	2	86
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	104	48	7	159	83	34	2	119
	HARFORD Total		446	384	31	861	332	308	14	654
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	134	54	23	211	80	36	4	120
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	102	37	25	164	68	25	7	100
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	100	30	8	138	69	19	3	91
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	239	31	10	280	147	18	4	169
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	115	66	20	201	90	34	9	133
	HOWARD Total		690	218	86	994	454	132	27	613
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	2268	318	167	2753	1165	140	45	1350
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	472	162	77	711	256	94	18	368
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1212	328	148	1688	763	185	37	985
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	869	205	95	1169	476	107	27	610
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1024	132	100	1256	548	71	35	654
	MONTGOMERY Total		5845	1145	587	7577	3208	597	162	3967
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	227	39	1	267	159	21	0	180
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	218	14	15	247	117	11	5	133
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	194	28	1	223	142	18	0	160
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	247	50	0	297	173	41	0	214
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	424	7	8	439	259	6	2	267
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	445	12	6	463	337	8	3	348

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Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	279	6	0	285	193	5	0	198
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	230	16	0	246	162	12	0	174
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	353	41	11	405	269	27	8	304
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		2617	213	42	2872	1811	149	18	1978
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	103	177	0	280	69	132	0	201
	TALBOT Total		103	177	0	280	69	132	0	201
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	70	24	0	94	53	11	0	64
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	45	36	0	81	32	27	0	59
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	100	75	0	175	64	54	0	118
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	65	34	0	99	51	27	0	78
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	22	26	0	48	15	17	0	32
	WICOMICO Total		302	195	0	497	215	136	0	351
Domestic Civilian Total			17734	5361	810	23905	11667	3551	246	15464
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	3	0	6	1	1	0	2
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		7	13	0	20	1	6	0	7
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

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Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		4	2	0	6	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		9	7	0	16	1	2	0	3
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	FREDERICK Total		2	5	0	7	0	4	0	4
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HARFORD Total		1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	HOWARD Total		4	2	4	10	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	2	2	5	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY Total		5	5	2	12	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		7	2	1	10	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TALBOT Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Absentees Sent and Returned by County

Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION

As of: June 25, 2014

Military Overseas Total			39	37	7	83	3	15	0	18
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	2
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	2	0	5	0	1	0	1
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		9	12	0	21	1	4	0	5
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		6	2	0	8	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		4	5	0	9	1	0	0	1
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
 Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION
 As of: June 25, 2014

Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
	FREDERICK Total		1	3	3	7	0	1	1	2
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HARFORD Total		2	5	1	8	0	1	0	1
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	1
	HOWARD Total		6	3	4	13	0	0	2	2
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	6	1	4	11	0	0	0	0
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	2	3	7	1	0	0	1
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0

Absentees Sent and Returned by County
 Election: 2014 GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION
 As of: June 25, 2014

Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	1	2	7	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY Total		13	8	10	31	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	6	1	0	7	1	1	0	2
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	3
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		18	2	1	21	6	1	0	7
Military US	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
	TALBOT Total		0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total		18120	5498	869	24487	11753	3585	253	15591
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US Total			60	43	19	122	10	7	3	20
Grand Total			18120	5498	869	24487	11753	3585	253	15591

EXHIBIT 19

2018 Gubernatorial Primary Election
Absentee Voting

County	Ballots Sent	Ballots Received	Ballots Accepted	Ballots Rejected
Allegany	519	427	82.27%	418
Anne Arundel	2,993	1,976	66.02%	1,931
Baltimore City	3,631	2,642	72.76%	2,576
Baltimore County	5,141	3,482	67.73%	3,368
Calvert	656	494	75.30%	479
Caroline	131	100	76.34%	99
Carroll	782	551	70.46%	540
Cecil	387	284	73.39%	282
Charles	607	401	66.06%	393
Dorchester	302	252	83.44%	246
Frederick	1,259	883	70.14%	870
Garrett	151	125	82.78%	124
Harford	969	698	72.03%	686
Howard	1,777	1,119	62.97%	1,094
Kent	145	109	75.17%	109
Montgomery	15,113	10,612	70.22%	10,399
Prince George's	5,273	3,811	72.27%	3,696
Queen Anne's	256	188	73.44%	187
Saint Mary's	581	421	72.46%	412
Somerset	144	108	75.00%	108
Talbot	348	280	80.46%	276
Washington	824	536	65.05%	527
Wicomico	472	361	76.48%	350
Worcester	331	262	79.15%	260
Statewide	42,792	30,122	70.39%	29,430

1. This table includes Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs) received by the local boards of elections but does not include absentee ballots that were undeliverable to the voter and returned to the local board of elections.

Reasons for Rejecting Absentee Ballots

Board Action	26	3.76%
Identification of DL# or SS# was not timely received	3	0.43%
Identification was received but did not satisfy the identification requirements	5	0.72%
Identifying Mark on Ballot	10	1.45%
Late for election	559	80.78%
No signature	70	10.12%
Surrendered absentee ballot at polls	4	0.58%
Voted more than one ballot	15	2.17%
Total	692	

EXHIBIT 20

Mail-in Sent and Returned
 Election: 2022 gubernatorial Primary Election
 As of: August 1, 2022 6PM

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
ALL	ALLEGANY	Statewide	1926	1586	478	3990	1440	1234	223	2897
ALL	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	32830	12357	0	45187	24152	8217	0	32369
ALL	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	43774	2288	3561	49623	32422	1196	868	34486
ALL	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	53606	13715	3206	70527	40172	8734	880	49786
ALL	CALVERT	Statewide	4613	2678	1290	8581	3503	1861	530	5894
ALL	CAROLINE	Statewide	679	505	0	1184	517	373	0	890
ALL	CARROLL	Statewide	6791	5059	2152	14002	5192	3519	1036	9747
ALL	CECIL	Statewide	2831	2083	862	5776	1971	1356	259	3586
ALL	CHARLES	Statewide	8643	1736	1423	11802	6288	1069	523	7880
ALL	DORCHESTER	Statewide	1314	625	25	1964	1017	487	10	1514
ALL	FREDERICK	Statewide	14657	5393	3335	23385	10694	3535	1411	15640
ALL	GARRETT	Statewide	682	848	119	1649	524	641	39	1204
ALL	HARFORD	Statewide	9744	6003	1687	17434	7224	4296	567	12087
ALL	HOWARD	Statewide	21886	4977	4799	31662	15592	3134	1835	20561
ALL	KENT	Statewide	1133	412	178	1723	907	297	76	1280
ALL	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	88471	11612	15185	115268	63584	6427	4903	74914
ALL	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	59515	3181	492	63188	45084	1936	176	47196
ALL	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1832	1171	472	3475	1387	760	133	2280
ALL	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	3851	2423	1006	7280	2880	1692	357	4929
ALL	SOMERSET	Statewide	597	347	0	944	443	259	0	702
ALL	TALBOT	Statewide	2207	1046	0	3253	1780	760	0	2540
ALL	WASHINGTON	Statewide	4953	3019	0	7972	3719	2193	0	5912
ALL	WICOMICO	Statewide	3352	1719	737	5808	2548	1256	319	4123
ALL	WORCESTER	Statewide	2408	1488	0	3896	1691	973	0	2664
	Total		372295	86271	41007	499573	274731	56205	14145	345081

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Civilian Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	8	1	0	9	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	210	36	0	246	92	11	0	103
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	212	28	8	248	71	6	0	77

Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	210	41	10	261	77	8	1	86
Civilian Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	13	6	3	22	8	2	1	11
Civilian Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	16	8	3	27	4	6	1	11
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	8	3	3	14	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	16	2	1	19	3	1	0	4
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	71	18	9	98	26	6	0	32
Civilian Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	1
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	32	13	3	48	12	7	0	19
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	158	20	14	192	58	9	2	69
Civilian Overseas	KENT	Statewide	6	0	1	7	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	1057	98	71	1226	382	32	10	424
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	167	14	2	183	49	4	0	53
Civilian Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	10	1	0	11	3	1	0	4
Civilian Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	12	2	1	15	6	1	0	7
Civilian Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	18	2	0	20	8	1	0	9
Civilian Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	18	4	0	22	5	1	0	6
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	11	2	3	16	5	0	0	5
Civilian Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	14	1	0	15	3	0	0	3
	Total		2274	303	133	2710	822	97	15	934

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Domestic Civilian	ALLEGANY	Statewide	1918	1585	477	3980	1437	1234	223	2894
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	32531	12257	0	44788	24018	8180	0	32198
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	43538	2259	3546	49343	32342	1189	866	34397
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	53360	13662	3193	70215	40081	8722	878	49681
Domestic Civilian	CALVERT	Statewide	4597	2660	1285	8542	3493	1857	529	5879
Domestic Civilian	CAROLINE	Statewide	677	502	0	1179	516	372	0	888
Domestic Civilian	CARROLL	Statewide	6771	5049	2146	13966	5186	3513	1035	9734
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Statewide	2821	2077	859	5757	1967	1354	259	3580
Domestic Civilian	CHARLES	Statewide	8604	1729	1406	11739	6277	1065	522	7864
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Statewide	1310	624	25	1959	1015	487	10	1512
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Statewide	14571	5356	3318	23245	10661	3521	1411	15593

Domestic Civilian	GARRETT	Statewide	680	847	118	1645	524	640	39	1203
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Statewide	9696	5979	1681	17356	7206	4282	567	12055
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Statewide	21701	4942	4763	31406	15524	3123	1827	20474
Domestic Civilian	KENT	Statewide	1125	411	175	1711	905	296	76	1277
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	87351	11498	15080	113929	63181	6393	4885	74459
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	59298	3162	485	62945	45020	1931	176	47127
Domestic Civilian	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1820	1169	472	3461	1383	759	133	2275
Domestic Civilian	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	3830	2401	998	7229	2871	1681	353	4905
Domestic Civilian	SOMERSET	Statewide	597	346	0	943	443	258	0	701
Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Statewide	2188	1044	0	3232	1771	759	0	2530
Domestic Civilian	WASHINGTON	Statewide	4930	3011	0	7941	3713	2192	0	5905
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Statewide	3340	1715	731	5786	2542	1255	319	4116
Domestic Civilian	WORCESTER	Statewide	2394	1483	0	3877	1688	973	0	2661
	Total		369648	85768	40758	496174	273764	56036	14108	343908

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Military Overseas	ALLEGANY	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	16	11	0	27	8	6	0	14
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	5	0	1	6	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	11	4	1	16	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	CALVERT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CAROLINE	Statewide	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	CARROLL	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CHARLES	Statewide	3	0	3	6	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Statewide	3	3	1	7	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas	GARRETT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Statewide	3	2	0	5	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Statewide	5	3	3	11	2	0	2	4
Military Overseas	KENT	Statewide	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	6	0	3	9	1	0	1	2
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	13	0	0	13	4	0	0	4
Military Overseas	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	1	3	1	5	0	1	1	2

Military Overseas	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Statewide	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	WASHINGTON	Statewide	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Statewide	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total		72	30	16	118	25	12	4	41

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM_SENT	REP_SENT	OTH_SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
Military US	ALLEGANY	Statewide	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Statewide	73	53	0	126	34	20	0	54
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Statewide	19	1	6	26	7	1	2	10
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Statewide	25	8	2	35	12	3	1	16
Military US	CALVERT	Statewide	3	12	2	17	2	2	0	4
Military US	CAROLINE	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military US	CARROLL	Statewide	3	2	3	8	2	0	0	2
Military US	CECIL	Statewide	2	2	0	4	1	2	0	3
Military US	CHARLES	Statewide	20	5	13	38	7	3	1	11
Military US	DORCHESTER	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Statewide	12	16	7	35	7	5	0	12
Military US	GARRETT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Statewide	13	9	3	25	4	6	0	10
Military US	HOWARD	Statewide	22	12	19	53	8	2	4	14
Military US	KENT	Statewide	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	1
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Statewide	57	16	31	104	20	2	7	29
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Statewide	37	5	5	47	11	1	0	12
Military US	QUEEN ANNE'S	Statewide	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	SAINT MARY'S	Statewide	8	17	6	31	3	9	3	15
Military US	SOMERSET	Statewide	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Military US	TALBOT	Statewide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WASHINGTON	Statewide	4	3	0	7	1	0	0	1
Military US	WICOMICO	Statewide	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	WORCESTER	Statewide	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Total		301	170	100	571	120	60	18	198

CATEGORY	COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	DEM SENT	REP SENT	OTH SENT	TOTAL SENT	DEM RECEIVED	REP RECEIVED	OTH RECEIVED	TOTAL RECEIVED
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Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	14	4	0	18	10	3	0	13
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	10	2	0	12	3	1	0	4
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	23	4	0	27	11	3	0	14
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	33	10	0	43	14	1	0	15
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	35	4	0	39	12	0	0	12
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	68	5	0	73	28	1	0	29
Civilian Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	27	7	0	34	14	2	0	16
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		210	36	0	246	92	11	0	103
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	34	2	0	36	8	0	0	8
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	12	0	1	13	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	12	1	1	14	5	1	0	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	35	16	1	52	10	1	0	11
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	9	1	0	10	7	1	0	8
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	5	1	1	7	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	3	2	0	5	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	36	2	3	41	13	2	0	15
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	18	0	1	19	6	0	0	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	36	3	0	39	11	1	0	12
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		212	28	8	248	71	6	0	77
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	24	2	3	29	10	0	1	11
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	56	14	6	76	17	2	0	19
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	57	6	0	63	21	0	0	21
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	18	4	1	23	6	0	0	6
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	18	8	0	26	6	3	0	9
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	28	4	0	32	13	2	0	15
Civilian Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	9	3	0	12	4	1	0	5
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		210	41	10	261	77	8	1	86
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	0

Civilian Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		8	3	3	14	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	10	4	3	17	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	11	5	4	20	2	1	0	3
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	17	3	1	21	6	2	0	8
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	20	4	0	24	11	1	0	12
Civilian Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	13	2	1	16	5	2	0	7
	FREDERICK Total		71	18	9	98	26	6	0	32
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	4	2	0	6	2	1	0	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	4	6	0	10	2	2	0	4
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	2
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	7	0	2	9	3	0	0	3
Civilian Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	12	3	1	16	4	2	0	6
	HARFORD Total		32	13	3	48	12	7	0	19
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	22	7	5	34	8	2	0	10
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	39	4	1	44	12	2	0	14
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	26	3	4	33	7	2	1	10
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	43	2	2	47	17	2	1	20
Civilian Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	28	4	2	34	14	1	0	15
	HOWARD Total		158	20	14	192	58	9	2	69
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	359	30	23	412	127	10	4	141
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	62	6	9	77	19	3	2	24
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	95	12	7	114	23	5	2	30
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	241	12	10	263	96	3	0	99
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	84	10	6	100	35	4	0	39
Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 006	143	22	6	171	62	6	1	69

Civilian Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 007	73	6	10	89	20	1	1	22
	MONTGOMERY Total		1057	98	71	1226	382	32	10	424
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	22	3	0	25	4	1	0	5
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	17	3	0	20	7	1	0	8
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	24	1	0	25	7	0	0	7
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	41	2	0	43	16	0	0	16
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	10	1	1	12	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	14	0	1	15	6	0	0	6
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	17	1	0	18	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	19	2	0	21	5	2	0	7
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		167	14	2	183	49	4	0	53
Civilian Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	18	2	0	20	8	1	0	9
	TALBOT Total		18	2	0	20	8	1	0	9
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	3	1	3	7	1	0	0	1
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	2
Civilian Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2
	WICOMICO Total		11	2	3	16	5	0	0	5
Civilian Overseas Total			2158	276	123	2557	785	84	13	882
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	3671	1031	0	4702	2660	697	0	3357
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	3410	1200	0	4610	2518	835	0	3353
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	3259	1620	0	4879	2323	1085	0	3408
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	4418	1087	0	5505	3189	687	0	3876
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	5679	2758	0	8437	4157	1840	0	5997
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	7244	2380	0	9624	5533	1634	0	7167
Domestic Civilian	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	4850	2181	0	7031	3638	1402	0	5040
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		32531	12257	0	44788	24018	8180	0	32198
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	3445	335	462	4242	2372	143	80	2595
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2545	151	165	2861	1932	99	48	2079
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	3388	216	299	3903	2577	126	78	2781
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	4230	169	279	4678	3259	88	75	3422
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	4440	311	271	5022	3446	157	66	3669

Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	3079	101	171	3351	2310	62	47	2419
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	2763	98	197	3058	2052	60	51	2163
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	3159	99	200	3458	2391	56	55	2502
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	1684	44	100	1828	1227	15	21	1263
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	1329	153	163	1645	902	84	49	1035
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	4466	296	545	5307	3172	138	121	3431
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	2372	65	220	2657	1675	27	43	1745
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	2004	71	152	2227	1447	38	48	1533
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	4634	150	322	5106	3580	96	84	3760
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		43538	2259	3546	49343	32342	1189	866	34397
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	7016	1489	1069	9574	5325	904	315	6544
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	11846	1701	1188	14735	9124	984	296	10404
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	8742	3877	0	12619	6543	2478	0	9021
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	8748	917	936	10601	6559	598	267	7424
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	6002	2695	0	8697	4448	1875	0	6323
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	7682	1713	0	9395	5714	1080	0	6794
Domestic Civilian	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	3324	1270	0	4594	2368	803	0	3171
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		53360	13662	3193	70215	40081	8722	878	49681
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	549	344	141	1034	407	246	34	687
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	535	297	134	966	354	178	41	573
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	573	541	210	1324	413	364	67	844
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	627	406	162	1195	434	269	48	751
Domestic Civilian	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	537	489	212	1238	359	297	69	725
	CECIL Total		2821	2077	859	5757	1967	1354	259	3580
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	255	171	0	426	195	131	0	326
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	255	32	0	287	198	24	0	222
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	415	167	0	582	329	138	0	467
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	170	112	25	307	127	90	10	227
Domestic Civilian	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	215	142	0	357	166	104	0	270
	DORCHESTER Total		1310	624	25	1959	1015	487	10	1512
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	3165	1186	786	5137	2280	750	352	3382
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	2717	1196	755	4668	1929	745	307	2981
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	3180	898	587	4665	2411	628	242	3281
Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	3728	998	718	5444	2739	659	310	3708

Domestic Civilian	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	1781	1078	472	3331	1302	739	200	2241
	FREDERICK Total		14571	5356	3318	23245	10661	3521	1411	15593
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	1321	505	295	2121	980	318	93	1391
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	1626	1131	0	2757	1199	782	0	1981
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	1928	1319	534	3781	1439	990	190	2619
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1357	1266	0	2623	1036	934	0	1970
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	1589	879	389	2857	1152	638	122	1912
Domestic Civilian	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	1875	879	463	3217	1400	620	162	2182
	HARFORD Total		9696	5979	1681	17356	7206	4282	567	12055
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	4048	1057	959	6064	2839	649	340	3828
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	4280	694	851	5825	3102	458	310	3870
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	3861	647	752	5260	2805	417	316	3538
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	5318	914	1092	7324	3885	552	432	4869
Domestic Civilian	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	4194	1630	1109	6933	2893	1047	429	4369
	HOWARD Total		21701	4942	4763	31406	15524	3123	1827	20474
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	19295	2450	3233	24978	13703	1264	872	15839
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	9004	1601	2240	12845	6123	877	732	7732
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	11848	1657	2437	15942	8494	945	872	10311
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	15672	1067	1928	18667	11684	598	634	12916
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	11591	1467	1592	14650	8799	885	528	10212
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 006	9566	1160	1555	12281	6999	635	568	8202
Domestic Civilian	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 007	10375	2096	2095	14566	7379	1189	679	9247
	MONTGOMERY Total		87351	11498	15080	113929	63181	6393	4885	74459
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	5022	611	0	5633	3618	361	0	3979
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	3654	179	0	3833	2683	106	0	2789
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	4081	287	0	4368	2984	179	0	3163
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	7713	788	0	8501	5748	498	0	6246
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	6341	220	166	6727	4859	134	48	5041
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	10248	241	230	10719	7950	134	96	8180
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	5482	116	89	5687	4154	68	32	4254
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	7419	251	0	7670	5949	153	0	6102
Domestic Civilian	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	9338	469	0	9807	7075	298	0	7373
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		59298	3162	485	62945	45020	1931	176	47127

Domestic Civilian	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	2188	1044	0	3232	1771	759	0	2530
	TALBOT Total		2188	1044	0	3232	1771	759	0	2530
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	667	134	100	901	493	100	45	638
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	822	512	197	1531	629	362	87	1078
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	735	482	178	1395	578	360	73	1011
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	529	231	118	878	420	173	54	647
Domestic Civilian	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	587	356	138	1081	422	260	60	742
	WICOMICO Total		3340	1715	731	5786	2542	1255	319	4116
Domestic Civilian Total			331705	64575	33681	429961	245328	41196	11198	297722
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	4	2	0	6	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	3	3	0	6	2	3	0	5
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		16	11	0	27	8	6	0	14
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		5	0	1	6	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	1	1	4	2	0	0	2
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	1	0	4	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		11	4	1	16	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
	FREDERICK Total		3	3	1	7	0	3	0	3
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HARFORD Total		3	2	0	5	2	1	0	3
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	1

Military Overseas	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
	HOWARD Total		5	3	3	11	2	0	2	4
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 006	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY Total		6	0	3	9	1	0	1	2
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		13	0	0	13	4	0	0	4
Military Overseas	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	TALBOT Total		1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		1	0	2	3	1	0	0	1
Military Overseas Total			64	24	11	99	23	11	3	37
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 001	17	5	0	22	5	2	0	7
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 002	9	4	0	13	5	4	0	9
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 003	7	5	0	12	3	0	0	3
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 004	19	7	0	26	11	2	0	13
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 005	7	11	0	18	2	4	0	6

Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 006	8	11	0	19	4	5	0	9
Military US	ANNE ARUNDEL	Councilmanic District Code 007	6	10	0	16	4	3	0	7
	ANNE ARUNDEL Total		73	53	0	126	34	20	0	54
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	0	2	5	2	0	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 006	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 008	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 010	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 011	5	1	1	7	1	1	1	3
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 012	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	BALTIMORE CITY	Councilmanic District Code 014	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
	BALTIMORE CITY Total		19	1	6	26	7	1	2	10
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 001	8	3	2	13	3	2	1	6
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 004	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 005	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 006	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2
Military US	BALTIMORE COUNTY	Councilmanic District Code 007	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2
	BALTIMORE COUNTY Total		25	8	2	35	12	3	1	16
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 001	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Military US	CECIL	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CECIL Total		2	2	0	4	1	2	0	3
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	DORCHESTER	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DORCHESTER Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 001	7	2	3	12	4	1	0	5
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 002	2	5	1	8	0	1	0	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 003	2	3	3	8	2	2	0	4
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 004	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	FREDERICK	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	1
	FREDERICK Total		12	16	7	35	7	5	0	12
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code A	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code B	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code C	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code D	1	6	0	7	1	4	0	5
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	HARFORD	Councilmanic District Code F	5	1	2	8	1	0	0	1
	HARFORD Total		13	9	3	25	4	6	0	10
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	2	4	9	1	1	0	2
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	3	3	10	2	1	1	4
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 003	4	1	5	10	1	0	1	2
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 004	5	3	4	12	1	0	1	2
Military US	HOWARD	Councilmanic District Code 005	6	3	3	12	3	0	1	4
	HOWARD Total		22	12	19	53	8	2	4	14
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 001	12	2	6	20	4	0	2	6
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	2	5	11	0	0	2	2
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 003	3	3	5	11	2	2	1	5
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 004	13	2	4	19	7	0	0	7
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 005	6	0	2	8	2	0	0	2
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 006	12	1	3	16	4	0	1	5
Military US	MONTGOMERY	Councilmanic District Code 007	7	6	6	19	1	0	1	2
	MONTGOMERY Total		57	16	31	104	20	2	7	29
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 001	3	2	0	5	0	1	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 002	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 003	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 004	10	1	0	11	3	0	0	3
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 005	2	0	2	4	2	0	0	2

Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 006	5	1	3	9	1	0	0	1
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 008	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2
Military US	PRINCE GEORGE'S	Councilmanic District Code 009	6	0	0	6	1	0	0	1
	PRINCE GEORGE'S Total		37	5	5	47	11	1	0	12
Military US	TALBOT	Councilmanic District Code 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TALBOT Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 003	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military US	WICOMICO	Councilmanic District Code 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WICOMICO Total		0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1
Military US Total			260	124	74	458	104	43	14	161
Grand Total			334187	64999	33889	433075	246240	41334	11228	298802

EXHIBIT 21

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

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IN RE: PETITION FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF BY THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS TO ADDRESS ISSUES WITH PROCESSING ABSENTEE BALLOTS

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Case No.: _____

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AFFIDAVIT OF ALYSOUN N. MCLAUGHLIN

I, **Alysoun N. McLaughlin**, am over eighteen years of age, am competent to testify, and have personal knowledge of the matters to which I testify below.

1. I am the Acting Election Director of the **Montgomery County Board of Elections** (“County Board”). I have held that position since January, 2022. Previously, I served as the Deputy Election Director, beginning in 2012. I am a past Chair of the Board of Advisors to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, a past Vice President of the Maryland Association of Election Officials, and currently serve as co-chair of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments’ Election Officials Technical Committee.

2. As the Acting Election Director, I manage all election operations in Montgomery County, under the oversight of the County Board and the State Board of Elections (“State Board”). My responsibilities include (but are not limited to) managing the \$10 million budget of the department; hiring and supervising more than 30 permanent

and 100 temporary staff; and the overall administration of federal, state and county elections in Montgomery County, including the voter registration list maintenance, the voting by mail process, arranging for the equipping and staffing of more than 250 in-person voting locations, and managing the tabulation of results and the canvassing of mail-in and provisional ballots after the election.

3. This year is my fifth election cycle in the State of Maryland. I also served in a management position for one election cycle with the District of Columbia Board of Elections.

A. Background on Mail-In Ballots and Ballot Canvassing

4. Mail-in ballots, also known as absentee ballots, are one of the ways to vote in Maryland. A voter who requests a mail-in ballot can have it delivered to them in one of several ways, including by mail, via the Internet, or by picking it up in person at the local board of elections office. After filling out the ballot, the voter then has several ways to return it, including by mailing it back to the local board, depositing it in a ballot drop box, or returning it to an in-person voting location.

5. The process for verifying that mail-in ballots are acceptable for counting and tabulating, known as “canvassing”, is time and labor intensive, because every ballot envelope must be processed by hand by a bipartisan two-person team, either onsite or at an off-site canvass location where the process can occur at scale and in a manner that is suitable for public observation.

6. Batches of timely ballot envelopes, usually 50 at a time, are opened by our staff using our envelope-opening machine and then delivered to each two-person canvass team. The team must verify that the voter's oath is signed. If the oath is not signed, County Board staff must attempt to contact the voter to give them a chance to "cure" their signature (provide a signature so their vote can be counted).

7. The team then removes the ballot from the envelope, separates it from the envelope to preserve the secrecy of the voter's votes, and checks for any additional issues such as multiple ballots in the same envelope or cuts or marks on the ballot that might prevent it from being scanned. If there are any issues that might require the rejection of the ballot or raise a question about the voter's intent, the ballot must be set aside and referred to the local Board of Canvassers (which has the same membership as the County Board) for a decision.

8. After counting the ballots to ensure the number of ballots matches the number of envelopes in the batch, the team packs and transports the ballots back to the Board of Elections facility to be scanned. The County Board has four high-speed ballot scanners, which are used for both the canvass of mail-in ballots and the separate canvass of provisional ballots.

9. If the scanner cannot read a ballot, it must be set aside to be duplicated by hand by another two-person team (representing two different political parties). The team will copy the voter's votes onto a new ballot, and only the new ballot will be scanned.

10. Web-delivered ballots present additional challenges. “Web delivery” allows the voter to fill out their ballot online, print it, and mail it to the local board. However, because these ballots are printed on standard printer paper—which our ballot scanners cannot read—the ballot must be copied onto ballot paper before it can be scanned. This again requires a two-person duplicating team. In the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary, almost 16% (18,136 requests) of mail-in ballot requests in Montgomery County were for web delivery.

11. Under current law, this canvassing process cannot begin until the Thursday after Election Day. However, I expect this rule to create significant problems in the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election.

B. Levels of Mail-In Voting Have Increased Substantially in Montgomery County

12. The number of mail-in ballots cast in Montgomery County has increased substantially, beginning with the 2020 election cycle. This is due to several factors, primarily the COVID-19 pandemic and steps taken to increase access to mail-in voting as a result of the pandemic.

13. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused many voters to decide to vote by mail rather than visit an in-person polling place.

14. Since the pandemic began, the Maryland General Assembly, the State Board, and the local boards have taken steps to increase access to mail-in voting. In 2020, the

County Board was authorized to place ballot drop boxes throughout the County, allowing voters to deposit their mail-in ballot in a secure drop box rather than return it by mail. For the 2022 election cycle, Montgomery County has 55 ballot drop box locations.

15. This year, the State Board of Elections sent a mail-in ballot application to every eligible voter. This application gave voters the option to request a mail-in ballot for the primary election, the general election, for both the primary and the general election or for all future elections (“Permanent Vote By Mail”). Voters can also request a mail-in ballot online. The State Board and local boards have also increased efforts to educate voters about their option to vote by mail.

16. In the 2016 Presidential Primary, the Montgomery County Board of Elections received 19,358 mail-in ballots. In the 2018 Gubernatorial Primary, the Montgomery County Board of Elections received 10,610 mail-in ballots. In the 2020 Presidential Primary, the Montgomery County Board of Elections received 242,530 mail-in ballots.

17. In the 2016 Presidential General Election, the Montgomery County Board of Elections received 50,552 mail-in ballots. In the 2018 Gubernatorial General Election, the Montgomery County Board of Elections received 37,449 mail-in ballots. In the 2020 Presidential General Election, where in-person voting was an option, the Montgomery County Board of Elections received 348,255 mail-in ballots.

18. For the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary, the County Board returned to using in-

person neighborhood polling places as in 2018 and increased the number of early voting centers from eleven to fourteen. However, despite the return to full availability of in-person voting, the Montgomery County Board of Elections still received 74,986 mail-in ballots. This represents a **seven-fold increase in returned mail-in ballots** compared to the last, pre-pandemic gubernatorial primary in 2018.

19. Voting by mail has become a preferred and convenient option for many Montgomery County voters. Even as Maryland elections return to normal, pre-pandemic operations, I expect levels of mail-in voting in the 2022 General Election to be much higher than before the pandemic, consistent with what we saw in the primary. Historically, voting by mail increases significantly between any primary and general election, and Montgomery County also now has 72,774 voters placed on the new Permanent Vote By Mail list by their request (10,935 of which are permanent requests for a web delivery ballot, which requires labor and time-intensive duplication in the canvass process).

C. The 2022 Primary Election Canvass

20. Montgomery County's canvass of mail-in ballots from the 2022 Primary Election took place in two stages. The first stage began on the Thursday after Election Day, July 21, and continued into the following week, canvassing all mail-in ballots that had been received by Election Day. The second canvass, which commenced the following Friday, July 29, included all mail-in ballots that were postmarked on or before Election Day but that had not been received by the start of the first canvass.

21. To perform the work of removing the ballots from their envelopes, counting them, checking them for issues that might affect scanning, and duplicating them in cases where the original could not be scanned, we relied primarily on Election Judges along with the Board's permanent and temporary staff, varying from forty to sixty total individuals serving on canvass teams on any given day. Permanent and temporary staff were paid their regular hourly rate. Election Judges were paid \$130 per day, the same stipend as an eight-hour shift at the polls on Election Day.

22. During the primary mail-in ballot canvass, we were able to canvass regular mail-in ballots at a rate of approximately 10,000 per day and web delivery ballots at a rate of approximately 3,000 per day. The rate at which ballots can be canvassed depends on many factors including how many web delivery ballots need to be manually duplicated and the availability of both labor and a facility to accommodate the overall canvass operation. Once all vote by mail ballots were canvassed, the County Board canvassed 8,323 provisional ballots. Canvassing provisional ballots required an additional two days.

D. Far More Mail-In Ballots Expected in the 2022 General Election

23. Voter turnout in the general election is always higher than in the primary election. For example, in 2016, turnout in Montgomery County was 38.94% in the primary election and 73.62% in the general election. In 2018, turnout was 24.58% in the primary election and 63.03% in the general election. In 2020, turnout was 40.68% in the primary election and 79.91% in the general election. In 2022 Gubernatorial Primary election the

turnout was 27.04%.

24. The general election tends to have a higher profile and thus attracts more voter interest. Also, while participation in the primary election is (except for one nonpartisan contest) restricted to voters affiliated with the Republican Party or Democratic Party, the general election is open to all registered voters.

25. I expect that trend will continue and that we will receive significantly more mail-in ballots in the 2022 general election than in the 2022 primary election.

26. As noted above, the number of mail-in ballots returned in the 2022 primary election was seven times greater than the number of mail-in ballots returned in the 2018 primary election. At this time, I am forecasting and the Board staff is preparing for receiving approximately 150,000 vote by mail ballots in the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election.

27. In 2020, the County Board was able to begin early canvassing for both the Presidential Primary and Presidential General Election under the authority of an emergency declaration issued by the Governor. We have never conducted a general election canvass, at post-2020 levels of mail-in voting, *without* early canvassing.

E. Challenges If Early Canvassing Is Not Possible in the General Election

28. If our rate of ballot canvassing after the general election is comparable to our rate of ballot canvassing after the primary election, and if we receive around 150,000 mail-in ballots, then the County Board may need three weeks or more of continuous canvassing

(depending on the number of web delivery vote by mail and provisional ballots) just to complete the canvass part of the election process.

29. This does not factor in the time need to process provisional ballots, which are more time-consuming than mail-in ballots. Before a provisional ballot may be processed, our staff must review the provisional ballot application to determine whether the voter is eligible to cast a provisional ballot, and the provisional ballot must be accepted by the Board of Canvassers. We processed 8,323 provisional ballot applications in the 2022 Primary Election, and, as with mail-in ballots, we expect to receive a greater number of provisional ballots in the General Election.

30. Several logistical factors limit the extent to which we can simply hire additional staff to process ballots more quickly. For example, physical space is a challenge. We have limited space for canvassing in our office building and since the 2020 election cycle, we have had to locate and secure suitable offsite locations for the canvass. Since each two-person canvass team requires a separate table, each additional team increases the space requirements for the canvass.

31. Until envelopes can be opened in the canvass process, we are unable to determine whether a web delivery ballot voter signed their oath. Therefore it is not possible to initiate the curing process for web delivery voters until after the canvass begins.

32. Mail-in and provisional ballots must be tabulated separately. Logistically, this means both that we must prepare equipment separately for each canvass and that in

order to properly accept the absentee ballot and reject the provisional ballot when a voter both returns their ballot by mail and goes to the polls, it is best to wait to begin the provisional canvass until after the vote by mail canvass is completed.

33. The number of permanent County Board staff we have available to supervise the canvass—and perform tasks that our short-term canvass workers cannot perform, such as operating the ballot scanners—is limited, given the variety of other tasks that must be performed in a very short period of time after Election Day. These other tasks include researching whether provisional ballots should be counted or not in advance of the separate canvass of provisional ballots, researching and investigating any complaints or concerns that were received regarding the election, responding to information requests, conducting the post-election audits required by State law, and conducting other time-pressing tasks such as finalizing and processing stipend payments for Election Judges.

34. Lengthy canvasses also place a strain on our limited budget, including the wages of temporary canvass workers and the cost of overtime pay for our permanent staff. An earlier start to the canvass, and a less compressed canvass timeline, could reduce costs by reducing the amount of mandatory overtime we must ask County Board employees to perform.

35. Another concern is that new and more infectious variants of COVID-19 are constantly emerging. Any COVID outbreak among the canvass teams or County Board staff can significantly delay the process. An earlier start to the canvass would help mitigate

this concern by giving us more scheduling flexibility.

36. For all these reasons, I am concerned that if we cannot begin canvassing mail-in ballots until Thursday, November 10, there may be a lengthy delay before results can be reported in Montgomery County, which could lead to substantial confusion, unjustified doubts among voters as to the legitimacy of the results or the integrity of the process, and risks that we might miss deadlines imposed by State or federal law to identify the winners of certain races. It could also impact when certain elected officials are sworn into office. Simply by way of example, members of the Montgomery County School Board are sworn in on December 1. This is a deadline that we have historically struggled to meet in terms of certifying election results before the Board's swearing in date. I have serious concerns that if we are not permitted to start canvassing before election day, we may not be able to certify our election results before the swearing in date for the Board of Education.

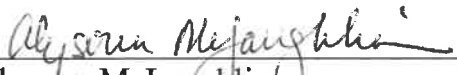
37. Recount requests or judicial challenges could further delay the results, especially if a candidate requests a County-wide recount, which could take several more days. In the primary election, Montgomery County had a County-wide recount in the Democratic County Executive race. The Board certified election results on August 13, 2022. The recount occurred from August 19, 2022 until August 22, 2022. The Board thereafter recertified its election results for the Democratic County Executive race on August 24, 2022.

38. There is very little downside to beginning the mail-in vote canvass before

Election Day. I understand the main concern is that preliminary vote counts could be leaked before Election Day and so affect election results. To prevent such a leak from occurring, we have physical controls in place to restrict access. Aggregate vote data is not readily available even to our own staff during an early canvass. To the limited extent that vote data is able to be aggregated prior to Election Day, it is both physically restricted and observers and participants are required to sign confidentiality agreements. Also, while the public may observe the canvass, they are not given access to any results. In 2020, when Montgomery County conducted early canvassing for the primary and general elections, there were no pre-Election Day leaks of results.

I solemnly swear (or affirm) under the penalties of perjury that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

September 1, 2022



Alyson McLaughlin

EXHIBIT 22

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY

*

IN RE: PETITION FOR EMERGENCY *
REMEDY BY THE MARYLAND STATE *
BOARD OF ELECTIONS TO *
ADDRESS ISSUES WITH PROCESSING *
MAIL-IN BALLOTS *

Case No.: _____

*

* * * * *

AFFIDAVIT OF ARMSTEAD B. CRAWLEY JONES, SR.

I, **Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.**, am over eighteen years of age, am competent to testify, and have personal knowledge of the matters to which I testify below.

1. I am Election Director of the **Baltimore City Board of Elections** (“City Board”). I have held that position since 2006. Previously, I served on the City Board for 15 years, both as a Board Member appointed by the Governor and as Board President. I have been certified by the National Election Center as a Certified Elections/Registration Administrator.

2. As Election Director, I manage all election operations in Baltimore City, under the oversight of the City Board and the State Board of Elections (“State Board”). My responsibilities include (but are not limited to) hiring and supervising the City Board’s permanent staff; recruiting, training, and supervising election judges and canvassing workers for each election; and managing the tabulation of results and the canvassing of mail-in and provisional ballots after the election.

3. This year is my fifth gubernatorial election cycle as Election Director. I

Affidavit of Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

have also overseen four presidential elections and multiple mayoral and special elections.

A. Background on Mail-In Ballots and Ballot Canvassing

4. Mail-in ballots, also known as absentee ballots, are one of the ways to vote in Maryland. A voter who requests a mail-in ballot can have it delivered to them in one of several ways, including by mail, via the Internet, or by picking it up in person at the local board of elections office. After filling out the ballot, the voter then has several ways to return it, including by mailing it back to the local board, depositing it in a ballot drop box, or returning it to an in-person voting location.

5. The process for counting and tabulating mail-in ballots, known as “canvassing,” is time-intensive, because every ballot envelope must be processed by hand by a two-person team at the City Board’s counting center, located in our voting equipment warehouse.

6. Batches of timely ballot envelopes, usually 25 at a time, are opened by our staff using our envelope-opening machine and then delivered to each two-person canvass team. The team must verify that the voter’s oath is signed. If the oath is not signed, City Board staff must attempt to contact the voter to give them a chance to “cure”—provide a signature so their vote can be counted.

7. The team then removes the ballot from the envelope, separates it from the envelope to preserve the secrecy of the voter’s votes, and checks for any additional issues such as multiple ballots in the same envelope or cuts or marks on the ballot that might

Affidavit of Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

prevent it from being scanned. If there are any issues that might require the rejection of the ballot or raise a question about the voter's intent, the ballot must be set aside and referred to the local Board of Canvassers (which has the same membership as the City Board) for a decision.

8. After counting the ballots to ensure the number of ballots matches the number of envelopes in the batch, the team hands the ballots over to be scanned. The City Board has two high-speed ballot scanners, which are used for both the canvass of mail-in ballots and the separate canvass of provisional ballots.

9. If the scanner cannot read a ballot, it must be set aside to be duplicated by hand by another two-person team (ideally representing two different political parties). The team will copy the voter's votes onto a new ballot, and only the new ballot will be scanned.

10. Web-delivered ballots present additional challenges. "Web delivery" allows the voter to fill out their ballot online, print it, and mail it to the local board. However, because these ballots are printed on standard printer paper—which our ballot scanners cannot read—the ballot must be copied onto ballot paper before it can be scanned. This again requires a two-person duplicating team. In the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary, slightly more than 10% of mail-in ballot requests in Baltimore City were for web delivery.

11. Under current law, this canvassing process cannot begin until the Thursday

Affidavit of Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

after Election Day. However, this rule could create significant problems in the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election.

B. Levels of Mail-In Voting Have Increased Substantially in Baltimore City

12. The number of mail-in ballots cast in Baltimore City has increased substantially, beginning with the 2020 election cycle. This is due to several factors, primarily the COVID-19 pandemic and steps taken to increase access to mail-in voting as a result of the pandemic.

13. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused many voters to decide to vote by mail rather than visit an in-person polling place.

14. Since the pandemic began, the Maryland General Assembly, the State Board, and the local boards have taken steps to increase access to mail-in voting. In 2020, the City Board was authorized for the first time to place ballot drop boxes throughout the City, allowing voters to deposit their mail-in ballot in a secure drop box rather than return it by mail. We work with the State Board to make sure that the locations of the drop boxes will be convenient to the greatest number of voters. For the 2022 election cycle, Baltimore City has 34 ballot drop box locations.

15. This year, we sent a mail-in ballot application to every eligible voter. This application gave voters the option to request a mail-in ballot for both the primary and the general election. Most voters can also request a mail-in ballot online. The State Board and local boards have also increased efforts to educate voters about their option to vote

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by mail.

16. In the 2016 Presidential Primary, the City Board received 5,100 mail-in ballots. In the 2018 Gubernatorial Primary, the City Board received 2,642 mail-in ballots. In the 2020 Presidential Primary (which was conducted entirely by mail), the City Board received 156,164 mail-in ballots.

17. In the 2016 Presidential General Election, the City Board received 12,292 mail-in ballots. In the 2018 Gubernatorial General Election, the City Board received 7,740 mail-in ballots. In the 2020 Presidential General Election, where in-person voting was an option, the City Board still received 138,217 mail-in ballots.

18. For the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary, the City Board returned to using the same number of in-person polling places and early voting centers as in 2018. However, despite the return to full availability of in-person voting, the City Board still received 34,486 mail-in ballots. This represents a **1200% increase in returned mail-in ballots** compared to the last, pre-pandemic gubernatorial primary in 2018.

19. Even as Maryland elections return to normal, pre-pandemic operations, then, I expect levels of mail-in voting in the 2022 General Election to be much higher than before the pandemic, consistent with what we saw in the primary.

C. The 2022 Primary Election Canvass

20. Baltimore City's canvass of mail-in ballots from the 2022 Primary Election took place in two stages. The first stage began on the Thursday after Election Day, July

Affidavit of Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

21, and continued into the following week, canvassing all mail-in ballots that had been received by Election Day. The second canvass, which took place the following Friday, July 29, included all mail-in ballots that were postmarked on or before Election Day but that had not been received by the start of the first canvass.

21. To perform the work of removing the ballots from their envelopes, counting them, checking them for issues that might affect scanning, and duplicating them in cases where the original could not be scanned, we hired a number of temporary canvassing staff members, varying from ten to twenty individuals on a typical day. These temporary workers, who were mostly drawn from our pool of trained election judges, were paid \$250 per day.

22. During the primary mail-in ballot canvass, we were able to count mail-in ballots at a rate of approximately 10,000 per day. Whether we can maintain this rate in future elections, however, depends on factors including how many web-delivery ballots are received and how many ballots need to be manually duplicated.

D. Far More Mail-In Ballots Expected in the 2022 General Election

23. Voter turnout in the general election is always higher than in the primary election. For example, in 2016, turnout in Baltimore City was 45% in the primary election and 62% in the general election. In 2018, turnout was 26% in the primary election and 48% in the general election. In 2020, turnout was 48% in the primary election and 61% in the general election.

Affidavit of Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

24. The general election tends to have a higher profile and so attracts more voter interest. Also, while participation in the primary election is (except for one nonpartisan contest) restricted to voters affiliated with the Republican Party or Democratic Party, the general election is open to all registered voters.

25. I therefore expect we will receive significantly more mail-in ballots in the 2022 general election than in the 2022 primary election.

26. As noted above, the number of mail-in ballots returned in the 2022 primary election was 1200% greater than the number of mail-in ballots returned in the 2018 primary election. If mail-in voting in the general election grows by a similar amount, as compared to the last gubernatorial general election, then we could receive **more than 90,000 mail-in ballots** in this year's general election.

27. In 2020, the City Board was able to begin early canvassing for both the Presidential Primary and Presidential General election under the authority of an emergency declaration issued by the Governor. Thus, we have never conducted a general election canvass, at post-2020 levels of mail-in voting, *without* early canvassing.

E. Challenges If Early Canvassing Is Not Possible in the General Election

28. If our rate of ballot counting after the general election is comparable to our rate of ballot counting after the primary election, and if we receive around 90,000 mail-in ballots, then the City Board may need nine full days or more just to complete the mail-in ballot canvass. And, given the other tasks we must perform at the same time, it may not

Affidavit of Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

be possible to devote nine consecutive days solely to mail-in ballot canvassing.

29. For example, we must also process provisional ballots, which are more time-consuming than mail-in ballots. Before a provisional ballot may be processed, our staff must review the provisional ballot application to determine whether the voter is eligible to cast a provisional ballot, and the provisional ballot must be accepted by the Board of Canvassers. We processed approximately 5,000 provisional ballot applications in the 2022 Primary Election, and, as with mail-in ballots, we expect to receive a greater number of provisional ballots in the General Election.

30. While there is a possibility we could hire additional staff to process ballots more quickly, several logistical factors could make that difficult. For example, we have limited space for canvassing in our warehouse counting center, which is primarily used to store election equipment for the City's 296 precincts. Since each two-person canvass team requires a separate table, each additional team increases the space requirements for the canvass.

31. We also have only one machine for opening ballot envelopes and only two ballot scanners, which limits the rate at which we can provide ballots to canvassing teams and the rate we scan ballots once the canvassing teams have processed them.

32. A related problem is that mail-in and provisional ballots must be tabulated separately. This means that, if we are not finished counting mail-in ballots by the time the provisional canvass begins, we may need to set aside one scanner for provisional

Affidavit of Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

ballots and use only one scanner for mail-in ballots.

33. Also, the number of permanent City Board staff we have available to supervise the canvass—and perform tasks that our short-term canvass workers cannot perform, such as operating the ballot scanners—is limited, given the variety of other tasks that must be performed after Election Day. These other tasks include reviewing provisional ballot applications in advance of the separate canvass of provisional ballots (which is conducted between the two mail-in ballot canvasses, on the second Wednesday after the election), and conducting the post-election audits required by State law.

34. Lengthy canvasses also place a strain on our limited budget, including the wages of temporary canvass workers and the cost of overtime pay for our permanent staff. An earlier start to the canvass, and a less compressed canvass timeline, could reduce costs by reducing the amount of mandatory overtime we must ask City Board employees to perform.

35. Another concern is that new and more infectious variants of COVID-19 are constantly emerging. We require all participants in the canvass (and public observers) to wear masks. However, each additional day of canvassing increases the risk of a COVID outbreak among the canvass teams or City Board staff, which, in addition to the health risks involved, could further significantly delay the process. An earlier start to the canvass would help mitigate this concern by giving us more scheduling flexibility.

36. For all these reasons, I am concerned that if we cannot begin canvassing

Affidavit of Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

mail-in ballots until Thursday, November 10, there may be a lengthy delay before results can be reported in Baltimore City, which could lead to substantial confusion, doubts among voters (even if not justified) as to the legitimacy of the results or the integrity of the process, and risks that we might miss deadlines imposed by State or federal law to identify the winners of certain races.

37. Recount requests or judicial challenges could further delay the results, especially if a candidate requests a City-wide recount, which could take several more days.

38. When we conduct an early canvass, we take steps to ensure that preliminary totals will not be released or leaked before Election Day. To prevent such a leak from occurring, we require all observers and participants at an early canvass to sign confidentiality agreements, and we emphasize the importance of keeping the results secret until after Election Day. Also, while the public may observe the canvass, they are not given access to any results. In 2020, when Baltimore City conducted early canvassing for the primary and general elections, there were no pre-Election Day leaks of results.

I solemnly affirm under the penalties of perjury that the contents of this document are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

August 30, 2022

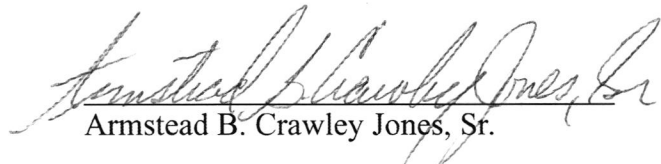

Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.

EXHIBIT 23

IN RE: PETITION FOR
EMERGENCY RELIEF BY THE
MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS TO ADDRESS ISSUES
WITH PROCESSING ABSENTEE
BALLOTS

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AFFIDAVIT OF THE
BALTIMORE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS

We, the members of the Baltimore County Board of Elections, solemnly affirm under the penalties of perjury that the contents of this document are true to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief.

Our board recently concluded the canvass of the 2022 Maryland Primary Election in Baltimore County. We make the following observations regarding the processing of mail-in ballots in support of a Petition to permit canvassing of mail-in ballots in advance of Election Day:

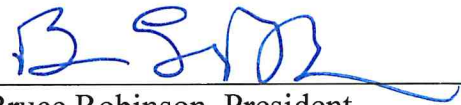
1. Canvassing mail-in ballots in advance of Election Day, while still sequestering the results until after 8 p.m. on Election Day, will provide a more complete unofficial tally of votes cast.
2. Election staff and board members must commit a significant amount of time and resources to process mail-in ballots, the volume of which has increased dramatically in recent years. If not permitted to canvass prior to Election

Day, that time gets compressed into the statutory 10 days in which to certify the election. During the recent primary, that meant that Baltimore County worked every day, including Saturday and Sunday, to meet this deadline.

3. The process of duplicating web-requested ballots, the volume of which has also increased substantially, is very time-intensive and slows the canvass down, in that a relatively small percentage of the total mail-in ballots requires a much longer time to process.
4. Baltimore County experienced several very close races, at least one of which qualified for a recount, had the candidate so chosen. The final unofficial count deciding one of these races was not manifested until the last day of the canvass. To be able to process ballots in advance of Election Day would make results in contests like this available sooner, which would engender more public confidence in the reliability and integrity of the election.
5. Based upon turnouts in prior election cycles, it is anticipated that voter turnout will be much higher in the General Election than it was in the Primary, thereby increasing the workload. At present, the number of mail-in ballots requested at this point prior to the General exceeds the number requested at the same point prior to the Primary.
6. Although Baltimore County faces some logistical challenges about the availability of physical space in its headquarters in which to perform a

canvass prior to Election Day, the inability to count at least some ballots early could create delays in reporting and certifying results.

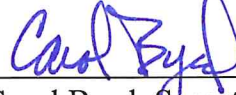
Respectfully submitted,



Bruce Robinson, President



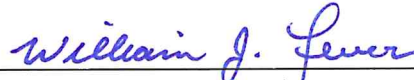
Gloria Mason, Vice President



Carol Byrd, Secretary



Bruce Harris, Member



William Feuer, Member

EXHIBIT 24

IN RE: PETITION FOR EMERGENCY *
RELIEF BY THE MARYLAND
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS TO *
ADDRESS ISSUES WITH
PROCESSING ABSENTEE BALLOTS * CIVIL CASE NO.:

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* * * * *
*

**AFFIDAVIT
OF BARBARA WAGNER**

I, Barbara Wagner, solemnly affirm under the penalties of perjury and upon personal knowledge that the contents of the foregoing paper are true.

1. I am over eighteen (18) years of age and am competent to testify to the matters and facts set forth in this affidavit.

2. I am the Election Director for the Frederick County Board of Elections ("Board"). I am familiar with Maryland elections, its processes and in particular with mail-in ballots, canvassing and tabulations.

3. The Frederick County Board has approved my submission of this Affidavit and endorses early canvassing for the General Election this November 8, 2022.

4. In the Primary Election, Frederick County had a 26% voter turnout with over 15,500 returned mail-in ballots. It is my belief, based on experience that voter turnout in the general election is always higher than in the primary election, coupled with the fact that there is so much national and local media attention on the upcoming midterm election in November, we could have a 75% turnout (or, approximately triple the turnout from the Primary) which could result in approximately 45,000 returned mail-in ballots to canvas.

5. Because of this predicted higher volume of mail-in ballots, early canvassing is necessary and critical for the General Election in November. The inability to have early canvassing could create delays in reporting and certifying results. Such delays could jeopardize Maryland's ability to timely and efficiently run elections. This would not be fair to the candidates, voters and citizens in general.

6. With early canvassing, we would be able to enter voter information in a timely manner to inform the voter on whether their ballot was received thus avoiding the voter going to a polling place and voting a provisional ballot. In other words, with early canvassing, voters would be able to receive notice that their ballots were received and processed. Without early canvassing, those voters who voted by mail and not knowing if their ballots were indeed received, would go vote in-person with the intention of ensuring that their ballot was cast and counted. As it is now, we cannot give that notice to the voter. Stated differently, the voter, not knowing whether his or her ballot was received and processed, has to go to the polling place and vote a provisional ballot. This would not only undermine voter certainty, confidence and trust in the system but also create exacerbating long lines outside the polling places and inside at the provisional voting areas. This also consumes a lot of time and canvassing work by the staff in processing the provisional ballots. (It should be noted that processing provisional ballots is more time consuming than processing mail-in ballots).

7. Early canvassing also helps the election staff. The canvassing process is an exhausting and time intensive process. Some forget the dedication and commitment from our staff. They put in extraordinary long hours and early canvassing can help eliminate those long days and hours by the unsung election workers.

8. Early canvassing also gives more time for curing to allow more ballots to be approved for counting and thus fewer voters possibly being disenfranchised.

9. In 2020, early canvassing was implemented and it worked. It can work now for the November General Election.

August 29, 2022
DATE

Barbara Wagner
BARBARA WAGNER
ELECTION DIRECTOR
FREDERICK COUNTY
BOARD OF ELECTIONS

EXHIBIT 25

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR _____

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IN RE: PETITION FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF BY THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS TO ADDRESS ISSUES WITH PROCESSING ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Case No.: _____

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AFFIDAVIT OF ALISHA L. ALEXANDER

I, **Alisha L. Alexander**, am over eighteen years of age, am competent to testify, and have personal knowledge of the matters to which I testify below.

1. I am Elections Administrator for the **Prince George's County Board of Elections**. I have held that position since 2007. Prior to that, I was the Deputy Elections Administrator (2001-2007). I hold both a bachelors and master's degree and am an active member of the Maryland Association of Election Officials.

2. As Elections Administrator, I manage all election operations in Prince George's County, under the oversight of the County's Elections Board and the State Board of Elections ("State Board"). My responsibilities include (but are not limited to) overseeing voting equipment programming and maintenance, maintaining the County's voter registration rolls, hiring and supervising the County's Board's permanent and temporary staff; recruiting, training, and supervising election judges and canvassing workers for each election; processing mail-in and provisional ballot applications and

managing the tabulation of results and the canvassing of mail-in and provisional ballots.

3. This year marks the fourth gubernatorial election cycle under my direction in Prince George's County. I have also overseen four presidential elections, as well as several special elections.

A. **Background on Mail-In Ballots and Ballot Canvassing**

4. Mail-in ballots, previously referred to as absentee ballots, are one of the ways to vote in Maryland. A voter who requests a mail-in ballot can have it delivered to them in one of several ways, by mail, via email, or by picking it up in person at the local board of elections office. After filling out the ballot, the voter has several ways to return it, including by mailing it back to the local board, depositing it in an official ballot drop box, or returning it to an in-person voting location.

5. The process for counting and tabulating mail-in ballots, known as "canvassing," is time-intensive, because every ballot envelope must be processed by hand by a two-person team at the County's canvassing center, which could occur at one of many locations since the County Board of Elections does not have enough space to conduct the canvass "in-house".

6. Batches of timely ballot envelopes, usually 25 at a time, are opened by our staff using our envelope-opening machine and then delivered to each two-person canvass team. The team must verify that the voter's oath is signed. If the oath is not signed, County Board staff must attempt to contact the voter to give them a chance to "cure" the

ballot deficiency—meaning that the voter provide a signature so his/her vote can be counted.

7. The team then removes the ballot from the envelope, separates it from the envelope to preserve the secrecy of the voter's votes, and checks for any additional issues such as multiple ballots in the same envelope, rips or marks on the ballot that might prevent it from being scanned. If there are any issues that might require the rejection of the ballot or raise a question about the voter's intent, the ballot must be set aside and referred to the local Board of Canvassers (which has the same membership as the County's Board of Elections) for a decision.

8. After counting the ballots to ensure the number of ballots matches the number of envelopes in the batch, the canvassing team forwards the ballots to the scanning teams. The County Board utilizes three high-speed ballot counting scanners, which are used for both the canvass of mail-in ballots and the separate canvass of provisional ballots.

9. If the scanner cannot read a ballot, it must be set aside to be duplicated by hand by a bi-partisan, two-person team. The team will duplicate the voter's votes onto a new ballot, and only the newly duplicated ballot will be scanned.

10. Web-delivered ballots present additional challenges. "Web delivery" allows the voter to fill out their ballot online, print it on regular 8 ½ X 11 inch paper from a home printer, and mail it to the local board. However, because these ballots are printed

on standard printer paper—which our ballot scanners cannot read—the ballot must be duplicated on the official ballots before it can be scanned. This again requires a two-person, bipartisan duplicating team.

11. Under current law, this canvassing process cannot begin until the Thursday after Election Day. This will create many logistical and timing issues after the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election.

B. Mail-In Voting Has Increased Substantially in Prince George’s County

12. The number of mail-in ballots cast in Prince George’s has increased substantially, beginning with the 2020 election cycle. This is due to several factors, primarily the COVID-19 pandemic and steps taken to increase access to mail-in voting as a result of the pandemic.

13. The COVID-19 pandemic prompted many voters to vote by mail rather than visit an in-person polling place.

14. Since the pandemic began, the Maryland General Assembly, the State Board, and the local boards have taken steps to increase access to mail-in voting. In 2020, the County Board was authorized for the first time to place ballot drop boxes throughout the County. This allowed voters to deposit their mail-in ballot in a secure drop box rather than return it by mail. The County collaborated closely with the State Board to make sure that the locations of the drop boxes were convenient to the greatest number of voters. For the 2022 election cycle, Prince George’s County has 38 ballot

drop box locations.

15. This year, we sent a mail-in ballot application to every eligible voter. This application gave voters the option to request a mail-in ballot for both the primary and the general election, and all future elections. Voters can also request a mail-in ballot online. The State Board and local boards have also increased efforts to educate voters about their option to vote by mail.

16. In the 2016 Presidential Primary, the County Board counted 6,425 mail-in ballots. In the 2018 Gubernatorial Primary, the County Board received 3,697 mail-in ballots. In the 2020 Presidential Primary (where in-person voting was limited), the County Board received 224,628 mail-in ballots.

17. In the 2016 Presidential General Election, the County Board received 22,290 mail-in ballots. In the 2018 Gubernatorial General Election, the County Board received 12,353 mail-in ballots. In the 2020 Presidential General Election, where in-person voting was an option, the County Board received 236,435 mail-in ballots.

18. For the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary, the County Board utilized the pre-COVID Election Day model by opening the same number of in-person polling places that it did in 2018. In addition, the County Board went from opening 11 early voting centers to opening 13 sites. However, despite the return to full availability of in-person voting, the County Board still received 44,260 mail-in ballots (which does not include the 2,408 ballots that were counted with the provisional ballots). This represents almost four times

the number of ballots **returned mail-in ballots** compared to the last, pre-pandemic gubernatorial primary in 2018.

19. Even as Maryland elections return to normal, pre-pandemic operations, it is expected that the number of mail-in voting in the 2022 General Election will be significantly higher than the numbers prior to the pandemic and will be consistent with the higher figures when the Primary of 2022 and 2018 were compared.

C. *The 2022 Primary Election Canvass*

20. The 2022 Primary Election canvass of mail-in ballots took place in two stages. The first stage began on the Thursday after Election Day, July 21, and continued into the following week, canvassing all mail-in ballots that had been received by Election Day. The second canvass, which took place the following Friday, July 29 and included all mail-in ballots that were postmarked on or before Election Day but that were not received by the start of the first canvass.

21. To perform the work of removing the ballots from their envelopes, counting them, checking them for issues that might affect scanning, and duplicating them in cases where the original could not be scanned, we hired a number of temporary canvassing staff members, varying from twenty to twenty-five individuals on a typical day. These temporary workers, who were mostly drawn from our pool of trained election judges, were paid \$16 per hour.

22. During the primary mail-in ballot canvass, we were able to count mail-in

ballots at a rate of approximately 12,000-15,000 per day. Whether we can maintain this rate in future elections depends on factors including the number of web-delivery ballots are received and how many ballots need to be manually duplicated.

D. Far More Mail-In Ballots Expected in the 2022 General Election

23. Voter turnout in a general election is always significantly higher than in the primary election. For example, in 2016, turnout in Prince George's County was 36% in the primary election and 68% in the general election. In 2018, turnout was 26% in the primary election and 55% in the general election. In 2020, turnout was 44% in the primary election and 70% in the general election.

24. General elections tend to have more media and other coverage. As a result, they attract more voter interest. Also, while participation in the primary election is (except for one nonpartisan contest) restricted to voters affiliated with the Republican Party or Democratic Party, the general election is open to all registered voters.

25. I anticipate that Prince George's County will receive significantly more mail-in ballots in the 2022 general election than it did in the 2022 primary election.

26. As noted above, the number of mail-in ballots returned in the 2022 primary election was almost four times greater than the number of mail-in ballots returned in the 2018 primary election. If mail-in voting in the general election grows by a similar amount, as compared to the last gubernatorial general election, we could receive **more than 120,000 mail-in ballots** in this year's general election.

27. In 2020, the County Board was able to begin early canvassing for both the Presidential Primary and Presidential General election under the authority of an emergency declaration issued by the Governor. Thus, we have never conducted a general election canvass, at post-2020 levels of mail-in voting, *without* early canvassing.

E. Challenges If Early Canvassing Is Not Possible in the General Election

28. If our rate of ballot counting after the general election is comparable to our rate of ballot counting after the primary election, and if we receive approximately 120,000 mail-in ballots, the County Board may need eight days or more of continuous canvassing just to complete the mail-in ballot canvass.

29. This does not factor in the time need to process provisional ballots, which are more time-consuming than mail-in ballots. Staff must review the provisional ballot application to determine whether the voter is eligible to cast a provisional ballot, and the provisional ballot must be accepted by the Board of Canvassers. We processed approximately 6,000 provisional ballot applications (not including the over 2,000 mail-in ballots that were counted with the provisional ballots) in the 2022 Primary Election, and, as with mail-in ballots, we expect to receive a greater number of provisional ballots in the General Election.

30. While there is a possibility that additional staff can be hired to process ballots more quickly, several logistical factors could make that difficult. For example, we have limited space in our office. Since each two-person canvass team requires a separate

table, each additional team also increases the space requirements for the canvass.

31. A related problem is that mail-in and provisional ballots must be tabulated separately. This means that, if we are not finished counting mail-in ballots by the time the provisional canvass begins, we may need to set aside one scanner for provisional ballots and use only one scanner for mail-in ballots.

32. Also, the number of permanent County's Board staff we have available to supervise the canvass—and perform tasks that our short-term canvass workers cannot perform, such as operating the ballot scanners—is limited, given the variety of other tasks that must be performed after Election Day. These other tasks include reviewing provisional ballot applications in advance of the separate canvass of provisional ballots (which is conducted between the two mail-in ballot canvasses, on the second Wednesday after the election), and conducting the post-election audits required by State law.

33. Lengthy canvasses also place a strain on our limited budget, including the wages of temporary canvass workers and the cost of overtime pay for our permanent staff. An earlier start to the canvass, and a less compressed canvass timeline, could reduce costs by reducing the amount of mandatory overtime we must ask County Board employees to perform.

34. Another concern is that new and more infectious variants of COVID-19 are constantly emerging. While mask wearing is no longer mandatory, we encourage all participants in the canvass (and public observers) to wear masks. However, each

additional day of canvassing increases the risk of a COVID outbreak among the canvass teams or County's Board staff, which, in addition to the health risks involved, could further significantly delay the process. An earlier start to the canvass would help mitigate this concern by giving us more scheduling flexibility.

35. For all these reasons, I am concerned that if we cannot begin canvassing mail-in ballots until Thursday, November 10, there may be a lengthy delay before results can be reported in Prince George's County, which could lead to confusion, concerns from voters (even if not justified) regarding the legitimacy of the results or the integrity of the process, we might also miss deadlines imposed by State or federal law to certify the candidates with the highest vote counts.

36. Recount requests or judicial challenges could further delay the results, especially if a candidate requests a County-wide recount, which could take four or more additional days to conduct.

37. From my perspective, there aren't any disadvantages to beginning the mail-in vote canvass prior to Election Day. I understand the main concern is that preliminary vote counts could be leaked before Election Day and so affect election results. To prevent such a leak from occurring, we require all observers and participants at an early canvass to sign confidentiality agreements, and we emphasize the importance of keeping the results secret until after Election Day. Also, while the public may observe the canvass, they are not given access to any results. In 2020, when Prince George's County

conducted early canvassing for the primary and general elections, there were no pre-Election Day leaks of results.

I solemnly swear (or affirm) under the penalties of perjury that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

August 30, 2022

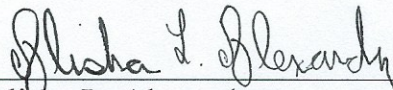

Alisha L. Alexander

EXHIBIT 26

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR _____

*

IN RE: PETITION FOR EMERGENCY
RELIEF BY THE MARYLAND STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS TO
ADDRESS ISSUES WITH PROCESSING
ABSENTEE BALLOTS

*

Case No.: _____

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AFFIDAVIT OF NANCY SORENG, PRESIDENT, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MARYLAND

I, Nancy L Soreng, am over eighteen years of age, am competent to testify, and have personal knowledge of the matters to which I testify below.

1. I am the president of the League of Women Voters of Maryland (LWVMD). I have held that position since 2021. Previously, I served as president from 2009-2013 and from 2015 to 2017.

2. In my capacity as president, I lead and direct the work of the Board of Directors, act as ex officer of all committees except the nominating committee, manage human and financial resources and serve as the spokesperson for the League except where specific aspects of that role have been delegated in consultation with the Board.

3. As LWVMD President, in conjunction LWVMD League members and staff, I have engaged with the Maryland General Assembly, the State Board of Elections (SBE), other voting rights advocacy groups and members of the general public to support election practices that ensure integrity and voter confidence in elections and support the implementation of voting systems and procedures that are secure, accurate, re-countable, and accessible.

4. Combatting election disinformation is a priority for us. We participate in the national, nonpartisan Election Protection coalition that works year-round to ensure that all voters have an equal opportunity to vote and all valid votes count. LWVMD has regular communication with the Maryland State Board of Elections to advise them about disinformation or lack of understanding about election information that we are hearing from the public. In addition, we monitor and share information that is highlighted on the Maryland State Board of Elections website under the tab Rumor Control.

A. LWVMD's concern about delaying the canvassing of Mail-In Ballots

1. On June 14, 2022, I sent a letter to Governor Hogan expressing LWVMD's concern about his veto of HB 862/SB 163. Without that bill, state law prohibits the counting of mail-in ballots until two days after election day.

2. Pursuant to HB 1048 that passed in 2021, local boards of elections were required to send the SBE-approved absentee ballot application to each eligible voter, with the exception of voters who have permanent absentee ballot status, at least 60 days before the statewide primary election in 2022 and 2024. As of June 13, 2022, 407,219 mail-in ballots had already been requested. Even with the primary election more than a month away, the number of mail-in ballot requests was more than triple the number of ballot requests in 2018—the last time that Boards of Elections were required to wait until after the election to begin processing ballots. Soon an additional 600,000 mail-in ballot applications would be sent to newly registered Republicans and Democrats as well as those who are qualified to vote in the nonpartisan primary election. That meant the final count of mail-in ballots was likely to far exceed the number reported by the SBE on June 13.

3. In my letter to Governor Hogan, I explained that processing mail-in ballots is an incredibly labor intensive and time-consuming endeavor conducted by every local Board of Elections due to the meticulous steps required by the Maryland State Board of Elections to ensure the security and integrity of the canvass.

4. On behalf of LWVMD, I expressed concern that there will be many close races in the primary election that will cause a delay in declaring a winner until the mail-in ballots have been counted. Given the number of mail-in ballots that will need to be processed and the complexity of the procedure, a protracted delay in determining the election results could cause anger and claims of “something fishy” going on with the tabulation. We were also very concerned about the narrow window of time that the Boards of Elections would have to certify the Primary Election and prepare ballots for the General Election. An accurate canvass cannot be rushed.

B. The 2022 General Election Canvass

1. Voter turnout in the general election is always higher than in the primary election. Maryland is a closed primary states and only those who are registered as Democrats or Republicans are allowed to vote with the exception of a few who vote on special ballots that are prepared just for non-partisan races such as Board of Education. Unaffiliated voters and those registered with the three other recognized parties may vote a regular ballot in the General Election. In addition, it is our experience that voters consider the General Election to be more important than the Primary.

2. Just as LWVMD was concerned about a delay to certify the Primary Election, we are worried that a protracted process for certifying the General Election will lead to skepticism

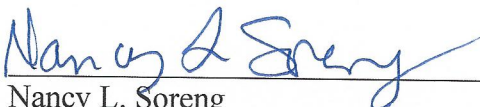
about the election results. Anything that contributes to the misperception that elections are not fair and accurate is a threat to our democratic process.

3. Election Day is November 8 2022. Many jurisdictions swear-in their locally elected officials in December. Without an expedited manner to process mail-in ballots, this deadline could be impossible to meet, especially if recounts are called for. During the 2022 primary election, due to the unprecedented number of mail-in ballots and the inability to begin canvassing them until two days after the election, the certified election results weren't available until August 7th, a full month after the election. The losing candidate requested a recount due to the closeness of the certified results. Recounts cannot be called for until an election has been certified. If this were to happen following the general election, in jurisdictions such as Montgomery County where newly elected officials are sworn in on December 3 as required by the County Charter, such a delay in certifying the results could prohibit installing the new officials.

4. For the reasons stated above, we support the petition for Emergency Remedy to Permit Early Canvassing and Tabulation of Mail-in Ballots for the 2020 Gubernatorial General Election as submitted by the Maryland Late Board of Elections.

I solemnly swear (or affirm) under the penalties of perjury that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

September 15, 2022


Nancy L. Soreng

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

IN RE: PETITION FOR
EMERGENCY REMEDY BY
THE MARYLAND STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS

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: Case No.: C-15-CV-22-003258
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**RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS' PETITION FOR
EMERGENCY REMEDY TO PERMIT EARLY CANVASSING AND TABULATION OF
MAIL-IN BALLOTS FOR THE 2022 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION**

Daniel Cox, respondent, by Hartman, Attorneys at Law and C. Edward Hartman, III, and by The Law Offices of Matthew Wilson, PLLC, and Matthew Wilson, his attorneys, hereby files his Response in Opposition to State Board of Elections' Petition for Emergency Remedy to Permit Early Canvassing and Tabulation of Mail-In Ballots for the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election and states:

1. The Maryland State Board of Elections (hereinafter referred to as the "BOE") has filed a Petition for Emergency Remedy to Permit Early Canvassing and Tabulation of Mail-in Ballots for the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election pursuant to Md. Annotated Code Election Law Article section 8-103 (b) (1).
2. Section 8-103 (b) (1) states:

If emergency circumstances, not constituting a declared state of emergency, interfere with the electoral process, the State Board or a local board, after conferring with the State Board, may petition a circuit court to take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.

3. The facts alleged in the petition filed by the BOE fails to meet the standard required for this court to grant any relief.
4. The petition further seeks to unconstitutionally cause the Circuit Court of Montgomery County to substitute itself as the Maryland Legislature. The petition admits as much by stating that the current state of the law is unsatisfactory to the BOE.
5. The BOE fails to explain why it cannot take other measures to meet statutory requirements and merely speculates that it might not be able to. According to the BOE's arguments, this remedy would be necessary every election period, which means that BOE seeks to amend a Maryland statute.
6. The statute on which the BOE relies is unconstitutional in general and specifically in its application in this case, as it transfers power from the legislature to the judiciary.

WHEREFORE, as more fully set forth in the Memorandum in Support of the Response in Opposition to the Petition for Emergency Remedy by the Maryland State Board of Elections filed simultaneously herewith, respondent Daniel Cox respectfully requests that this Honorable Court:

- A. Deny the Petition for Emergency Remedy by the Maryland State Board of Elections; and
- B. Grant such other and further relief as the nature of this cause may require.

Date: September 14, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

HARTMAN, Attorneys at Law

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The Law Offices of Matthew Wilson, PLLC

By: /s/ Matthew D. Wilson
Matthew D. Wilson (pending admission)
MS Bar 102344; TN Bar 028175
76 Harvesters Square
Tupelo, Mississippi 38801
Telephone: (662) 312-5039
Email: starkvillelawyer@gmail.com
Attorneys for Daniel Cox

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 14th day of September 2022, I served a copy of the foregoing Response in Opposition to State Board of Elections' Petition for Emergency Remedy to Permit Early Canvassing and Tabulation of Mail-In Ballots for the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election by electronic filing and first-class mail to:

Robert A. Scott and Daniel M. Kobrin
Assistant Attorneys General
Office of the Attorney General
200 Saint Paul Place, 20th Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
dkobrin@oag.state.md.us

/s/ C. Edward Hartman, III
C. Edward Hartman, III

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

IN RE: PETITION FOR	:
EMERGENCY REMEDY BY	:
THE MARYLAND STATE	:
BOARD OF ELECTIONS	: Case No.: C-15-CV-22-003258
	:
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MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS’ PETITION FOR EMERGENCY REMEDY TO PERMIT EARLY CANVASSING AND TABULATION OF MAIL-IN BALLOTS FOR THE 2022 GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Daniel Cox, respondent, by Hartman, Attorneys at Law and C. Edward Hartman, III, and by The Law Offices of Matthew Wilson, PLLC and Matthew Wilson, his attorneys, hereby files his Memorandum in Support of Response in Opposition to State Board of Elections' Petition for Emergency Remedy to Permit Early Canvassing and Tabulation of Mail-In Ballots for the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election and states:

BACKGROUND: The Maryland State Board of Elections (hereinafter referred to as the “BOE”) has filed with the Circuit Court for Montgomery County a document styled Petition for Emergency Remedy to Permit Early Canvassing and Tabulation of Mail-in Ballots for the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election. The BOE asks this court to enter an order allowing the BOE to take action expressly prohibited by Maryland statute.

The BOE attempts to justify its request by offering speculation that it will be unable to comply with deadlines required by other Maryland statutes. The BOE cites to local, state, and federal requirements set forth in county codes, the Maryland Code, and the United States Code that the BOE fears it will be unable to meet. These pieces of legislature have been in effect for

years, but rather than work to take the measures to comply with the law, the BOE summarily describes this inability as an emergency that requires court intervention.

BOE relies on Maryland Code Annotated Election Law Section 8-103(b)(1), which states:

If emergency circumstances, not constituting a declared state of emergency, interfere with the electoral process, the State Board or a local board, after conferring with the State Board, may petition a circuit court to take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.

In so doing, the BOE asks this court to effectively amend a state statute to meet the ability of the BOE to meet speculated demand.

The BOE fails to allege or prove an emergency, asks the court to act as the legislature, and seeks the enforcement of an unconstitutional law. For these reasons, the Petition must be denied.

THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS FAILS TO ALLEGE OR PROVE THE THRESHOLD OF EMERGENCY.

The BOE relies on section 8-103(b)(1) of the Election Law article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, which requires “emergency circumstances”. This term is not defined elsewhere in the code; therefore, we must resort to the standard definition. A simple internet search that includes but is not limited to Merriam Webster and Cambridge produces the following definitions:

An unforeseen combination of circumstances....

A sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action...

A serious situation or occurrence that happens unexpectedly and demands immediate action....

Something dangerous or serious, such as an accident, that happens suddenly or unexpectedly....

Two factors appear repeatedly in all definitions: sudden and unexpected. The situation of which the BOE complains is neither; rather, it is by design of the legislature. While BOE does not identify the cause of its speculated inability to comply with the law, those causes cannot include suddenness or unexpectedness. The BOE cites the law of which they complain as Md. Code Ann. Election Law Article, Section 11-302(b)(1), which by its own citation has been in its current state since 2017. Five years ago is neither sudden nor unexpected.

In contrast to today, BOE cites the actual emergency conditions of 2020, when we were subject to the Governor's Executive Orders resulting from COVID-19. The virus was sudden and unexpected, especially in its severity and the impact it had on society. There are no current emergency circumstances. The BOE emphasizes its failure to meet the threshold of "emergency circumstances" by repeatedly reminding us of a time when actual emergency circumstances existed and the Governor acted. The BOE's unexplained inability to comply with a law that has been in effect for five years does not qualify.

The Petition must fail as a matter of law for failing to meet the threshold that the petitioner admits.

THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS SEEKS INJUNCTIVE RELIEF WITHOUT ALLEGING OR PROVIDING THE BASIS THEREFOR.

Although the BOE has filed a "Petition" pursuant to the Election Law article of the Maryland Code, the court is being asked to issue an emergency restraining order or temporary

injunction, in that the request is not for monetary damages but for an order requiring or prohibiting someone from taking action. In this case, that action is the enforcement of a Maryland statute. It is unclear from the petition whether BOE seeks a permanent ruling suspending the enforceability of Md. Code Ann, Election Law Article Section 11-302 (b)(1), but without legislation, the circumstances alleged by the BOE will continue indefinitely. Therefore, it must be expected that BOE will return to this court every election cycle seeking the same relief, as these conditions, which are neither sudden nor unexpected, will remain so until the Maryland legislature amends the statute.

Accordingly, the BOE must be held to the standard of all requests for emergency, temporary, or permanent injunctive relief. The four elements that must be met were routinely litigated during the actual emergency period of COVID-19 emergency Executive Orders from the Governor's office. They include:

Immediate and irreparable injury.

A strong likelihood of success on the merits.

Balancing of inconvenience between the parties.

Public policy.

The petition fails to allege any of these conditions, either directly or impliedly. There is no immediate or irreparable injury; the BOE simply needs to increase staff, improve technology, lobby the legislature, or take whatever measures might allow them to perform their job in a timely manner.

There is no likelihood of success on the merits, as the petition fails to allege emergency circumstances and seeks to cause the Circuit Court for Montgomery County to amend a Maryland statute.

The inconvenience the BOE alleges is its perceived inability to do its job later this year. The BOE has not identified the cause, other than to point out how many laws require that they perform in a timely manner. The rest of Maryland is inconvenienced by the BOE ignoring the law, by the Circuit Court becoming the Legislature, and by the consequences of premature opening and disclosure of the contents of the mail-in ballots, as will be discussed in greater detail hereinafter.

Public policy fails to support the petition, in that seeking to amend a Maryland statute by emergency petition is something to be discouraged.

Although not specifically identified in the statute purportedly authorizing a petition, given that the facts alleged therein do not give this court the authority the BOE seeks, its only alternative would be to fashion the petition as a Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief with a Motion for TRO and Preliminary Injunction. If this court were to take this view, the petition must still fail.

THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS ASKS THE CIRCUIT COURT TO VIOLATE THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION BY AMENDING A MARYLAND STATUTE.

Section 8 of the Maryland Constitution states, “That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.”

As stated hereinabove, the remedy sought by the petition is the amendment of a Maryland statute by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County. The BOE makes no effort to hide this; rather it is emphasized by the reference to the laws permitting more and easier access to mail-in ballots.

The BOE does not allege, nor is there any reason to believe, that these conditions will change. Therefore, the relief sought herein will be necessary until the legislature amends the law; however, the BOE does not wish to wait for that. It asks that the “Judicial powers of Government” be used to exercise the “Legislative powers of Government” in direct contradiction of the Maryland Constitution.

In *Schisler v. State*, 394 Md. 519, 907 A.2d 175 (Md. 2006), the Court of Appeals provided a thorough analysis of Article 8 and the Separation of Powers Doctrine. *Schisler* involves a dispute over Sections 12 and 22 of Senate Bill 1 from the 2006 legislative session. Therein, the Court of Appeals held that the attempt by the General Assembly to usurp the powers of the Executive branch was null and void and unconstitutional, violating Article 8 of the Maryland Constitution. In Sections 12 and 22, the Legislature attempted to exercise powers of appointment for state agencies, expressly reserved to the Governor.

This concept is found in cases from the early 20th century, as well: *Robey v. Commissioners*, 92 Md. 150, 48 A. 48 (1900), and *Board of Supervisors of Election v. Todd*, 97 Md. 247, 54 A. 963 (1903).

The BOE’s naked attempt to assert control over the legislative process cannot be condoned. Such an attempt is fundamentally unconstitutional as a violation of Article 8 of the Maryland Constitution. The petition must be denied.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE STATUTE THE PETITION SEEKS TO VITIATE IS PRESUMED TO BE INTENTIONAL ON THE PART OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The BOE alleges that it is in a dire situation because the Maryland General Assembly did not amend Section 11-302(b)(1) of the Election Law article of the Maryland Code. Petitioner

describes at length the process by which the legislature arrived at the current state of the law. The only change to the state of the law must come from the General Assembly.

Accordingly, this court does not have the authority to override the General Assembly to amend or modify the current statutory scheme by which mail-in ballots are opened and counted. The petition must be denied.

SECTION 8-103 OF THE ELECTION LAW ARTICLE IS PATENTLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL AS VIOLATIVE OF ARTICLE 8 OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

As set forth above, the application of the state law sought by the BOE creates an unconstitutional exercise. In addition, though, the statute by which the BOE seeks this imposition is fundamentally unconstitutional on its face. Maryland Code Annotated Election Law Article Section 8-103 attempts to transfer power from the General Assembly over elections to the Executive and Judicial branches of the government. While section (a) of this statute is not in play in this action, it transfers power to the Governor to change the law pertaining to elections.

More specifically, though, section (b) of this statute attempts to transfer nearly universal power over election law to the court:

If emergency circumstances, not constituting a declared state of emergency, interfere with the electoral process, the State Board or a local board, after conferring with the State Board, may petition a circuit court to take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.

All that is necessary for the court to take action is the determination that “emergency circumstances” exist, an undefined and vague standard. Once the court determines that such

circumstances exist, it then has unfettered power to “take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.” Essentially, a court can unilaterally (and apparently without due process to parties affected by it) determine the existence of an emergency and then take any action it determines is appropriate.

Election law is undisputedly the province of the General Assembly. The power to make laws affecting this important area of the law may not be transferred to another branch of the Maryland government, even by the legislature itself.

As set forth in the cases cited hereinabove, and in the more recent case of *Murphy v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Company*, 478 Md. 333, 274 A.3d 412 (Md. 2022), any attempt to transfer non-judicial duties to the judiciary is null and void as violating Article 8 of the Maryland Constitution. *Murphy* cites to *Beasley v. Ridout*, 94 Md. 641, 52 A. 61 (1902), and *Duffy v. Conway*, 295 Md. 242, 455 A.2d 955 (1983).

The mere fact that a Judge is called on by statute to execute a certain function, does not make it a judicial function. Its character is dependent on its qualities, not on the mere accident as to the person designated to do it.... If the Act is judicial when conferred on a Judge, and non-judicial when not conferred on him, the same Act would be in one county judicial, whilst in an adjoining county it would not be.

Beasley, 94 Md. at 659.

Article III, section 49 of the Maryland Constitution unambiguously gives the General Assembly the power to regulate elections:

The General Assembly shall have power to regulate by Law, not inconsistent with this Constitution, all matters which relate to the Judges of election, time, place, and manner of holding elections in this State, and of making returns thereof.

In conjunction with Article 8 Separation of Powers, it is incontrovertible that only the legislature may regulate elections. The broad and potentially unlimited power provided to the courts by section 8-103(b) of the Election Law Article of the Maryland Code violates Article III Section 49 and Article 8 of the Maryland Constitution.

Accordingly, this court must refuse to enforce section 8-103(b) and declare it to be unconstitutional.

WHEREFORE, respondent Daniel Cox respectfully requests that this Honorable Court deny the Petition for Emergency Remedy filed by the Maryland State Board of Elections, and take such other and further relief as it deems appropriate.

Date: September 14, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

HARTMAN, Attorneys at Law

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The Law Offices of Matthew Wilson, PLLC

By: /s/ Matthew D. Wilson
Matthew D. Wilson (pending admission)
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76 Harvesters Square
Tupelo, Mississippi 38801
Telephone: (662) 312-5039
Email: starkvillelawyer@gmail.com
Attorneys for Daniel Cox

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 14th day of September 2022, I served a copy of the foregoing Memorandum in Support of Response in Opposition to State Board of Elections' Petition for Emergency Remedy to Permit Early Canvassing and Tabulation of Mail-In **Ballots** for the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election by electronic filing and first-class mail to:

Robert A. Scott and Daniel M. Kobrin
Assistant Attorneys General
Office of the Attorney General
200 Saint Paul Place, 20th Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
dkobrin@oag.state.md.us

/s/ C. Edward Hartman, III
C. Edward Hartman, III

IN RE: PETITION FOR	*	IN THE
EMERGENCY RELIEF BY THE	*	CIRCUIT COURT
MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF	*	FOR
ELECTIONS TO ADDRESS	*	MONTGOMERY COUNTY
ISSUES WITH PROCESSING	*	No. C-15-CV-22-003258
ABSENTEE BALLOTS		

* * * * *

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF LAW

Petitioner, the Maryland State Board of Elections (the “State Board”), submits this Memorandum of Law pursuant to the Court’s September 7, 2022 request for supplemental briefing on three legal issues.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Given the plain language of the statute and paucity of legislative history behind it, does the phrase “emergency circumstances” in § 8-103(b) of the Maryland Code, Election Law Article, encompass the incoming volume of mail-in ballots and inadequate timeframe in which to process them?

2. Does the remedy requested by the State Board’s petition under Election Law § 8-103(b) comport with the principle of separation of powers, where the requested remedy—an adjustment to the electoral calendar—is a function routinely entrusted to the judicial branch?

3. Does the State Board’s petition for an emergency remedy present a “justiciable controversy,” where the State Board possesses statutory standing to request a remedy for electoral interference?

ARGUMENT

I. THE VOLUME OF MAIL-IN BALLOTS TO BE PROCESSED FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION CONSTITUTES AN “EMERGENCY CIRCUMSTANCE” WITHIN THE PLAIN MEANING OF § 8-103(B) AND THERE IS NO MATERIAL LEGISLATIVE HISTORY TO CONTRADICT THE PLAIN LANGUAGE.

Section 8-103 of the Election Law Article stands as the sole provision for addressing electoral emergencies. Subsection (a) of the statute addresses the powers of the Governor when a “declared state of emergency” interferes with any part of an election. It permits the Governor, acting alone, to postpone an election, specify emergency polling locations, and even specify alternative methods for voting, after formally declaring a state of emergency in a specific jurisdiction or throughout the entire state. Elec. Law § 8-103(a).

Subsection (b) of the statute addresses emergencies falling outside of those covered by subsection (a). In cases where “emergency circumstances” threaten to interfere with an election but do not rise to the level of a gubernatorial-declared state of emergency, subsection (b) authorizes the State Board to petition a circuit court to “take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.” Elec. Law § 8-103(b). A local board of elections may likewise petition its local circuit court for the same relief, but must first “confer[.]” with the State Board. *Id.*

The Election Law Article does not define “emergency circumstances.” That phrase appears only 12 times in the Maryland Code, in a wide range of contexts covering varying degrees of “emergencies.” *Compare e.g.*, Md. Code Ann., Envir. § 9-406(b) (LexisNexis 2014) (permitting the Secretary of the Environment to take any action necessary to provide safe drinking water when emergency circumstances relating to drinking water exist); *with* Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety. § 12-808(c) (LexisNexis 2018) (allowing a building owner or lessee under emergency circumstances to register an elevator unit with the Commissioner of Labor and Industry less than 60 days before the elevator’s first operation).

Construing the term “emergency circumstances,” as it is used in the Election Law Article, therefore requires recourse to the oft-cited canons of statutory interpretation. The cardinal rule of a court’s interpretive task is to “ascertain and effectuate the General Assembly’s purpose and intent when it enacted the statute.” *Wheeling v. Selene Finance LP*, 473 Md. 356, 376 (2021). Interpretation begins with the plain meaning of the statute, reading the statute as a whole “so that no word, clause sentence or phrase is rendered surplusage, superfluous, meaningless or nugatory.” *Koste v. Town of Oxford*, 431 Md. 14, 25-26 (2013). Above all else, the statute must be read reasonably without granting it an interpretation that is “absurd, illogical, or incompatible with common sense.” *Wheeling*, 473 Md. at 377 (quotation omitted).

In everyday parlance, an “emergency” is “an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that call for immediate action.” *Entry for Emergency*, Merriam-Webster.com (Sept. 13, 2022) <https://www.merriam->

webster.com/dictionary/emergency; *see also*, *Entry for Emergency*, Dictionary.com (Sept 13, 2022) <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/emergency> (“a sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action”). An emergency need not involve physical harm or extreme danger. “Emergency,” as that word is understood in its plainest meaning, involves only an absence of foreseeability, justifying a lack of preparation, and need for immediate remediation. *See* Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 2-412(a)(2) (defining “emergency” in a first-responder context as “a sudden or unexpected happening or an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action to protect health, safety, welfare, or property from actual or threatened harm or from an unlawful act”). “Emergency circumstances” in Election Law § 8-103(b) can therefore be reasonably defined as unforeseen and ongoing conditions that threaten the integrity of an election.

Such a definition comports with a reasonable reading of Election Law § 8-103 as a whole. *See United Bank v. Buckingham*, 472 Md. 407, 424-25 (2021) (looking to the entirety Commercial Law § 15-201 to ascertain the meaning of “includes” in § 15-201(c)). Section 8-103(a) expressly applies to elections affected by a “state of emergency, declared by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of law.” The Governor may declare such a state of emergency pursuant to § 14-107(a) of the Public Safety Article when “an emergency has developed or is impending due to any cause.” In the context of a declared state of emergency, the Public Safety Article defines emergency narrower than its common meaning: “the imminent threat or occurrence of severe or widespread loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, property damage or destruction,

social or economic disruption, or environmental degradation from natural, technological, or human-made causes.” Pub. Safety § 14-101(c). Section 8-103(a), therefore, is a narrow provision applying by its own terms to a certain range of emergencies that pose the greatest threat.

Subsection (b), then, is a broader provision that applies to emergencies “not constituting a declared state of emergency.” Elec. Law § 8-103(b)(1). Put another way, where subsection (a) applies to emergencies threatening “severe or widespread” injury on a catastrophic scale, subsection (b) applies to less dangerous emergencies. Subsection (b) applies to unforeseen and immediate conditions, natural or man-made, that do no more than “interfere with the electoral process.” *Id.* Under these lesser circumstances, the executive branch cannot act alone to suspend laws in administering an emergency election (as it can pursuant to subsection (a)). But, the executive branch is authorized to seek permission from a court to address the interfering conditions. *Id.*

Nothing in the legislative history of Election Law § 8-103 contradicts this interpretation of the statute. In fact, nothing in the legislative history of Election Law § 8-103 provides any insight into the interpretation of “emergency circumstances.” Section 8-103 was new language added to Article 33 by Senate Bill 118 of the 1998 legislative session. S.B. 118, 1998 Reg. Legis. Sess. The bill itself, totaling over 254 pages, reorganized and rewrote large portions of Article 33. *Id.* The effort was the product of four years’ study by a task force and commission to revise the state election code in the wake of the 1994 gubernatorial election. Commission to Revise the Election

Law Article, *Report of the Commission to Revise the Election Law Article* at 1 (Dec. 1997).

The commission report that gave rise to the bill referenced the provision that would become Election Law § 8-103(b) only once:

Provision is made to address the potential problem of a wide range of “emergencies.” It is consistent with the Attorney General’s guidelines for emergency situations and with provisions relating the Governor’s emergency powers, which are found primarily in Article 16A of the Code.
Present Code: There is no provision addressing emergency situations.

Id. at 56.¹ No other commission materials make mention of the emergency circumstances provision or the manner in which it was intended to apply.

The legislative materials attendant to the senate bill are similarly unilluminating. No amendments were offered during the 1998 legislative session to revise or rewrite the portion of the bill creating § 8-103. The language of that provision remained consistent from first reading until the governor signed it into law. The bill itself included a drafter’s note beneath the language of the new § 8-103. That drafter’s note, however, was a word-for-word restatement of the note from the commission report, reproduced above. S.B. 118 at 117-18, 1998 Reg. Legis. Sess. And while the bill file for SB 118 contained a fiscal note, an advice letter from the Office of the Attorney General, and committee materials from two Senate committees, none of those materials mention § 8-103 and the emergencies to which it was meant to apply.

¹ The report refers to guidelines promulgated by the Attorney General for emergency situations. Undersigned counsel and his colleagues have not been able to locate any such documented guidelines from 1997.

After its passage into law in 1998, 1998 Md. Laws ch. 585, the emergency provisions of § 8-103 have remain untouched for 25 years. In 2002, the statute was transferred from Article 33 to the newly created Election Law Article. 2002 Md. Laws, ch. 291. The Legislature, however, has not passed a law affecting Election Law § 8-103 since that time.

This Court should therefore interpret Election Law § 8-103(b)(1) according to its plain language and in the context of its counterpart, Election Law § 8-103(a). Upon the petition of the State Board, this Court may fashion a remedy that is both in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process against an unforeseen circumstance, the continuance of which threatens immediate injury to the electoral framework of the State.

As applied in this case, the volume of mail-in ballots to be canvassed and tabulated during the 2022 gubernatorial general election combined with the inadequate time to complete those tasks constitutes “emergency circumstances” pursuant to Election Law § 8-103(b)(1).

After the electoral experience in 2020, election officials could hardly anticipate how Maryland voters would approach the polls in 2022. In the three gubernatorial general elections prior to 2020, mail-in ballots accounted for no more than 5.3% of the total vote. In the presidential general election held during the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, mail-in ballots accounted for 51.7% of the total vote. Maryland conducted no statewide elections in 2021. Thus, it remained unclear whether Maryland voters in 2022

would return to in-person voting at levels similar to the 2010, 2014, and 2018 elections; or, whether voters would continue to cast mail-in ballots at levels similar to 2020.²

The 2022 gubernatorial primary election clarified that unknown. Maryland voters chose overwhelmingly to continue voting by mail-in ballot at levels otherwise unseen outside of the pandemic crisis. The electoral experience with mail-in ballots in 2020 fundamentally changed the voting patterns in Maryland. The State Board, however, in addition to the Governor and Legislature, did not know that until July 19, 2022, when in-person polls closed at 8:00 p.m.

By July 19, 2022, little could be done to prepare for this new voting paradigm in the general election. With budgets for the year set and canvass spaces secured, locally-funded boards of election, *see* Elec. Law § 2-203 (mandating “[e]ach county” pay the expenses for its local board of elections, including expenses for the operation of polling places, supplies, and equipment), could not feasibly raise more manpower *and* obtain the larger canvass spaces needed to accommodate the increase in mail-in ballots, *see e.g.*, Exhibit 21 to the State Board’s petition ¶¶ 30, 33-35. Without more help to count ballots, and without more space in which to count ballots, the only option was to seek more time in which to count ballots. That is why the volume of ballots in the 2022 general election constitutes an “emergency circumstance” and why the State Board seeks the remedy it has specified.

² This was, in part, why the State Board chose not to seek an emergency remedy to canvass mail-in ballots early for the primary election.

This Court should therefore grant the State Board’s petition pursuant to Election Law § 8-103(b)(1).

II. ADJUSTING THE ELECTORAL TIMELINE IS A JUDICIAL FUNCTION ROUTINELY ENTRUSTED TO THE JUDICIARY BY THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND COMPORTS WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS.

The remedy sought by the State Board’s petition comports with Article 8 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights. Under that constitutional provision, the judicial branch may only be delegated the authority to perform judicial functions; a delegation to the judicial branch of a nonjudicial function is constitutionally prohibited. *Sugarloaf Citizens Ass’n, Inc. v. Gudis*, 319 Md. 558, 569 (1990). In numerous instances, the Election Law Article provides the judicial branch with the authority to adjust statutory deadlines and timing provisions that govern the conduct of an election. *See e.g.*, Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 12-204(c)(2) (LexisNexis 2017) (granting the circuit court plenary discretion to postpone or reschedule the date of an election in order to remedy an outcome-determinative violation of the Election Law Article). The State Board therefore asks for no more in its petition than what the judicial branch has been routinely assigned by the Legislature. Permitting mail-in ballots to be opened, canvassed, and tabulated beginning on October 1, 2022, comports with the constitutional principle of separation of powers.

Unlike its federal counterpart, the Maryland Constitution explicitly articulates the concept of a separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches: “That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.” Md. Decl.

of Rights art. 8. The purpose and intent of the provision are self-evident and have been so for over a century. Article 8 “parcel[s] out and separate[s] the powers” of Maryland’s governance among three co-equal branches and “confides” certain powers to an “assigned” branch. *Wright v. Wright’s Lessee*, 2 Md. 429, 452 (1852).

Nonetheless, the separation of governing powers among the three branches is not absolute. The Court of Appeals has “long acknowledged” that the executive, legislative, and judicial branches could not function as “wholly separate and unmixed” entities. *Murphy v. Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.*, 478 Md. 333, 370 (2022) (citing *Crane v. Meginnis*, 1 G. & J. 463, 476 (1829)). To that end, the legislative branch can, and has, regularly delegated discreet portions of its policy-setting authority to the other branches of government. *Murphy*, 478 Md. at 371-72; *Dep’t of Nat. Res. v. Linchester Sand & Gravel Corp.*, 274 Md. 211, 218-20 (1975). Under the correct circumstances these legislative delegations are not only permissible, but necessary to the functioning of government in modern society. *Linchester*, 274 Md. at 219-20.

Between the legislative and judicial branches, specifically, the Court of Appeals has recognized two ways that the judiciary may exercise quasi-legislative power. *Murphy*, 478 Md. at 373-74.³ The first is express delegation, where the Legislature assigns certain specific tasks to a court. *Id.* at 373. The second is inherent adoption,

³ The Court of Appeals divided the power-sharing structure between legislative and judicial branches into *four* broad categories in *Murphy*. 478 Md. at 373-74. However, the latter two categories expressly involve the Court of Appeals’ rulemaking authority granted to it by Article IV, § 18(a) of the Maryland Constitution. *Id.* at 374. They are wholly inapplicable to this context.

where a court seeks to undertake a quasi-legislative action incidental to its normal duties and in the absence of an express delegation. *Id.* at 373-74. Inherent adoption is generally judged under a “usurpation” standard, whereby the court’s action must be declared unconstitutional as a violation of separation of powers when found to “usurp” or encroach upon the function of the legislative branch. *See Getty v. Carroll County Bd. of Elec.*, 399 Md. 710, 738 (holding that a circuit court usurped legislative authority by entering into a consent agreement to create new legislative districts because such redistricting was a legislative function and there existed no express legislation “to serve as the basis for the Consent Agreement”).

In this case, the State Board’s petition falls under an express delegation of authority found in Election Law § 8-103(b)(1). That provision grants a circuit court the authority to “take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.” Elec. Law § 8-103(b)(1). There is therefore no question in this case of whether the requested remedy is a usurpation of legislative function

Instead, the constitutionality of an express delegation to the judicial branch depends on whether the delegation imposes a judicial or nonjudicial function on the court. *Sugarloaf*, 319 Md. at 569; *Duffy*, 295 Md. at 259-60; *Linchester*, 274 Md. at 226, *Cromwell v. Jackson*, 188 Md. 8, 18 (1947). There exists no “precise definition” of “judicial function.” *Sugarloaf*, 319 Md. at 569. The Court of Appeals has refrained from “prescribe[ing] the precise limits to be observed by the legislative branch . . . in assigning duties to the judiciary” because of the impracticability of crafting such a rule for all

possible future cases. *Cromwell*, 188 Md. at 18 (quoting *Bd. of Supervisors of Elec. for Wicomico County v. Todd*, 97 Md. 247, 264 (1903)). Each delegation case has been judged on its own merits, with reference to past delegation decisions as illustrative guidance. *See Sugarloaf*, 319 Md. at 570-72; *see also Duffy*, 295 Md. at 260-61; *Linchester*, 274 Md. at 226.

Over the past century-and-a-half, the Court of Appeals has held as unconstitutionally nonjudicial those functions exclusively reserved for another branch of government with no analogue to the normal judicial function of a court. *See e.g., Duffy*, 295 Md. at 261 (unconstitutional delegation requiring court to find facts in election law violation cases to be sent to other branches for final judgment); *Cromwell*, 188 Md. at 28 (unconstitutional delegation to issue liquor licenses); *Close v. S. Md. Agric. Ass'n*, 134 Md. 629 (1919) (unconstitutional delegation to issue gaming licenses for horse racing); *Todd*, 97 Md. at 264 (unconstitutional delegation to conduct popular referendum on issuance of liquor licenses); *Beasley v. Ridout*, 94 Md. 641 (1902) (unconstitutional delegation to appoint board of visitors to supervise county jail); *Baltimore v. Bonaparte*, 93 Md. 156 (1901) (unconstitutional delegation to review property assessment for property tax purposes); *Robey v. Prince George's County*, 92 Md. 150 (1900) (unconstitutional delegation to review and audit accounts of county officers before issuing payment on those accounts).

In *Sugarloaf Citizens Association, Inc. v. Gudis*, the Court of Appeals held as unconstitutional a Montgomery County Code ordinance that delegated a nonjudicial function to the circuit court. 319 Md. at 573. The delegated function in *Sugarloaf*

permitted the circuit court to void a county council ordinance if the ordinance was voted on by a councilmember with a conflict of interest (violating the county ethics law) and if voiding the ordinance was in the best interest of the public. *Id.* at 568. The *Sugarloaf* Court held that voiding legislation because it was “in the best interest of the public” constituted the type of “unguided discretion” that involved “questions of policy and expediency” reserved solely to the legislative branch. *Id.* at 572.

The Court in *Sugarloaf* took issue with the boundless discretion granted to a circuit court to *invalidate a law altogether*. *Id.* at 568-69. Where the judicial branch routinely voided legislation from all future applications on “grounds of unconstitutionality” or “failure to comply with enabling legislation requirements,” there was no such analogue for nullifying a law solely because the court thought it in the public’s best interest. *Id.* While a legislature could determine broadly applicable, future-facing policy “on the basis of public interest,” a court could not likewise do so. *Id.*

The State Board’s petition pursuant to § 8-103(b)(1) does not seek to void legislation from all future application. It requests a temporary suspension of a statute due to “emergency circumstances.” The State Board’s petition does not ask this Court to nullify legislation because this Court believes generally it is in the public interest. The petition asks this Court to adjust the election calendar in light of a concrete and verifiable injury that the State Board and local boards have determined will impair the integrity of the electoral process. *See* Exhibits 21-25 attached to the State Board’s petition. The State Board’s petition therefore does not seek to have this Court perform a nonjudicial function like the one declared unconstitutional in *Sugarloaf*.

The State Board petitions this Court to engage in a judicial function pursuant to Election Law § 8-103(b). That judicial function is a court order adjusting the timing of how an election proceeds in response to unforeseen obstacles. The Election Law Article delegates such authority to the judicial branch in multiple contexts.⁴ Section 9-207 permits the Court of Appeals, on petition of the State Board, to postpone finalizing the ballot for an election. Elec. Law § 9-207(b). Section 12-204 permits a circuit court to “postpone and reschedule[]” an entire election where a violation of the Election Law Article “may change the outcome of a pending election.” § 12-204(c)(2). If an election was already held under such circumstances, the circuit court is empowered to “declare void the election” and “order that the election be held again at a date set by the court.” § 12-204(b)(1).

Finally, Election Law § 10-301(a) mandates that polling places “shall” remain open from 7:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. on election day. Section 9-404(c) of the Election Law Article, however, expressly provides that any person “who appears to vote during a period *covered by a court order* or other order *extending the time for closing the polls* shall cast a provisional ballot.” (Emphasis added). And Election Law § 11-303(d)(4)(iii)

⁴ The judicial power over elections extends further than adjusting timing provisions. The Legislature has empowered the judicial branch, upon proper challenge, to materially decide and revise the content and arrangement of ballots. *See* Elec. Law § 6-209(2) (governing judicial review of the petitioning process); *see also*, Elec. Law § 9-209(b)(3) (governing judicial review of challenges to the content and arrangement of ballots after ballot certification); Elec. Law § 5-305(d) (governing judicial review of challenges to a candidate’s residency). A court also may determine who is allowed to vote in an election. Elec. Law § 3-602(c) (governing judicial challenges to voter registration).

contemplates how to canvass a provisional ballot “cast during a period *covered by a court order* or other order *extending the time for closing the polls.*” (Emphasis added). The Legislature statutorily mandated the time for in-person voting, but expressly acknowledged the judicial function in adjusting that statutory mandate.

Adjustment of the timing of elections is thus a judicial function. Just as a court can conduct a single-party hearing to suspend Election Law § 10-301(a) and keep polls open past 8:00 p.m., this Court can suspend Election Law § 11-302(d) and permit mail-in ballot processing before November 9, 2022. The express delegation of authority to “provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the election process,” Election Law § 8-103(b)(1), and the actual remedy requested by the State Board’s petition comport with Article 8 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights. The State Board’s petition should therefore be granted.

III. THE PETITION BEFORE THE COURT CONSTITUTES A “JUSTICIABLE CONTROVERSY” BECAUSE THE STATE BOARD POSSESSES PROPER STANDING TO PLACE IT BEFORE THE COURT AND THE CLAIM ITSELF DOES NOT PRESENT A POLITICAL QUESTION.

The State Board possesses a cognizable stake in the outcome of its petition. The petition itself presents a claim amenable to judicial resolution. The petition before the Court, brought by the State Board, therefore presents a justiciable controversy for which this Court may craft a remedy. *See Paula v. Mayor & City Council of Baltimore*, 253 Md App. 566, 581 (2022) (outlining the requirements of standing that give rise to a justiciable controversy); *see also Lamb v. Hammond*, 308 Md. 286, 292-293 (1987) (outlining the scope of the political question doctrine that govern justiciability of a claim). An adverse

party is not necessary to the proceeding to maintain justiciability. *See* Md. Code Ann. Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-409(b) (LexisNexis 2020). This Court may therefore hear and grant the State Board’s petition.

A ”justiciable controversy” is a term of art unique to the statutory scheme for declaratory judgements. *See e.g. Pizza di Joey, LLC. v. Mayor of Baltimore*, 470 Md. 308, 340 (2020) (“A court cannot consider a declaratory judgment action unless the underlying controversy is justiciable.”); *Boyds Civic Ass’n v. Montgomery County Council*, 309 Md. 683, 690 (1987) (“[I]n the absence of a justiciable controversy a court should not entertain an action for declaratory judgment.”); *Hatt v. Anderson*, 297 Md. 42, 45 (1983) (“[T]he existence of a justiciable controversy is an absolute prerequisite to the maintenance of a declaratory judgment action.”). The phrase refers to the requirements of § 3-409(a)(1) – (3) of the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, demanding a controversy between adversarial and interested parties. *Hatt*, 297 Md. at 45-46. The justiciability requirement of a declaratory action arises from the need to avoid “purely advisory opinions” on the basis of a “mere prayer” for declaratory relief. *Id.* at 46.

In this case, the State Board’s petition does not request declaratory judgment. Rather, the State Board petitions this Court under the unique cause of action provided by Election Law § 8-103(b)(1). That provision provides a special form of remedy for a specific type of case. In light of Election Law § 11-302(b)(1), the special cause of action permits the State Board to petition a circuit court when “emergency circumstances . . . interfere with the electoral process.” Elec. Law § 8-103(b)(1). And upon such a finding,

it permits a circuit court to craft a “necessary remedy” that both satisfies the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process. *Id.*

Accordingly, *the State Board cannot seek declaratory judgment in this case.* The Maryland Uniform Declaratory Judgment Act forbids a proceeding for declaratory relief where “a statute provides a special form of remedy for a specific type of case.” Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-409(b). The declaratory justiciability requirement of adverse, interested parties thus does not apply to the State Board’s petition.

The State Board’s petition is justiciable because it possesses the requisite standing to put its petition before this Court. *See Paula*, 253 Md. App. at 581 (explaining that the doctrine of standing is an issue subsumed within the larger question of justiciability). The requirement of proper standing exists to ensure that the party before the court holds “a sufficiently cognizable stake in the outcome so as to present . . . a dispute that is capable of judicial resolution.” *Id.* (quoting *Kendall v. Howard County*, 431 Md. 590, 603 (2013)). The doctrine requires the plaintiff, or petitioner, to demonstrate an interest in the case distinct from the general public and that the interest at stake is one meant to be protected by the statutes at issue. *Paula*, 253 Md. App. at 581.

Both requirements are satisfied here. Election Law § 8-103(b)(1) confers upon the State Board the unique standing to bring this claim by mandating expressly that “the State Board . . . may petition a circuit court” and that a local board of elections may similarly petition a circuit court only after “conferring with the State Board.”

Beyond such express standing, though, the State Board’s interest in avoiding injury to the State’s electoral framework is manifest. Section 2-102(a) of the Election

Law Article charges the State Board to manage and supervise Maryland's elections and ensure compliance with the requirements of the Election Law Article. To that end, Election Law § 2-105 grants the State Board absolute authority to intervene in any judicial proceeding brought against a local board of elections. The State Board therefore stands as the real party in interest when there exists any controversy involving the administration of an election. Here, where the statutory timeline for canvassing and reporting results will be violated by the incoming volume of mail-in ballots, the State Board possesses a statutorily imposed interest in the outcome of the case unique from every agency in the state and member of the general public. The State Board possesses proper standing to put its petition before the Court.

The State Board's petition likewise remains justiciable because it presents a proper controversy for admission before the judicial branch, rather than a political question. *See Lamb*, 308 Md. at 293 (explaining how justiciability necessarily depends in part on the political question doctrine). First, a claim and its accordant relief must be of the "type which admit judicial resolution." *Lamb*, 308 Md. at 293 (quoting *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486, 516 (1969)). Second, the claim and its resolution must not create a violation of the separation of powers where redress for the injury is committed to another branch of government. *Id.* (citing *Powell*, 395 U.S. at 518-19). The second part of the analysis has been addressed in full by Argument Section II.

As to the first part of the political question analysis, a cognizable non-political question must contain some duty and breach identifiable by the judiciary and responsive relief that can be granted by the judicial branch. *Fuller v. Republican Cent. Comm. Of*

Carroll County, 444 Md. 613, 624 (2015). Here, there exists a statutorily imposed duty to conduct elections in accordance with the law, Election Law § 2-102(a), a potential breach of that duty by emergency circumstances, and express authorization for this Court to craft a remedy that “protects the integrity of the electoral framework,” Election Law § 8-103(b)(1). The question before this Court therefore “admits of judicial resolution.” *See Fuller*, 444 Md at 626-27 (holding justiciable the question of whether a central committee’s actions in exceeded its authority under constitutional provisions).

That there is no other party to the State Board’s petition does not affect its justiciability. The circuit court is empowered to decide single-party petitions on an emergency basis by evaluating the claim before it against the facts attendant to the claim. *See Cts. & Jud. Proc.* § 3-815(c) (a hearing for the continuation of emergency shelter care for a child in need of assistance may be adversarial, but need not be, as long as adequate notice is provided); *see also* Md. Code Ann., Health-Gen. §§ 10-623 & 10-632 (LexisNexis 2021) (a hearing for the emergency evaluation and continued commitment of a person suffering from a mental health issue may proceed without an adversary).

The State Board therefore presents a justiciable claim before this Court. The State Board possesses the required standing, does not present a political question, and is not bound by the justiciability rules governing declaratory judgments. The Court may entertain the petition before it and grant it as it determines necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

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September 15, 2022

Attorneys for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on this 15th day of September, 2022 the foregoing was filed and served electronically by the MDEC system on all persons entitled to service:

/s/ Daniel M. Kobrin

Daniel M. Kobrin

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

IN RE: PETITION FOR
EMERGENCY REMEDY BY
THE MARYLAND STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS

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: Case No.: C-15-CV-22-003258
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**SUR-REPLY OF DANIEL COX TO THE STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS’
SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM (REPLY TO RESPONSE OF DANIEL COX TO
THE BOARD OF ELECTION’S PETITION)**

Daniel Cox, Respondent, (hereinafter referred to as “Del. Cox”), by and through Hartman, Attorneys at Law and C. Edward Hartman, III, and the Law Offices of Matthew Wilson PLLC and Matthew Wilson, his attorneys, hereby files his Sur-reply to the Reply to the Response to Petition for Emergency Remedy filed by the Maryland State Board of Elections (hereinafter referred to as the “BOE”), and states:

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The BOE’s *Supplemental Memorandum* can be distilled into three positions, *viz.*:

- The definition of “emergency” hinges on foreseeability. Nevertheless, the BOE asserts that the anticipated deluge of ballot envelopes was unforeseen, even though the General Assembly selected not to advance the dates for the canvassing of ballots after being told by the Governor on May 27, 2022, that this deluge of ballot envelopes was coming.
- Determining when to count votes is a judicial function, even though Article III, Section 49 of the Maryland Constitution says otherwise.
- The BOE has the right to file an ex-parte proceeding seeking to suspend the application of a statute even though no authority expressly gives the BOE this right – whether substantively or procedurally.

As more fully set forth herein, the problems of which the BOE complains were foreseen, as stated in the petition; election procedure is reserved to the General Assembly; and the BOE

should not have filed this Petition *ex-parte* in the first place. The Petition must be denied.

I. EVEN BY THE BOE’S OWN DEFINITION, THIS IS NOT AN EMERGENCY; THUS, THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS CANNOT BE MET

The Maryland State Board of Elections (hereinafter referred to as the “BOE”) has filed its *Petition for Emergency Remedy to Permit Early Canvassing and Tabulation of Mail-In Ballots for the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election* (“*Petition*”) seeking “an emergency remedy permitting the early canvassing and tabulation of mail-in ballots for the 2022 gubernatorial general election.” *Petition*, at p.1, ¶1.

The BOE admits that the relief it seeks violates Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 11-302 (b)(1). *See Petition*, at p.1, ¶ 2 (“Current law prohibits the opening of mail-in ballots before 8:00 a.m. on the Wednesday following the election day.”). Nevertheless, the BOE seeks an order to suspend the application of various subsections of § 11-302. *See Petition*, at pp. 21-22.

The *Petition* cites to Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 8-103 (b)(1), *viz.*:

If emergency circumstances, not constituting a declared state of emergency, interfere with the electoral process, the BOE or a local board, after conferring with the BOE, may petition a circuit court to take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.

The *Supplemental Memorandum*, in turn, offers the following definition for the term “emergency circumstances” (with highlights added):

In everyday parlance, an “emergency” is “an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that call for immediate action.” *Entry for Emergency*, Merriam-Webster.com (Sept. 13, 2022) <https://www.merriam->

webster.com/dictionary/emergency; *see also*, *Entry for Emergency*, Dictionary.com (Sept 13, 2022) <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/emergency> (“a sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action”). An emergency need not involve physical harm or extreme danger. “Emergency,” as that word is understood in its plainest meaning, involves only an absence of foreseeability, justifying a lack of preparation, and need for immediate remediation. *See* Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 2-412(a)(2) (defining “emergency” in a first-responder context as “a sudden or unexpected happening or an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action to protect health, safety, welfare, or property from actual or threatened harm or from an unlawful act”). “Emergency circumstances” in Election Law § 8-103(b) can therefore be reasonably defined as unforeseen and ongoing conditions that threaten the integrity of an election.

Supplemental Memorandum, pp. 3-4.

Notice how an emergency circumstance must be “unforeseen” — by even the BOE’s own definition. *Id.* In fact, a critical element of any emergency — again, by the BOE’s own admission — is the “absence of foreseeability.” Thus, “foreseeability” and “emergency” are mutually exclusive concepts. If the problem was foreseeable, then it does not constitute an emergency circumstance. *A fortiori*, if a problem does not constitute an emergency circumstance, then pursuant to the BOE’s own interpretation of § 8-103, this Court would lack even the statutory authority to act.¹

Nevertheless, as the BOE’s own *Petition* demonstrates, this situation was hardly unforeseeable because (1) the General Assembly had passed not one, but two bills addressing the

¹ Of course, even if the statutory standard is met, Del. Cox contends that the statute is unconstitutional both facially and as applied to this case.

early canvassing of ballots during the 2022 legislative session, and because (2) Governor Hogan’s May 27, 2022, veto message speaks of the “deluge of ballot envelopes” that election workers would have to count, *to-wit*:

² During the 2022 legislative session, the General Assembly passed two bills that would have repealed the restriction on canvassing absentee ballots until after election day. See S.B. 163, 2022 Reg. Legis. Sess.; H.B. 862, 2022 Reg. Legis. Sess. Both bills would have permitted election workers to canvass and tabulate mail-in ballots for the 2022 gubernatorial primary election eight business days before the beginning of the early voting period. S.B. 163 at 3, 8; H.B. 862 at 3, 8-9. Both bills were vetoed by the Governor on May 27, 2022.

It is worth noting, however, that Governor Hogan supported the early canvassing provisions in the bills despite his veto. By veto statement transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, the Governor offered that early canvassing of ballots was a “positive change” because it “would allow hard working election officials to get a much-needed head start on the deluge of ballot envelopes that, under current law, must wait until Election Day for processing.” See *Letter by the Governor to the President of the*

Petition, p. 7, at n. 2 (highlights added).

Since the BOE has used the *Merriam-Webster* dictionary to define the word “*emergency*,” Del. Cox will use the same dictionary to define the word “*deluge*.” From this volume, the pertinent definition for “deluge” is “an overwhelming amount or number.” *Entry for Deluge* (September 17, 2022), available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/deluge>. Thus, Governor Hogan told the General Assembly in his veto message that the election workers would be overwhelmed by the number of mail-in ballots, and as such, the early counting of ballots would be “much-needed.” Despite this, the General Assembly refused to override his veto or enact standalone legislation.

The BOE asks this Court to suspend a statute that prohibits ballots from being counted before Election Day, asserting that it will be inundated with an unforeseen influx of mail-in ballots.

Clearly, the circumstances of which the BOE complains were actually foreseen more than six months ago, when the General Assembly passed the two laws already described in the BOE’s

petition. Whether “emergency” means sudden, unanticipated, or unforeseen, the Petition fails to allege facts so supporting. Accordingly, emergency is a factual and legal impossibility within the context of the Petition. The Petition must fail.

II. THE BOE’S ASSERTION THAT ACTING IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC IN FASHIONING ELECTION PROCEDURE IS A JUDICIAL FUNCTION IS WITHOUT MERIT.

The BOE asserts that the function they ask this court to perform is a judicial function and therefore permissible. The case law cited by the BOE directly contradicts this position.

The case of *Sugarloaf Citizens Assoc., Inc. v. Gudis*, 319 Md. 558, 573 A.2d 1325 (1990) is right on point. Therein, the Montgomery County Code contained language that allowed the Court to “void an official action taken by an official or employee with a conflict of interest...if the court deems voiding the action to be in the best interest of the public.” The Court of Appeals held therein that this provision “impermissibly attempts to vest in the court a nonjudicial power.” *Id.*, at 568, 1331.

The Court in *Sugarloaf* goes on to make the following statements applicable to the dispute at bar:

Absent some constitutional infirmity, a court has no power to declare void an act of the General Assembly. *Id.*, at 569, 1331.

But courts cannot so act because a judge thinks that to void the legislation is in some fashion “in the best ...interest of the public.” To permits a court to act on that basis is to permit it to perform a nonjudicial function. *Id.*, at 569, 1331.

That act required the judges to exercise a sort of political discretion, not limited by standards or rules normally applied by courts in the exercise of their usual judicial

functions. *Id.*, at 570, 1331.

It is for the legislature, and not for the courts to pass statutes, and yet this statute undertakes to authorize the courts to exempt those who commit [certain acts] by granting them licenses. Such exemptions from the operation of statutes must be by legislative and not judicial action. *Id.*, at 570, 1332.

A good example of the element of discretion is the determination of a legislative body on the basis of public interest.... One must be careful...not to confuse this legislative discretion with judicial discretion. *Id.*, at 572, 1332.

Section 19A-22(b) of the Montgomery County Code purports to allow a court to void legislation (or other local governmental action) because the court concludes that to do so would be in the best interest of the public. As our cases demonstrate, that sort of unguided discretion, involving, as it does, questions of policy and expediency, is legislative, not judicial discretion. It is the sort of discretion that may not, consistent with Article 8 of the Declaration of Rights, be vested in a court. *Id.*, at 572, 1332.

Since the General Assembly cannot confer nonjudicial powers on a court, neither can a chartered county. As a consequence, Section 19A-22(b) is unconstitutional. *Id.*, at 573, 1333.

Although the *Sugarloaf* case involved a Montgomery County Code section, the fact pattern is otherwise identical. Election Law Section 8-103(b) attempts to impart upon the courts the exact same power to act: “to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.”

The language of the statute at bar is virtually identical to that in *Sugarloaf*. The holding of unconstitutionality must likewise be identical.

In *Schisler v. State*, 394 Md. 519, 907 A.2d 175 (Md. App. 2006), the Court of Appeals provides a thorough analysis of Article 8 and the Separation of Powers Doctrine. *Schisler* involves a dispute over Sections 12 and 22 of Senate Bill 1 from the 2006 legislative session. See 907 A.2d at 178. These sections “directly affect[ed] the terms of office of the current Commissioners [of the Public Service Commission] and the future appointment of interim Commissioners....” *Id.* The Court of Appeals held that these sections were “repugnant to the Maryland Constitution ... and [are] otherwise in violation of Section 8 of the Declaration of Rights of Maryland.” 907 A.2d at 176.

Although the underlying dispute in *Schisler* deals with utility law, not election law, the Court of Appeals’ analysis regarding the Separation of Powers doctrine is quite instructive to this discussion, *viz.*:

The Declaration of Rights expressly establishes (or continues the concept first created by the "Bill of Rights" of the 1776 Constitution and subsequent amendments and constitutions) the Separation of Powers concept, as an explicit Maryland Constitutional command (in contrast with the creation of such concept by implication in the Federal Constitution). ... Article 8 of the Declaration of Rights expressly established the Separation of Powers Doctrine as part of the "organic" law of Maryland.

907 A.2d at 203. Thus, the Separation of Power is not simply a notion to which Maryland law pays lip-service. Rather, it is an “*explicit Maryland Constitutional command.*” (Emphasis added.)

The Court of Appeals in *Schisler* also reiterates its holding from 106 years earlier in *Robey v. Commissioners*, 92 Md. 150, 48 A. 48 (1900), which involved attempts by the Legislative Department to impose Executive Department accounting duties on certain of the Judges of Maryland:

The 8th Art. of the Declaration of Rights ordains: `That the

legislative, executive and judicial powers of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.' Can a Judge, who exercises the functions of the judicial department, be required to assume or discharge the duties which pertain to either of the other departments?

Schisler, 907 A.2d at 207 (quoting *Robey*, 92 Md. at 161-61, 48 A. at 50). Thus, we may infer that a Judge cannot be required to assume or discharge the duties which pertain to either the Legislative or Executive Departments. *Cf. id.*

The *Schisler* Court also quotes from *Board of Supervisors of Election v. Todd*, 97 Md. 247, 262-63, 54 A. 963 (1903), which also was a case involving a Legislative imposition of non-judicial duties on Judges:

In making this inquiry we are not dealing with any question of expediency or policy; nor can we have regard to the question whether, in the particular instance, the Legislature has prescribed a course of proceeding best adapted to the accomplishment of a laudable object. The public policy involved in the inquiry is determined and fixed in our Bill of Rights and the Constitution — the fundamental law; and we are limited to the question of constitutional power. As was said in the case of *Thomas v. Owens*, 4 Md. [189,] 225 [(1853)], “under our system of government its powers are wisely distributed to different departments; each and all are subordinate to the Constitution, which creates and defines their limits; whatever it commands is the supreme and uncontrollable law of the land.”

Schisler, 907 A.2d at 207 (quoting *Todd*, 97 Md. at 262, 54 A. at 964.). Thus, it is immaterial whether the delegation of authority or duties from the General Assembly to the Judiciary is laudable or praiseworthy; instead, what matters is if the “uncontrollable law of the land” is being followed. *See id.*

The most recent case from the Maryland Court of Appeals regarding Article 8 is *Murphy v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 478 Md. 333, 274 A.3d 412 (Md. 2022). In holding that Article 8 did not

limit the Chief Judge's authority to suspend statutes of limitations during the COVID-19 pandemic, the *Murphy* Court describes "four broad categories" of cases addressing "the Judiciary's place in Maryland's system of government," the first of which being, "those involving a legislative attempt to assign to the courts a task that had nothing to do with adjudicating cases...." 478 Md. at 373, 274 A.3d at 435. In describing this category of cases, the Court of Appeals cites to the following cases favorably: *Beasley v. Ridout*, 94 Md. 641, 52 A. 61 (1902); *Duffy v. Conaway*, 295 Md. 242, 261, 455 A.2d 955 (1983); *Robey, supra*; and *Todd, supra*. See *Murphy*, 478 Md. at 374 n.44.

In *Beasley*, the Court of Appeals recites the *Robey* Court:

The mere fact that a Judge is called on by statute to execute a certain function, does not make it a judicial function. Its character is dependent on its qualities, not on the mere accident as to the person designated to do it. * * * If the Act is judicial when conferred on a Judge, and non-judicial when not conferred on him, the same Act would be in one county judicial, whilst in an adjoining county it would not be.

Beasley, 94 Md. at 659 (quoting *Robey*, 92 Md. at 163). Therefore, if the Executive or Judicial Departments can perform a function, then such function is non-judicial. Thus, any statute requiring a Court to perform such function is unconstitutional:

Because courts cannot be required to exercise nonjudicial duties it has been held by this Court that it is beyond the power of the Legislature to require the judiciary to: . . . perform duties tantamount to a board of review in assessing property for tax purposes, *Baltimore City v. Bonaparte*, 93 Md. 156, 48 A. 735 (1901); appoint a board of visitors to supervise the county jail. [*Beasley, supra*]; provide for referendum concerning issuance of liquor licenses, [*Todd, supra*]; issue licenses permitting pari-mutuel betting on horse races, *Close v. Southern Md. Agr. Asso.*, 134 Md. 629, 108 A. 209 (1919); and issue liquor licenses, *Cromwell v. Jackson*, 188 Md. 8, 52 A.2d 79 (1947).

Duffy, 295 Md. at 260-61 (Md. 1982) (quoting *Dep't of Nat. Res. v. Linchester*, 274 Md.

211, 226 (Md. 1975)).

The Maryland Constitution unambiguously gives the General Assembly the power to regulate elections:

The General Assembly shall have power to regulate by Law, **not inconsistent with this Constitution**, all matters which relate to the Judges of election, time, place and manner of holding elections in this State, and of making returns thereof.

Md. Const. art. III, § 49 (emphasis added). When constitutional grant is read in conjunction with Article 8 as interpreted by the abovementioned cases, one must conclude that power to enact policy relating to elections is the sole province of the General Assembly – not the BOE or even the Courts. Therefore, any statute giving this Court – or any court for that matter – the authority to make such a policy is unlawful and void.

The BOE argues that the relief they seek is judicial in nature. The BOE even describes instances where the Election Law Article enables this Court to rule on elections. For example, the BOE cites this in a footnote:

⁴ The judicial power over elections extends further than adjusting timing provisions. The Legislature has empowered the judicial branch, upon proper challenge, to materially decide and revise the content and arrangement of ballots. *See* Elec. Law § 6-209(2) (governing judicial review of the petitioning process); *see also*, Elec. Law § 9-209(b)(3) (governing judicial review of challenges to the content and arrangement of ballots after ballot certification); Elec. Law § 5-305(d) (governing judicial review of challenges to a candidate's residency). A court also may determine who is allowed to vote in an election. Elec. Law § 3-602(c) (governing judicial challenges to voter registration).

Supplemental Memorandum, p. 14, at n.4. However, none of the examples provided by the BOE indicate describe how a Court can nullify or suspend the enforcement of a statute. In fact, two cases the BOE cites say the complete opposite.

In *Close v. S. Md. Agric. Ass'n*, the Court of Appeals makes it crystal clear that the Courts cannot exempt the operations of statutes – even when the General Assembly authorizes them to do

so:

If the Legislature desired to exempt Agricultural Associations or others complying with certain requirements it could have done so in the usual and regular way, by providing that section 217 should not apply to them, but instead of that it undertook to authorize the circuit courts of the counties to do so. **Is not that in effect legislation by the Court?** It is for the Legislature, and not for the courts to pass statutes, and yet this statute undertakes to authorize the courts to exempt those who commit the acts on the grounds of agricultural associations, etc., by granting them licenses. **Such exemptions from the operation of statutes must be by legislative and not judicial action.** For reasons we have given we feel constrained to hold sections 218-221 invalid and must reverse the order appealed from.

134 Md. 629, 644 (Md. 1919) (emphasis added). Likewise, in *Sugarloaf Citizens Association, Inc. v. Gudis*, the Court of Appeals reiterates its previous holding: “**Absent some constitutional infirmity, a court has no power to declare void an act of the General Assembly.**” 319 Md. 558, 568-69 (Md. 1990) (quoting *City of Baltimore v. State*, 281 Md. 217, 230, 378 A.2d 1326, 1333 (1977)) (emphasis added).

Practically speaking, if a statute is suspended, then every person or agency tasked with the duty of compliance with the statute is exempted. *Cf. Close, supra*. Likewise, if a statute is suspended, it is essentially voided (at least temporarily). *Cf. Sugarloaf, supra*. Nevertheless, despite the clear holdings of *Close* and *Sugarloaf* – which were both cited by the BOE on page 12 of the *Supplemental Memorandum* as authority for its position – the BOE wants this Court to suspend the operation multiple subsections of Elec. Law § 11-302.:

The Maryland State Board of Elections therefore petitions this Court to provide such a remedy by

1. Suspending from application to the 2022 gubernatorial general election the requirement of § 11-302(a) of the Election Law Article that each local board of elections meet to canvass mail in ballots “[f]ollowing an election”; and,
2. Suspending from application to the 2022 gubernatorial general election the prohibition of § 11-302(b)(1) of the Election Law Article that forbids the

opening of any mail-in ballot envelope “prior to 8 a.m. on the Wednesday following election day”; and,

4. Suspending from application to the 2022 gubernatorial general election the requirement of § 11-302(e) of the Election Law Article that a local board of elections “prepare and release a report of the unofficial results” of the mail-in ballot canvass after each day of canvassing; and,

Petition, at pp 21-22.

Therefore, even if the BOE could point to a statute that gives this Court the authority to do what the BOE requests, such a statute would also be unconstitutional since the Legislative Department’s constitutional authority to enact election laws must “not be inconsistent” with any other portion of the Maryland Constitution. Md. Const. art. III, § 49. Therefore, since Article 8 of the Declaration of Rights prohibits the delegation of non-judicial functions to the judiciary – and since the Declaration of Rights is part of the Maryland Constitution – any statute delegating authority to the Courts to suspend a state law would exceed the authority granted to the General Assembly by Art. III, § 49 of the Maryland Constitution. Ergo, Elec. Law § 8-103 (b)(1) is *ultra*

vires, unconstitutional, and void *ab initio*.

III. THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE ACTION IS JUDICIAL IS ANSWERED BY THE FACTS ASSERTED BY BOE.

The BOE asserts that the General Assembly passed two bills that address the very problem they seek to cure. The BOE admits that Governor Hogan vetoed those bills and that the General Assembly chose not to override that veto. Accordingly, the exact function that the BOE asks the court to perform was already performed by the General Assembly, answering the question of whether the action to suspend, amend, or withdraw a statute is judicial. It is not; the General Assembly already did it.

IV. BECAUSE SECTION 8-103 IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, IT CANNOT GIVE THE BOE AUTHORITY TO FILE AN EX-PARTE PETITION. ERGO, THE BOE IS ESSENTIALLY SEEKING AN ADVISORY OPINION.

The BOE is effectively asking this Court – through a pleading filed *ex parte* that fails to join any other party – for an advisory opinion, *i.e.*, whether the BOE can disobey portions of Elec. Law § 11-302. However, as the Court of Appeals notes, such advisory opinions, being non-judicial in nature, violate Article 8:

The other constitutional limitation which prohibits this Court, or indeed any Maryland court, from rendering such an opinion to the legislature or executive flows from Article 8 of our Declaration of Rights, which mandates that the powers of the three departments of government be "forever separate and distinct." We have many times stated that Article 8 prohibits the courts from performing nonjudicial functions. *E.g.*, *Shell Oil Co. v. Supervisor*, *supra* at 46 [527]; *Cromwell v. Jackson*, 188 Md. 8, 13, 52 A.2d 79, 82 (1947). Moreover, we have said that "all judicial authority is only such as is provided for by Article 4 of the Maryland Constitution, and it has been decided that only judicial functions can be exercised which find their authority in that Article. . . ." [*Linchester*, 274 Md. at 223, 334 A.2d at 522] (quoting *Dal Maso v. County Commrs.*, 182

Md. 200, 205, 34 A.2d 464, 466 (1943)). We find nothing in Article IV which could be construed to authorize the rendering of this type of advisory opinion, and we think there can be no doubt that the giving of such an opinion is in fact a nonjudicial function.”

Reyes v. Prince George's County, 281 Md. 279, 295 (Md. 1977).

The BOE cites to Md. Code Ann. Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-409(b) for the proposition that “[a]n adverse party is not necessary to the proceeding to maintain justiciability.” *Supplemental Memorandum*, at pp. 15-16. However, § 3-409(b) does not say this at all. Instead, the statute says:

If a statute provides a special form of remedy for a specific type of case, that statutory remedy shall be followed in lieu of a proceeding under this subtitle.

Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-409(b).

The only statutory remedy referenced in Elec. Law § 8-103 is that the BOE can “may petition a circuit court to take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.” Notice that the term “ex parte” is nowhere to be found in § 8-103. Thus, the standard rules for joining necessary parties would still apply. *Cf.* Md. R. Civ. P. Cir. Ct. 2-211.

Granted, the BOE does cite to various other statutes in the context of a shelter care case for dependent and neglected children, *cf.* Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-815(c), or a commitment hearing for the mentally ill, *cf.* Md. Code Ann., Health-Gen. §§ 10-623 & 10-632. However, the cases cited by the BOE involved life or death emergencies where children and the mentally ill needed immediate care. They were not situations where the General Assembly (1) had debated two bills that would have permitted local election boards to count ballots early, (2) had sent those two bills to the Governor for approval, (3) had received veto messages from the Governor describing how early canvassing would be “much needed” since there would be a “deluge of ballot envelopes,” and then (4) had failed to override the Governor’s veto to allow for early canvassing.

In short, the BOE, by filing an ex-parte application seeking permission to disobey a statute, asked for an advisory opinion.

CONCLUSION

Del. Cox respectfully submits that:

(1) The purported emergency cited by the BOE of Elections is not an emergency – even by the very definition presented by the BOE as applied to the facts stated in the BOE’s *Petition*.

(2) No Court can suspend the application of any Election statute that has been duly enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with Article III, Section 49 of the Maryland Constitution as any such judicial order would violate Article 8 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights; and

(3) Section 8-103(b)(1) of the Maryland Code, Election Law Article, is unconstitutional because it attempts to delegate a legislative function to the Judicial Department in violation of Article 8 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights; and

(4) Because Section 8-103(b)(1) of the Maryland Code, Election Law Article, is unconstitutional, the BOE of Elections had no authority to initiate this action, let alone file an ex-parte petition; therefore, the BOE seeks an unlawful advisory opinion.

WHEREFORE, respondent Daniel Cox respectfully requests that this Honorable Court deny the Petition for Emergency Remedy filed by the Maryland BOE of Elections, and take such other and further relief as it deems appropriate.

Date: September 19, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 19th day of September 2022, the foregoing was filed and served electronically by the MDEC system on all persons entitled to service.

/s/ C. Edward Hartman, III
C. Edward Hartman, III

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

**IN RE: PETITION FOR
EMERGENCY RELIEF BY THE
MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS**

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Case No. C-15-CV-22-003258

OPINION

The Parties

The parties to this matter are the State Board of Elections (hereinafter “the State Board”) and Daniel Cox (hereinafter “Respondent”). The State Board initiated the proceedings on September 2, 2022, after unanimous vote by the individual members of the Board on August 15, 2022. The Court granted Respondent’s Motion to Intervene pursuant to Rule 2–214(b) on September 16, 2022.¹

The Case

In 1998 the Maryland General Assembly enacted what is presently codified as § 8-103(b)(1) of the Election Law Article. Acts 1998, c. 585, § 2. The Legislature included this provision of the law as part of a general revision of the Maryland Election Code. Three years earlier, the General Assembly had created the Commission to Revise the Election Code. Acts 1995, c. 514. Continuing legislation passed the following year clarified the stated purpose of the Commission: to produce a substantive revision of the Election Code “to make the law comport with the needs of the modern election administration . . . [and] . . . to make the law mesh with the realities of current and future technologies.” Acts 1996, c. 431.

Section 8–103(b)(1) was a new law when added to the State’s election laws in 1998.

It provides:

If emergency circumstances, not constituting a declared state of emergency, interfere with the electoral process, the State Board or a

¹ Respondent argued he had an unconditional right as a matter of law to intervene pursuant to Rule 2-214(a) as the Republican nominee for Governor in the upcoming 2022 Gubernatorial General Election and as a member of the House of Delegates. After consideration of his Motion to Intervene and the State Board’s Response, the Court granted Respondent’s request as a permissive intervenor. See Order entered 9/16/22.

Entered: Clerk, Circuit Court for
Montgomery County, MD
September 26, 2022

local board, after conferring with the State Board, may petition a circuit court to take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.

Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 8–103(b)(1).

The parties ask this Court to consider the constitutionality of § 8–103(b)(1) and, if found to be constitutional, to then determine whether the circumstances which currently exist regarding the canvassing of mail-in ballots in the upcoming 2022 Gubernatorial General Election amount to the type of emergency the General Assembly envisioned when it enacted § 8–103(b)(1).

There are no facts in dispute.² Citing the overwhelming increase in the popularity of mail-in ballots as shown by the number of mail-in ballots used in the recent 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election, the State Board claims the requisite emergency exists for this Court to use the authority granted to it in § 8–103(b)(1) to suspend the provision of the law mandating when canvassing of mail-in ballots shall begin.

Section 11–302(b)(1) of the Election Law Article states: “A local board may not open any envelope of an absentee ballot prior to 8 a.m. on the Wednesday following election day.”³ § 11–302(b)(1). Election day for the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election is November 8, 2022. The State Board anticipates Maryland voters across the State will return between 1,000,000 and 1,300,000 mail-in ballots in the upcoming general election. *Board’s Petition*, p. 13–14. The State Board outlines in its Petition the tedious and careful process required by law to canvass and tabulate each mail-in ballot. *Id.*, p. 14–17.

With so many mail-in ballots, and the time needed to canvass and tabulate, the local boards of elections will not be able to verify the vote count within 10 days of the general election as required by § 11–308(a) of the Election Laws Article.⁴ This will place into

² During oral argument on September 20, 2022, counsel for Delegate Cox admitted all factual allegations appearing in the Board’s Petition.

³ Absentee ballot means a ballot not used in a polling place. See §1–101(b) of the Election Law Article.

⁴ §11-308 of the Election Law Article states:

jeopardy the seating of victorious candidates by the dates of the next term of office. The Board cites the new terms of office for the County Executive and County Council members in Baltimore County, Frederick County, Prince Georges County, and Montgomery County to be December 5, 2022, and the new term for the next Maryland representatives in Congress to be January 3, 2023. *Id.*, p. 19, and citations therein cited.

The State Board maintains it is in the public interest and necessary to protect the integrity of the electoral process for this Court: i) to suspend § 11-302(b)(1); ii) to permit the canvassing of mail-in ballots to begin on October 1, 2022; and iii) to suspend the daily reporting of unofficial mail-in tabulations until after Election Day. With such relief, the State Board argues the local boards will have sufficient time to canvass, verify and certify within the statutory deadlines. The Board brings this matter in its supervisory role of all elections held in Maryland. Thus, it asks that the requested relief be applied to all jurisdictions across the State of Maryland.

In opposition, Respondent argues suspending the provisions of § 11-302(b)(1) would be unconstitutional under the separation of powers provision of Article 8 of the Declaration of Rights of the Maryland Constitution, unconstitutional under the suspension of laws provision of Article 9 of the Declaration of Rights, and unconstitutional as an encroachment into the sole province over election policy given to the General Assembly in Article III, §49 of the Maryland Constitution.

Article 8 provides: “That the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.” Md. Const., Decl. of Rts., Art. 8.

a) Within 10 days after any election, and before certifying the results of the election, each board of canvassers shall verify the vote count in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the State Board for the voting system used in that election.

(b) Upon completion of the verification process, the members of the board of canvassers shall:

- (1) certify in writing that the election results are accurate and that the vote has been verified; and
- (2) provide copies of the election results to the (Governor, State Board, and local clerk of the circuit court).

Article 9 provides: “That no power of suspending Laws or the execution of Laws, unless by, or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised, or allowed.” Md. Const., Decl. of Rts., Art. 9.

Article III, §49 states: “The General Assembly shall have power to regulate by Law, not inconsistent with this Constitution, all matters which relate to the Judges of election, time, place and manner of holding elections in this State, and of making returns thereof.” Md. Const., Art. III, §49.

Alternatively, Respondent claims the increased number of mail-in ballots and the time needed to canvass them is not an unforeseen, recent development. As such, these circumstances do not amount to an emergency circumstance which have suddenly occurred. Without being an emergency circumstance, the Court cannot invoke the authority granted to it in § 8–103(b) to award the relief requested by the State Board.

Constitutionality of § 8–103(b)

With regard to the Article 8 challenge, this Court finds direction from the Maryland Court of Appeals’s recent decision in *Murphy v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Inc.* 478 Md. 333, 274 A.3d 412 (2022). In that case, the United States District Court for the District of Maryland certified a question to the Court of Appeals asking whether an administrative order issued by the then-Chief of the Court of Appeals which tolled the statutes of limitations in civil cases exceeded the powers of the Chief under the Maryland Constitution. The Court of Appeals answered that the Chief did not exceed her authority.

In its opinion, the Court reviewed Article 8 and the powers of the three branches of government and noted that each branch had separate, designated powers. It then stated that a literal reading of Article 8 would conclude that “each branch can, and must, carry out its functions without performing any of the functions assigned to another branch.” *Murphy*, 478 Md. at 370, 274 A.3d at 434. However, the Court cited the 1829 case of *Crane v. Meginnis*, 1 G & J, 463, 476, for a proposition long held by the Court that the powers of the three branches of government are not “wholly separate and unmixed.” *Id.* Stating that the “principle of separation of powers does not isolate each branch in its own silo,” the Court of Appeals cited Justice Robert Jackson:

The actual art of governing under our Constitution does not and cannot conform to judicial definitions of the power of any of its branches based on isolated clauses or even single Articles torn from context. While the Constitution diffuses power the better to secure liberty, it also contemplates that practice will integrate the dispersed powers into a workable government. It enjoins upon its branches separateness but interdependence, autonomy but reciprocity. *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579, 635, 72 S.Ct. 863, 96 L.Ed. 1153 (1952) (Jackson, J., concurring).

Murphy, 478 Md. at 370-71, 274 A.3d at 434.

The Court of Appeals went on to state that when addressing questions concerning the separation of powers and the judiciary, prior caselaw can be sorted into four broad categories, two of which are pertinent here. The first category includes legislative attempts to assign to the courts a task having nothing to do with adjudicating a case between two competing parties, the core function of the Judiciary. The other category includes when the requested relief from the judiciary encroaches upon a clear legislative or executive function. *Murphy*, 478 Md. at 373-74.⁵

Respondent contends § 8-103(b)(1) attempts to delegate to the Courts a nonjudicial function because there is nothing to adjudicate. As counsel stated during oral argument, the proper province of the Judiciary is “to call balls and strikes.” Examples of legislative delegation to the Judiciary which have been found to be non-adjudicative tasks and thus unconstitutional include a statute requiring circuit court judges to approve the accounts of certain officers before payment (*Robey v. Commissioners of Prince George’s Cnty*, 92 Md. 150 (1900)); a statute requiring a court to appoint members of a board of visitors to Anne Arundel county jail (*Beasley v. Ridout*, 94 Md. 641 (1902)); and a statute requiring the circuit court to receive petitions on whether to permit county-wide liquor sales and order an election if petitions met the required threshold (*Bd. of Sup’rs. of Election for Wicomico Cnty. v. Todd*, 97 Md. 247 (1903)).

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⁵The two other categories, though instructive in *Murphy*, are not relevant here: the Court’s “authority under Article IV, § 18(a) to adopt rules and regulations concerning ‘the practice and procedure’ in the courts, and those [under the same section] involving whether a particular rule or other action by the Judiciary exceeded the rulemaking authority concerning ‘the administration’ of the courts.” *Murphy*, 478 Md. 333 at 374.

However, this Court believes it is a judicial function for it to address a situation where circumstances make compliance with two statutes unachievable and there are competing parties arguing to the Court which statute should be followed. Under the facts of this case, two statutes conflict. The State Board, following the provisions of § 11-302(b)(1), cannot begin canvassing until the day after election day; yet, because of the volume of mail-in ballots, the results cannot be timely verified and certified by the statutory deadline imposed by § 11-308. This Court believes: “[i]t is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each.” *Marbury v Madison*, 1 Cranch 137, 2 L.Ed. 60 (1803). The provisions of § 8-103(b)(1) do not violate Article 8.

Additionally, the Court does not view the provisions of § 8-103(b)(1) to be a violation of Article 9. There are few cases from our appellate courts interpreting Article 9, but in the recent *Murphy* opinion, the Court of Appeals stated Article 9 must be read in harmony with other provisions of the State Constitution. *Murphy*, 478 Md. at 383, 274 A.3d at 431. As noted above, the powers conferred upon the three branches of government cannot be interpreted as within separate silos, wholly separate and unmixed. The Court believes § 8-103(b)(1) to be a product of that appropriately shared authority. Alternatively, giving the plain meaning to the words used in Article 9, § 8-103(b)(1) was enacted by the General Assembly; as such, this grant of authority to the Judiciary falls within the “unless by, or derived from” exclusionary language in the Article.

Respondent also argues § 8-103(b)(1) is unconstitutional because it authorizes judicial encroachment into a core legislative function of determining what is in the public interest. He cites *Sugarloaf Citizens Ass’n, Inc. v. Gudis*, 319 Md. 558 (1990). In that case petitioners asked the court to void legislation passed by the Montgomery County Council, relying on a provision of the county code which authorized a court to void official action taken by an official with a conflict of interest if such action was deemed in the public interest. The Court of Appeals struck down the code provision because it impermissibly gave to the court a nonjudicial power: the power to void legislation because the court believed it to be in the public interest to do so. *Sugarloaf*, 319 Md. at 573.

This Court finds the present case distinguishable from *Sugarloaf*. The State Board is not asking the Court to employ § 8-103(b)(1) to void the provisions of § 11-302(b)(1) from all future elections. It requests a one-time suspension of § 11-302(b)(1) due to “emergency circumstances.” It does not ask this Court to permanently nullify the legislation simply because this Court believes it is in the public interest. The petition asks this Court to adjust the date canvassing can begin in this one election to avoid certain failure to meet the verification deadlines for this one election. Respondent argues that it is not known what the Board may seek in the future if there is no amendment to the Election laws. That situation is not before the Court. The Court is only addressing the State Board’s requests as they pertain to this one election, and its ruling is limited to the facts presented in this matter.

Respondent argues the sole province over election policy is given to the General Assembly in Article III, § 49 of the Maryland Constitution. The Court agrees that § 49 gives the Legislature the power to set policy. However, what is being asked of this Court in this matter is not setting public policy. The Court views what it is being asked to do as similar to what the Court of Appeals of Maryland did by Order filed March 15, 2022, *In the Matter of 2022 Legislative Districting of the State, In the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Misc. Nos. 21, 24, 25, 26, 27 September Term 2021*. After referencing the time constraints associated with challenges to the 2022 legislative districting plan, the Court of Appeals amended deadlines for filing certificates of candidacy, for withdrawing a certificate of candidacy, for filling a vacancy in candidacy, and for challenging a candidate’s residency. The Court also authorized the State Board to adjust deadlines for certifying, displaying, and printing ballots. All these deadlines are set by statutory law. See Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law §§ 5-503, 5-502(a), 5-901, 5-303, and 9-207. The Court of Appeals did not set policy when modifying them.

For these reasons, the Court does not find the provisions of § 8–103(b)(1) of the Election Laws Article to be unconstitutional.⁶

⁶ There is evidence that the bill was reviewed and approved by the Attorney General, at the behest of Governor Parris Glendening, for “constitutionality and legal sufficiency.” *Atty. Gen. J. Joseph Curran, Jr., Letter to Gov. Parris N. Glendening, May 4, 1998*. However, the letter is not accompanied with any memorandum or research.

Emergency

Both parties agree that the authority granted to this Court under § 8–103(b)(1) can only be exercised in the event of “emergency circumstances.” But they disagree on the interpretation this Court should give to that phrase. The Court notes there is no case law interpreting the language.

Respondent argues that an objective reading of “emergency” is appropriate, arguing there is no ambiguity in the statutory language. He cites the common usage definition of “emergency” to encompass “sudden, unexpected, unanticipated” events, carrying with it a notion of “unforeseeability.” Given that the same or similar events occurred in the 2020 primary and general election, and that the State Board was on notice of a deluge of incoming ballots for the upcoming general election, at least since May 2022, the State Board’s situation, while unfortunate, is not sudden, unexpected, or unanticipated. Respondent argues the State Board admitted as much in its Petition which stated: “[i]t is reasonable to anticipate that the number of mail-in ballots will continue to grow during the upcoming general election.” *Pet. 13*. Thus, it cannot be an emergency since this situation was anticipated.

The Court believes there is some ambiguity in the use of the phrase: “emergency circumstance.” The Election Code provides no definition. But the Drafter’s Note to the Senate Bill which eventually became § 8-103(b)(1) states:

Provision is made to address the potential problem of *a wide range of “emergencies.”* It is consistent with the Attorney General’s guidelines for emergency situations and with provisions relating to the Governor’s emergency powers, which are found primarily in 16A of the Code.

Maryland Senate Economic and Environmental Affairs Committee, Bill Analysis – Senate Bill 118, 4 (H. Title 8: Elections) (1998) (emphasis added). From this the Court concludes the Legislature intended a broad interpretation be given to what is meant by “emergency circumstances.”

It is clear that a situation as drastic as a declared state of emergency is not needed for the Court to act since such events are reserved for the Governor to act pursuant to § 8-103(a). See Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 8–103(a).

The Court also takes guidance from the language used in the statute that further elaborates on the phrase “emergency circumstances.” Removing the language referencing a declared state of emergency, subsection (b) reads: “If emergency circumstances ... interfere with the electoral process ...”

There is no doubt that the increased number of mail-in ballots will have an enormous affect on the process of this election. Mandatory deadlines will be missed if the Court takes no action. The General Assembly understood last session that action should be taken when it passed legislation which would have advanced the date the mail-in ballots could be canvassed, but the legislation was vetoed by the Governor on other grounds.


Nevertheless, the full extent of the difficult situation caused by so many mail-in ballots did not materialize until the primary election occurred this past summer. The razor-close elections which occurred around the State, including races in Montgomery County and in Frederick County, exacerbated the situation. This is the reason the members of the Board of Elections met on August 15, 2022 and voted to ask this Court to exercise the authority granted to it by § 8-103(b)(1). The Court is satisfied the undisputed facts of this case amount to emergency circumstances envisioned in the law.

Conclusion

This Court does not believe it is violating the State Constitution by granting the State Board’s requested relief. To the contrary, the Court believes it is exercising the powers granted to it under the Constitution to decide a case between competing parties who have different views on the interpretation of the law. The Court reaches its decision by following the language appearing in § 8-103(b)(1).

An Order in furtherance of this Opinion shall issue.

Entered: Clerk, Circuit Court for
Montgomery County, MD
September 26, 2022



JAMES A. BONIFANT
Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for
Montgomery County, MD
9/23/22

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

IN RE: PETITION FOR
EMERGENCY RELIEF BY THE
MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS

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Case No. C-15-CV-22-003258

ORDER

UPON CONSIDERATION of the Petition for Emergency Remedy by the Maryland State Board of Elections, Respondent’s Opposition, the oral argument, and for the reasons stated in the accompanying Opinion and intending this to be a final judgment, it is this 23rd day of September, 2022,

ORDERED, that the Petition is GRANTED; and, it is further

ORDERED, that the restriction imposed by Election Law Article § 11-302(a), requiring each local board to meet “[f]ollowing an election” in order to canvass mail-in ballots is hereby suspended from application to the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election; and, it is further

ORDERED, that the restriction imposed by Election Law Article § 11-302(b)(1), forbidding a local board of canvassers from opening “any envelope of an absentee ballot prior to 8 a.m. on the Wednesday following election day” is hereby suspended from application to the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election; and, it is further

ORDERED, that all local boards of canvassers may meet and open envelopes, canvass, and tabulate mail-in ballots no earlier than 8:00 a.m. on October 1, 2022; and, it is further

ORDERED, that the requirement imposed by Election Law Article § 11-302(e), directing each local board to “prepare and release a report of the unofficial results of the absentee ballot vote tabulation” at the end of each day of canvassing is hereby suspended from application to the 2022 Gubernatorial General Election; and, it is further

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ORDERED, that all local boards of election may prepare and release an unofficial report of the mail-in ballot tabulation no earlier than the closing of the polls on election day, November 8, 2022, and thereafter at the end of each day of canvassing.



JAMES A. BONIFANT
Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for
Montgomery County, MD

Entered: Clerk, Circuit Court for
Montgomery County, MD
September 26, 2022

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

IN RE: PETITION FOR
EMERGENCY REMEDY BY
THE MARYLAND STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS

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: Case No.: C-15-CV-22-003258
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NOTICE OF APPEAL OF OPINION AND ORDER
DOCKETED ON SEPTEMBER 26, 2022

Daniel Cox, Respondent, by Hartman, Attorneys at Law and C. Edward Hartman, III, and the Law Offices of Matthew Wilson PLLC and Matthew Wilson, his attorneys, hereby notes his appeal of the Opinion and Order dated September 26, 2022.

Date: September 27, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

HARTMAN, Attorneys at Law

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Attorneys for Daniel Cox

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 27th day of September 2022, the foregoing was filed and served electronically by the MDEC system on all persons entitled to service.

/s/ C. Edward Hartman, III
C. Edward Hartman, III

IN THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS OF MARYLAND

IN RE: PETITION FOR	:
EMERGENCY REMEDY BY	:
THE MARYLAND STATE	:
BOARD OF ELECTIONS	: CSA-REG-1282-2022
	:
	:
	:

EMERGENCY MOTION FOR STAY OF SEPTEMBER 26, 2022 OPINION AND ORDER AND ISSUANCE OF ENHANCED SCHEDULING ORDER

Daniel Cox, Respondent, by Hartman, Attorneys at Law and C. Edward Hartman, III, and the Law Offices of Matthew Wilson PLLC and Matthew Wilson, his attorneys, hereby files this Emergency Motion for Stay of September 26, 2022 Order, and in support thereof, states:

1. On September 20, 2022, a hearing was held in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County on a Petition for Remedy filed by the Maryland State Board of Elections seeking a court order pursuant to Maryland Code Election Law Article Section 8-103(b) suspending the effects of Maryland Code Election Law Article Sections 11-302(a) and 11-302(b)(1).
2. Daniel Cox, a citizen of Maryland, a legislator, and the current Republican candidate for Governor, filed a Response in Opposition to the Petition, among other papers.
3. On Friday, September 23, 2022, at 3:00 p.m., Judge James A. Bonifant read into the record his Opinion and Order granting the Maryland State Board of Election’s Petition for Remedy, by which mail-in ballots will be opened in violation of Maryland law on October 1, 2022.
4. On Monday, September 26, 2022, the Opinion and Order were docketed. See Exhibit A attached hereto.
5. The ruling takes effect October 1, 2022, before an appeal can be heard.

6. For reasons more fully set forth in the Memorandum in Support of Emergency Motion for Stay of September 26, 2022 Order, the Petition was granted in violation of the United States and Maryland Constitutions, as well as Section 8-103(b) of the Election Law article of the Maryland Code.
7. If the mail-in ballots are opened on October 1, 2022, this appeal will be moot, as the damage will already be done.
8. A Motion to Shorten Time has been filed simultaneously with this Emergency Motion for Stay.

WHEREFORE, for the reasons set forth above and in the Memorandum in Support of Emergency Motion for Stay filed herewith, the Respondent Daniel Cox requests that this Honorable Court:

- A. Stay the effect of the September 26, 2022, Order in this case;
- B. Stay the suspension of Sections 11-302(a) and (b)(1) of the Election Law Article of the Maryland Code;
- C. Issue an enhanced scheduling order allowing for resolution of this appeal by October 17, 2022;
- D. Grant such other and further relief as the nature of this cause may require.

Date: September 27, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

HARTMAN, Attorneys at Law

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Attorneys for Daniel Cox

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 27th day of September 2022, the foregoing was filed and served electronically by the MDEC system on all persons entitled to service.

/s/ C. Edward Hartman, III
C. Edward Hartman, III

IN THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS OF MARYLAND

IN RE: PETITION FOR :
EMERGENCY REMEDY BY :
THE MARYLAND STATE : CSA-REG-1282-2022
BOARD OF ELECTIONS :
: :
: :
: :

**SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF EMERGENCY
MOTION FOR STAY OF SEPTEMBER 26, 2022 OPINION AND ORDER
AND ENHANCED SCHEDULING ORDER**

Daniel Cox, Respondent, by Hartman, Attorneys at Law and C. Edward Hartman, III, and the Law Offices of Matthew Wilson PLLC and Matthew Wilson, his attorneys, hereby files his Supplemental Memorandum in Support of his Emergency Motion For Stay of September 26, 2022 Opinion and Order, and states:

BACKGROUND: On September 27, the Court of Special Appeals issued an order requiring the appellant to explain the efforts made to comply with Md. Rule 8-425. This Supplemental Memorandum addresses that effort.

TIMING: The order and opinion granting the Maryland State Board of Elections Petition for Remedy was docketed on Monday, September 26, 2022. Undersigned counsel conferred with Daniel Cox and reviewed with him the Opinion and Order. On the evening of September 26, 2022, the client instructed counsel to appeal.

If the Order Granting the Petition is not stayed by Friday, September 30, 2022, the entire case will become moot. Appellant and appellee both need time to file and respond to an Emergency Motion for Stay of Order and Opinion; the Court of Special Appeals needs time review the parties' filings and rule.

Also, the appeal must be fully resolved by the middle of October of 2022; otherwise, the case becomes moot on the other end, as on November 8, the election occurs, after which the mail-in ballots get read and the remedy sought by the BOE is moot.

MARYLAND RULE 8-425: Maryland Rule 8-425 states: (b) **Unless it is not practicable to do so**, a party shall file a motion in the circuit court requesting relief pursuant to Rule 2-632 before requesting relief from the appellate court under this Rule (emphasis added). As set forth above, the time constraints are far too tight to allow for two attempts to get a stay of the enforcement of the Opinion and Order. Given the fact that the Circuit Court judge granted the Petition, he is unlikely to grant the stay. It is impractical to seek a stay from the Montgomery County Circuit Court first, as time will expire rendering the case moot.

Accordingly, Respondent respectfully requests that this Honorable Court grant his Emergency Motion for Stay of Opinion and Order docketed on September 26, 2022.

Date: September 28, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

HARTMAN, Attorneys at Law

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Attorneys for Daniel Cox

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 28th day of September 2022, the foregoing was filed and served electronically by the MDEC system on all persons entitled to service.

/s/ C. Edward Hartman, III
C. Edward Hartman, III

IN THE MATTER OF THE STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS

* IN THE
* COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
* OF MARYLAND
* September Term, 2022
* No. 1282

* * * * *

**MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION
TO EMERGENCY MOTION FOR STAY**

On September 27, 2022, Delegate Daniel Cox, by counsel, noted an appeal of the circuit court’s judgment in *In re: Petition for Emergency Relief by the Maryland State Board of Elections*, No. C-15-CV-22-003258 (Cir. Ct. for Montgomery County, Sept. 26, 2022). That same day, Delegate Cox filed in this Court two motions: (1) an emergency motion to stay the circuit court’s judgment; and, (2) a motion to shorten the time for response to the emergency motion to stay. At day’s end on September 27, 2022, this Court granted Delegate Cox’s second motion, in part, ordering the State Board of Elections to file any response to Delegate Cox’s emergency motion to stay by 3:00 p.m. on September 29, 2022. The State Board of Elections, by counsel, Brian Frosh, Attorney General, and Daniel Kobrin, Assistant Attorney General, hereby submit the following response and opposition to the motion to stay pursuant to this Court’s September 27 order.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On August 15, 2022, the State Board voted unanimously at its monthly public meeting to seek an emergency remedy from a court to address the expected volume of

mail-in ballots incoming during the general election. At that meeting, the State Board noted that the inability to canvass and tabulate mail-in ballots before election day could leave races without certified results until late December 2022 or early January 2023. The Board also noted that Maryland is the only state to forbid the canvass of mail-in ballots until after election day.

On September 2, 2022, in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, the State Board filed a petition, under Election Law § 8-103(b)(1), seeking a court order to permit canvassing of mail-in ballots to begin October 1, 2022 at 8 a.m. In support of the petition, the State Board filed five affidavits from election directors and local boards of elections in Montgomery, Prince Georgia's, Baltimore, and Frederick counties and Baltimore City, relating the need for an early canvass at the local level.

On September 7, 2022, the circuit court conducted a status hearing on the petition. The court issued a scheduling order for an adjudicatory hearing and ruling on the petition and requested of the State Board a supplemental memorandum of law. The court asked the State Board to address in its memorandum (1) the statutory interpretation of the "emergency circumstance" language in § 8-103(b)(1); (2) whether § 8-103(b)(1) complied with the principle of separation of powers; and, (3) whether the one-party petition and proceeding constituted a justiciable controversy.

On September 14, 2022, Delegate Daniel Cox moved to intervene in the circuit court proceeding as a matter of right, citing Maryland Rule 2-214(a)(2). The State Board consented to Delegate Cox's intervention but noted that intervention was a matter of the

court's discretion under Maryland Rule 2-214(b). On September 16, 2022, the circuit court discretionarily granted intervention to the state delegate under Rule 2-214(b).

The parties thereafter filed opposing memoranda of law on the statutory interpretation question and separation of powers question.¹ After hearing argument on September 20, 2022, the court took the matter under advisement until September 23, 2022. On that day, the court issued its written opinion and order from the bench; and the court docketed its opinion and order on September 26, 2022.

The circuit court ruled that Election Law § 8-103(b)(1) stood as proper delegation of authority from the legislative branch to the judicial branch. Section 8-103(b)(1) delegated to a circuit court a “judicial function” as that term was understood by the common law. Accordingly, the delegation did not run afoul of Articles 8 or 9 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights, or Article II, § 49 of the Maryland Constitution.

Moreover, the circuit court ruled that any ambiguity in the statutory term “emergency circumstances” was clarified by reading it in the context of the whole statute and by the drafter’s note to the enacting legislation. Emergency circumstances, as that term was used in Election Law § 8-103(b)(1), was meant to apply to interfering circumstances, less dramatic than a declared state of emergency, that impacted the administration of an election and for which officials could not have been reasonably prepared.

¹ Delegate Cox’s intervention in the case mooted any concerns or controversies regarding the justiciability of the one-party proceeding.

Based on its rulings, the circuit court ordered an emergency remedy. The prohibition against canvassing mail-in ballots until after election day was temporarily suspended from application to the 2022 gubernatorial general election and, instead, the mail-in canvass could begin on October 1, 2022, at 8:00 a.m. Moreover, the requirement to report unofficial results of the day's mail-in count after each day of canvassing was suspended temporarily from the 2022 gubernatorial general election and, instead, local boards were required to wait until the polls closed on election day to issue any tabulation reports.

Delegate Cox noted an appeal the next day and filed in this Court an emergency motion to stay the circuit court's order and request for a shortened briefing schedule. On the afternoon of September 27, 2022, this Court ordered the State Board to file any respond to Delegate Cox's motion to stay the circuit court's order by September 29, 2022, at 3:00 p.m.

ARGUMENT

Delegate Cox's attempt to obtain injunctive relief in this Court—a stay of the circuit court's order—fails on multiple fronts. In support of the emergency request, Delegate Cox has resubmitted before this Court the legal arguments he presented to the circuit court. He also justifies the request for an emergency stay solely on mootness grounds, stating that if injunctive relief is not granted then “[m]ail in ballots will be opened in violation of Maryland law and this case will become moot.” Appellant's Memo at 9. He has failed, however, to address the full legal burden he carries in seeking injunctive relief in this Court under Maryland Rule 8-425.

As a threshold matter, Delegate Cox has failed to seek a stay from the circuit court and has not adequately presented why it was “not practicable” to do so. Md. Rule 8-425(b). As a substantive matter, Delegate Cox has failed to show how he as a party suffers “irreparable injury” without a stay, how he is likely to succeed on the merits of his claim, and how a stay would serve the public interest. *Ademiluyi v. Egbuonu*, 466 Md. 80, 114-15 (2019). The delegate’s emergency request for an emergency stay must therefore be denied.

I. DELEGATE COX POSSESSED BOTH THE TIME AND OPPORTUNITY TO SEEK A STAY IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Maryland Rule 8-425(a) provides that this Court or the Court of Appeals may issue injunctive relief “[d]uring the pendency of an appeal,” in the form of an injunction or stay, suspension, modification, or restoration of judgment entered by a lower court. Rule 8-425(b), however, requires the party seeking such relief to first request it in the circuit court “[u]nless it is not practicable to do so.” Only upon the circuit court’s denial of relief, or a showing of impracticality, may the party file for injunctive relief in this Court. Md. Rule 8-425(c).

Delegate Cox concedes that he did not seek a stay of the circuit court’s judgment before the circuit court itself. Instead, he argues that seeking such relief was impractical because “time constraints” were “far too tight to allow for two attempts to get a stay of the order.” Appellant’s Supp. Memo at 2. He adds that it was “unlikely” that he would have obtained such relief from the circuit court, given that the presiding judge granted the State Board’s petition. Neither reason constitutes a sufficient showing of impracticality.

As the delegate notes in his emergency motion, Judge Bonifant “read into the record his Opinion and Order granting [the State Board’s] Petition for Remedy” on September 23, 2022 at 3:00 p.m. Appellant’s Emergency Motion at 1. Delegate Cox’s counsel was present at that Friday hearing to hear the opinion and order. And the opinion and order became publicly available immediately through the press information officer with the Administrative Office of the Courts. Delegate Cox therefore knew the judgment of the circuit court on Friday afternoon, September 23, 2022. That he and his counsel waited three days until September 26 to discuss the prospects of an appeal weighs against a finding of impracticality. Appellant’s Supp. Memo at 1.

Moreover, the opinion and order of the circuit court were docketed at 8:04 a.m. on Monday, September 26. At that point, Delegate Cox enjoyed five full business days to file for emergency injunctive relief in the circuit court before seeking it from this Court. While the delegate argues that such a timeline was “far too tight,” he has not shown why. His filing seeking an emergency stay does not introduce new legal research or facts into the case. And his dexterity noting the instant appeal with an emergency request for a stay and a secondary request for a shortened response period belie any argument that he could not have coordinated timing multiple filings between the circuit court and this Court.

Finally, the delegate’s view that he was “unlikely” to receive his requested relief from the circuit court cannot support a showing of impracticality. In every case, a party will need to re-appear before the court before which they lost to seek injunctive relief. If the self-calculated prospects of obtaining that relief constituted *per se* impracticality, the Rule 8-425(b) requirement would be swallowed by the practicality exception.

Delegate Cox did not seek a stay of the circuit court's order and has not made a sufficient showing "why it [was] impracticable" to do so. Md. Rule 8-425(c). He emergency motion for a stay should therefore be denied.

II. DELEGATE COX FAILED AS A MATTER OF LAW TO SHOW ENTITLEMENT TO AN INJUNCTIVE STAY OF THE CIRCUIT COURT'S ORDER.

Maryland Rule 8-425(g) requires this Court to consider "the same factors that are relevant to the granting of injunctive relief by circuit court" when considering a request like the one before it now. There are four such factors to consider: 1) the likelihood that the movant will succeed on the merits; (2) whether greater injury would be done to the non-moving party by granting the relief than by refusing it; (3) whether the moving party will suffer "irreparable injury" unless the injunction is granted; and, (4) the public interest. *Ademiluyi*, 466 Md. at 114.

Delegate Cox bore the burden of production to show that each factor weighs in his favor. *Schade v. Md. State Board of Elections*, 401 Md. 1, 36 (2007). The failure to prove even one of the four factors precludes relief. *Id.* And for the first factor—the likelihood of success on the merits—Delegate Cox was obliged to establish "a real *probability* of prevailing," rather than a remote "possibility" of success. *Ademiluyi*, 466 Md. at 115 (quoting *Ehrlich v. Perez*, 394 Md. 691, 708 (2006)).

The delegate failed to make the requisite showing in support of his request for a stay in this Court. Delegate Cox has claimed no injury that he, as a registered voter, will suffer without the grant of the stay. His claim is not likely to succeed. And considerations of the public interest militate in favor of denying the grant.

A. Delegate Cox Has Not Shown The Only Injury Cognizable For A Registered Voter Seeking To Enjoin A Violation Of The Election Law Article—That The Outcome Of The Election May Change

To obtain his requested relief, Delegate Cox was obliged to show “irreparable injury” that he would suffer without the grant of a stay. *Ademiluyi*, 466 Md. at 114. To that end, Delegate Cox argues that without the stay, his case will become moot on October 1, 2022. Appellant’s Memo at 9. He does not explain, however, how he is injured should his claim become moot. In other words, Delegate Cox has failed to explain how the early canvass of mail-in ballots beginning October 1, 2022, injures him as an aggrieved party.

As current a member of the House of Delegates, the suspension of a provision of the Maryland Code in to accomplish the early canvass of mail-in ballots does not injure Delegate Cox. As a member of the House of Delegates, Delegate Cox possesses no unique interest in the outcome of a judicial proceeding involving enacted legislation. *See Duckworth v. Deane*, 393 Md. 524, 538-542 (2006) (discussing how individual members of the state legislature possesses no greater interest in cases challenging legislative enactments than “other Maryland residents”). Delegate Cox cannot represent the interests of the legislative branch as a single legislator. He therefore cannot be injured in his role as a legislator.

As a current gubernatorial candidate, the early canvass of mail-in ballots likewise does not injure Delegate Cox. An early canvass does not tally votes in a manner different than that prescribed by law. And an early canvass does not count the votes in the gubernatorial general election differently from any other race. Delegate Cox has not

specified how he would be injured *as a candidate* by the grant of the State’s petition and how that injury would differ from any other candidate, or any other registered voter, in the State. He therefore cannot claim any unique injury because of the office he seeks. *See Environmental Integrity Project v. Mirant Ash Management, LLC*, 197 Md. App. 179, 186 (2010) (“It is not enough for a person seeking intervention to base its motion on concern that some future action in the proceedings may affect its interests adversely. Seeking intervention on such a basis is merely speculative and affords no present basis upon which to become a party to the proceedings.”) (Citations and quotation marks omitted).

As a registered voter, Delegate Cox *can* claim injury by asserting a violation of the Election Law Article; but, the injury he must prove as a registered voter is a change in the outcome of the election because of the violation. Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law Art. § 12-202(a) (LexisNexis 2017). In the context of a stay, the delegate needed to show how the grant of a stay would prevent an outcome-determinative change in election procedure. He has made no such showing, claiming only generalized injury to collective constitutional rights.

Delegate Cox has therefore failed to show how any cognizable injury would occur upon the denial of his requested stay. Because he bore the burden of showing irreparable injury in support of his request, his request must be denied.

B. There Is No Likelihood Of Success For The Delegate’s Challenge To The State Board’s Petition

To support a grant of injunctive relief, the moving party must prove “a real *probability* of prevailing on the merits, not a merely remote possibility of doing so.” *Schade*, 401 Md. at 36 (emphasis in original) (quotation omitted). Delegate Cox’s challenge to the State Board’s petition failed in the court below and is not likely to succeed on appeal. The circuit court ruled correctly on both questions litigated before it. Section 8-103(b) of the Election Law Article is a constitutional delegation of authority from the legislative branch to judicial branch; and the current incoming volume of mail-in ballots and inadequate timeframe in which to count them constitute “emergency circumstances” under Election Law § 8-103(b).

1. The Circuit Court Correctly Ruled that Adjustment of the Election Law Calendar is a Judicial Function, Rendering Election Law § 8-103(b)(1) Constitutional Under the Separation of Powers Principle.

On the separation of powers question, Delegate Cox relies entirely on *Sugarloaf Citizens Assoc. v. Gudis*, 319 Md. 558 (1988) for the assertion that § 8-103(b) stands an in improper delegation of power from the legislature to the judiciary. Appellant’s Memo at 5-7. The delegate, however, reads *Sugarloaf* far too broadly and fails to recognize the established function the judicial branch exercises in elections.

Unlike its federal counterpart, the Maryland Constitution explicitly articulates the concept of a separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches: “That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.” Md. Decl.

of Rights art. 8. The purpose and intent of the provision are self-evident and have been so for over a century. Article 8 “parcel[s] out and separate[s] the powers” of Maryland’s governance among three co-equal branches and “confides” certain powers to an “assigned” branch. *Wright v. Wright’s Lessee*, 2 Md. 429, 452 (1852).

Nonetheless, the separation of governing powers among the three branches is not absolute. The Court of Appeals has “long acknowledged” that the executive, legislative, and judicial branches could not function as “wholly separate and unmixed” entities. *Murphy v. Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.*, 478 Md. 333, 370 (2022) (citing *Crane v. Meginnis*, 1 G. & J. 463, 476 (1829)). To that end, the legislative branch can, and has, regularly delegated discreet portions of its policy-setting authority to the other branches of government. *Murphy*, 478 Md. at 371-72; *Dep’t of Nat. Res. v. Linchester Sand & Gravel Corp.*, 274 Md. 211, 218-20 (1975). Under the correct circumstances these legislative delegations are not only permissible, but necessary to the functioning of government in modern society. *Linchester*, 274 Md. at 219-20.

Between the legislative and judicial branches, specifically, the Court of Appeals has recognized two ways that the judiciary may exercise quasi-legislative power. *Murphy*, 478 Md. at 373-74.² The first is express delegation, where the Legislature assigns certain specific tasks to a court. *Id.* at 373. The second is inherent adoption, where a court seeks to undertake a quasi-legislative action incidental to its normal duties

² The Court of Appeals divided the power-sharing structure between legislative and judicial branches into *four* broad categories in *Murphy*. 478 Md. at 373-74. However, the latter two categories expressly involve the Court of Appeals’ rulemaking authority granted to it by Article IV, § 18(a) of the Maryland Constitution. *Id.* at 374. They are wholly inapplicable to this context.

and in the absence of an express delegation. *Id.* at 373-74. Inherent adoption is generally judged under a “usurpation” standard, whereby the court’s action must be declared unconstitutional as a violation of separation of powers when found to “usurp” or encroach upon the function of the legislative branch. *See Getty v. Carroll County Bd. of Elec.*, 399 Md. 710, 738 (holding that a circuit court usurped legislative authority by entering into a consent agreement to create new legislative districts because such redistricting was a legislative function and there existed no express legislation “to serve as the basis for the Consent Agreement”).

In this case, the circuit court’s order falls under an express delegation of authority found in Election Law § 8-103(b)(1). That provision grants a circuit court the authority to “take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.” Elec. Law § 8-103(b)(1). There is therefore no question in this case of whether the requested remedy is a usurpation of legislative function

Instead, the constitutionality of an express delegation to the judicial branch depends on whether the delegation imposes a judicial or nonjudicial function on the court. *Sugarloaf*, 319 Md. at 569; *Duffy*, 295 Md. at 259-60; *Linchester*, 274 Md. at 226, *Cromwell v. Jackson*, 188 Md. 8, 18 (1947). There exists no “precise definition” of “judicial function.” *Sugarloaf*, 319 Md. at 569. The Court of Appeals has refrained from “prescribe[ing] the precise limits to be observed by the legislative branch . . . in assigning duties to the judiciary” because of the impracticability of crafting such a rule for all possible future cases. *Cromwell*, 188 Md. at 18 (quoting *Bd. of Supervisors of Elec. for*

Wicomico County v. Todd, 97 Md. 247, 264 (1903)). Each delegation case has been judged on its own merits, with reference to past delegation decisions as illustrative guidance. See *Sugarloaf*, 319 Md. at 570-72; see also *Duffy*, 295 Md. at 260-61; *Linchester*, 274 Md. at 226.

Over the past century-and-a-half, the Court of Appeals has held as unconstitutional nonjudicial those functions exclusively reserved for another branch of government with no analogue to the normal judicial function of a court. See e.g., *Duffy*, 295 Md. at 261 (unconstitutional delegation requiring court to find facts in election law violation cases to be sent to other branches for final judgment); *Cromwell*, 188 Md. at 28 (unconstitutional delegation to issue liquor licenses); *Close v. S. Md. Agric. Ass'n*, 134 Md. 629 (1919) (unconstitutional delegation to issue gaming licenses for horse racing); *Todd*, 97 Md. at 264 (unconstitutional delegation to conduct popular referendum on issuance of liquor licenses); *Beasley v. Ridout*, 94 Md. 641 (1902) (unconstitutional delegation to appoint board of visitors to supervise county jail); *Baltimore v. Bonaparte*, 93 Md. 156 (1901) (unconstitutional delegation to review property assessment for property tax purposes); *Robey v. Prince George's County*, 92 Md. 150 (1900) (unconstitutional delegation to review and audit accounts of county officers before issuing payment on those accounts).

In *Sugarloaf Citizens Association, Inc. v. Gudis*, the Court of Appeals held as unconstitutional a Montgomery County Code ordinance that delegated a nonjudicial function to the circuit court. 319 Md. at 573. The delegated function in *Sugarloaf* permitted the circuit court to void a county council ordinance if the ordinance was voted

on by a councilmember with a conflict of interest (violating the county ethics law) and if voiding the ordinance was in the best interest of the public. *Id.* at 568. The *Sugarloaf* Court held that voiding legislation because it was “in the best interest of the public” constituted the type of “unguided discretion” that involved “questions of policy and expediency” reserved solely to the legislative branch. *Id.* at 572.

The Court in *Sugarloaf* took issue with the boundless discretion granted to a circuit court to *invalidate a law altogether*. *Id.* at 568-69. Where the judicial branch routinely voided legislation from all future applications on “grounds of unconstitutionality” or “failure to comply with enabling legislation requirements,” there was no such analogue for nullifying a law solely because the court thought it in the public’s best interest. *Id.* While a legislature could determine broadly applicable, future-facing policy “on the basis of public interest,” a court could not likewise do so. *Id.*

The circuit court’s order pursuant to § 8-103(b)(1) did not void legislation from all future application. It temporarily suspended a statute due to “emergency circumstances.” The circuit court’s order did not nullify legislation because a court believed generally it was in the public interest. The order adjusted the election calendar in light of a concrete and verifiable injury that the State Board and local boards determined would impair the integrity of the electoral process. The circuit court’s order therefore did not perform a nonjudicial function like the one declared unconstitutional in *Sugarloaf*.

The circuit court’s order engaged in a judicial function pursuant to Election Law § 8-103(b). That judicial function was a court order adjusting the timing of how an election proceeds in response to unforeseen obstacles. The Election Law Article

delegates such authority to the judicial branch in multiple contexts. Section 9-207 permits the Court of Appeals, on petition of the State Board, to postpone finalizing the ballot for an election. Elec. Law § 9-207(b). Section 12-204 permits a circuit court to “postpone and reschedule[]” an entire election where a violation of the Election Law Article “may change the outcome of a pending election.” § 12-204(c)(2). If an election was already held under such circumstances, the circuit court is empowered to “declare void the election” and “order that the election be held again at a date set by the court.” § 12-204(b)(1).

Finally, Election Law § 10-301(a) mandates that polling places “shall” remain open from 7:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. on election day. Section 9-404(c) of the Election Law Article, however, expressly provides that any person “who appears to vote during a period *covered by a court order* or other order *extending the time for closing the polls* shall cast a provisional ballot.” (Emphasis added). And Election Law § 11-303(d)(4)(iii) contemplates how to canvass a provisional ballot “cast during a period *covered by a court order* or other order *extending the time for closing the polls.*” (Emphasis added). The Legislature statutorily mandated the time for in-person voting, but expressly acknowledged the judicial function in adjusting that statutory mandate.

Adjustment of the timing of elections is thus a judicial function. Just as a court can conduct a single-party hearing to suspend Election Law § 10-301(a) and keep polls open past 8:00 p.m., the circuit court’s order could suspend Election Law § 11-302(d) and permit mail-in ballot processing before November 9, 2022. The express delegation of authority to “provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the

integrity of the election process,” Election Law § 8-103(b)(1), and the resultant circuit court order comport with Article 8 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights.

Delegate Cox’s arguments to the contrary are not probable to succeed, warranting the denial of his request for a stay.

2. The Circuit Court Correctly Ruled That The Incoming Volume Of Mail-In Ballots And Inadequate Timeframe In Which To Process Them Constitute Emergency Circumstances That “Interfere With The Electoral Process.”

On the statutory interpretation question, Delegate Cox argues that “emergency circumstances” must be defined as wholly unforeseen circumstances; and, that because an attempt at a legislative solution to this issue was undertaken during the 2022 session of the Maryland General Assembly, the current mail-in ballot situation was not unforeseen. Appellant’s Brief 3-5. On this issue Delegate Cox looks at the situation too narrowly, conflating what was foreseeable and what was unknowable. While an increase in the number of returned mail-in ballots was foreseeable, the magnitude of that increase and its effect on the electoral system statewide was entirely unknown.

Section 8-103 of the Election Law Article stands as the sole provision for addressing electoral emergencies. Subsection (a) of the statute addresses the powers of the Governor when a “declared state of emergency” interferes with any part of an election. It permits the Governor, acting alone, to postpone an election, specify emergency polling locations, and even specify alternative methods for voting, after formally declaring a state of emergency in a specific jurisdiction or throughout the entire state. Elec. Law § 8-103(a).

Subsection (b) of the statute addresses emergencies falling outside of those covered by subsection (a). In cases where “emergency circumstances” threaten to interfere with an election but do not rise to the level of a gubernatorial-declared state of emergency, subsection (b) authorizes the State Board to petition a circuit court to “take any action the court considers necessary to provide a remedy that is in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process.” Elec. Law § 8-103(b). A local board of elections may likewise petition its local circuit court for the same relief, but must first “confer[]” with the State Board. *Id.*

The Election Law Article does not define “emergency circumstances.” That phrase appears only 12 times in the Maryland Code, in a wide range of contexts covering varying degrees of “emergencies.” *Compare e.g.*, Md. Code Ann., Envir. § 9-406(b) (LexisNexis 2014) (permitting the Secretary of the Environment to take any action necessary to provide safe drinking water when emergency circumstances relating to drinking water exist); *with* Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety. § 12-808(c) (LexisNexis 2018) (allowing a building owner or lessee under emergency circumstances to register an elevator unit with the Commissioner of Labor and Industry less than 60 days before the elevator’s first operation).

Construing the term “emergency circumstances,” as it is used in the Election Law Article, therefore requires recourse to the oft-cited canons of statutory interpretation. The cardinal rule of a court’s interpretive task is to “ascertain and effectuate the General Assembly’s purpose and intent when it enacted the statute.” *Wheeling v. Selene Finance LP*, 473 Md. 356, 376 (2021). Interpretation begins with the plain meaning of the statute,

reading the statute as a whole “so that no word, clause sentence or phrase is rendered surplusage, superfluous, meaningless or nugatory.” *Koste v. Town of Oxford*, 431 Md. 14, 25-26 (2013). Above all else, the statute must be read reasonably without granting it an interpretation that is “absurd, illogical, or incompatible with common sense.” *Wheeling*, 473 Md. at 377 (quotation omitted).

In everyday parlance, an emergency is “a sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action.” “Emergency,” Dictionary.com (Sept. 13, 2022) available at <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/emergency>; *see also* “Emergency,” Merriam-Webster.com (Sept. 13, 2022), available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/emergency> (“an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that call for immediate action). An emergency need not involve physical harm or extreme danger. “Emergency,” as that word is understood in its plainest meaning, involves only an absence of expectation, justifying a lack of preparation, and need for immediate remediation. *See* Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 2-412(a)(2) (defining “emergency” in a first-responder context as “a sudden or unexpected happening or an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action to protect health, safety, welfare, or property from actual or threatened harm or from an unlawful act”). “Emergency circumstances” in Election Law § 8-103(b) can therefore be reasonably defined as unexpected and ongoing conditions that threaten the integrity of an election.

Such a definition comports with a reasonable reading of Election Law § 8-103 as a whole. *See United Bank v. Buckingham*, 472 Md. 407, 424-25 (2021) (looking to the

entirety Commercial Law § 15-201 to ascertain the meaning of “includes” in § 15-201(c)). Section 8-103(a) expressly applies to elections affected by a “state of emergency, declared by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of law.” The Governor may declare such a state of emergency pursuant to § 14-107(a) of the Public Safety Article when “an emergency has developed or is impending due to any cause.” In the context of a declared state of emergency, the Public Safety Article defines emergency narrower than its common meaning: “the imminent threat or occurrence of severe or widespread loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, property damage or destruction, social or economic disruption, or environmental degradation from natural, technological, or human-made causes.” Pub. Safety § 14-101(c). Section 8-103(a), therefore, is a narrow provision applying by its own terms to a certain range of emergencies that pose the greatest threat.

Subsection (b), then, is a broader provision that applies to emergencies “not constituting a declared state of emergency.” Elec. Law § 8-103(b)(1). Put another way, where subsection (a) applies to emergencies threatening “severe or widespread” injury on a catastrophic scale, subsection (b) applies to less dangerous emergencies. Subsection (b) applies to unforeseen and immediate conditions, natural or man-made, that do no more than “interfere with the electoral process.” *Id.* Under these lesser circumstances, the executive branch cannot act alone to suspend laws in administering an emergency election (as it can pursuant to subsection (a)). But, the executive branch is authorized to seek permission from a court to address the interfering conditions. *Id.*

Nothing in the legislative history of Election Law § 8-103 contradicts this interpretation of the statute. In fact, nothing in the legislative history of Election Law § 8-103 provides any insight into the interpretation of “emergency circumstances.” Section 8-103 was new language added to Article 33 by Senate Bill 118 of the 1998 legislative session. S.B. 118, 1998 Reg. Legis. Sess. The bill itself, totaling over 254 pages, reorganized and rewrote large portions of Article 33. *Id.* The effort was the product of four years’ study by a task force and commission to revise the state election code in the wake of the 1994 gubernatorial election. Commission to Revise the Election Law Article, *Report of the Commission to Revise the Election Law Article* at 1 (Dec. 1997).

The commission report that gave rise to the bill referenced the provision that would become Election Law § 8-103(b) only once:

Provision is made to address the potential problem of a wide range of “emergencies.” It is consistent with the Attorney General’s guidelines for emergency situations and with provisions relating the Governor’s emergency powers, which are found primarily in Article 16A of the Code. Present Code: There is no provision addressing emergency situations.

Id. at 56.³ No other commission materials make mention of the emergency circumstances provision or the manner in which it was intended to apply.

The legislative materials attendant to the senate bill are similarly unilluminating. No amendments were offered during the 1998 legislative session to revise or rewrite the portion of the bill creating Election Law § 8-103. The language of that provision

³ The report refers to guidelines promulgated by the Attorney General for emergency situations. Undersigned counsel and his colleagues have not been able to locate any such documented guidelines from 1997.

remained consistent from first reading until the governor signed it into law. The bill itself included a drafter's note beneath the language of the new Election Law § 8-103. That drafter's note, however, was a word-for-word restatement of the note from the commission report, reproduced above. S.B. 118 at 117-18, 1998 Reg. Legis. Sess. And while the bill file for SB 118 contained a fiscal note, an advice letter from the Office of the Attorney General, and committee materials from two Senate committees, none of those materials mention § 8-103 and the emergencies to which it was meant to apply.

After its passage into law in 1998, 1998 Md. Laws ch. 585, the emergency provisions of Election Law § 8-103 have remain untouched for 25 years. In 2002, the statute was transferred from Article 33 to the newly created Election Law Article. 2002 Md. Laws, ch. 291. The Legislature, however, has not passed a law affecting Election Law § 8-103 since that time.

Election Law § 8-103(b)(1) must therefore be read according to its plain language and in the context of its counterpart, Election Law § 8-103(a). Upon the petition of the State Board, a court may fashion a remedy that is both in the public interest and protects the integrity of the electoral process against an unexpected circumstance, the continuance of which threatens immediate injury to the electoral framework of the State.

As applied in this case, the volume of mail-in ballots to be canvassed and tabulated during the 2022 gubernatorial general election combined with the inadequate time to complete those tasks constitutes "emergency circumstances" pursuant to Election Law § 8-103(b)(1).

After the electoral experience in 2020, election officials could hardly anticipate how Maryland voters would approach the polls in 2022. In the three gubernatorial general elections prior to 2020, mail-in ballots accounted for no more than 5.3% of the total vote. In the presidential general election held during the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, mail-in ballots accounted for 51.7% of the total vote. Maryland conducted no statewide elections in 2021. Thus, it remained unclear whether Maryland voters in 2022 would return to in-person voting at levels similar to the 2010, 2014, and 2018 elections; or, whether voters would continue to cast mail-in ballots at levels similar to 2020.

That was, in part, why the State Board chose not to seek an emergency remedy to canvass mail-in ballots early for the primary election.

The 2022 gubernatorial primary election clarified the unknown. Maryland voters chose overwhelmingly to continue voting by mail-in ballot at levels otherwise unseen outside of the pandemic crisis. The electoral experience with mail-in ballots in 2020 fundamentally changed voting patterns in Maryland. The State Board, however, in addition to the Governor and Legislature, did not know that until July 19, 2022, when in-person polls closed at 8:00 p.m.

By July 19, 2022, little could be done to prepare for this new voting paradigm in the general election. With budgets for the year set and canvass spaces secured, locally funded boards of election, *see* Elec. Law § 2-203 (mandating “[e]ach county” pay the expenses for its local board of elections, including expenses for the operation of polling places, supplies, and equipment), could not feasibly raise more manpower *and* obtain the larger canvass spaces needed to accommodate the increase in mail-in ballots. Without

more help to count ballots, and without more space in which to count ballots, the only option was to seek more time in which to count ballots. That is why the volume of ballots in the 2022 general election constitutes an “emergency circumstance.”

Delegate Cox’s argument otherwise fail to show a probable likelihood of success on this issue. His request for a stay must therefore be denied.

C. It Is In The Public Interest To Deny The Delegates Request For A Stay Where Local Boards Of Election Require Clear Instruction For When To Begin The Mail-In Canvass.

On this last factor, Delegate Cox argues only a that the grant of a stay supports “the public policy of not allowing the judiciary to exercise non-judicial legislative functions.” Appellant’s Memo at 9. This generalized claim fails to identify a public policy outside of Article 8 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights. And on this factor, the State Board’s status as a public agency tips the balance in its favor.

“In litigation between governmental and private parties, or in cases in which injunctive relief directly impacts governmental interests, the court is not bound by the strict requirements of traditional equity as developed in private litigation.” *Md. Commission on Human Relations v. Downey Communications, Inc.*, 110 Md. App. 493, 517 (1996) (quotation omitted). Instead, courts “go much further” to withhold relief in the name of the public interest than when only private parties are involved in a suit. *Id.*; *see also Schade*, 401 Md. at 37, 40 (repeating this principle in support of the notion that injunctive relief is inappropriate in an elections case when the election is too soon for the State to implement the requested relief).

The public possesses an interest in a well-administered election. As of today, September 29, 2022, mail-in ballots have been mailed to overseas voters. Drop-boxes are being delivered statewide to receive mail-in ballots. And domestic mail-in ballots are being mailed in a weeklong effort across the state. Local boards of elections need to be able to plan when and how they will canvass mail-in ballots. This requires the management of human resources, scheduling times for paid election workers to come to canvass spaces in order to canvass ballots. It also affects how the local boards will allocate their resources to deploying early voting sites; and, how those sites will be staffed.

Right now, the local boards are relying on a circuit court order permitting them to begin canvassing on October 1st. That reliance allows the local boards to plan through October the activities necessary for conducting the 2022 gubernatorial election. It provides clarity in the face of the enormous and complex undertaking to conduct an election.

A stay pending this appeal removes that clarity, leaving every local board of elections in a liminal state between preparation and reaction. Election workers will not know when to do their job until the last moment. And voters will not know when to expect confirmation that their ballot has been counted. This last concern is no small issue—voters who cast a mail-in ballot and then arrive at a polling place during early voting or on election day will be instructed to cast a provisional ballot. Adding more provisional ballots to the election would serve only to lengthen the amount of time required to canvass and certify the election.

The public interest factor favors a denial of Delegate Cox's request for a stay. For that reason, and for all the aforementioned reasons, his request should thus be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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September 29, 2022

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that, on this 29th day of September, 2022, the foregoing was filed and served electronically by the MDEC system on all persons entitled to service:

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C-15-CV-22-003258



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PETITION DOCKET RECEIPT

Petition Docket No. 243, September Term, 2022

COA-PET-0243-2022

IN RE: PETITION FOR EMERGENCY REMEDY BY
THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Daniel M. Kobrin, Esquire
Attorney(s) for the Petitioner(s)

C. Edward Hartman, III
Attorney(s) for the Respondent(s)

File Date: September 28, 2022

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of a petition for writ of certiorari filed in the above-entitled case.

/s/ Suzanne C. Johnson
Clerk
Court of Appeals of Maryland