



AGENDA

Washington County Board of Elections March 8, 2022

Board Meeting to be held on Tuesday, March 8, 2022 at **3PM**. Meeting will be held in person but may also be attended virtually. Call in information is provided below.

Call Meeting to Order:

Record Those Present:

Minutes of the February 8, 2022 Board Meeting:

Request for Additions/Changes to Agenda:

Correspondence:

- I. Email from Nikki Charlson, SBE, regarding the extension of the candidate filing deadline to March 22, 2022 emailed to the Board on February 11, 2022
- II. Court Challenges to Legislative Redistricting, emailed to Board on February 14, 2022
- III. Motion to Dismiss Petition emailed to the Board on February 17, 2022
- IV. MAEO Letter to SBE Administrator Linda Lamone Regarding Redistricting Timeline, emailed to Board on February 25, 2022
- V. Maryland Matters article, "Election Officials Face Uncertainty, Heavy Workload Amid Redistricting Challenges," emailed to Board on March 1, 2022
- VI. Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) FAQ Sheet distributed to the Board

Reports:

- I. Election Director
- II. Attorney

Old Business:

- I. Virginia Avenue Update (HVAC Project)
- II. 2020 Census and Redistricting - update
- III. Open House
- IV. FY23 Draft Budget
- V. Combine or Consolidate Precincts
- VI. Election Worker Training
- VII. 2022 and 2023 MAEO Conferences

17718 Virginia Avenue | Hagerstown, MD 21740 | P. 240.313.2050 | F. 240.313.2062 | TDD: 711

New Business:

- I. Election Calendar

Members Remarks:

Scheduling of Next Meeting:

Distributed Information:

Future Events:

Executive Session:

Part of the meeting may be closed in accordance with Open Meeting Act Procedures.

Public Participation: Members of the public may address the Board. Pursuant to §3.2B of the Board's bylaws, public participation at a meeting must be pre-scheduled and pre-approved by the President. To request approval to speak at a board meeting, contact Kaye Robucci at 240.313.2053 or by Email no later than 5 pm the day before the meeting.

Call In Instructions for the Meeting:

Join with Google Meet: (copy and paste this link into your web browser)

meet.google.com/qhi-xrhr-bja

Join by phone:

(US) +1 260-274-6033 PIN: 480 112 278#

Misc. No. 24, September Term, 2021
2022 Petition to Review Redistricting

Received

To The Court of Appeals of Maryland

FEB 09 2022

I, David Whitney, am a registered voter in the State of Maryland. I contend that the 2022 legislative districting plan is invalid as it clearly violates Article III, § 4 of the Constitution of Maryland which states:

Suzanne C. Johnson, Clerk
Court of Appeals
of Maryland

“Each legislative district shall consist of adjoining territory, be compact in form, and of substantially equal population. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions.”

Filed

FEB 09 2022

I live in Cape St. Claire on the Broadneck Peninsula on the Western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The Legislative district proposed puts us with the Eastern Shore, therefore the only thing connecting us is the Bay Bridge. As anyone with an ability to look at a map can clearly see this design absolutely violates the required language of our State Constitution,

Suzanne C. Johnson, Clerk
Court of Appeals
of Maryland

“Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions.”

This plan creates a corridor extending from deep into the Western shore from Laurel eastward, snaking up to Pasadena, just south of Baltimore and way down below Annapolis to the South River but cutting out portions of Annapolis, where off Hudson Street they appear to have targeted a single home, drawing the boundaries around that home (see map below). Then this unconstitutional plan sweeps the whole Broadneck Peninsula and finally across the Bay Bridge to the entire Eastern Shore.

Clearly this also violates the requirement that a district consist of “adjoining territory,” and “be compact in form.” This proposed district meets neither of these requirements. In case someone is unaware, the fact is that there are no residences on the Bay Bridge, so that means nearly 4 1/2 miles of open water separates the Western branch of this proposed unconstitutional district and the Eastern shore portion of this proposed district, that is 4 1/2 miles without one residence, and not even one single voter living in that 4 1/2 mile separation. That is absolutely

not “adjoining territory,” and certainly not “compact in form.”

I request that this plan be rejected and instead the one proposed by the Governor be adopted so that my district would then be within the requirements of the Supreme Law of the State, the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and thus my district would not be in a district combined with the Eastern Shore. This would fulfill the Law that,

“Each legislative district shall consist of adjoining territory, be compact in form, and of substantially equal population. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions.”

Sincerely

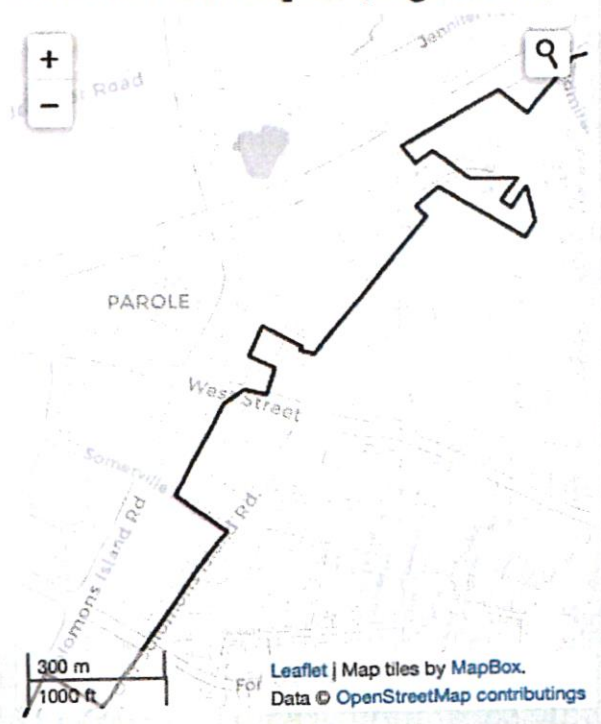


David Whitney

1001 Round Top Dr

Annapolis, Maryland 21409

Preview: Enacted plan (Legislature)



IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF
OF MARYLAND

IN THE MATTER OF
2022 LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICTING OF THE STATE

PETITIONERS:

MISC. NO. 25

September Term, 2021

MARK N. FISHER

NICHOLAUS R. KIPKE

KATHRYN SZELIGA

PETITION

Pursuant to Article III, § 5 of the Maryland Constitution, Petitioners respectfully submit this Petition challenging the constitutionality of the General Assembly's 2022 legislative districting plan (the "Plan").

I. Introduction

1. Petitioners challenge the legality of the Plan under Maryland's Constitution and Declaration of Rights. For the reasons detailed below, the Plan violates: (a) Article III, § 4 of the Maryland Constitution; (b) Articles 7, 24, and 40 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights; and (c) Article I, § 7 of the Maryland Constitution.

2. The Court should: (a) declare that the Plan violates Article III, § 4 of the Maryland Constitution, Articles 7, 24, and 40 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights, and Article I, § 7 of Maryland's Constitution; (b) direct the General Assembly to enact a new legislative districting plan that complies with the Maryland Constitution and Declaration of Rights; and (c) if the General Assembly fails to enact a constitutional legislative districting plan in a timely fashion, order the adoption of the legislative districting plan prepared by the Maryland Citizens Redistricting

Commission (the “MCRC”) that was introduced to the General Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 and House Joint Resolution No. 1.

II. Petitioners

3. Petitioners are:

a. Mark N. Fisher is a registered voter in Maryland. Mr. Fisher currently serves as a member of Maryland’s House of Delegates and has been a member of the House of Delegates since 2011. He is a Republican elected official who represents Maryland citizens in Calvert County.

b. Nicholaus R. Kipke is a registered voter in Maryland. Mr. Kipke currently serves as a member of Maryland’s House of Delegates and has been a member of the House of Delegates since 2007. He is a Republican elected official who represents Maryland citizens in Anne Arundel County.

c. Kathryn Szeliga is a registered voter in Maryland. Ms. Szeliga currently serves as a member of Maryland’s House of Delegates and has been a member of the House of Delegates since 2011. She is a Republican elected official who represents Maryland citizens in Baltimore and Harford Counties.

III. Jurisdiction

4. This Court has jurisdiction over this Petition pursuant to Article III, § 5 of the Maryland Constitution.

IV. Petitioner’s Objections to the Plan

A. Summary of Objections

5. The Plan violates Maryland’s Constitution and Declaration of Rights because many of its legislative districts are the product of unlawful gerrymandering. Among others, the offending districts include 7, 9, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 33, 42, and 47. These districts violate

Article III, § 4 of Maryland’s Constitution because they are not contiguous or compact and/or do not give due regard to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions. These districts further violate: (a) Articles 7, 24, and 40 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights by infringing on Marylanders’ rights to free elections, freedom of speech, and equal protection; and (b) Article I, § 7 of Maryland’s Constitution by contradicting the General Assembly’s obligation to pass laws ensuring the purity of elections.

B. Legal and Factual Bases for Petitioners’ Objections

1. Maryland’s Redistricting Requirements

6. Article 3, § 2 of the Maryland Constitution requires there to be 47 Senators and 141 Delegates in the General Assembly. Article 3, § 3 of the Maryland Constitution requires that the State be divided into legislative districts for the election of members to the Senate and House of Delegates, and that each district contain one Senator and three Delegates. Thus, Maryland has 47 legislative districts.

7. Article 3, § 5 of the Maryland Constitution requires the State to redraw its 47 legislative districts following each decennial census of the United States. Under § 5, the Governor first prepares a redistricting plan and submits that plan to the General Assembly on the first day of its regular session. The General Assembly may then adopt the Governor’s plan or adopt its own redistricting plan through a joint resolution, which is not subject to gubernatorial veto. If the General Assembly fails to adopt its own redistricting plan, the Governor’s plan becomes law.

8. Whether the redistricting plan is created by the Governor or the General Assembly, Article 3, § 4 of the Maryland Constitution requires that “[e]ach legislative district shall consist of adjoining territory, be compact in form, and of substantially equal population.” Section 4 further requires that “[d]ue regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions.”

9. After a redistricting plan is adopted, Article III, § 5 of the Maryland Constitution permits “any registered voter” to submit a petition to the Court of Appeals challenging the adopted plan. The Court of Appeals “may grant appropriate relief, if it finds that the districting of the State is not consistent with requirements of either the Constitution of the United States of America, or the Constitution of Maryland.”

2. Enactment of the Plan

10. On or about January 12, 2021, Governor Hogan issued an Executive Order establishing the Maryland Citizens Redistricting Commission (the “MCRC”). The MCRC was charged with creating State legislative and congressional redistricting plans. The MCRC was further directed to hold open and transparent meetings to develop its redistricting plans.

11. The MCRC was a bi-partisan commission, comprised of three representatives from the Democratic Party, three representatives from the Republican Party, and three individuals not registered with either the Democratic Party or Republican Party.

12. The MCRC followed transparent and publicly accessible procedures, held public hearings across the State, and developed bi-partisan redistricting plans that complied with the United States and Maryland Constitutions. Importantly, the MCRC’s plans were made without regard to the interests of any political party or candidate. The MCRC submitted its redistricting plans to Governor Hogan on November 5, 2021.

13. On January 12, 2022, the first day of the 2022 legislative session of the General Assembly, Governor Hogan submitted the MCRC’s State legislative districting plan without change to the General Assembly. It was introduced to the Maryland General Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 and House Joint Resolution No. 1. The MCRC’s redistricting plan was referred to committee and never acted upon.

14. In July 2021, Bill Ferguson, President of the Maryland Senate, and Adrienne A. Jones, Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, formed the General Assembly's Legislative Redistricting Advisory Commission (the "LRAC"). The LRAC also was charged with preparing congressional and State legislative redistricting plans.

15. The LRAC included Senator Ferguson, Delegate Jones, Senator Melony Griffith, and Delegate Eric G. Luedtke, all of whom are Democratic members of Maryland's General Assembly. Two Republicans, Senator Bryan W. Simonaire and Delegate Jason C. Buckel, also were appointed to the LRAC by Senator Ferguson and Delegate Jones. Karl S. Aro, who is not a member of Maryland's General Assembly, was appointed as Chair of the LRAC by Senator Ferguson and Delegate Jones.

16. Although purportedly bipartisan, the LRAC was controlled by its Democratic members. So was the redistricting process. The Republican LRAC members were given copies of proposed redistricting plans but were not privy to the actual process by which the proposed plans were created (*e.g.*, how the maps were created, what factors were emphasized in the drawing of the legislative maps, and who had material input into the shaping of district lines). Additionally, although the Republican members of the LRAC were allowed to review and comment upon proposed plans, they were not given a real opportunity to make significant or material changes.

17. On or about January 7, 2022, the LRAC adopted the Plan. Both Republican members of the LRAC opposed the plan.

18. On or about January 12, 2022, the Plan was submitted to the General Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 and House Joint Resolution No. 2. It moved swiftly through committee. On or about January 27, 2022, the Plan was passed by the General Assembly and became law.

3. The Requirements of Article III, § 4

19. Article III, § 4 of Maryland's Constitution provides: "Each legislative district shall consist of adjoining territory, be compact in form, and of substantially equal population. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions." These requirements are mandatory. *In re Legislative Districting of the State*, 370 Md. 312, 356 (2002). They may not "be subordinated to justifications not mandated by the Federal or State Constitutions." *In re 2012 Legislative Districting of the State*, 436 Md. 121, 135 (2013).

20. The requirements of § 4 are mandatory because they protect important interests. "[T]he contiguity and compactness requirements, and particularly the latter, are intended to prevent political gerrymandering." *In re Legislative Districting of State*, 299 Md. 658, 675 (1982). Indeed, "[e]qual apportionment, contiguity and compactness have been referred to as the trinity of equitable representation." *Id.* at 676 n.9.

21. "The contiguity requirement mandates that there be no division between one part of a district's territory and the rest of the district; in other words, contiguous territory is territory touching, adjoining and connected, as distinguished from territory separated by other territory." *Id.* at 675-76. Compactness requires "a close union of territory (conducive to constituent-representative communication)." *Id.* at 688. There are several generally accepted mathematical tests for measuring geographical compactness. Two of those, which will be referenced below, are the Reock test and the Polsby-Popper test. Under both tests, electoral districts are evaluated on a scale of 0-1, with a score closer to 1 indicating a more compact district and score closer to 0 indicating a less compact district. As a general matter, Maryland's legislative districts perform poorly under both the Reock and Polsby Popper tests. Specifically, a preliminary analysis shows that the statewide average for Maryland's legislative districts is .381 under the Reock test and .271 under the Polsby-Popper test.

22. The “due regard” requirement is “integrally related to the compactness and contiguity requirements” and is intended “to preserve those fixed and known features which enable voters to maintain an orientation to their own territorial areas.” *Id.* at 681. The “due regard” requirement also recognizes the critical role that political subdivisions, particularly Maryland’s counties, play in the governance of the State. *In re Legislative Districting of the State*, 370 Md. at 357-60; *see also id.* at 362 (recognizing that the term “political subdivisions” includes incorporated municipalities). In sum, the “due regard provision works to preserve local political interests, insofar as it ensures geographically concurrent political representation, and acts as a deterrent to the gerrymandering of legislative districts.” *In re 2012 Legislative Districting of the State*, 436 Md. at 152.

4. The Violations of Article III, § 4

23. Numerous legislative districts created under the Plan violate the clear mandates of Article III, § 4, including the following: Districts 12, 21, 31, and 33, which are located partially or entirely within Anne Arundel County; District 27, which is located partially in Calvert County; Districts 7 and 42, which are located partially in Baltimore County; District 9, which is split between Howard and Montgomery Counties; and Districts 22, 23, 24, 25, and 47, which are located in Prince George’s County. Non-constitutional political considerations were the primary criteria underlying the creation of these districts. Article III, § 4 was either ignored or subordinated to these non-constitutional considerations and was not fairly considered or applied in view of all relevant considerations.

a. Challenged Districts Located Partially or Entirely Within Anne Arundel County

District 12

24. District 12 violates Article III, § 4 in at least two ways.

25. A simple eye test reveals that this district is not compact in form. Its shape defies description. It stretches from southcentral Howard County in the west and, through several twists and turns, ends in Glen Burnie and Marley Heights in Anne Arundel County in the east.

26. The eye test is matched by poor scores on the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests. Its Reock score is .14 and its Polsby-Popper score is .11. It has some of the worst scores under these tests of any legislative district in Maryland, which is significant given Maryland's poor average district compactness scores under the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests.

27. The House Districts within District 12 also score poorly on the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests. District 12A has scores of .25 (Reock) and .22 (Polsby-Popper). District 12B has scores of .23 (Reock) and .16 (Polsby-Popper).

28. District 12 also does not give due regard to political subdivisions because it is divided between Howard County and Anne Arundel County. It further divides the towns or localities of Columbia, Elkridge, Linthicum, and Ferndale.

29. Upon information and belief, District 12 is designed as it is for political reasons—to protect an incumbent Democratic member of the House of Delegates who formerly resided in District 31 and ensure the continued election of a Democratic Senator from District 12. Because these political concerns were prioritized above the constitutional requirements of Article III, § 4, District 12 is unconstitutional.

District 21

30. District 21 violates Article III, § 4 in at least two ways.

31. First, it is not geographically compact. It is shaped like a boomerang that includes the College Park area in the southwest, Laurel and Maryland City in the north, and a divided Crofton in the southeast. Given this odd shape, it not surprisingly scores poorly on the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests. Its Reock score is .29 and its Polsby-Popper score is .13.

32. District 21 also does not give due regard to political subdivisions because it is divided between Prince George's County and Anne Arundel County. It further divides the towns or localities of Crofton, Odenton, Fort Meade, Maryland City, Adelphi, Hillandale, Calverton, and Langley Park.

33. Upon information and belief, District 21's distorted shape, lack of regard for political subdivisions, and division of towns and localities has a primarily political purpose. It removes Republican voters from western Anne Arundel County who formerly resided in District 33 and places them into District 12, which is a heavily Democratic, multi-member district centered in Prince George's County. The intent behind this design is to dilute Republican votes in District 33 and thereby assist in flipping Senate District 33 to Democratic control. District 21's design places partisan politics above the constitutional requirements of Article 3, § 4, and it is unconstitutional.

District 31

34. District 31 violates Article III, § 4 because it is not geographically compact.

35. District 31's eastern half stretches from Gibson Island to Severna Park and Pasadena; its western half includes a barbell-shaped part of Anne Arundel County between Pasadena and Severn/Gambrills. Its Polsby-Popper score is .26.

36. District 31 also divides the towns or localities of Severn, Gambrills, Odenton, and Severna Park.

37. Upon information and belief, District 31 was designed to pack Republican voters into a single legislative district to dilute Republican votes in District 33 and protect the Democratic incumbent in House District 33C. Indeed, District 31 seems to have been drawn specifically to include within its geographic footprint a sitting Republican member of the House of Delegates, who formerly represented District 33, and who now resides in a bizarrely shaped section of District

31 that sits on the very edge of its border with District 33 (and House District 33C). Because District 31's design places non-constitutional political criteria above the constitutional requirements of Article 3, § 4 it is unconstitutional.

District 33

38. District 33 violates Article III, § 4 because it is not geographically compact.

39. District 33 is yet another legislative district with a shape that defies easy explanation and does not belong on an electoral map.

40. It performs poorly on both the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests. It has a Reock score of .34 and scores a dismal .14 under the Polsby-Popper test.

41. District 33 also divides the towns or localities of Crofton, Odenton, Severna Park, and Arnold.

42. Upon information and belief, District 33's odd and non-compact shape is the result of an intentional partisan gerrymander designed dilute Republican votes, make District 33 a majority Democratic district, and flip District 33's Senate seat to a Democratic candidate. It also has been gerrymandered to make more likely the election of two Democratic candidates to the House of Delegates from individual House Districts (33A and 33C) when District 33 formerly elected only one such candidate as a multi-member district. District 33 is yet another Anne Arundel County legislative district designed with politics as the primary consideration, rather than the constitutional requirements of Article 3, § 4. It is unconstitutional.

b. Challenged District Located Partially Within Calvert County

District 27

43. District 27 violates Article III, § 4 in several ways.

44. First, it gives no regard for the boundaries of political subdivisions. District 27 crosses the borders of and includes within its geographic footprint three counties: Calvert, Charles,

and Prince George's. It even cuts off a small part of southern Calvert County, putting that part of the county into a different legislative district than the rest. Calvert County is a peninsula county that has nearly enough residents for an entire Senate District. There is simply no good reason or need to slice Calvert County into multiple districts or to include within Calvert County's primary legislative district the residents of two other counties.

45. District 27 further divides the towns or localities of Accokeek, Clinton, Rosaryville, Croom, Waldorf, and Hughesville.

46. District 27 also does not consist of adjoining territory and gives no regard for natural boundaries. Specifically, it crosses the Patuxent River to combine Calvert, Charles, and Prince George's Counties. Indeed, House District 27B is divided between Prince George's and Calvert Counties by a stretch of the Patuxent River that has no bridge crossings. In other words, for a resident of House District 27B in Calvert County to visit a Prince George's resident of House District 27B, the Calvert County resident would have to drive about 35-40 minutes to find a bridge crossing in another House (or Senate) District.

47. District 27 is another sad example of a partisan gerrymander. Upon information and belief, it is designed to isolate Republican voters in Calvert County into a single House District within a Senate District controlled by Democrats. It thus protects a Democratic Senator and two Democratic Delegates at the expense of the residents of Calvert County. Because it places non-constitutional, political criteria above the constitutional mandates of Article III, § 4, it is unconstitutional.

c. Challenged Districts Located Partially Within Baltimore County

District 7

48. District 7 violates Article III, § 4 in at least two ways.

49. First, it is not geographically compact. It stretches from Seneca Park (and the Chesapeake Bay) in the southeast to the Pennsylvania border in the north. There is no direct or easy way to travel from one end of the district to the other.

50. Not surprisingly, it scores poorly on the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests. Its Reock score is .24 and its Polsby-Popper score is .19.

51. The House Districts within District 7 also score poorly on the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests. District 7A has scores of .36 (Reock) and .25 (Polsby-Popper). District 7B has scores of .19 (Reock) and .20 (Polsby-Popper).

52. District 7 also fails to give due regard to political subdivisions because it is split between Baltimore County and Harford County. It further divides the towns or localities of Jarrettsville, Fallston, Bel Air, Edgewood, Joppatown, Hampton, Carney, White Marsh, Perry Hall, and Middle River.

53. Upon information and belief, District 7 is intentionally comprised of a disproportionate number of Republican voters to enable preferred Democratic candidates to prevail elsewhere—particularly in District 8. In fact, the odd border between District 7 and District 8 appears to have been designed to ensure the reelection of a Democratic incumbent in District 8. Because District 7 places non-constitutional, political criteria above the constitutional mandates of Article III, § 4, it is unconstitutional.

District 42

54. District 42 violates Article III, § 4 in at least two ways.

55. First, it is not geographically compact. It stretches from Hampton in the southeast to the Pennsylvania border and then crosses the Baltimore County-Carroll County border to include a bizarrely shaped portion of Carroll County.

56. While District 42 performs above the (poor) Maryland average on the Reock test (a score of .46) its Polsby-Popper score is .18. Its score under the Polsby-Popper test is well below Maryland's already poor average district compactness score.

57. Two of the House Districts within District 42 also score poorly on the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests. District 42B has scores of .23 (Reock) and .13 (Polsby-Popper), some of the worst scores of all the House Districts in the State. District 42C has scores of .36 (Reock) and .18 (Polsby-Popper).

58. District 42 also does not give due regard to political subdivisions because it is divided between Baltimore County and Carroll County. It further divides the towns or localities of Cockeysville, Timonium, Lutherville, Hampton, and Towson.

59. Upon information and belief, District 42 appears to have been created in a way to favor an incumbent Democratic Delegate. Because this interest was placed above the constitutional requirements of Article III, § 4, District 42 is unconstitutional.

d. Challenged District Located Within Howard and Montgomery Counties

District 9

60. District 9 violates Article III, § 4 in at least two ways.

61. First, it is not geographically compact. It stretches from Columbia/Ellicott City in the east to Clarksburg in the west. Its Reock score is .26 and its Polsby-Popper score is .23.

62. District 9 also fails to give due regard to political subdivisions because it is split between Montgomery County and Howard County. It further divides the towns or localities of Ellicott City, Columbia, Highland, Damascus, and Clarksburg.

63. Upon information and belief, District 9 was constructed to intentionally remove a portion of Republican-leaning voters in southern Carroll County, replace them with Democratic-leaning voters in northern Montgomery County, and ensure the election of a Democratic senator.

Because these political interests were placed above the constitutional requirements of Article III, § 4, District 9 is unconstitutional.

e. **Challenged Districts Located Within Prince George's County**

Districts 22, 23, 24, 25, and 47

64. Districts 22, 23, 24, 25, and 47 blatantly violate Article III, § 4's geographic compactness requirement.

65. The eye-test says it all regarding these districts. They are all shaped so irregularly that no serious claim can be made that they are geographically compact.

66. The Reock and Polsby-Popper scores confirm this conclusion:

District	Reock Score	Polsby-Popper Score
22	.45	.12
23	.23	.13
24	.22	.08
25	.45	.18
47	.27	.13

67. Although they all are located within Prince George's County—a fact that makes their lack of geographical compactness inexcusable—Districts 22 and 24 divide the political subdivision of Glenarden. These districts also divide numerous towns and localities, including Woodmore, Glenn Dale, Lanham, Mitchellville, Springdale, Landover, Suitland, Clinton, Adelphi, Langley Park, and Hyattsville.

68. Upon information and belief, these legislative districts were crafted with political interests—the reelection of incumbent Senators and Delegates—subordinating the constitutional requirements of Article III, § 4. These districts are therefore unconstitutional.

5. Additional Constitutional Violations

69. As explained above, the contiguity and compactness requirements of Article III, § 4 are intended to prevent political gerrymandering. As further set forth above, the Plan contains numerous districts that were politically gerrymandered in violation of Article III, § 4. Indeed, the violations of § 4 can be found across the State—from Calvert County to the Pennsylvania border.

70. These wide-ranging violations of § 4 demonstrate the extent of the political gerrymandering from which the Plan was born. This extreme gerrymandering violates not only Article III, § 4, but other Maryland constitutional provisions as well.

a. Article 7 of the Declaration of Rights

71. Article 7 of Maryland’s Declaration of Rights provides: “That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent; and every citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.” This provision is intended to guarantee the “fair and free exercise of the electoral franchise,” *State Bd. of Elections v. Snyder*, 435 Md. 30, 61 (2013), and is “even more protective of rights of political participation than the provisions of the federal Constitution,” *Md. Green Party v. Md. Bd. of Elections*, 377 Md. 127, 150 (2003).

72. Article 7, therefore, provides the citizens of Maryland with a right to an equally effective power to select the legislative representatives of their choice, and bars the creation of electoral districts that ensure the election of candidates from one political party and/or dilute the votes of citizens on the basis of political affiliation and viewpoint. Simply put, it prohibits the State from rigging elections in favor of one political party.

73. As set forth above, the Plan violates Marylanders’ right to the “fair and free exercise of the electoral franchise” under Article 7 in numerous ways, including:

a. Many parts of the Plan were designed specifically for partisan purposes and with an intent to preserve and expand the political power of Democrats, and thus the 2021 Plan unlawfully seeks to predetermine election outcomes in the above legislative districts, among others.

b. The Plan intentionally divides Republican voters into legislative districts in a way that unlawfully favors Democratic candidates in the above legislative districts, among others.

74. Any district map created through political gerrymandering and with the intent to dilute votes on a partisan basis is not free. Through the Plan, the General Assembly has installed a system whereby voters are cherry-picked to ensure or unlawfully favor the election of candidates from one political party. In this way, the 2021 Plan violates Article 7.

b. Article I, § 7 of the Maryland Constitution

75. Article I, § 7 of the Maryland Constitution provides: “The General Assembly shall pass Laws necessary for the preservation of the purity of Elections.” This provision requires the General Assembly to pass laws concerning elections that are fair and evenhanded, and that are designed to eliminate corruption.

76. The Plan is not fair or evenhanded. Through intentional partisan manipulation, it divides Republican voters into legislative districts across Maryland in a way that unlawfully favors Democratic candidates in the above legislative districts, among others. Thus, the Plan intentionally dilutes the voting power of many Republicans and renders their votes nearly meaningless in legislative elections in the above districts.

77. The Plan also legalizes political corruption. Through intentional partisan manipulation, the Plan unlawfully rigs elections in certain legislative districts. Election rigging is the epitome of political corruption.

c. Article 24 of the Declaration of Rights

78. Article 24 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights guarantees “[t]hat no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or, in any manner, destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the Law of the land.” The protections afforded by Article 24 include by implication the principle of equal protection.

79. The Plan violates Article 24 by unconstitutionally discriminating against Republican voters and infringing on their fundamental right to vote. Specifically, the 2021 Plan intentionally discriminates against Republican voters in the above legislative districts by diluting the weight of their votes based on party affiliation and depriving them of the opportunity for full and effective participation in the election of their legislative representatives.

80. The Plan’s systemic dilution of the weight of Republican votes in the above districts unconstitutionally degrades Republican voters’ influence on the political process and infringes on their fundamental right to have their votes count fully.

81. The State of Maryland lacks any compelling interest in upholding the Plan and diluting the weight of Republican votes in the above districts or depriving Republican voters in the above districts of the opportunity for full, effective, and equal participation in the election of their legislative representatives.

d. Article 40 of the Declaration of Rights

82. Article 40 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights guarantees “that every citizen of the State ought to be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects.”

83. The Plan violates Article 40 by burdening protected speech based on political viewpoint. Specifically, in numerous legislative districts, including those referenced above, the

Plan benefits certain preferred speakers (Democratic voters), while targeting certain disfavored speakers (Republican voters) based on the views they express when they vote.

84. The Plan subjects Republican voters to disfavored treatment by dividing them into specific legislative districts to dilute their votes and ensure that they are not able to elect a candidate who shares their views. The Plan thus has the effect of suppressing the political views and expressions of Republican voters. The Plan discriminates against Republican voters in this way because of their voting history, party affiliation, and expression of their political views.

85. The Plan further violates Article 40 by retaliating against Republican voters based on their political speech. The Plan takes adverse action against Republican voters in the above districts and would not have done so but for a retaliatory intent to punish those Republican voters because of their voting history, party affiliation, and expression of their political views.

86. The Plan further violates Article 40 by infringing on Republican voters' rights of association. The Plan targets voters based on party affiliation and association and retaliates against Republican voters for those associations.

87. The State of Maryland has no legitimate or compelling interest in discriminating and retaliating against Republican voters because of their political viewpoints, voting history, or party affiliation. Nor can Maryland's geography, natural boundaries, political subdivisions, or other legitimate redistricting criteria explain or justify the Plan.

V. Request for Relief

WHEREFORE, Petitioners respectfully request that the Court enter Judgment in their favor, and:

(a) Determine and declare that the Plan is unconstitutional and invalid because it violates: (i) Article III, § 4 of the Maryland Constitution; (ii) Articles 7, 24, and 40 of Maryland's Declaration of Rights; and (iii) Article I, § 7 of the Maryland Constitution;

(b) Direct the General Assembly to enact a new legislative districting plan that complies with the Maryland Constitution and Declaration of Rights;

(c) Should the General Assembly fail to enact a new legislative districting plan that complies with the Maryland Constitution and Declaration of Rights in a timely fashion, order the adoption of the legislative districting plan prepared by the MCRC that was submitted to the General Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 and House Joint Resolution No. 1; and

(d) Award such other and further relief as the Court deems just, appropriate, necessary, or proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Strider L. Dickson

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Attorneys for Petitioners

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that the foregoing Petition was filed using the Court's MDEC filing system and was served on the Attorney General of Maryland in accordance with Rules 2-124 and 20-205 by sending a copy of the complaint to civil_service@oag.state.md.us.

/s/ Strider L. Dickson

Strider L. Dickson



Maryland Association of Election Officials
Representing the Local Election Boards of the State of Maryland

February 24, 2022

Linda H. Lamone, Esq., State Administrator
PO Box 6486
151 West Street Suite 200
Annapolis, MD 21401

RE: Redistricting Timeline

Dear Administrator Lamone:

I am writing on behalf of the Maryland Association of Election Officials (MAEO) and the Election Directors tasked with adjusting Congressional, Legislative, and County Council lines in a timely manner with 100% accuracy for the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election. Due to forces beyond the control of the Local Boards of Elections (LBEs), including pending litigation and the ongoing appeal process, the LBEs request the date of the Primary Election be changed to a later date in 2022 and that the state adopt vote centers on Election Day. Below is a list of facts and risks impacting the upcoming 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election and the ongoing redistricting project that necessitate more time to complete redistricting as well as adjusting the date of the 2022 Primary Election:

- **Litigation Interrupting the Election Calendar:** The timing of judicial challenges to the Congressional, Legislative, and County Council lines is directly affecting the ability of the LBEs to implement the boundary line changes. As MAEO noted more than a year ago, and on numerous subsequent occasions during testimony regarding the redistricting project, the timeline to complete redistricting for the June 28, 2022 Primary Election is unrealistic under the best circumstances. Due to the far-reaching impact of recent judicial decisions and changes to the election calendar, there is a very real risk LBEs will not be able to meet fast approaching election deadlines, including:
 - March 22, 2022 Candidate Filing Deadline - NOTE: Already moved from February 22, 2022.
 - March 29, 2022 Polling Place Change Deadline - NOTE: In light of recent judicial decisions in Baltimore County and appeals in Prince George's County, this deadline must be extended.
 - April 25, 2022 Certification of Ballot Content and Arrangement
 - April 27, 2022 Judicial Review of Content and Arrangement
 - April 28, 2022 Deadline to begin printing Ballots
 - May 14, 2022 Transmitting Mail-in Ballot Deadline
 - June 14, 2022 Voting System Logic and Accuracy Deadline
 - June 16, 2022 Primary Election Early Voting Begins
 - June 28, 2022 Primary Election Day

Recent judicial decisions changing approved County Council lines in Baltimore County and the timeline for the appeal process in Prince George's County have made it almost impossible for two LBEs representing 1.1 million registered voters (28% of all registered voters in Maryland) to finish redistricting in time to conduct the 2022 Primary Election as scheduled. All LBEs currently need at least 30 to 60 additional days in order to complete the changes due to redistricting, notify the voters, secure polling places, and prepare ballots and voting equipment for the Elections. Without relief, many LBEs will struggle to finish the redistricting process in time to hold the Gubernatorial Primary Election on June 28, 2022 as scheduled.

If boundary changes are made through litigation that is not resolved until mid-April, there is not enough time to implement the line changes, update the tens of thousands of precinct descriptions for precinct boundaries across the entire State, engage in a rigorous quality control process, schedule a special meeting for each Local Board to approve the new precinct boundaries, and notify the voters in a timely manner, while simultaneously ensuring the regular tasks required to prepare for an election are completed. Under the current system of assigned polling places, many tasks such as polling place assignments, Election Judge hiring, and voter education cannot begin until after Redistricting is completed.

- **Calendar Issues and the loss of quality control:** It takes six months of preparation and meticulous, conscientious work to ensure Congressional, Legislative, County Council, Board of Education, or precinct boundary lines are correctly updated and that each of Maryland's 5 million voters has convenient and accessible access to a polling place. Compressing the redistricting calendar in the period of a few weeks between mid-April and June 28, 2022 dangerously sacrifices time for quality control and will contribute to voter confusion as changes are made quickly and the LBEs have limited time to notify voters of their correct district information and polling place location.
- **Polling Place Locations:** Without finalized precinct lines, it is impossible to accurately reserve enough polling places for election day. If this deadline is changed, there is less time to reserve a polling place and for voter education. A speedy resolution of the judicial challenges is needed to ensure that there is adequate time to find polling places and educate the voters. If a speedy resolution is not possible, then the Court may have no option but to mandate the adoption of Vote Centers as a voting solution that removes the requirement a voter must cast their ballot at an assigned polling place in-person on Election Day.

- **Election Judge Assignments and Recruiting Issues:** Recruiting, hiring, and assigning election judges is one of the most difficult responsibilities faced by each LBE prior to the election. It is unfair to the LBEs and the election judges, who want to participate in the election process, to ask them to commit to serve when such basic issues like polling place locations and election dates are still in question.
- **Equipment and Supplies:** The LBEs cannot assign voting equipment and supplies to polling places because the LBEs do not know how many polling places will be required in 2022, nor do the LBEs know how many voters will be assigned to a polling place until the redistricting project has been completed. The size of the polling place facility and the number of registered voters are the two most important variables when assigning equipment and supplies.

Vote Centers

MAEO recommends adopting Vote Centers for in-person voting on Election Day in Maryland. A vote center is an in-person voting location at a facility chosen to maximize voter parking, proximity to public transportation, room size and facility layout to optimize the voting experience. Any voter from any precinct in a jurisdiction could cast a ballot on their ballot style at the vote center of their choice on Election Day. Implementing vote centers would eliminate many of the risks related to polling place assignment deadlines since many LBEs could implement vote centers quickly, as was the case in 2020. Since vote centers allow anyone from any precinct in the county to vote at whatever vote center is most convenient, implementing this solution would allow the LBEs to prepare for the election now by establishing the vote centers and then implement the lines as decided by the courts when the litigation is settled.

By freeing the voter from voting at a required location on Election Day, the voter will be able to select the vote center of their choice and cast their ballot at the most convenient location. The LBEs, with SBE guidelines and SBE approval, would establish a required number of vote centers in each jurisdiction, and Election preparations could continue uninterrupted in time for the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election.

Given the risks and uncertainty for the 2022 Gubernatorial Elections related to redistricting and ongoing litigation, SBE should consider moving the date of the Primary Election to a later date in 2022 and adopting vote centers in time for the primary election. This will eliminate voter confusion by allowing voters to cast their ballot at any vote center operating in the jurisdiction and will reduce the likelihood of voters using provisional ballots to vote. Many LBEs will utilize their largest facilities to increase the number of ballot scanners, check-in stations, ballot marking devices, and privacy booths available on election day while also ensuring minimal lines and impact to the voting experience.

Mrs. Lamone
February 24, 2022
Page 4

Thank you for considering our concerns. We look forward to working with you to resolve these issues. We appreciate your assistance in bringing a speedy resolution to the issues regarding the timeline for Redistricting and the date of the 2022 Gubernatorial Primary Election.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized loop followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

David Garreis, President

cc: Maryland State Board of Elections Board Members
Maryland Association of Election Officials Board of Directors
Local Board of Elections Directors and Deputy Directors

GOVERNMENT & POLITICS

Election Officials Face Uncertainty, Heavy Workload Amid Redistricting Challenges

By Bennett Leckrone

February 28, 2022



Voters lined up to cast ballots in Charles County in 2020. As the 2022 primary draws near, elections officials are worried about the tight timeline redistricting challenges are creating. Photo by Angela Breck.

With court cases against local, state and congressional redistricting plans proceeding, election officials across Maryland are scrambling to prepare for the fast-approaching June

28 primary.

Local election officials face a titanic amount of work to be ready for the primary election, said David Garreis, who is Anne Arundel County's election director and president of the Maryland Association of Election Officials.

Garreis said local boards of elections are already recruiting election workers and looking for polling places for the primary while working to implement redistricting plans enacted by state and local lawmakers — even as those maps are being challenged in court.

Implementing a redistricting plan is not a simple process, Garreis said. Election workers need final local, state and congressional maps to create precincts for the upcoming election. The 2022 election will include both congressional and General Assembly races alongside county council races.

“You have the congressional district, the legislative district, and the county council districts,” Garreis said. “Where those lie on top of each other, that's where you're going to have your unique ballot styles. And where you have those unique ballot styles, that's where you're going to create your precinct.”

Creating precincts is a granular, street-by-street process that requires election workers to comb through the voter registration database to ensure that every registered voter is assigned to the right precinct and gets the correct ballot, Garreis said.

“Let's say there are 30,000 streets in Anne Arundel County,” he said. “...You have to go street by street in the registration system to verify that you've assigned that street to the correct precinct.”

Election officials are implementing plans passed by local and state governments, but with various court challenges pending against those plans, election workers might have to head back to the drawing board and start from scratch if those maps are thrown out.

A judge allowed the majority of counts in two lawsuits against the state's congressional map to [move forward](#) Wednesday, setting the stage for a trial in March. A hearing on challenges against the state's legislative map is set for March 22, with the special magistrate in that case tentatively planning to submit his report to the Court of Appeals in early April. And [courts already have rejected](#) some [local district maps](#).

The Court of Appeals delayed the candidate filing deadline for the primary election by a month to March 22 amid the redistricting challenges. At a virtual scheduling conference for petitions against the state legislative map earlier this month, Assistant Attorney

General Andrea Trento **warned** that election officials could struggle to implement last-minute map changes.

“I have people at the board of elections, both at the State Board of Elections and all the local boards of elections who are losing sleep right now thinking about how they’re going to deal with whatever emerges from both this case, the federal case and some of the counties’ maps that are at issue right now,” Trento said.

A federal judge on Tuesday **ordered** the Baltimore County Council to redraw their redistricting plan by March 8. The Baltimore County NAACP, Common Cause Maryland, the League of Women Voters of Baltimore County, and several Black voters in the county filed the federal lawsuit against the council’s redistricting plan in December, arguing that the plan violated the Voting Rights Act because it included just one majority Black district out of seven despite roughly 30% of county residents being Black.

And a Prince George’s County judge **ruled** in January that the County Council failed to follow the law when it approved a redistricting plan created in secret by a six-member bloc of lawmakers late last year. The judge instead ordered Prince George’s County to use a map produced by a nonpartisan commission. The Court of Appeals **agreed** earlier this month to hear an appeal filed by the county.

Nevertheless, Garreis said, election officials will need to have precincts and ballots ready well ahead of the June 28 primary. He noted that the State Board of Elections is already sending mail-in ballot application forms to all registered primary voters, and he said Anne Arundel County has already received thousands of mail-in ballot requests from voters.

Stuart Harvey, a longtime elections director of Frederick County who retired last year, said the 2022 redistricting and election cycle will be particularly challenging for election officials even compared to prior elections in which redistricting plans were thrown out. He joined the Frederick County Board of Elections amid the 2002 redistricting cycle, in which the Maryland Court of Appeals threw out state legislative districts months before the September primary.

Because of the later primary date in 2002, the state Court of Appeals took their time and didn’t make a decision until summer, which still had an impact on local elections boards as they created precincts.

“I think it’s going to be very difficult for my colleagues to have everything ready to go for a primary that’s currently scheduled for the end of June,” Harvey said.

He said state officials should consider moving the primary election to August. He also noted that, unlike the 2002 redistricting cycle in which local boards of elections put

together their own ballots, Maryland's statewide voting system now requires the State Board of Elections to create the ballots for all 24 jurisdictions. That means local boards of elections have to proof the ballots from the state board, Harvey said, adding another step to the election preparation process.

Alisha L. Alexander, the elections director for Prince George's County, said she and her staff are doing preliminary work around precincts for both the county council and local redistricting commission maps.

The bigger unknown, Alexander said, was whether legislative or congressional maps could be tossed out. She said that would "reset the clock" and mean that election officials have to start from scratch. She said that, if cases aren't resolved until late March or sometime in April, local election officials would struggle to implement the maps, lock down polling places and educate voters in time for the June 28 primary.

"I'm gonna be honest, I just do not think you can do it in that time frame," Alexander said.

Ruie Lavoie, the election director for Baltimore County, likewise said election officials face an "extremely high" workload as they implement new maps between now and the primary election.

"With redistricting, that is a slow, methodical process," Lavoie said. "So that takes some time to do and a lot of dedicated work."

Lavoie said she is bringing on a redistricting expert and "filling several vacant positions" to prepare for the primary election.

In a letter sent to Maryland Elections Administrator Linda Lamone, Garreis wrote that the State Board of Elections should consider moving the primary election "to a later date in 2022" in order to allow election officials more time to prepare amid ongoing litigation.

"If boundary changes are made through litigation that is not resolved until mid-April, there is not enough time to implement the line changes, update the tens of thousands of precinct descriptions for precinct boundaries across the entire State, engage in a rigorous quality control process, schedule a special meeting for each Local Board to approve the new precinct boundaries, and notify voters in a timely manner, while simultaneously ensuring the regular tasks to prepare for an election are completed," Garreis wrote.

Garreis also wrote that, like in the 2020 election cycle, the state should move toward using voting centers rather than precinct-level polling places.

“This will eliminate voter confusion by allowing voters to cast their ballot at any vote center operating in the jurisdiction and will reduce the likelihood of voters using provisional ballots to vote,” Garreis wrote.



Bennett Leckrone

Reporter

Bennett Leckrone is a December 2019 graduate of the E.W. Scripps School of Journalism at Ohio University. He has interned at The Chronicle of Higher Education, The Columbus Dispatch, PennLive.com, The Dayton Daily News and The Troy Daily News. Leckrone is a Report for America corps member.

[All posts by Bennett Leckrone](#)

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HOUSE BILL 35

G1

EMERGENCY BILL
(PRE-FILED)

2lr0890
CF 2lr0584

By: **Delegate Palakovich Carr**

Requested: October 21, 2021

Introduced and read first time: January 12, 2022

Assigned to: Ways and Means

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

2 **State Board of Elections – Contracts and Invoices – Requirements**

3 FOR the purpose of establishing certain duties of the State Board of Elections and the State
4 Administrator of Elections related to the consideration of and reporting on contracts
5 and related items; requiring the State and counties to pay certain costs related to
6 election-related goods and services; requiring that an invoice for payment sent to a
7 local board by the State Board itemize certain information and costs; and generally
8 relating to the State Board of Elections and contracts and invoices.

9 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
10 Article – Election Law
11 Section 2-102, 2-202(b)(3), 2-203, and 9-311(b)
12 Annotated Code of Maryland
13 (2017 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

14 BY adding to
15 Article – Election Law
16 Section 2-103.1, 2-110, and 2-111
17 Annotated Code of Maryland
18 (2017 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

19 BY repealing
20 Chapter 564 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2001
21 Section 4, 5, and 6

22 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,
23 That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

24 **Article – Election Law**

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



1 2-102.

2 (a) The State Board shall manage and supervise elections in the State and ensure
3 compliance with the requirements of this article and any applicable federal law by all
4 persons involved in the elections process.

5 (b) In exercising its authority under this article and in order to ensure compliance
6 with this article and with any requirements of federal law, the State Board shall:

7 (1) supervise the conduct of elections in the State;

8 (2) direct, support, monitor, and evaluate the activities of each local board;

9 (3) have a staff sufficient to perform its functions;

10 (4) **REVIEW AND VOTE ON EACH CONTRACT WITH A VALUE OF \$50,000**
11 **OR MORE;**

12 [(4)] (5) adopt regulations to implement its powers and duties;

13 [(5)] (6) receive, or in its discretion audit, campaign finance reports,
14 account books and records kept under § 13-221 of this article, independent expenditure
15 reports filed and records kept under § 13-306 of this article, electioneering communication
16 reports filed and records kept under § 13-307 of this article, and statements filed and
17 records kept under § 14-105 of this article;

18 [(6)] (7) appoint a State Administrator in accordance with § 2-103 of this
19 subtitle;

20 [(7)] (8) maximize the use of technology in election administration,
21 including the development of a plan for a comprehensive computerized elections
22 management system;

23 [(8)] (9) canvass and certify the results of elections as prescribed by law;

24 [(9)] (10) make available to the general public, in a timely and efficient
25 manner, information on the electoral process, including a publication that includes the text
26 of this article, relevant portions of the Maryland Constitution, and information gathered
27 and maintained regarding elections;

28 (11) **ENSURE THE COST-EFFECTIVE USE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND**
29 **COUNTY RESOURCES IN ADMINISTERING ELECTIONS;**

30 [(10)] (12) subject to § 2-106 of this subtitle and § 13-341 of this article,
31 receive, maintain, and serve as a depository for elections documents, materials, records,
32 statistics, reports, certificates, proclamations, and other information prescribed by law or

1 regulation;

2 ~~[(11)]~~ **(13)** prescribe all forms required under this article; and

3 ~~[(12)]~~ **(14)** serve as the official designated office in accordance with the
4 Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act for providing information regarding
5 voter registration and absentee ballot procedures for absent uniformed services voters and
6 overseas voters with respect to elections for federal office.

7 (c) The powers and duties assigned to the State Board under this article shall be
8 exercised in accordance with an affirmative vote by a supermajority of the members of the
9 State Board.

10 (d) (1) The State Board shall make publicly available on its website:

11 (i) each open meeting agenda:

12 1. at least 48 hours in advance of each meeting; or

13 2. if the meeting is being held due to an emergency, a natural
14 disaster, or any other unanticipated situation, as far in advance of the meeting as
15 practicable;

16 (ii) meeting minutes from the portions of a meeting that were held
17 in open session, not more than 2 business days after the minutes are approved; and

18 (iii) live video streaming of each portion of a meeting that is held in
19 open session.

20 (2) The State Board shall maintain on its website:

21 (i) meeting minutes made available under paragraph (1)(ii) of this
22 subsection for a minimum of 5 years after the date of the meeting; and

23 (ii) a complete and unedited archived video recording of each open
24 meeting for which live video streaming was made available under paragraph (1)(iii) of this
25 subsection for a minimum of 1 year after the date of the meeting.

26 (3) The Department of Information Technology shall provide to the State
27 Board the technical staff, support, and equipment necessary to stream live video of the open
28 meetings of the State Board.

29 **2-103.1.**

30 **(A) THE STATE ADMINISTRATOR SHALL REPORT EACH PROPOSED**
31 **CONTRACT, CONTRACT RENEWAL, AND CHANGE ORDER TO THE STATE BOARD.**

1 **(B) THE REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION**
2 **SHALL INCLUDE:**

3 **(1) THE PURPOSE OF THE CONTRACT, CONTRACT RENEWAL, OR**
4 **CHANGE ORDER;**

5 **(2) HOW THE PROPOSED CONTRACT, CONTRACT RENEWAL, OR**
6 **CHANGE ORDER WILL BE FUNDED;**

7 **(3) THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANY FEDERAL OR STATE FUNDS RELATING**
8 **TO THE PROPOSED CONTRACT, CONTRACT RENEWAL, OR CHANGE ORDER; AND**

9 **(4) A LIST OF ANY SHARED COSTS WITH LOCAL BOARDS.**

10 **(C) THE STATE ADMINISTRATOR MAY FINALIZE A CONTRACT, CONTRACT**
11 **RENEWAL, OR CHANGE ORDER ONLY AFTER AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE BY THE STATE**
12 **BOARD.**

13 **2-110.**

14 **A STATE BOARD REPORT TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS ON A PROPOSED**
15 **CONTRACT, CONTRACT RENEWAL, OR CHANGE ORDER:**

16 **(1) SHALL INCLUDE:**

17 **(I) THE PURPOSE OF THE CONTRACT, CONTRACT RENEWAL, OR**
18 **CHANGE ORDER;**

19 **(II) HOW THE PROPOSED CONTRACT, CONTRACT RENEWAL, OR**
20 **CHANGE ORDER WILL BE FUNDED;**

21 **(III) THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANY FEDERAL OR STATE FUNDS**
22 **RELATING TO THE PROPOSED CONTRACT, CONTRACT RENEWAL, OR CHANGE**
23 **ORDER; AND**

24 **(IV) A DESCRIPTION OF ANY SHARED COSTS WITH LOCAL**
25 **BOARDS; AND**

26 **(2) MAY NOT ITEMIZE FUNDING AS "SPECIAL FUNDS".**

27 **2-111.**

1 (A) (1) THE COUNTIES SHALL REIMBURSE THE STATE BOARD FOR 50%
2 OF THE STATE'S COST OF ALL ELECTION-RELATED GOODS AND SERVICES
3 MANDATED BY THE STATE BOARD.

4 (2) ALL OF THE COSTS OF ANY ELECTION-RELATED GOODS AND
5 SERVICES NOT MANDATED BY THE STATE BOARD SHALL BE PAID FOR BY COUNTY
6 FUNDS.

7 (B) THIS SECTION MAY NOT BE CONSTRUED TO PROHIBIT THE STATE
8 BOARD FROM FACILITATING THE PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, OR
9 MATERIALS AT LOCAL EXPENSE THAT IS NOT MANDATED BY THE STATE BOARD OR
10 IN A QUANTITY OR AN AMOUNT IN EXCESS OF THAT DETERMINED NECESSARY BY THE
11 STATE BOARD, AT THE REQUEST OF A LOCAL BOARD.

12 (C) AN INVOICE FOR PAYMENT SENT TO A LOCAL BOARD BY THE STATE
13 BOARD SHALL ITEMIZE THE GOODS AND SERVICES AND COST OF EACH ITEM FOR
14 WHICH THE STATE BOARD IS REQUESTING PAYMENT.

15 2-202.

16 (b) Each local board, in accordance with the provisions of this article and
17 regulations adopted by the State Board, shall:

18 (3) maintain an office and be open for business as provided in this article,
19 and, **SUBJECT TO § 2-111 OF THIS TITLE**, provide the supplies and equipment necessary
20 for the proper and efficient conduct of voter registration and election, including:

21 (i) supplies and equipment required by the State Board; and

22 (ii) office and polling place equipment expenses;

23 2-203.

24 Each county shall appropriate the funds essential for the operations of its local board
25 to enable the local board to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by the local board to
26 exercise the powers and perform the duties prescribed for it by law, including:

27 (1) personnel expenses, such as compensation, workers' compensation, and
28 unemployment insurance;

29 (2) **SUBJECT TO § 2-111 OF THIS TITLE**, polling place operation
30 expenses; and

31 (3) **SUBJECT TO § 2-111 OF THIS TITLE**, supplies and equipment
32 required under § 2-202(b)(3) of this subtitle.

1 9-311.

2 (b) [The] SUBJECT TO § 2-111 OF THIS ARTICLE, THE governing body of a
3 county shall provide to the local board of the county an amount that is reasonable and
4 necessary to pay for expenses, including the employment of temporary personnel, required
5 for performing the duties required under this subtitle.

6 **Chapter 564 of the Acts of 2001**

7 [SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That, subject to Section 5 of this
8 Act, each county shall pay its share of one-half of the State's cost of acquiring and operating
9 the uniform statewide voting systems for voting in polling places and for absentee voting
10 provided for under this Act, including the cost of maintenance, storage, printing of ballots,
11 technical support and programming, related supplies and materials, and software licensing
12 fees. A county's share of the cost of acquiring and operating the uniform statewide voting
13 systems shall be based upon the county's voting age population.]

14 [SECTION 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That:

15 (a) A county that has purchased a voting system for voting at polling places
16 within the last 10 years and before December 31, 2000 is not required to implement the
17 uniform statewide voting system for voting at polling places provided for under this Act
18 until July 1, 2006, and is not required to pay a share of the cost of acquiring and operating
19 the uniform statewide voting system for voting at polling places until the system is
20 implemented in the county; and

21 (b) A county that has purchased a voting system for absentee voting within the
22 last 10 years and before December 31, 2000 is not required to implement the uniform
23 statewide system for absentee voting provided for under this Act until July 1, 2006, and is
24 not required to pay a share of the cost of acquiring and operating the uniform statewide
25 system for absentee voting until the system is implemented in the county.]

26 [SECTION 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That fifty percent of any federal
27 funds received for improvements in voting systems and equipment shall be distributed to
28 the State and fifty percent of any federal funds received for improvements in voting systems
29 and equipment shall be distributed, on the basis of a county's voting age population, to the
30 counties that have implemented the uniform statewide voting system provided for under
31 this Act in the fiscal year in which the funds are received.]

32 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act is an emergency
33 measure, is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health or safety, has
34 been passed by a yea and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to
35 each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and shall take effect from the date it is
36 enacted.

HB0035/743425/1

BY: Ways and Means Committee

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 35
(First Reading File Bill)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

On page 1, strike line 2 in its entirety and substitute "Election Law – Voting Systems Costs and Polling Places – Requirements"; strike beginning with "establishing" in line 3 down through "invoices" in line 8 and substitute "codifying a requirement that a county pay its share of a certain percentage of the State's costs to acquire and operate the uniform statewide voting systems; requiring that in certain statewide elections in-person voting on Election Day be conducted at a certain number of precinct polling places; and generally relating to voting systems costs and polling places"; in line 11, strike "2-102,"; in line 16, strike "2-103.1, 2-110, and 2-111" and substitute "9-106".

AMENDMENT NO. 2

On pages 2 through 5, strike in their entirety the lines beginning with line 1 on page 2 through line 14 on page 5.

On page 5, in lines 19, 29, and 31, in each instance, strike "§ 2-111 OF THIS TITLE" and substitute "§ 9-106 OF THIS ARTICLE"; and after line 32, insert:

"9-106.

(A) EACH COUNTY SHALL PAY FOR ITS SHARE OF 50% OF THE STATE'S COST OF ACQUIRING AND OPERATING THE UNIFORM STATEWIDE VOTING SYSTEMS FOR VOTING IN POLLING PLACES AND FOR ABSENTEE VOTING PROVIDED FOR IN THIS TITLE, INCLUDING THE COST OF MAINTENANCE,

STORAGE, PRINTING OF BALLOTS, TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND PROGRAMMING,
RELATED SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS, AND SOFTWARE LICENSING FEES.

(B) A COUNTY'S SHARE OF THE COST OF ACQUIRING AND OPERATING
THE UNIFORM STATEWIDE VOTING SYSTEMS SHALL BE BASED ON THE COUNTY'S
VOTING AGE POPULATION."

On page 6, in line 2, strike "§ 2-111 OF THIS ARTICLE" and substitute "§ 9-106
OF THIS TITLE"; after line 31, insert:

"SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it is the intent of the
General Assembly that § 9-106 of the Election Law Article, as enacted by Section 1 of
this Act, codifies, and makes no substantive change to, the cost-sharing requirements
for the uniform statewide voting systems between the State and county governments as
enacted by Section 4 of Chapter 564 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2001.

SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That:

(a) In this section, "precinct" has the meaning stated in § 1-101 of the Election
Law Article.

(b) In both the 2022 statewide primary election and the 2022 statewide
general election, in-person voting on Election Day shall be conducted at a total number
of precinct polling places that is at least equal to the total number of precinct polling
places that were open for in-person voting on Election Day in the 2018 statewide
general election.

(c) The total number of precinct polling places required to be open for voting
in the 2022 statewide primary election and the 2022 statewide general election under
subsection (b) of this section may not be reduced:

HB0035/743425/01 Ways and Means Committee
Amendments to HB 35
Page 3 of 3

(1) by a local board of elections or the State Board of Elections under § 2-303 of the Election Law Article;

(2) by a circuit court or any other court under § 8-103(b) of the Election Law Article; or

(3) except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, by a person acting under authority of any other provision of law.

(d) This section does not limit the authority of the Governor to specify alternate voting locations under § 8-103(a) of the Election Law Article during a declared state of emergency.”;

and in line 32, strike “2.” and substitute “4.”.

HB0035/993423/1

BY: Delegate Wilkins

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 35, AS AMENDED
(First Reading File Bill)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

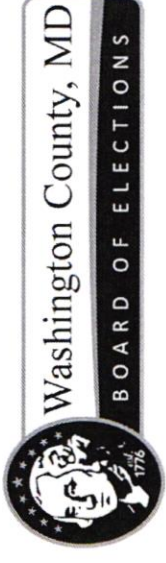
On page 1 of the Ways and Means Committee Amendments (HB0035/743425/1), in line 2 of Amendment No. 1, strike “**and**” and substitute a comma; in the same line, after “**Places**” insert “, **and Primary Election Date**”; in line 7, after “places;” insert “prohibiting a court from postponing the date of a certain primary election to any date after a certain date;”; in the same line, strike the second “**and**” and substitute a comma; and in line 8, after “places” insert “, and the primary election date”.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

On page 6 of the bill, before line 32, insert:

“SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That a circuit court or any other court acting under authority of § 8–103(b) of the Election Law Article or any other provision of law may not postpone the date of the 2022 statewide primary election to any date after July 12, 2022.”

On page 3 of the Ways and Means Committee Amendments, in line 10 of Amendment No. 2, strike “4.” and substitute “5.”.



2022 Redistricting Project Proposed Polling Place Consolidation Plan

Washington County Board of Elections

March 8, 2022

Redistricting Progress

COMPLETED

- Matched redistricting assignments in SJ002 to census block maps
- Existing precinct lines compared against 2022 census block lines
- Identified new precincts created by redistricting lines
- Worked with County GIS to create new district and precinct maps
- Developed "Street File" Google Sheet for identifying affected street segments

TO DO

- Resolve "splits" resulting from new legislative lines
- Pending Board approval: Identify precincts and polling places eligible for consolidation
- Generate new precincts maps and precinct descriptions
- Board approval of new precinct boundaries (**NOTE: Special Meeting in March 2022**)
- Update precinct street assignments in MDVOTERS
- Generate and mail a new Voter Notification Card to all voters whose district or polling place information changed

Combining and Consolidation

Key Facts:

- Each Precinct in Maryland has a unique Ballot Style.
- Washington County had 53 Precincts and 53 Ballot Styles
 - 2022 Primary Election: 159 Ballot Styles
- Managing this many ballot styles is cumbersome and impacts the viability of certain venues as Early Voting sites because of room size to fit ballot carts and have room to spare for voters, election judges, and voting equipment
- Election judges who have to manage multiple ballot styles have greater opportunity for error
- Each additional precinct equals an additional cost to the county:
 - More polling places
 - More election judges to recruit and hire
 - More voting equipment to prepare to accommodate numerous small polling places
 - More unique ballot styles means increased ballot printing costs

What is Combining Precincts?

- ◆ Combining precincts is the process of combining two or more distinct precincts into a single, new, larger precinct with the same outside boundary lines but no interior boundary lines between the consolidated precincts.
- ◆ Combining precincts allows our office to operate more efficiently while providing the best quality customer service and convenient access to voting. It reduces costs and minimizes risks such as election judge availability.

Proposed Business Process Solution: Combining Precincts

- Step 1: Identify all precincts that have the same legislative and election district and are adjacent.
- Step 2: Evaluate how many registered voters reside in the combination of adjacent precincts.
- Step 3: Identify a polling place location within the new precinct.
- Step 4: Remove the inner boundary line(s) between adjacent precincts to create a single larger precinct with the same outer boundary. The precinct will retain the label of the first precinct numerically (e.g. 03-002, 03-003, 03-004, and 03-005 combine into a new, larger 03-002).
- Step 5: Create a certified resolution, revising the precinct description and creating a new precinct map.
- Step 6: The Board reviews the new precinct descriptions and maps and votes to approve the new precinct.
- Step 7: The new precinct is updated in MDVOTERS and all residents receive a new Voter Notification Card alerting them to their polling place change.

Washington County Polling Place Locations

- Consolidated polling places have existed for decades; multiple precincts each with different ballot styles but all voting at the same location to maximize election judges and cost savings.
- Many precincts do not have a polling place inside the precinct boundaries because of lack of suitable/available facilities; public buildings are not spread evenly across county (e.g. Feeder school systems tend to be clustered together).
- 18 precincts vote at a polling place located outside of their precinct boundary; 35 precincts vote at location within boundary.

Efficiency, Quality Control, and Ballot Security

- ▶ **Efficient Voter Flow:** Many polling places will be more spacious and able to handle a larger voter turnout. Polling Places will receive more voting units, check-in stations, and Election Judges while reducing the overall Election Judge total county-wide.
- ▶ **Risk Mitigation:** Less risk for Provisional Ballots and Election Judges handing out the wrong ballot styles during Early Voting and on Election Day at consolidated polling places.
- ▶ **Ballot Security:** Managing less ballot styles allows for a simpler ballot care, custody, and control process.
- ▶ **Ballot Orders:** Reduces the need for ballot overstock.

Election Judge & Training Program Cost Savings

- ◆ Fewer Election Judges: We expect to add 4 to 6 Election Judges to larger precincts. However, we expect to reduce the total number of election judges needed to conduct an election by over 50 positions countywide.
- ◆ In the event COVID-19 continues to be a public health issue in future elections: Consolidation will simplify logistics - including reducing ballot styles, voting equipment, and increasing the opportunity for online and streaming training classes combined with in-person hands-on practice.

Rundown of 2022 Districts and Precincts

Legislative District 1C

- Precinct 05000 – Hancock Middle/Senior High School Cafeteria
 - No Changes
- Precinct 15000 – Big Pool Community Hall
 - No Changes
- Precinct 04000 – Clear Spring High School Gymnasium
 - No Changes
- Precinct 23000 – Heritage Academy Gymnasium
 - No Changes

Legislative District 1C

- Precinct 02000 – Williamsport High School Cafeteria
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, the entire district was in Legislative District 1C
 - Current Legislative District Map split Election District 2 between Legislative Districts 1C and 2A
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 02001, Legislative District 1C
 - Create Precinct 02002, Legislative District 2A
 - Voters in both precincts vote at Williamsport High School Cafeteria

Legislative District 1C

- Precinct 13001 – Maugansville Elementary School Gymnasium
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, Precinct 13001 was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map moves most of Precinct 13001 into Legislative District 1C
 - Remaining portion of Precinct 13001 is in Legislative District 2A
- Precinct 13002 – Maugansville Ruritan
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, Precinct 13002 was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map moves most of Precinct 13002 into Legislative District 1C
 - Remaining portion of Precinct 13002 is in Legislative District 2A
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 13001, consisting of those parts of Precincts 13001 and 13002 that are now in Legislative District 1C
 - Create Precinct 13002, consisting of those parts of Precincts 13001 and 13002 that are still in Legislative District 2A
 - Voters in both precincts vote at Maugansville Elementary School Gymnasium
- Reasons
 - Total active registered voters – 4,434
 - Estimated in person turnout (Presidential General) – 1,502
 - 6 less election judges needed, and technical judge in one location rather than multiple locations
 - Helps reduce voter confusion and number of provisional voters
 - Maugansville Gym a more spacious facility

Legislative District 1C

- Precinct 24001 – WACOHU Grange Hall
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, the entire district was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map puts entire district into Legislative District 1C
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 24000, Legislative District 1C

Legislative District 1C

- Precinct 26001 – St. Joseph’s Catholic Church Parish Center
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, Precinct 26001 was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map moves Precinct 26001 into Legislative District 1C
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 26001, Legislative District 1C
 - Polling Place changed to Washington County Election Center

Legislative District 1C

- Precinct 26002 – Lincolnshire Elementary School Cafeteria
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, Precinct 26002 was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map moves Precinct 26002 into Legislative District 1C
- Precinct 26003 – Valley Grace Brethren Church Fellowship Hall
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, Precinct 26003 was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map moves Precinct 26003 into Legislative District 1C
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 26002, combining all of Precincts 26002 and 26003, Legislative District 1C
 - All voters will vote at Lincolnshire Elementary School Cafeteria
- Reasons
 - Total active registered voters – 3,063
 - Estimated in person turnout (Presidential General) – 802
 - 11 less election judges needed
 - Valley Grace a very small and difficult room to manage voter flow

Legislative District 1C

- Precinct 26004 – Hickory Elementary School Gymnasium
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, Precinct 26004 was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map moves Precinct 26004 into Legislative District 1C
- Staff Recommendation
 - Revise Precinct 26004 to Precinct 26003, Legislative District 1C, leaving no gaps in precinct numbers

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 27001 – Fountaindale Elementary School Cafeteria
 - No Changes
- Precinct 27002 – Paramount Elementary School Cafeteria
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, the entire precinct was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map split Election Precinct 27002 between Legislative Districts 2A and 1C
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 27002, Legislative District 2A
 - Create Precinct 27003, Legislative District 1C
 - Voters in both precincts vote at Paramount Elementary School Cafeteria

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 09000 – Leitersburg Ruritan Community Center Gymnasium
 - No Changes
- Precinct 14001 – Ringgold Ruritan Club
 - No Changes
- Precinct 14002 – Cascade Elementary School Cafeteria
 - No Changes

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 07001 – Smithsburg Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room
- Precinct 07002 – Smithsburg Middle School Cafeteria
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 07000, combining all of Precincts 07001 and 07002, Legislative District 2A
 - All voters will vote at Smithsburg Middle School Cafeteria
- Reasons
 - Total active registered voters – 4,582
 - Estimated in person turnout (Presidential General) – 2,186
 - 5 fewer election judges needed, and technical judge in one location rather than multiple locations
 - Helps reduce voter confusion and number of provisional voters
 - Plenty of parking

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 18001 – Bethel United Methodist Church Large Meeting Hall
 - No Changes
- Precinct 18002 – Maranatha Brethren Church
 - No Changes

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 18003 – Hagerstown Community College ARCC Lobby
 - No Changes
- Precinct 18004 – Maranatha Brethren Church
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, the entire district was in Legislative District 2B
 - Current Legislative District Map moved Precinct 18004 into Legislative District 2A
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 18003, combining all of Precincts 18003 and 18004, Legislative District 2A
 - All voters will vote at Hagerstown Community College ARCC Lobby
- Reasons
 - Total active registered voters – 3,516
 - Estimated in person turnout (Presidential General) – 743
 - Both precincts now in same legislative district
 - Moves polling place into precinct
 - Plenty of parking

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 16000 – Greenbrier Elementary School Gymnasium
 - o No Changes

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 06001 – Boonsboro High School Cafeteria
- Precinct 06002 – Boonsboro Middle School Cafeteria
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 06000, combining all of Precincts 06001 and 06002, Legislative District 2A
 - All voters will vote at Boonsboro High School Gymnasium
- Reasons
 - Total active registered voters – 4,717
 - Estimated in person turnout (Presidential General) – 2,141
 - 5 fewer election judges needed from 2018 Election, and technical judge in one location rather than multiple locations
 - Helps reduce voter confusion and number of provisional voters
 - Boonsboro High Gym a more spacious facility
 - Better electioneering area

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 08000 – Pleasant Valley Baptist Church Fellowship Hall
 - No Changes
- Precinct 11001 – Pleasant Valley Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room
 - No Changes
- Precinct 11002 – Potomac Valley Fire Hall
 - No Changes
- Precinct 01000 – Sharpsburg Elementary School Gymnasium
 - No Changes
- Precinct 19000 – Little Antietam Community Center Multi-Purpose Room
 - No Changes
- Precinct 12000 – Community VFC of District 12 Banquet Center
 - No Changes
- Precinct 20000 – Downsville Ruritan Club
 - No Changes

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 10001 – E. Russell Hicks Middle School Cafeteria
- Precinct 10004 – Washington County Technical High School Cafeteria
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 10001, combining all of Precincts 10001 and 10004, Legislative District 2A
 - All voters will vote at South Hagerstown High School Gymnasium
- Reasons
 - Total active registered voters – 3,676
 - Estimated in person turnout (Presidential General) – 998
 - 7 fewer election judges needed from 2018 Election, and technical judge in one location rather than multiple locations
 - Helps reduce voter confusion and number of provisional voters
 - South High Gym a more spacious facility

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 10002 – South Hagerstown High School Gymnasium
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, the entire precinct was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map split Precinct 10002 between Legislative Districts 2A and 1C
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 10002, Legislative District 2A
 - Create Precinct 10004, Legislative District 1C
 - Voters in both precincts vote at Rockland Woods Elementary School Gymnasium

Legislative District 2A

- Precinct 10003 – Eastern Elementary School Cafeteria
 - No Changes

Legislative District 2B

- Precinct 10005 – Eastern Elementary School Cafeteria
 - No Changes
- Precinct 17001 – Bester Elementary School Gymnasium
- Staff Recommendation
 - Revise boundary lines, based on Hagerstown Annexations
 - Change Precinct 17001 to Precinct 17000

Legislative District 2B

- Precinct 03001 – Potomac Towers
 - No Changes

Legislative District 2B

- Precinct 03002 – Emmanuel United Methodist Church Small Social Hall
- Precinct 03003 – Emma K. Doub Elementary School Cafeteria
- Precinct 03004 – Girl’s Inc. Gymnasium
- Precinct 03005 – Emma K. Doub Elementary School Cafeteria (Legislative District 2A)
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 03002, combining all of Precincts 03002, 03003, 03004, and 03005, Legislative District 2B
 - Create Precinct 03003, Legislative District 1C, based on City of Hagerstown Annexation
 - All voters will vote at Girl’s Inc. Gymnasium
- Reasons
 - Total active registered voters – 4,145
 - Estimated in person turnout (Presidential General) – 1,054
 - 18 less election judges needed, and technical judge in one location rather than multiple locations
 - Helps reduce voter confusion and number of provisional voters
 - Girls, Inc. a more spacious and accommodating facility

Legislative District 2B

- Precinct 25001 – Bethel Gardens Community Center Conference Room
 - No Changes
- Precinct 25002 – Western Heights Middle School Cafeteria
 - No Changes

Legislative District 2B

- Precinct 25003 – Salem Avenue Elementary School Gymnasium
 - Prior to the 2020 Census, the entire precinct was in Legislative District 2A
 - Current Legislative District Map moved entire precinct into Legislative District 2B
- Precinct 25004 – Salem Avenue Elementary School Gymnasium
 - No Changes
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 25003, combining all of Precincts 25003 and 25004, Legislative District 2B

Legislative District 2B

- Precinct 21001 – Potomac Heights Elementary School Cafeteria
 - No Changes
- Precinct 21002 – North Hagerstown High School Cafeteria
- Precinct 21003 – Northern Middle School Cafeteria
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 21002, combining all of Precincts 21002 and 21003, Legislative District 2B
 - All voters will vote at North Hagerstown High School Gymnasium
- Reasons
 - Total active registered voters – 3,185
 - Estimated in person turnout (Presidential General) – 1,006
 - 5 fewer election judges needed from 2018 Election, and technical judge in one location rather than multiple locations
 - North High Gym a more spacious facility
 - Plenty of parking

Legislative District 2B

- Precinct 22001 – Trinity Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall
 - No Changes
- Precinct 22002 – Pangborn Elementary School Cafeteria
 - No Changes
- Staff Recommendation
 - Create Precinct 22002, Legislative District 2B
 - Create Precinct 22003, Legislative District 2A, based on City of Hagerstown Annexation
 - All voters will vote at Pangborn Elementary School Cafeteria

Result

- 41 Polling Places
- 48 Precincts
- 52,636 voters affected
- 57 Election Judge positions eliminated

Monthly Statistical Report

Last Transaction Date From: 02/01/2022 To: 02/28/2022

ADDITIONS TO COUNTY REGISTRATION

METHOD	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL	EXACT	DUPES
Absentee Ballot Application	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
By Mail	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Comptroller of Maryland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Confirmation Notice	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
Correction	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	7	0
ERIC Report	25	13	0	0	1	23	1	63	63	0
In Person	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Jury Notice	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Motor Vehicle Administration	136	122	3	5	1	138	5	410	410	1
NVRA by Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Online Voter Registration	4	12	0	0	0	2	0	18	18	0
Social Security Administration	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	6	0
State Designated Agencies	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	0
USPS Sticker	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
TOTAL	182	151	3	5	2	169	7	519	519	4

SUBTRACTIONS FROM COUNTY ACTIVE STATUS

REASON	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
Confirmation Mail Process-NVRA	92	123	1	2	1	75	2	296
Death Notice	77	100	0	1	0	19	3	200
Death Notices Other than DHMH	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	19
Incomplete Application	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Moved Out of State	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	12
Non-Citizen	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Returned VNC	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Duplicate/Merged	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
County Transfer Out	-42	-36	0	0	0	-33	-2	-113
TOTAL	234	280	1	3	1	130	7	656

AFFILIATION CHANGES

Monthly Statistical Report

Last Transaction Date From: 02/01/2022 To: 02/28/2022

CHANGE	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
From	141	75	0	1	1	41	9	268
To	33	74	1	7	8	134	11	268
TOTAL	-108	-1	1	6	7	93	2	0

CURRENT ACTIVE REGISTRATION

ACTIVITY	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
BEGINNING OF REPORT	31901	43977	143	588	88	21810	913	99420
ADDITIONS (+)	182	151	3	5	2	169	7	519
REINSTATED (+)	9	10	0	0	0	5	2	26
CANCELLED (-)	-86	-111	0	-1	0	-21	-3	-222
COUNTY TRANSFER OUT (-)	-42	-36	0	0	0	-33	-2	-113
AFFILIATION CHANGES (+ OR -)	-108	-1	1	6	7	93	2	0
* INACTIVATED (-)	-102	-132	-1	-2	-1	-75	-2	-315
* REACTIVATED (+)	33	19	0	2	0	19	2	75
END OF REPORT TOTALS	31787	43877	146	598	96	21967	919	99390

Last Transaction Date From: 02/01/2022 To: 02/28/2022

**INACTIVE REGISTRATION
 SUBTRACTIONS FROM COUNTY INACTIVE STATUS**

REASON	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
Absentee Ballot Application	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
By Mail	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Death Notice	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	6
In Person	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jury Notice	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	8
Merge Voters	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Administration	31	14	0	1	0	14	1	61
Moved Out of State	10	24	0	1	0	7	0	42
Online Voter Registration	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
State Designated Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Duplicate/Merged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Transfer Out	-3	-7	0	0	0	-5	-1	-16
TOTAL	50	51	0	2	0	33	3	139

CURRENT INACTIVE REGISTRATION

ACTIVITY	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
BEGINNING OF REPORT	3097	3470	27	117	4	2669	100	9484
* INACTIVATED (+)	102	132	1	2	1	75	2	315
*REACTIVATED (-)	-34	-19	0	-1	0	-19	-2	-75
COUNTY TRANSFER OUT (-)	-3	-7	0	0	0	-5	-1	-16
AFFILIATION CHANGES (+ OR -)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANCELLED FROM INACTIVE (-)	-13	-25	0	-1	0	-9	0	-48
PENDING FROM INACTIVE (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INACTIVE	3149	3551	28	117	5	2711	99	9660

**TOTAL REGISTRATION RECORDS
 ACTIVE AND INACTIVE REGISTRATION**

ACTIVITY	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
ACTIVE REGISTRATION	31787	43877	146	598	96	21967	919	99390

Monthly Statistical Report

Last Transaction Date From: 02/01/2022 To: 02/28/2022

INACTIVE REGISTRATION	3149	3551	28	117	5	2711	99	9660
TOTAL RECORDS	34936	47428	174	715	101	24678	1018	109050

Address Changes Within Jurisdiction	606	Confirmation Mailings Sent	655
Address Changes Statewide	37490	Confirmation Responses	28
Name Changes	446	Number of NVRA Agency voter registration Applications on hand	
Number of current Statewide voter registration application on hand		Date report completed	
Signature of person who prepared the report		Unaffiliated = those individuals declining to affiliate with a party.	
Other = Those individuals designating affiliation with a party that is not established under Maryland Law.			

Precincts Within Districts Voter Count

Districts : LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 01C LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02A LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02B
Status : Active Status Reason: All

District	Dist/Prec & Polling Place	Polling Place Address	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
District Type : LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT										
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 01C										
02000-	WILLIAMSPORT HIGH SCHOOL	5 SOUTH CLIFTON DRIVE, WILLIAMSPORT, MD 21795	920	1574	4	32	1	708	38	3277
04000-	CLEAR SPRING HIGH SCHOOL	12630 BROADFORDING ROAD, CLEAR SPRING, MD 21722	439	1408	5	7	4	381	11	2255
05000-	HANCOCK MIDDLE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	289 WEST MAIN STREET, HANCOCK, MD 21750	385	1451	3	14	3	476	9	2341
15000-	BIG POOL COMMUNITY HALL	11411 TEDRICK DRIVE, BIG POOL, MD 21711	259	915	0	9	1	277	8	1469
23000-	HERITAGE ACADEMY	12215 WALNUT POINT WEST, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	721	2147	7	23	3	658	20	3579
District Total :			2724	7495	19	85	12	2500	86	12921

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02A										
01000-	SHARPSBURG ELEM. SCHOOL	17525 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE, SHARPSBURG, MD 21782	622	1213	5	13	0	515	24	2392
03005-	EMMA K. DOUB ELEM. SCHOOL	1221 SOUTH POTOMAC STREET, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	6
06001-	BOONSBORO HIGH SCHOOL	10 CAMPUS AVENUE, BOONSBORO, MD 21713	546	1112	2	11	1	438	22	2132
06002-	BOONSBORO MIDDLE SCHOOL	1 J-H WADE DRIVE, BOONSBORO, MD 21713	771	1231	1	9	1	561	11	2585
07001-	SMITHSBURG ELEM. SCHOOL	67 NORTH MAIN STREET, SMITHSBURG, MD 21783	560	1336	0	13	3	522	23	2457
07002-	SMITHSBURG MIDDLE SCHOOL	68 NORTH MAIN STREET, SMITHSBURG, MD 21783	541	1036	1	14	1	512	20	2125
08000-	PLEASANT VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH	3346 GAPLAND ROAD, ROHRERSVILLE, MD 21779	492	982	4	7	1	388	10	1884
09000-	LEITERSBURG VFC ACTIVITY CENTER	21140 LEITERSBURG PIKE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	553	1079	2	11	0	422	23	2090
10001-	E. RUSSELL HICKS MIDDLE SCHOOL	1321 SOUTH POTOMAC ST., HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	887	1193	5	14	5	676	26	2806

Precincts Within Districts Voter Count

Districts : LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 01C LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02A LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02B
 Status : Active Status Reason: All

District	Dist/Prec & Polling Place	Polling Place Address	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
District Type : LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT										
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02A										
10002-SOUTH HAGERSTOWN H.S. - GYMNASIUM		1101 SOUTH POTOMAC STREET, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	1352	1307	3	21	1	780	34	3498
10003-EASTERN ELEM. SCHOOL		1320 YALE DRIVE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	502	612	0	6	1	300	15	1436
10004-WASHINGTON COUNTY TECHNICAL HS		50 WEST OAK RIDGE DRIVE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	290	424	1	2	1	147	5	870
11001-PLEASANT VALLEY ELEM. SCHOOL		1707 ROHRERSVILLE ROAD, KNOXVILLE, MD 21758	286	409	1	2	0	216	13	927
11002-POTOMAC VALLEY FIRE HALL		2202 DARGAN SCHOOL ROAD, SHARPSBURG, MD 21782	133	235	0	0	1	96	6	471
12000-COMMUNITY VFD OF DISTRICT 12 BANQUET CENTER		18002 TILGHMANTON ROAD, FAIRPLAY, MD 21733	474	1035	3	17	2	429	16	1976
13001-MAUGANSVILLE ELEM. SCHOOL		18023 MAUGANS AVENUE, MAUGANSVILLE, MD 21767	622	1549	2	9	3	515	11	2711
13002-MAUGANSVILLE RURITAN CLUB		18007 MAUGANS AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	558	745	3	11	3	385	18	1723
14001-RINGGOLD RURITAN CLUB		14247 WINDY HAVEN ROAD, SMITHSBURG, MD 21783	195	474	0	4	0	154	5	832
14002-CASCADE ELEM. SCHOOL		14519 PENNERSVILLE ROAD, CASCADE, MD 21719	219	440	2	6	0	187	4	858
16000-GREENBRIER ELEM. SCHOOL		21222 SAN MAR ROAD, BOONSBORO, MD 21713	748	1438	2	21	1	661	19	2890
18001-BETHEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH		21006 TWIN SPRINGS DRIVE, SMITHSBURG, MD 21783	499	1158	1	15	1	436	14	2124
18002-MARANATHA BRETHREN CHURCH		19835 SCOTT HILL DRIVE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	726	1075	5	16	3	511	17	2353

Precincts Within Districts Voter Count

Districts : LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 01C LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02A LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02B
Status : Active Status Reason: All

District	Dist/Prec & Polling Place	Polling Place Address	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
District Type : LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT										
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02A										
18003-HAGERSTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE ARCC BLDG		11400 ROBINWOOD DRIVE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	1184	969	2	19	3	731	34	2942
19000-LITTLE ANTIETAM COMMUNITY CENTER		40 MOUNT VERNON DRIVE, KEEDYSVILLE, MD 21756	529	1002	3	11	3	386	12	1946
20000-DOWNSVILLE RURITAN CLUB		8629 DOWNSVILLE PIKE, WILLIAMSPORT, MD 21795	334	896	2	9	1	330	8	1580
24001-WACOHU GRANGE HALL		16412 NATIONAL PIKE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	137	280	1	7	1	123	6	555
25003-SALEM AVE ELEM. SCHOOL		1323 SALEM AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	19	26	0	0	0	15	0	60
26001-ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CHURCH PARISH CENTER		17630 VIRGINIA AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	683	970	2	16	4	529	22	2226
26002-LINCOLNSHIRE ELEM. SCHOOL		17545 LINCOLNSHIRE ROAD, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	646	843	3	13	1	422	16	1944
26003-VALLEY GRACE BRETHERN CHURCH		17310 GAY STREET, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	325	537	2	10	0	237	8	1119
26004-HICKORY ELEM. SCHOOL		11101 HICKORY SCHOOL RD, WILLIAMSPORT, MD 21795	661	1119	2	9	2	435	25	2253
27001-FOUNTAINDALE ELEM. SCHOOL		901 NORTHERN AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	837	1130	6	20	0	523	18	2534
27002-PARAMOUNT ELEM. SCHOOL		19410 LONGMEADOW ROAD, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	1032	1238	5	18	1	678	29	3001
*28001			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total :			17963	29097	71	354	45	13262	514	61306
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02B										
03001-POTOMAC TOWERS		11 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	369	175	2	7	0	183	12	748
03002-EMMANUEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH		802 SUMMIT AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	520	333	7	12	1	320	10	1203

Precincts Within Districts Voter Count

Districts : LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 01C LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02A LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT - LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02B
 Status : Active Status Reason: All

District	Dist/Prec & Polling Place	Polling Place Address	DEM	REP	GRN	LIB	WCP	UNA	OTHERS	TOTAL
District Type : LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT										
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 02B										
03003-EMMA K. DOUB ELEM. SCHOOL		1221 SOUTH POTOMAC STREET, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	586	519	1	12	2	405	29	1554
03004-GIRLS' INC.		626 WASHINGTON AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	661	318	7	10	3	361	22	1382
10005-EASTERN ELEM. SCHOOL		1320 YALE DRIVE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	12	15	0	0	0	12	0	39
17001-BESTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - GYM		385 MILL STREET, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	1675	1292	10	20	5	985	56	4043
18004-MARANATHA BRETHERN CHURCH		19835 SCOTT HILL DRIVE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	263	158	0	3	0	144	6	574
21001-POTOMAC HEIGHTS ELEM. SCHOOL		301 EAST MAGNOLIA AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	1088	849	8	16	3	575	23	2562
21002-NORTH HAGERSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL		1200 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	866	673	0	11	0	485	23	2058
21003-NORTHERN MIDDLE SCHOOL		701 NORTHERN AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21742	495	369	0	12	1	242	8	1127
22001-TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH		15 RANDOLPH AVE., HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	957	449	4	11	8	571	27	2027
22002-PANGBORN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		195 PANGBORN BOULEVARD, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	870	583	1	10	3	466	31	1964
25001-BETHEL GARDENS COMMUNITY CENTER		356 HENRY AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	555	137	2	5	3	210	14	926
25002-WESTERN HEIGHTS MIDDLE SCHOOL		1300 MARSHALL STREET, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	1111	729	7	24	5	717	28	2621
25004-SALEM AVE ELEM. SCHOOL		1323 SALEM AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740	1097	696	7	8	4	562	31	2405
*28002			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total :			11125	7295	56	161	38	6238	320	25233
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TOTAL :			31812	43887	146	600	95	22000	920	99460

Voter Turnout - Precinct Details by Voting Method
2020 Presidential General Election (November 3, 2020)

D-P	Leg	Hag	Democrat				Republican				Unaffiliated				All Other Parties				Totals													
			Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prox	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prox	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prox	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prox	Total						
01-0	02A		656	88	96	292	12	488	1187	486	270	172	20	948	481	128	55	94	6	283	27	9	4	7	1	21	2351	711	425	565	39	1740
02-0	01C		953	193	120	275	19	607	1566	638	259	210	21	1128	666	152	65	105	6	328	67	13	7	13	0	33	3252	996	451	603	46	2096
03-1	02B	Y	404	53	37	120	11	221	218	44	29	35	3	111	183	20	12	31	2	65	21	2	5	3	1	11	826	119	83	189	17	408
03-2	02B	Y	532	78	77	175	14	344	351	109	80	20	5	214	303	47	25	50	8	130	25	7	2	1	3	13	1211	241	184	246	30	701
03-3	02B	Y	661	99	84	166	20	369	528	152	144	65	11	372	412	70	52	69	5	196	35	7	4	6	1	18	1636	328	284	306	37	955
03-4	02B	Y	705	152	76	132	25	385	317	87	43	26	8	164	346	52	24	40	2	118	29	5	2	5	1	13	1397	296	145	203	36	680
03-5	02A	Y	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	1	0	3
04-0	01C		485	159	50	131	8	348	1384	819	210	108	14	1151	346	113	21	46	6	186	19	4	2	2	0	8	2234	1095	283	287	28	1693
05-0	01C		415	150	12	98	11	271	1432	917	73	117	31	1138	435	172	12	46	9	239	22	6	0	2	1	9	2304	1245	97	263	52	1657
06-1	02A		551	112	58	214	9	393	1110	517	220	154	10	901	407	133	45	84	3	265	32	9	0	9	0	18	2100	771	323	461	22	1577
06-2	02A		796	171	108	300	16	595	1192	575	186	159	16	936	550	169	55	109	7	340	24	7	6	3	1	17	2562	922	355	571	40	1888
07-1	02A		579	133	66	197	9	405	1325	629	197	180	17	1023	471	140	52	91	4	287	39	9	2	8	2	21	2414	911	317	476	32	1736
07-2	02A		533	140	44	172	8	364	1040	505	134	107	23	769	444	140	34	70	11	255	25	5	3	5	0	13	2042	790	215	354	42	1401
08-0	02A		509	122	49	219	4	394	956	546	108	127	15	796	362	147	29	59	9	244	18	4	1	7	0	12	1835	819	187	412	28	1446
09-0	02A		584	88	84	256	8	436	1084	360	272	211	20	863	386	92	72	89	1	254	40	4	2	18	1	25	2074	544	430	574	30	1578
10-1	02A		943	133	202	298	26	659	1234	388	318	207	15	928	621	102	102	131	17	352	43	5	4	10	0	19	2841	628	626	646	58	1958
10-2	02A		1278	215	254	480	23	972	1309	450	377	207	10	1044	685	155	129	150	14	448	57	14	14	11	0	39	3329	834	774	848	47	2503
10-3	02A		491	79	73	194	11	357	649	178	216	123	12	529	292	44	51	77	8	180	17	2	1	4	1	8	1449	303	341	398	32	1074
10-4	02A		318	47	62	122	8	239	410	107	117	90	1	315	132	24	27	30	2	83	14	1	4	4	0	9	874	179	210	246	11	646
10-5	02B		12	1	0	3	0	4	16	1	5	3	0	9	8	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	37	2	5	7	0	14
11-1	02A		283	85	11	109	4	209	390	215	23	44	6	288	207	80	15	50	3	148	14	3	0	9	0	12	894	383	49	212	13	657
11-2	02A		134	29	14	52	1	96	226	100	37	33	6	176	90	24	11	13	5	53	6	2	1	3	1	7	456	155	63	101	13	332
12-0	02A		481	83	77	195	9	364	1026	383	289	119	18	809	383	109	53	55	2	219	35	13	3	6	0	22	1925	588	422	375	29	1414
13-1	02A		638	127	82	221	13	443	1560	527	454	221	12	1214	478	120	70	64	6	260	22	1	4	6	0	11	2698	775	610	512	31	1928
13-2	02A		570	111	107	183	20	421	741	214	226	107	24	571	336	79	47	59	8	193	28	6	4	4	0	14	1675	410	384	353	52	1199
14-1	02A		202	38	22	90	3	153	470	183	105	61	6	355	141	48	24	23	3	98	8	0	3	1	0	4	821	269	154	175	12	610
14-2	02A		222	35	28	77	4	144	421	156	98	37	5	296	175	46	12	24	5	87	13	3	2	1	0	6	831	240	140	139	14	533
15-0	01C		273	75	18	95	3	191	891	469	114	95	6	684	252	92	23	38	2	155	15	3	0	4	0	7	1431	639	155	232	11	1037
16-0	02A		790	110	123	354	11	598	1443	474	390	263	13	1140	611	106	117	150	10	383	39	6	7	5	1	19	2883	696	637	772	35	2140
17-1	02B	Y	1861	276	248	570	36	1130	1347	328	260	255	25	868	974	133	74	174	27	408	77	15	8	14	2	39	4259	752	590	1013	90	2445
18-1	02A		518	101	64	208	5	378	1166	413	297	180	13	903	399	118	53	72	3	246	29	5	5	6	0	16	2112	637	419	466	21	1543
18-2	02A		747	105	129	279	7	520	1080	337	307	205	14	863	475	103	73	93	10	279	40	4	9	11	1	25	2342	549	518	588	32	1687
18-3	02A		1192	150	215	451	32	848	1060	265	259	235	19	778	677	122	109	172	13	416	54	7	8	23	1	39	2983	544	591	881	65	2081
18-4	02B		273	14	45	122	9	190	163	23	32	40	4	99	114	17	19	32	2	70	3	0	0	1	0	1	553	54	96	195	15	360

Headings: Voters = Eligible Voters, ED = Election Day, EV = Early Voting, VBM = Vote By Mail, Prox = Provisional. Note: Vote By Mail and Provisional counts include both accepted and rejected ballots.

Voter Turnout - Precinct Details by Voting Method
2020 Presidential General Election (November 3, 2020)

D-P	Leg	Hag	Democrat				Republican				Unaffiliated				All Other Parties				Totals													
			Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total						
19-0	02A		522	101	78	243	2	424	1002	427	207	135	11	780	368	95	55	86	7	243	26	4	3	9	1	17	1918	627	343	473	21	1464
20-0	02A		361	63	57	137	3	260	891	307	276	107	12	702	305	95	36	55	5	191	17	3	5	1	1	10	1574	468	374	300	21	1163
21-1	02B	Y	1052	165	146	423	25	759	866	259	230	140	15	644	547	103	84	97	13	297	53	12	9	14	1	36	2518	539	469	674	54	1736
21-2	02B	Y	862	180	123	296	27	626	703	263	134	105	10	512	453	97	41	106	15	259	27	2	2	9	0	13	2045	542	300	516	52	1410
21-3	02B	Y	502	74	106	226	11	417	409	142	100	75	1	318	222	49	33	53	1	136	19	1	1	10	0	12	1152	266	240	364	13	883
22-1	02B	Y	1048	136	119	227	28	510	465	112	74	43	6	235	575	64	47	64	18	193	49	7	4	10	0	21	2137	319	244	344	52	959
22-2	02B	Y	914	156	133	300	22	611	596	155	116	99	9	379	448	95	62	89	7	253	45	5	7	9	1	22	2003	411	318	497	39	1265
23-0	01C		750	150	100	231	11	492	2120	884	532	237	22	1675	638	180	99	72	12	363	53	15	3	9	1	28	3561	1229	734	549	46	2558
24-1	02A		146	23	26	51	4	104	261	88	69	35	6	198	113	27	21	21	3	72	17	5	3	3	0	11	537	143	119	110	13	385
25-1	02B	Y	614	91	86	100	19	296	148	24	22	11	4	61	212	25	16	17	5	63	29	1	1	4	0	6	1003	141	125	132	28	426
25-2	02B	Y	1181	195	135	306	28	664	743	218	163	72	11	464	679	103	77	116	22	318	64	7	4	10	0	21	2667	523	379	504	61	1467
25-3	02A	Y	21	3	9	5	0	17	28	8	10	3	0	21	22	6	2	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	17	21	12	0	50
25-4	02B	Y	1015	156	198	299	36	689	668	198	177	92	9	476	478	87	66	93	9	255	44	7	3	12	3	25	2205	448	444	496	57	1445
26-1	02A		720	95	139	202	10	446	1030	268	315	141	17	741	475	89	79	66	6	240	37	4	4	10	1	19	2262	456	537	419	34	1446
26-2	02A		658	91	157	226	11	485	867	219	269	155	12	655	416	74	64	77	11	226	31	4	6	7	0	17	1972	388	496	465	34	1383
26-3	02A		315	53	76	103	9	241	529	153	168	78	5	404	207	39	43	27	3	112	23	5	4	5	2	16	1074	250	291	213	19	773
26-4	02A		685	108	131	266	6	511	1122	344	328	213	16	901	416	99	57	73	3	232	40	5	12	10	0	27	2263	556	528	562	25	1671
27-1	02A		830	120	164	390	15	689	1175	354	299	277	14	944	493	80	99	146	8	333	35	8	4	11	1	24	2533	562	566	824	38	1990
27-2	02A		1025	164	190	361	16	731	1242	365	349	232	15	961	608	111	86	157	8	362	38	7	4	8	0	19	2913	647	629	758	39	2073
99-9	999		0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35

Headings: Voters = Eligible Voters, ED = Election Day, EV = Early Voting, VBM = Vote By Mail, Prov = Provisional. Note: Vote By Mail and Provisional counts include both accepted and rejected ballots.

Voter Turnout - Precinct Details by Voting Method
2020 Presidential General Election (November 3, 2020)

D-P	Leg Hag	Democrat			Republican			Unaffiliated			All Other Parties			Totals																	
		Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total												
		32791	5676	4909	11242	695	22522	44161	16383	9987	6466	629	33465	20509	4615	2630	3811	386	11442	1585	283	196	363	31	873	99046	26957	17722	21882	1741	68302
	TOTALS																														

Legis Dist	Democrat			Republican			Unaffiliated			All Other Parties			Totals																	
	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total												
01C	2876	727	300	830	52	1909	7393	3727	1188	767	94	5776	2337	709	220	307	35	1271	176	41	12	30	2	85	12782	5204	1720	1934	183	9041
02A	18279	3123	2996	6947	319	13385	29230	10541	7190	4618	403	22752	12218	2944	1778	2472	204	7398	888	164	132	225	16	537	60615	16772	12096	14262	942	44072
02B	11636	1826	1613	3465	311	7215	7538	2115	1609	1081	121	4926	5954	962	632	1032	136	2762	521	78	52	108	13	251	25649	4981	3906	5686	581	15154
999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	32791	5676	4909	11242	695	22522	44161	16383	9987	6466	629	33465	20509	4615	2630	3811	386	11442	1585	283	196	363	31	873	99046	26957	17722	21882	1741	68302

Area	Democrat			Republican			Unaffiliated			All Other Parties			Totals																	
	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total	Voters	ED	EV	VBM	Prov	Total												
County	21418	3862	3331	7897	393	15483	36770	14284	8405	5425	512	28626	14653	3664	2014	2807	252	8737	1068	205	144	256	18	623	73909	22015	13894	16385	1175	53469
Hag	11373	1814	1578	3345	302	7039	7391	2099	1582	1041	117	4839	5856	951	616	1004	134	2705	517	78	52	107	13	250	25137	4942	3828	5497	566	14833
TOTALS	32791	5676	4909	11242	695	22522	44161	16383	9987	6466	629	33465	20509	4615	2630	3811	386	11442	1585	283	196	363	31	873	99046	26957	17722	21882	1741	68302

Headings: Voters = Eligible Voters, ED = Election Day, EV = Early Voting, VBM = Vote By Mail, Prov = Provisional. Note: Vote By Mail and Provisional counts include both accepted and rejected ballots.

Current Polling Places and Precincts

Polling Place	Precinct(s)
Sharpsburg Elementary School	01000
Williamsport High School	02000
Potomac Towers	03001
Emmanuel United Methodist Church	03002
Emma K. Doub Elementary School	03003/03005
Girls Inc.	03004
Clear Spring High School	04000
Hancock Middle/Senior High School	05000
Boonsboro High School	06001
Boonsboro Middle School	06002
Smithsburg Elementary School	07001
Smithsburg Middle School	07002
Pleasant Valley Baptist Church	08000
Lettersburg Ruritan Community Center	09000
E. Russell Hicks Middle School	10001
South Hagerstown High School	10002
Eastern Elementary School	10003/10005
Washington County Technical High School	10004
Pleasant Valley Elementary School	11001
Potomac Valley Fire Hall	11002
Community VFC of District 12	12000
Maugansville Elementary School	13001
Maugansville Ruritan	13002
Ringgold Ruritan	14001
Cascade Elementary School	14002
Big Pool Community Hall	15000
Greenbriar Elementary School	16000
Bester Elementary School	17001
Bethel United Methodist Church	18001
Maranatha Brethren Church	18002/18004
HCC ARCC	18003
Little Antietam Community Center	19000
Downsville Ruritan	20000
Potomac Heights Elementary School	21001
North Hagerstown High School	21002
Northern Middle School	21003
Trinity Lutheran Church	22001
Pangborn Elementary School	22002
Heritage Academy	23000
WACOHU Grange Hall	24001
Bethel Gardens Community Center	25001
Western Heights Middle School	25002
Salem Avenue Elementary School	25003/25004
Washington County Election Center	26001
Lincolnshire Elementary School	26002
Valley Grace Brethren Church	26003
Hickory Elementary School	26004
Fountaindale Elementary School	27001
Paramount Elementary School	27002
Polling Places	Precincts
	49
	53

Proposed Polling Places and Precincts

Polling Place	Precinct(s)
Sharpsburg Elementary School	01000
Williamsport High School	02001/02002
Potomac Towers	03001
Girls Inc.	03002/03003
Clear Spring High School	04000
Hancock Middle/Senior High School	05000
Boonsboro High School	06000
Smithsburg Middle School	07000
Pleasant Valley Baptist Church	08000
Lettersburg Ruritan Community Center	09000
South Hagerstown High School	10001
Rockland Woods Elementary School	10002/10004
Eastern Elementary School	10003/10005
Pleasant Valley Elementary School	11001
Potomac Valley Fire Hall	11002
Community VFC of District 12	12000
Maugansville Elementary School	13001/13002
Ringgold Ruritan	14001
Cascade Elementary School	14002
Big Pool Community Hall	15000
Greenbriar Elementary School	16000
Bester Elementary School	17001
Bethel United Methodist Church	18001
Maranatha Brethren Church	18002
HCC ARCC	18003
Little Antietam Community Center	19000
Downsville Ruritan	20000
Potomac Heights Elementary School	21001
North Hagerstown High School	21002
Trinity Lutheran Church	22001
Pangborn Elementary School	22002/22003
Heritage Academy	23000
WACOHU Grange Hall	24000
Bethel Gardens Community Center	25001
Western Heights Middle School	25002
Salem Avenue Elementary School	25003
Washington County Election Center	26001
Lincolnshire Elementary School	26002
Hickory Elementary School	26003
Fountaindale Elementary School	27001
Paramount Elementary School	27002/27003
Polling Places	Precincts
	41
	48

Proposed Polling Places and Precincts with 2018 Numbers

Polling Place	Precinct(s)
Sharpsburg Elementary School	01000
Williamsport High School	02001/02002
Potomac Towers	03001
Emmanuel United Methodist Church	03002
Emma K. Doub Elementary School	03003
Girls Inc.	03004/03005
Clear Spring High School	04000
Hancock Middle/Senior High School	05000
Boonsboro High School	06001
Boonsboro Middle School	06002
Smithsburg Elementary School	07001
Smithsburg Middle School	07002
Pleasant Valley Baptist Church	08000
Lettersburg Ruritan Community Center	09000
South Hagerstown High School	10001
Rockland Woods Elementary School	10002/10006
Eastern Elementary School	10003/10005
Washington County Technical High School	10004
Pleasant Valley Elementary School	11001
Potomac Valley Fire Hall	11002
Community VFC of District 12	12000
Maugansville Elementary School	13001
Maugansville Ruritan	13002
Ringgold Ruritan	14001
Cascade Elementary School	14002
Big Pool Community Hall	15000
Greenbriar Elementary School	16000
Bester Elementary School	17000
Bethel United Methodist Church	18001
Maranatha Brethren Church	18002
HCC ARCC	18003
Little Antietam Community Center	19000
Downsville Ruritan	20000
Potomac Heights Elementary School	21001
North Hagerstown High School	21002
Northern Middle School	21003
Trinity Lutheran Church	22001
Pangborn Elementary School	22002/22003
Heritage Academy	23000
WACOHU Grange Hall	24000
Bethel Gardens Community Center	25001
Western Heights Middle School	25002
Salem Avenue Elementary School	25003
Washington County Election Center	26001
Lincolnshire Elementary School	26002
Valley Grace Brethren Church	26003
Hickory Elementary School	26004
Fountaindale Elementary School	27001
Paramount Elementary School	27002/27003
Polling Places	Precincts
	49
	55

≡ Polling Places No Longer Used in 2022.