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Note: This FAQ is not exhaustive. Situations or inquiries may arise that are not answered below. In those circumstances, contact your hotline captain or command center for assistance. Please make sure to record all of the voter's contact information should follow-up be necessary.

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REGISTERING TO VOTE

1. STATUS: Am I registered to vote?

Voters can determine whether they are registered to vote by checking the Maryland State Board of Elections website available at the following link:

<https://voterservices.elections.maryland.gov/votersearch>.

Voters can also call Maryland’s State Board of Elections at (410) 269-2840 or (800) 222-8683 (toll free) or contact their [local boards of elections](#).

To register to vote in Maryland, an applicant must be:

- A U.S. citizen;
- A Maryland resident; and
- At least 16 years old.¹
 - While eligible to register at age 16, only voters who will be at least 18 years old by the next general election will be eligible to vote in the general election.

2. HOW: How do I register to vote? What if I don’t have access to a computer and/or printer?

Apply online. Eligible voters may register to vote or update their registered address online using [Maryland's Online Voter Registration System \(OLVR\)](#). To submit a registration electronically, a voter must provide a valid Maryland-issued state ID number or driver’s license number; voters who reside outside the U.S. or are a member of the military (or the member’s spouse or dependent) can provide the last four digits of their Social Security number to register. Voters who do not have these forms of identification cannot use the OLVR to register.²

Submit a printed application. To register or update a registered address, an eligible voter may [print an application from the State Board of Elections website](#) or [contact his/her local board of elections](#) or the [State Board of Elections](#) to request an application. Voters must return the application, which is available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#), with an *original signature* to the State Board of Elections or the voter’s local boards of elections. The application can be returned by mail or hand-delivery; it cannot be submitted via fax or email.³

Complete voter registration application in person. If an eligible voter does not have access to a computer and/or printer, the voter may complete a voter registration application in person at:

- [local board of elections](#);
- [State Board of Elections](#);
- [local Department of Health office](#);
- [Maryland Department of Human Services local offices](#);
- [Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration \(MVA\) offices](#);
- [local Area Agency on Aging office](#);
- [MTA Paratransit Certification Office](#)
- all public institutions of higher education;
- recruitment offices of the U.S. Armed Forces;
- marriage license offices; and
- offices for students with disabilities at all Maryland colleges and universities.⁴

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IMPORTANT: Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, many of the offices listed above may not be open to the public, or may have reduced hours or require an appointment. Please check with these offices before going there to complete a voter registration application.

Voters who registered before the close of the voter registration period (October 13) should receive their Voter Notification Card within three weeks of submitting an application. Voters receive this card if their application is complete and they are found to be qualified to vote (voters do not need to bring this card to vote). If voters did not receive the card, they should contact their local board of elections. Voters can also verify whether they are registered through the [Voter Lookup Website](#).

Same-day registration and voting. An eligible voter can register to vote at a voting center in his/her county of residence during early voting (October 26 to November 2) or on Election Day (November 3) by bringing a document showing proof of residency (note that Baltimore residents must register and vote at a center within their city limits).⁵ See [Questions #3](#) and [#4](#). The voter will be permitted to cast a regular ballot upon showing appropriate identification and proof of residency in the county in which the voter applied.

During early voting and on election day, voters who appear in person to vote will be given the choice to mark a pre-printed paper ballot by hand or to mark their ballots using an electronic ballot marking device (the electronic marking device has accessibility features for disabled voters and is available for *all* voters to use). Voters who mark pre-printed ballots by hand will review their marked paper ballots and then insert them into a scanner that tabulates the voters' selections. For those who use a ballot marking device, their ballots will be printed and they must then insert the ballot into a separate scanner that tabulates the voters' selections.⁶ Once the paper ballots are scanned, they are automatically deposited into a secure box. This allows for verification of selections and auditing of election results.

A registered voter who updates his/her address during early voting will be permitted to cast a regular ballot using the above process if voting in the county in which the voter resides.⁷ A registered voter who updates his/her address on Election Day will be asked to complete a provisional ballot.⁸ Note that voting provisionally involves filling out the same exact pre-printed paper ballot. The only difference is that the voter will also have to fill out and sign the Provisional Ballot Application form, which captures all the necessary registration information (whether or not the voter is already registered). If the voter is found to be eligible and to have met the residency requirements, the provisional ballot will be counted.

3. IDENTIFICATION: What ID is required to register to vote?

In addition to basic identifying information, voters are asked to provide a Maryland driver's license number or MVA ID Card number or, if they do not have a Maryland driver's license or MVA ID Card, the last four digits of their Social Security number on their voter registration application. Their registration application will *not* be processed unless they provide this information or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that they do not have a Maryland driver's license, MVA ID Card, or Social Security number.

Eligible voters who do not provide any of the above forms of identification will be given a unique identifying number by an election official. Individuals who register by mail and who cannot provide one of the requested numbers must present a copy of an acceptable form of identification at the time of registration or at any time before voting.

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Acceptable identification includes either a current and valid photo identification (*i.e.*, Maryland driver's license, MVA ID card, student or employee photo ID card, military ID card, passport, or any other State or federal government-issued ID card), or a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or other government document that shows the voter's name and address.⁹

If a voter registers to vote or update an address at a voting center during early voting or on Election Day, the voter will need to provide documentation that shows his/her address. The voter can bring an MVA-issued license, ID card, or change of address card, or a paycheck, bank statement, utility bill, or other government document with their name and new address.¹⁰

4. DEADLINES: When is/was the voter registration deadline? Are there different deadlines whether I register by mail, in-person, online or on Election Day?

The voter registration deadline is 21 days before Election Day, which falls on *October 13* for the November 3, 2020 general election.¹¹ If submitting by mail, the voter registration application must be postmarked by October 13; if registering online, the voter must complete the registration by 9 p.m. on October 13.¹²

If a voter misses the registration period, the voter can still register to vote or change an existing voter registration in person during early voting (October 26 to November 2; 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.) or on Election Day (November 3; 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.).

5. SAME DAY: Does my state have Same-Day Registration (i.e. I can register to vote the same day I vote)? If so, what is the process?

Yes. Voters can register to vote or change an existing voter registration at the same time they cast a ballot during the early voting period or on Election Day. Voters can register at voting center in the county where they live, or within city limits for Baltimore residents, during [early voting](#) or on [Election Day](#). They need only provide a document showing proof of residency.¹³ Proof of residency is presented to a poll worker (known as an "election judge") at the voting center and can include a Maryland driver's license or identification card with the voter's current address or, if voters do not have these documents or they do not show their current address, they can show the poll worker a paycheck, bank statement, utility bill, or other official document with the voter's name and new address.¹⁴ If the poll worker determines that the voter is a resident of the county and qualified to register, the voter will be given a voter authority card to sign, and then issued a regular ballot.¹⁵ See [Questions # 17](#) and [37](#) for how regular ballots are cast during early voting and on Election Day.

Note that a registered voter who updates his/her address on Election Day will be asked to complete a provisional ballot.¹⁶ See [Question #2](#).

6. PERMANENT MOVE: I have moved permanently and I didn't update my voter registration, can I vote?

Yes. Refer to the table below. In general, voters can update their address through the [Maryland Online Voter Registration System](#) or by contacting their [local board of elections](#).

Note: For the 2020 General Election, vote centers will be used on Election Day instead of precinct-based polling places. As with early voting, a voter can vote at any Election Day vote center in the county where the voter resides, or within the city limits for residents of Baltimore.

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Moved within the same county	Moved to a different county within 3 weeks of the election	Moved to a different county at least 3 weeks before the election	Moved from a different state
<p>If the voter recently moved within the same county in Maryland, the voter can cast a regular ballot at any early voting center in the county where the voter lives. If the voter updates his/her address on Election Day, the voter will have to vote by provisional ballot.¹⁷</p>	<p>If the voter moved to a different county within Maryland less than 3 weeks before the election, the voter may cast a regular ballot at an early voting or Election Day vote center in the county where the voter used to live, or vote a provisional ballot at an early voting or Election Day vote center in his/her new county.¹⁸</p>	<p>If the voter moved to a different county within Maryland at least 3 weeks before the election, the voter should go to an early voting or Election Day vote center in his/her new county. At the vote center, the voter will vote a provisional ballot, but as long as the voter completes and sign the provisional ballot application, all of the votes will count.¹⁹</p>	<p>If the voter moved to Maryland from another state then follow the regular voting registration procedures. See Questions # 2 through #4 for more information.</p> <p>The voter does not need to be a MD resident for a certain period of time before being eligible to register to vote in MD.</p>

7. TEMPORARY MOVE: I have moved temporarily due to Covid-19 or some other reason. Where can I vote?

A voter who is not currently residing at his/her registered address can vote by submitting a mail-in ballot. See [Question #19](#) for how to submit a mail-in ballot.

The State sent mail-in ballot applications to all registered voters at the end of August/early September. These applications would have been sent to the voter’s registered address unless the voter requested otherwise. Voters who did not receive the mail-in ballot application automatically sent by the State can submit an application by October 20 for a mail-in ballot to be sent to them, either in English or Spanish.²⁰

When completing the application for a mail-in ballot, the voter can request the ballot be delivered via internet (see Question 5 of the [mail-in ballot application](#)). If the voter chooses this option, the voter will be notified by email when his ballot is available to be downloaded from the internet, and the voter can then print and return the ballot by mail or hand-delivery. Question 5 also gives the voter the option of having the ballot mailed to his/her temporary address. Note that the State is urging voters to use mail instead of internet delivery because the emailed or faxed ballots printed by voters cannot be read by the State’s scanners, and election workers therefore have to manually re-enter the voter’s information on an official ballot, slowing down the process of counting votes.²¹

If the voter does not want to vote by mail-in ballot, the voter can cast a regular ballot in person during early voting, on Election Day, or at the local board of elections office in the county where the individual is registered.

If the move is permanent rather than temporary, see [Question #6](#) for additional options.

8. STUDENT: I am a college student. Can I register to vote where I go to school? What if I am taking classes remotely? Where can I vote?

As a student, the voter may register at his/her school address if the voter considers this address to be the voter's residential address. A voter's residential address is the address they consider home, and is usually, though not always, used for tax returns, government documents, driver's licenses, bank accounts, credit cards, etc. If a voter lives on campus and gives a campus address as their residential address, they should be sure to list their dormitory and room number.²² Before completing an application through [Maryland's Online Voter Registration System \(OLVR\)](#) or submitting a paper [voter registration application](#), students who receive financial aid from another state or jurisdiction should verify with the appropriate authority whether changing their residency impacts eligibility for financial aid.

If the voter is taking classes remotely and is currently living at an address other than the voter's registered address, please see [Question #7](#).

9. LIVING ABROAD: I am living abroad and/or am serving in the military. How can I register and/or vote?²³

Military and other overseas citizens may use the standard procedure for voting by mail, but there are also special provisions for members of the U.S. Armed Forces and merchant marine, commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, along with family members of all these groups, and other citizens who reside outside the United States.

Registering and Requesting an Absentee Ballot: Military and overseas voters may register to vote and request and obtain a ballot in several ways. To register, they may [register online](#), or fill out and mail [a Maryland voter registration form](#), which must be postmarked by October 13, 2020. Military and overseas voters can also fill out a [Federal Post Card Application](#) ("FPCA") and send it to the local board of elections where they last resided in Maryland. The FPCA must be received by October 13, 2020, whether returned by mail, email, or fax. If registering for the first time, the voter will have to mail the FPCA because election officials need an original signature on file.

The [Federal Post Card Application](#) allows eligible military or overseas voters to simultaneously register and request their mail-in ballot. However, if an eligible voter registers with a state voter registration form, they must separately register for a mail-in ballot. The deadlines for registering to vote (postmarked by October 13) and for applying for mail-in ballots (received by October 20) are the same as for in-state Maryland residents.

Receiving an Absentee ballot: Military and overseas voters may receive their mail-in ballots by mail, email/online or fax. To request electronic transmission of the blank ballot, military and overseas voters must mark the appropriate box and provide an email address or fax number on the [Federal Post Card Application](#).

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot: The Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB) is a back-up ballot that military and overseas voters may use. These voters may use the FWAB whether they are located inside or outside the United States (including APO and FPO addresses), provided that they are away from their voting residence for service-related activities, or if they are a U.S. citizens residing outside the U.S. who registered and requested an absentee ballot by the request deadline. If they do not receive their regular ballot in time, they may use the FWAB.

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Casting an Absentee Ballot: Ballots may only be returned by mail or hand-delivery; they cannot be submitted via email or fax. Ballots sent by mail must be postmarked by November 3 and received by 8 pm November 13; ballots can be hand-delivered to the local board of elections, a ballot drop off box, an early voting center, or an Election Day vote center by the close of polls at 8 p.m. on Election Day. For specific instructions, visit the FVAP's Federal Voting Assistance Program's website: (<https://www.fvap.gov/maryland>).

10. CRIMINAL CONVICTION: I have a criminal conviction. Can I vote?

It depends. An individual is not qualified to be a registered voter if the individual:

- has been convicted of a *felony* and is *currently* incarcerated;
- is under guardianship for mental disability and a court of competent jurisdiction has specifically found by clear and convincing evidence that the individual cannot communicate, with or without accommodations, a desire to participate in the voting process; or
- has been convicted of buying or selling votes.

Convictions include federal, state and out-of-state convictions. An individual with *misdemeanor* convictions is *not* disqualified from voting. An individual can vote while on probation or parole, unless he/she was convicted of buying or selling votes.²⁴ Once a person with a felony conviction has been released and is no longer incarcerated, the person must re-register to vote.

NOTE: A number of incarcerated individuals were released early for reasons related to the covid epidemic. These individuals have reported receiving letters from their local BOEs telling them they are not eligible to vote. That is likely incorrect, although the statute is not very clear on this issue and it has not yet been litigated. Please escalate any such calls to your call center leads.

11. INCARCERATED: I am currently in jail. Can I vote?

It depends. A voter who is *currently incarcerated* after being convicted of a felony is not permitted to vote.²⁵ Pretrial detainees who have not yet been convicted and persons with misdemeanor convictions are *not* disqualified from voting. Like all other qualified voters, those serving jail time in pretrial detention or on misdemeanor convictions may apply for and cast a mail-in ballot (see [Question #19](#)), so long as they have never been convicted of buying or selling votes.

12. NOT ON ROLLS AT POLLING PLACE: I am at my polling place and am not on the voter registration roll. Can I vote where I am?

Normally, voters who are not listed on the precinct register would receive a provisional ballot.²⁶ For the 2020 General Election, vote centers will be used on Election Day instead of precinct-based polling places. Approximately 350 vote centers will be open statewide. Voters can cast their vote at any vote center in their county of residence, and residents in the City of Baltimore may cast their vote at any vote center in the city.²⁷ If a voter does not appear on the rolls at the voting center and wants to vote, the voter will receive a provisional ballot.

First, determine whether the voter is registered by checking the [Voter Lookup](#) on the State Board of Elections website. If the voter is not registered and is eligible to vote, the voter can register and vote by regular ballot at the voting center if the voter has proof of residence. See [Question #5](#).

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Second, make sure the voter is voting at a location within his/her jurisdiction. You can find a list of early voting centers [here](#) and Election Day vote centers [here](#).

Third, if the voter is in the right location and the poll worker will not let the voter cast a regular ballot, the voter can vote by provisional ballot. A provisional ballot allows someone who thinks they are an eligible voter to cast a ballot. Note that voting provisionally involves filling out the same exact pre-printed paper ballot. The only difference is that the voter will also have to fill out and sign the Provisional Ballot Application form, which captures all the necessary registration information (whether or not the voter is already registered). Upon later review, if the local board of elections determines that the provisional voter is registered and eligible to vote in Maryland, the provisional ballot will be counted. If the voter is not eligible to vote, the provisional ballot will be rejected. Every voter who claims to be registered and eligible to vote must have the opportunity to vote.

There are three possible outcomes for a voter's provisional ballot:

- For voters who vote in a vote center in their county (or within the city limits for Baltimore residents), the entire ballot will be counted.²⁸
- For voters who are registered and voting in the wrong county (or Baltimore residents who vote outside the city limits), only votes relating to contests that appear on the ballot issued at the voter's correct jurisdiction will be counted.²⁹
- For voters who are not eligible and registered, no part of the ballot will be counted.³⁰

Note that if the voter did not appear on the roll because the voter did not provide adequate identification or proof of residence during registration or early voting, the voter can provide this information to the local board of elections up until 10 a.m. on November 11 and the voter's provisional ballot will be counted.³¹ See [Question #3](#). After the election, the voter can [track his/her provisional ballot](#) to find out if it was counted.

If you have questions about filling out a provisional ballot, reach out to your captains/leads for a sample.

13. THOUGHT WAS REGISTERED: My name isn't on the voter registration roll but I thought I was registered. Could it have been removed? What do I do?

There are a limited number of reasons that a voter's name may have been removed from the voter registration roll. An election director may remove a voter from the statewide registration list only:

1. at the request of the voter, provided the request is:
 - a. signed by the voter;
 - b. authenticated by the election director; and
 - c. in a format acceptable to the State Board or on a cancellation notice provided by the voter on a voter registration application;
2. upon determining, that the voter is no longer eligible because:
 - a. the voter is not qualified to be a registered voter because of the voter's criminal history (see [Question #10](#)); or
 - b. the voter is deceased;
3. if the voter has moved outside the State; or
4. if the State Administrator or the State Administrator's designee has determined that the voter is not qualified to be registered to vote.³²

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Additional reasons that a voter's name may not appear on the voter registration roll in the jurisdiction where the voter is attempting to vote include: the voter moved and did not update his/her address for voting; the voter tried to register to vote during early voting, but elections officials had not yet determined if the voter is eligible; or the voter did not provide adequate identification or proof of residence during the registration process.

See [Question #12](#) for steps to take to vote by regular or provisional ballot. Every voter who claims to be registered and eligible to vote must have the opportunity to vote.

HOW TO VOTE: EARLY VOTING

14. AVAILABILITY: Is there early voting in my state (whether called early voting or in person absentee voting)? When is it?

Yes. Early voting will be held from Monday, October 26 through Monday, November 2. Early voting centers will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.³³

15. ELIGIBILITY: Do I have to have a reason to vote early?

No. There are no eligibility requirements for early voting.³⁴

16. WHEN: When do the polls open/close during early voting?

See [Question #14](#).

17. WHERE AND HOW: Where do I vote during early voting? What is the Voting System?

For the 2020 General Election, registered voters can vote in an early voting center in the county where they live. The list of early voting centers can be found [here](#).

During early voting and on election day, voters who appear in person to vote will be given the choice to mark a pre-printed paper ballot by hand or to mark their ballots using an electronic ballot marking device (the electronic marking device has accessibility features for disabled voters and is available for *all* voters to use). Voters who mark pre-printed ballots by hand will review their marked paper ballots and then insert them into a scanner that tabulates the voters' selections. For those who use a ballot marking device, their ballots will be printed and they must then insert the ballot into a separate scanner that tabulates the voter's selections.³⁵ Once the paper ballots are scanned, they are automatically deposited into a secure box. This allows for verification of selections and auditing of election results.

It's possible that the voter may be instructed to vote provisionally. There can be a number of reasons for this, such as the voter not being listed on the precinct register, being listed as an absentee voter or as having already voted, or the voter has yet to provide adequate proof of ID and residence. Note that voting provisionally involves filling out the same exact pre-printed paper ballot. The only difference is that the voter will also have to fill out and sign the Provisional Ballot Application form, which captures all the necessary registration information (whether or not the voter is already registered). If the voter is found to be eligible and to have met the residency requirements, the provisional ballot will be counted.

18. IDENTIFICATION: What identification is required for early voting? Can I vote without providing identification?

Voters will be asked to show identification in certain limited circumstances:

- A voter registered by mail and has not previously met the identification requirements.
- Someone in the voting center challenges a voter's identity.
- A voter who registered to vote or changed his/her address during early voting or on Election Day will need to show proof of residency.³⁶

Acceptable identification includes:³⁷

- A current and valid Maryland driver's license;
- A current and valid ID issued by the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration;
- A current and valid student ID;
- A current and valid employee ID;
- A current and valid military ID;
- A current and valid U.S. passport;
- Any other current and valid Maryland- or federal government-issued photo ID; or
- A current (*i.e.*, from within the last three months) utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the individual.

Voters who cannot provide identification or proof of residency may have to vote by provisional ballot.³⁸ Voters can provide identification and/or proof of residence to the local board of elections up until 10 a.m. on November 11 in order to have their provisional ballot counted.³⁹

After the election, the voter can [track his/her provisional ballot](#) to find out if it was counted.

HOW TO VOTE: ABSENTEE AND/OR VOTE BY MAIL

19. AUTOMATIC: Do I have to request an absentee ("mail-in") ballot or will my state mail me one automatically? How do I request one?

How to receive an application for a mail-in ballot: Due to COVID-19, the State is encouraging its residents to vote by mail. The State Board of Elections will automatically mail all eligible voters an application for a mail-in ballot, whether or not they requested one, at the end of August/beginning of September.⁴⁰ These applications were sent to the voters' registered addresses unless the voters requested otherwise. Voters who did not receive the mail-in ballot application sent by the State can request that *another mail-in ballot application* be sent to them, either in English or Spanish.⁴¹

How to submit an application for a mail-in ballot: Applications for mail-in ballots must be *received* by the local board of elections *by October 20*. There are three ways for voters to submit their applications for a mail-in ballot:⁴²

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- Voters who have a Maryland driver’s license or MVA-issued ID card may apply online using the [State’s online system](#).
- Voters can fill out a paper application in [English](#) or [Spanish](#) and return it to their local boards of elections by mail, email, or fax (email addresses and fax numbers are available [here](#)).
- Voters’ agents can go to their [local boards of election](#) and fill out and return the application in person:
 - Voters can designate someone to be their agent who will take their completed mail-in ballot application to their local board of elections, pick up their ballot, and deliver it to them. The voter and designated agent must complete the [Designation of Agent Form](#).
 - NOTE: Due to COVID-19, the State Board of Elections and many local board offices are currently closed to the public. As a result, an in-person request for a mail-in ballot *may not* be available, or available by appointment only. Please check with your [local board of elections](#) office before making an in-person request for a mail-in ballot.

NOTE: Voters who miss the deadline but still want to vote by mail-in ballot **can apply** in person, or through a designated agent, at their [local board of elections](#) **up until the close of polls on Election Day**.⁴³ The use of a designated agent may be the only option for a voter who planned to vote in person, but is unable to make it to the polls at the last minute because of a medical emergency or for any other reason.

Voters who submitted a request for a mail-in ballot can use the [Voter Look-Up](#) website to check on the status of their request.⁴⁴

How will voters receive their ballots: Voters indicate how they want to receive their mail-in ballot at Question 5 of the mail-in ballot application.

- By mail. Voters can have the ballot sent to *any* address they choose.
- By fax.
- By Internet. Voters can request to access their ballots electronically. They would then be responsible for printing and returning the ballot to their local board of elections. Note that the State discourages this method because it requires employees to manually re-enter the information on the voters’ ballots into official ballots that can be scanned and counted.⁴⁵
- Voters can also contact their local election office and arrange to pick up the ballot in person. Voters can pick it up themselves or have a designated agent pick up the ballot for them. (Keep in mind the above warning regarding the possible closure of the State Board of Elections and local board offices due to Covid-19).

Ballots are sent or posted to the State Board of Elections website about three weeks before an election. Voters who chose to download their ballots will receive an email when their ballot is ready. The email will include a link where the voter can print the ballot and instructions on how to return a completed ballot.⁴⁶

20. APPLICATION DEADLINE: What is the deadline for requesting an absentee/mail-in ballot?

The deadline for requesting a mail-in ballot is *October 20, 2020*. The request must be *received* (not just mailed) by October 20.⁴⁷ **However, a voter may go to the local board of elections in person to apply for and pick up a mail-in ballot at any time before the close of the polls at 8 p.m. on Election Day.** See [Question # 22](#).

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- Voters who request that their local board of election mail or fax them a ballot:
 - Should make sure this form is received by their local election office via hand-delivery or mail by 8:00 pm on October 20; or
 - Should send this form to their local election office via email or fax by 11:59 pm on October 20.
- Voters who request to receive their ballot over the internet:
 - Should make sure this form is in their local election office by 5:00 pm on October 20; or
 - Should send this form to their local election office by email or fax by 11:59 pm on October 20.⁴⁸

21. APPLICATION RETURN: Where and/or how can I return my absentee/mail-in ballot application? Can someone return it for me?⁴⁹

Yes, designated agents can return ballots. See [Question #19](#) for where and/or how to return.

22. DIDN'T REQUEST IN TIME: What if I have not requested an absentee/mail-in ballot by the deadline?

In order to receive the ballot by mail or electronically, voters' applications for a mail-in ballot must be *received* by their local boards of elections *by October 20*. If the voter misses the deadline but still wants to vote by mail-in ballot, the voter or the voter's agent (see [Question #32](#)) must apply in person at the voter's local board of elections no later than 8 p.m. on Election Day, November 3.⁵⁰ If the voter hand-delivers a completed application and the ballots are ready, the voter can pick up his/her mail-in ballot. The voter may take the mail-in ballot and return it by mail, to a designated drop-off location (drop box, early voting center, or Election Day vote center), or submit a completed ballot to an election official at the voter's local board of elections before the polls close on Election Day.⁵¹

If the voter is unable to pick up or return a mail-in ballot, the voter may designate an authorized agent to apply for, pick up, and drop off a mail-in ballot for the voter. If a voter chooses this option, the voter and the agent must complete [this form](#) and return it to the local board of elections. This may be the only option for voters who planned to vote in person but are unable to make it to the polls at the last minute because of a medical emergency or for any other reason.

IMPORTANT: Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the State Board of Elections and many local board offices are currently closed to the public. As a result, an in-person request for a mail-in ballot *may not* be available, or available by appointment only. Please check with the applicable [local board of elections](#) office before making an in-person request for a mail-in ballot.

23. ELIGIBILITY: Do I have to have a specific reason for requesting to vote by absentee/mail-in ballot?

No. See [Question #19](#).

24. STATUS OF APPLICATION AND/OR BALLOT: How can I check the status of my application and/or absentee/mail-in ballot?

Voters should visit the [voter look-up website](#) to verify if their local boards of elections received their requests for a ballot and the status of their mail-in ballots.

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There are eight terms a voter may see on Maryland’s ballot tracker: Application Processed, Ballot Sent, Ballot Link Sent by Email, Returned Undeliverable, Ballot Received, Accepted, and Rejected. Next to the term listed on the voter’s tracker should be a short description of what that term means (e.g., “Accepted: Your ballot has been counted.”). Some counties are so busy that they’ve been slow to update this information; a ballot may have been received, but the information isn’t posted to the ballot tracker for days afterwards. Moreover, it is unlikely that the ballot tracker will reflect whether or not the ballot has been “accepted” and therefore counted until after the election.

If a voter mailed a completed mail-in ballot more than a few weeks ago and it is still not marked “received” in the ballot tracker, the voter may ask whether he or she should go to the polls to vote. Voting more than once is a crime in Maryland.⁵² If the voter chooses to go to the polls, consider advising the voter to let a poll worker know that the voter’s mail-in ballot was sent more than X weeks ago but has not been logged as “received.” The voter can then ask the poll worker for advice on next steps.

25. APPLICATION AND/OR BALLOT REJECTED: I learned my absentee/mail-in ballot application and/or ballot was rejected.⁵³ What can I do to fix any errors or get another one?

First, the voter should visit the [voter look-up website](#) to verify if the local board of elections received the application for a mail-in ballot and confirm the status of the voter’s mail-in ballot. See [Question #24](#) for a description of the ballot tracker’s designations.

If the application and/or ballot was indeed rejected and no reason was given, the voter should contact his/her [local board of elections](#). Note that the look-up website likely will not indicate whether a ballot was accepted or rejected until after the election.

26. COMPLETING BALLOT: How do I complete the absentee/mail-in ballot? Are there any identification requirements?⁵⁴

The instructions that accompany the ballot should be carefully reviewed.⁵⁵ The voter:

- Must use black ink to mark the ballot;
- Take care not to vote for more candidates than the number specified in the contest heading, but can vote for fewer candidates than specified if the voter wishes to do so;
- Can cast a write-in vote by filling in the oval to the left of the space for the write-in vote and inputting the first and last names of the person in the appropriate space;
- Must sign and return the envelope, but should *not* sign the ballot;
- Must seal the return envelope

Voters who registered by mail and still have not presented a copy of an acceptable form of identification must include one if they want their vote to be counted. See [Question #18](#).

To cast a vote by mail-in ballot, the voter can⁵⁶:

- **Mail the voted ballot.** The ballot must be postmarked on or before November 3 and received by the local board of elections by 10 a.m. on November 13.
 - **The State recommends that if you have not yet mailed your ballot, you should hand-deliver it to ensure receipt by Election Day.**
- **Drop at a ballot drop off box.** At least 200 drop box locations will be available statewide until 8 p.m. on November 3.⁵⁷ The list of ballot drop off boxes is available [here](#).
- **Hand-deliver.** Voters can hand-deliver their ballots by 8 p.m. on November 3 to their local board of elections, an early voting center, or an Election Day voting center.
- Voters cannot email or fax their voted mail-in ballot.

27. LOST OR SPOILED: What if I lost my absentee/mail-in ballot or it is spoiled or I received an incorrect one?⁵⁸

If your ballot is lost or spoiled and was received by mail or fax, contact your [local board of elections](#), and request a replacement ballot. If you downloaded your ballot, log back into the website. If you made your selections in the system, make your selections again and print the ballot. (Maryland does not save your marked ballot, so you must make your selections again.) If you printed a blank ballot and marked your ballot by hand, print another ballot and mark the ballot.

28. NON-RECEIPT OF BALLOT: What if I requested an absentee/mail-in ballot but have not received it? Can I do anything?⁵⁹

Ballots are typically mailed or available for download approximately three weeks before an election. If a voter requested a ballot but has not received it, and the voter verified on the [voter look-up website](#) that the ballot was sent, the voter should wait a few days. The ballot may be in transit. If the election is one week away and the voter has not received the ballot, the voter should contact his/her [local board of elections](#). Given how close it is to the election, the voter may have to go to the vote center and vote in person.

29. IN PERSON OPTION: What if I requested an absentee/mail-in ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day?

Voters who requested but have not received and/or returned a completed mail-in ballot have not yet voted. They can fill out a provisional ballot in person on Election Day. Once election officials confirm that the voter has not previously voted, they will count the provisional ballot.⁶⁰

However, voters who have returned a completed mail-in ballot and are anxious because the voter look-up website is not indicating that their ballot has been received must understand that voting or trying to vote more than once is against the law. If a voter does this, election officials will refer the voter to law enforcement agencies for further investigation.⁶¹

If the voter chooses to go to the polls, consider advising the voter to let a poll worker know that the voter's mail-in ballot was sent more than X weeks ago but has not been logged as "received." The voter can then ask the poll worker for advice on next steps.

30. BALLOT DEADLINES: What is the deadline for the ballot to be postmarked and/or received by, including dropping it off in person?

- **By Mail:** The ballot must be postmarked on or before November 3 and received by the local board of elections by 10 a.m. on November 13. ***The State recommends that if you have not yet mailed your ballot, you should hand-deliver it to ensure receipt by Election Day.***
- **Hand-deliver.** Voters can hand-deliver their ballots by 8 p.m. on November 3 to their local board of elections, an early voting center, an Election Day vote center, or a ballot drop off box location.

31. BALLOT DROP OFF LOCATIONS: What are the locations for dropping off a completed ballot (instead of mailing it)?

The list of 200+ ballot drop boxes and the dates each box will be available for use can be found [here](#). This list will also be provided with the ballots mailed to voters.

32. ASSISTANCE DROPPING OFF: Can someone drop off my completed ballot for me?⁶²

A qualified applicant may designate a duly authorized agent to pick up and deliver a mail-in ballot provided they meet the following qualifications:

1. must be at least 18 years old;
2. may not be a candidate on that ballot;
3. shall be designated in a writing signed by the voter under penalty of perjury; and
4. shall execute an affidavit under penalty of perjury that the ballot was:
 - a. delivered to the voter who submitted the application;
 - b. marked and placed in an envelope by the voter, or with assistance as allowed by regulation, in the agent's presence; and
 - c. returned to the local board by the agent.

The voter and designated agent must complete a [Designation of Agent Form](#).

33. IN PERSON ABSENTEE/MAIL-IN BALLOT: Where do I vote in-person absentee/mail-in ballot?

Voters or their designated agents can go to their local boards of election on or before Election Day to apply for and pick up a mail-in ballot and then return the ballot to the board before the close of polls at 8 p.m. Voters who pick up their mail-in ballot can also return their voted ballots to any of the designated locations, including an early voting center, Election Day vote center, or a secure drop off box location.

- o NOTE: Due to COVID-19, the State Board of Elections and many local board offices are currently closed to the public. As a result, an in-person request for a mail-in ballot MAY NOT be available, or available by appointment only. Please check with your [local board of elections](#) office before making an in-person request for a mail-in ballot.⁶³

HOW TO VOTE: ELECTION DAY

34. HOURS: When do the polls open and close on Election Day? What if the polls are closing but I'm in line?

On Election Day, vote centers are open continuously from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m. Anyone in line at 8 p.m. will be allowed to vote.⁶⁴

35. POLLING LOCATION: Where do I vote on Election Day?

If a voter has moved recently and has not updated his/her voter registration, refer to [Questions #6](#) and [#7](#).

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On Election Day, voters can vote in-person at any Election Day vote center in the jurisdiction where they reside. Voters should have received a mailing in October telling them where and when they can vote in person. The list of Election Day vote centers is available [here](#).

36. IDENTIFICATION: What identification is required to vote on Election Day? Can I vote without providing identification?

See [Question #18](#).

POLLING PLACE/VOTE CENTER ISSUES

37. POLLING PLACE NOT OPEN: The polling place is not open. What do I do?

This year, precinct-based polling places will not be open. Maryland voters can vote at any Election Day vote center in the jurisdiction where they live. The list of Election Day vote centers is available [here](#).

The voting system remains the same for this election. Voters who appear in person to vote will be given the choice to mark a pre-printed paper ballot by hand or to mark their ballots using an electronic ballot marking device (the electronic marking device has accessibility features for disabled voters and is available for *all* voters to use). Voters who mark pre-printed ballots by hand will review their marked paper ballots and then insert them into a scanner that tabulates the voters' selections. For those who use a ballot marking device, their ballots will be printed and they must then insert the ballot into a separate scanner that tabulates the voters' selections.⁶⁵ Once the paper ballots are scanned, they are automatically deposited into a secure box. This allows for verification of selections and auditing of election results.

***Note to hotline volunteer:** If you learn of a vote center not opening on time or that is closed, notify your hotline captain immediately.

38. LONG LINES: There are long lines at the polling place/vote center. What do I do? What if the polls are closing while I'm in line?

See [Question #34](#). Voter should anticipate long lines as election officials will limit the number of people inside vote centers and keep voters six feet apart in accordance with CDC guidelines. The State indicated on its website that the best time to vote in person is during early voting and between 10 am and 3 pm on Election Day.

39. EQUIPMENT FAILURE: What should I do if there are equipment problems at my vote center?

Voters should immediately notify the poll workers if the voting equipment breaks down.

Under Maryland law, each polling place and early voting center is required to have a paper or electronic backup copy of the election register available for the use of the poll workers if the computer-based record of registered voters does not function properly during an election.⁶⁶

Voters who appear in person to vote on Election Day will be given the choice to mark a pre-printed paper ballot by hand or to mark their ballots using an electronic ballot marking device. If there are problems with the electronic devices, voters can still vote by marking pre-printed paper ballots by hand. If the scanner used to tabulate the voters' selections on the pre-printed paper ballots also is not working, voters can vote by paper provisional ballots.⁶⁷ Voters can also consider going to another vote center in their jurisdiction.

***Note to hotline volunteer:** If you learn of equipment not working properly at a vote center, notify your hotline captain immediately.

40. NO PPE/COVID: What if my polling place/vote center is not enforcing COVID-19 precautions or has run out of supplies?

Vote centers are required to follow CDC guidelines and public health protocols.⁶⁸ However, health measures were left up to local election directors, so conditions will vary from county to county. Baltimore City voters should prepare for a COVID-19 screening questionnaire before they go inside and may have their temperatures taken. If a voter records a high temperature, he or she can still vote, but they will be escorted to an area segregated from other voters.⁶⁹

Voters should immediately notify the poll workers if Covid-19 precautions are not being enforced or if the centers have run out of supplies. If unresolved, they should contact their [local boards of elections](#).

***Note to hotline volunteer:** If you learn of lack of enforcement of COVID-19 precautions or that the vote center has run out of supplies, notify your hotline captain immediately.

41. EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE: I don't know how to use the voting equipment. Can I get help?

Yes. Poll workers will answer questions and help you, if needed.⁷⁰

42. PHYSICAL DISABILITY: I have a physical disability and need assistance. Will my polling place be accessible?

All of the early voting centers are accessible to voters with disabilities. A voter can contact his/her local board of elections and inquire about which Election Day vote centers are accessible in the county.

Voters with physical disabilities can also vote by mail-in ballot. Voters can request to receive their ballot via the State Board of Elections website and can use an online tool to help them mark their ballot. This tool is compatible with the most common software used by individuals with disabilities, and it will allow voters to make choices on their computer and have it printed on their ballot so that they can make their selections independently.⁷¹

43. READING/LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE: I am blind, have a physical disability, or cannot read English and require assistance in order to vote. Can I get assistance at the polls?

Yes. A ballot marking device that is accessible to most voters is available at all voting locations in early voting centers and Election Day vote centers. Using a headset and keypad, blind voters and voters with low vision are able to vote by listening to the ballot selections and by using the keypad. Voters with physical disabilities may also choose to use the high contrast and large print functions of the voting unit. Other assistive devices (for example, sip and puff) can be plugged into the device. If voters want to use the audio ballot, they can ask a poll worker.⁷²

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In addition, a voter requiring assistance may choose any individual to assist the voter in marking or preparing the ballot, except the voter's employer, an agent of that employer, an officer or agent of the voter's union, a candidate on the voter's ballot (if the voter is casting a provisional ballot), or a designated poll watcher or challenger.⁷³ If the voter declines to select an individual, a poll worker, in the presence of another poll worker that represents another political party, shall assist the voter in the manner prescribed by the voter. The person rendering assistance must sign the Voter Assistance Form and may not suggest in any way how the voter should vote.⁷⁴

Also note that Montgomery County is required to ensure that elections are accessible to English and Spanish speakers. As a result, the County must provide voting materials such as ballots, forms and other voter information in at least English and Spanish, and it must make Spanish interpreters available at some precincts with expected higher levels of Spanish-speaking voters.

44. CURBSIDE VOTING: When can I request curbside voting?

There is no curbside voting at this time.

45. CAMPAIGNING: What rules apply to people campaigning or "hanging around" my polling place? Can people approach me?

In Maryland, individuals may not canvass, electioneer, or post any campaign material within the polling place or within 100 feet of the polling place (in Montgomery County the electioneering boundary may be between 25 and 100 feet of the polling place).⁷⁵ Voters may wear a campaign t-shirt or button when they vote, but they may not linger and may not campaign or talk to other voters about the election while in the polling place.

46. CHALLENGES: Someone is formally challenging my vote. Is this permitted, and if so, what do I do?⁷⁶

In Maryland, only challenges to a voter's identity are permitted.⁷⁷ Challenges must be made before a voter is issued a ballot or voter authority card.⁷⁸ All challengers are prohibited from, among other things, ascertaining how a voter voted or intends to vote, questioning voters directly (may only do so through poll workers, known as "election judges" in MD), assisting voters in voting, or physically handling an original election document.⁷⁹

Maryland recognizes two types of "challengers": accredited challengers and non-accredited challengers. Accredited challengers must be designated by a governing body, political party, candidate, or an authorized group of voters, and must have on their person a certificate showing they are accredited.⁸⁰ They are prohibited from wearing campaign regalia or any clothing with a political message. There is no cap on the number of accredited challengers assigned to a particular polling place, however it normally does not exceed the number of election judges at the intake table. They can remain at the polling place all day observing the voting process, but are not permitted to interfere.

Non-accredited challengers may challenge at most one particular voter's right to vote by informing an election judge that they question the voter's identity or actual residence in the district. Once the challenged voter shows ID and the required paperwork is completed, the non-accredited challenger must leave the polling place.⁸¹

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If a challenge is made, the voter must present any of the following forms of identification:

1. the individual's voter registration card;
2. the individual's Social Security card;
3. the individual's valid Maryland driver's license;
4. any identification card issued to the individual by a political subdivision of the State, the State, the federal government, or any unit of a political subdivision of the State, the State, or the federal government;
5. any employee identification card of the individual that contains a photograph of the individual and is issued by the employer of the individual in the ordinary course of the employer's business; or
a copy of a current bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and current address of the individual.

A challenge to a voter's identity shall not prevent the voter from voting. If the voter cannot provide any of the above, the poll worker receiving the challenge shall:

1. require the challenger to provide in writing, under penalty of perjury, the reasons for the challenge;
2. offer the challenged individual the opportunity to:
 - a. cast a provisional ballot; and
 - b. submit an attestation, witnessed by the poll worker, of the individual's identity; and
3. submit the provisional ballot and other materials related to the challenge to the local board.

47. POLICE/MILITARY PRESENCE: There are police/members of the military at the polling place. Is this okay? What do I do?⁸²

This might be okay provided they are not inhibiting a voter's ability to vote, campaigning, or intimidating voters. Nevertheless, voters should alert the "election judges" (poll workers) if they are uncomfortable or intimidated, and vote as they normally would. Election judges are required to wear a badge that is in plain view and identifies them as an election judge.

Uniformed police officers are permitted at polling places if they are performing official government functions. In addition, a law enforcement officer or security guard who is on duty or traveling to or from duty may vote while wearing a uniform.⁸³ Impersonating a police officer or election official at a polling location is illegal.⁸⁴ Only law enforcement officers and security guards that are on duty at a polling place may be armed.⁸⁵ It is also generally prohibited for a body of persons to associate as a military company or organization or parade in public, regardless of how close to a polling site.⁸⁶

In general, election judges are responsible for maintaining peace and order at a polling place,⁸⁷ and police officers assigned to a polling place are required to obey the election judges' orders.⁸⁸ A police officer is permitted to make an arrest under an election judge's order and is fully protected in doing so as if the officer received a valid warrant to make the arrest.⁸⁹ In addition, a police officer who is on duty at a polling place shall protect a challenger or watcher in the discharge of their duties.⁹⁰

***Note to hotline volunteer:** If you learn of police/members of the military at the polling place, notify your hotline captain immediately.

48. VOTER INTIMIDATION: Someone is trying to influence my vote. What do I do?

Voter intimidation is illegal under Maryland and federal law. No person may willfully and knowingly influence or attempt to influence another's vote or decision to go to the polls to cast a vote through force, coercion, threat, bribery, intimidation, menace, or reward.⁹¹

***Note to hotline volunteer:** If you learn of voter intimidation at an early voting or Election Day poll location, notify your hotline captain immediately.

49. PROVISIONAL BALLOT: I have been offered a provisional ballot. What should I do?

Voters should only be offered a provisional ballot if:⁹²

- Their name does not appear on the precinct register (refer to [Question #12](#));
- They are among the first-time Maryland voters who need to present identification (refer to [Question #18](#)) and do not have the necessary identification;
- Their identity was challenged, and they were unable to provide the required identification (refer to [Question #46](#));
- They appeared at the polling place after 8 p.m. but are being permitted to vote because of a court or other order extending voting hours;
- Their registration status is pending;
- The precinct register indicates that they were issued an absentee ballot (refer to [Question #29](#)) or already voted;
- They moved and failed to update their registration in time (refer to [Question #6](#));
- They could not provide proof of residency in the county during early voting (refer to [Question #18](#)) or were not "pre-qualified"; or
- A technical or administrative issue is causing delays in voting.

Moreover, any voter who applied for and received a mail-in ballot and appears at a voting center to vote in person will have to vote by provisional ballot. If the voter has not already voted via mail-in ballot, the provisional ballot will count.⁹³

Note that voting provisionally involves filling out the same exact pre-printed paper ballot. The only difference is that the voter will also have to fill out and sign the Provisional Ballot Application form, which captures all the necessary registration information (whether or not the voter is already registered). If the voter is found to be eligible and to have met the residency requirements, the provisional ballot will be counted.

QUESTIONS

50. Whom should I contact if I have questions about any of the above?

Please contact your [local board of elections](#). A representative of your local board can help you.

¹ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-102(a)(1).

² See https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/application.html (Notice for Completing an Online Application).

³ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-201(a); see also https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/application.html.

⁴ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-204(a); see also https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/index.html (see “The Registration Process – Where may I apply to register to vote?”).

⁵ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-305(a)-(c); Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-306.

⁶ See <https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Pages/votingFAQ.aspx#6>;
https://elections.maryland.gov/voting_system/index.html

⁷ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-305(d).

⁸ See https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/index.html#register_to_vote.

⁹ See https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/index.html (“The Registration Process – What information do I need to provide on the application?”).

¹⁰ See https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/index.html (“The Registration Process – When may I apply to register to vote?” and “The Registration Process – Where may I apply to register to vote?”).

¹¹ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-302(a).

¹² See https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/index.html (“The Registration Process – When may I apply to register to vote?”).

¹³ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-305(a)-(b); Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-306(a)-(b);
https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/index.html (see “The Registration Process – When may I apply to register to vote?” and “The Registration Process – Where may I apply to register to vote?”).

¹⁴ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-305(b); Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-306(b);
https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/index.html (see “The Registration Process”).

¹⁵ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-305(c).

¹⁶ See https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/index.html#register_to_vote.

¹⁷ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-304(a)(1)(i); Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-305; Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-306; see also https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/election_day_questions.html (see “Before voting”).

¹⁸ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-404(b); see also
https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/election_day_questions.html (see “Before voting”).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ See https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/index.html#mail_in_ballot.

²¹ See https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/documents/Absentee_Ballot_Application_English.pdf.

²² Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-102(a)(1); see also https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/students.html.

²³ See https://elections.maryland.gov/overseas_voters/absentee.html.

²⁴ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-102(b); see https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/index.html (“Can I register to vote if I have been convicted of a crime?”);
https://elections.maryland.gov/voter_registration/restoration.html.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-404.

²⁷ See https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/index.html#vote_election_day.

²⁸ Md. Code Regs. § 33.16.05.03.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ See https://www.elections.maryland.gov/voting/provisional_voting.html.

³¹ See https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/provisional_voting.html.

³² Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-501.

³³ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-301.1; see also https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/early_voting.html;
https://elections.maryland.gov/press_room/documents/Early_Voting.pdf.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ See <https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Pages/votingFAQ.aspx#6>;
https://elections.maryland.gov/voting_system/index.html

³⁶ Md. Code Regs. §§ 33.07.06.01, 33.07.06.03; see also Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-312;
<https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Pages/votingFAQ.aspx#7>.

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- ³⁷ Md. Code Regs. § 33.01.01.01; *see also* https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/election_day_questions.html.
- ³⁸ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-404; *see also* https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/provisional_voting.html.
- ³⁹ *See* https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/provisional_voting.html.
- ⁴⁰ *See* https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/index.html#mail_in_ballot;
<https://baltimore.cbslocal.com/2020/09/01/absentee-ballot-applications-mailed-to-all-maryland-voters-hogan-says/>.
- ⁴¹ *See* https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/index.html#mail_in_ballot (“If you need another application, you can get an [English version](#) or a [Spanish version](#).”).
- ⁴² *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html>.
- ⁴³ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html>.
- ⁴⁴ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html>.
- ⁴⁵ *See* Maryland Application for a Mail-in Ballot,
https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/documents/Absentee_Ballot_Application_English.pdf.
- ⁴⁶ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html> (“How will I receive my mail-in ballot?”).
- ⁴⁷ *See* <https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Pages/votingFAQ.aspx> (No. 4 “Can I vote by mail?”).
- ⁴⁸ *See* Maryland Application for a Mail-in Ballot, available at
https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/documents/Absentee_Ballot_Application_English.pdf.
- ⁴⁹ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html>;
<https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Pages/votingFAQ.aspx>.
- ⁵⁰ *See* <https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Pages/votingFAQ.aspx> (No. 4 “Can I vote by mail?”).
- ⁵¹ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html> (“What is the deadline to request a mail-in ballot?”).
- ⁵² *See* Md. Code Ann. Elec. Law § 16-201(a)(2)
- ⁵³ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-306(d).
- ⁵⁴ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html>.
- ⁵⁵ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-309.
- ⁵⁶ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html> (“How do I return my voted ballot?”).
- ⁵⁷ *See* https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/index.html#returning_ballot (“Returning your Ballot”).
- ⁵⁸ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html>.
- ⁵⁹ *Id.*
- ⁶⁰ Md. Code Regs. § 33.16.03.01.
- ⁶¹ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-312.
- ⁶² Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-307.
- ⁶³ *See* <https://elections.maryland.gov/voting/absentee.html> (“How do I return my voted ballot?”).
- ⁶⁴ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-301.
- ⁶⁵ *See* <https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Pages/votingFAQ.aspx#6>;
https://elections.maryland.gov/voting_system/index.html
- ⁶⁶ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-302.
- ⁶⁷ *See* <https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Pages/votingFAQ.aspx#6> (“No. 6 What is Maryland’s voting system for voting in person at a polling place on Election Days?”).
- ⁶⁸ *See* <https://governor.maryland.gov/2020/07/08/governor-hogan-directs-state-board-of-elections-to-conduct-november-general-election-with-enhanced-voting-options/>.
- ⁶⁹ *See* <https://www.baltimoresun.com/politics/elections/bs-md-pol-early-voting-preview-20201023-l2wdhl364zdZlnmv4nuvuwenhy-story.html>.
- ⁷⁰ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-310(c).
- ⁷¹ *Id.*
- ⁷² *See id.* (“Access by Voters with Disabilities”).
- ⁷³ Md. Code Regs. § 33.07.05.02.
- ⁷⁴ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-310(c).
- ⁷⁵ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 16-206.
- ⁷⁶ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-312.
- ⁷⁷ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-312(a)(1).
- ⁷⁸ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-312(b).
- ⁷⁹ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-311(d).
- ⁸⁰ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-311(a).
- ⁸¹ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-311(c).

⁸² Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-304.

⁸³ See Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 16-903(b).

⁸⁴ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 16-903(a).

⁸⁵ See Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 16-903(a); see also State of Maryland Office of the Attorney General, *Guidance on Voter Intimidation*, https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/Reports/GUIDANCE_ON_VOTER_INTIMIDATION.pdf.

⁸⁶ Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety Law § 13-214(a).

⁸⁷ Md. Code Ann. Election Law § 10-303(a)(2)(iv), (c)(1).

⁸⁸ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-304(a)(1).

⁸⁹ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-304(a)(2).

⁹⁰ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 10-304(b).

⁹¹ Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 16-201(a)(5), (6).

⁹² Md. Code Regs. § 33.16.03.01; see also Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-404.

⁹³ Md. Code Regs. § 33.16.03.01.