



# **BOARD OF ELECTIONS AGENDA**

**APRIL 21, 2026  
6:00 PM**

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Dial-in: 301-715-8592

Webinar ID: 836 6148 8148

Passcode: 130501

## **I. CALL TO ORDER**

## **II. ROLL CALL**

## **III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

## **IV. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES**

1. Approval of Meeting Minutes

Suggested Action:

- o September 17, 2025
- o September 24, 2025
- o October 2, 2025
- o October 9, 2025
- o October 16, 2025
- o January 27, 2026

## **V. REVIEW/DISCUSSION**

2. Greenbelt City Council Referral to the Board of Elections

Suggested Action: The Board will review and discuss the Council referral regarding Ranked Choice Voting and the November 2027 election.

3. Post-Election Report to City Council Discussion

Suggested Action:

In preparation for the City Council work session, the Board will review the 2025 Election Update, which is scheduled to be presented on June 3.

## **VI. OLD BUSINESS**

## **VII. NEW BUSINESS**

4. Discussion: BoE FY2027 Proposed Budget

## **VIII. SCHEDULE FOR NEXT MEETING**

**IX. ADJOURNMENT**

**Board of Elections Meeting Minutes  
September 17, 2025 – 5:30 p.m. (Virtual via Zoom)**

**Call to Order**

Steven Gilbert, Chair, called the meeting to order at 5:32 p.m.

**Roll Call**

Board Members Present: Steven Gilbert (Chair), Alison Gary, Nicole Shyong, and Beth Terry

Staff Present: Bonita Anderson, City Clerk

Others Present: Michael Hartman, Bill Orleans, Kevin “Coach K” Lockart, Frankie Fritz, Dave Nichols, and Matt Dwyer, Clear Ballot representatives.

**Approval of Agenda**

Mr. Gilbert moved to approve the agenda. Ms. Terry seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

**Approval of Minutes – September 3, 2025 (table until the next meeting)**

**2025 Election Discussion –**

**Clear Ballot: Pre-Election Logistics and Details:** Clear Ballot representatives Dave and Matt presented election logistics, including ballot design, training plans, and support systems. The board discussed training arrangements for poll workers, with Dave offering to provide written instructions and training videos, as well as Election Day support.

**Discussion Regarding Candidate Name on Ballot:** The board discussed whether Kevin Lockhart, known as "Coach K," could use "Coach K" as his name on the ballot. Ms. Terry explained that state law prohibits the use of titles or professional designations on ballots to prevent candidates from gaining an unfair advantage. Mr. Lockhart argued that "Coach K" is his widely recognized name in the community and requested permission to use it. Frankie Fritz, another candidate, supported Kevin's request, citing his own use of a nickname on the ballot. The board decided to vote on the issue, acknowledging the complexity of balancing personal identity with election laws.

The board discussed whether to allow "Coach K" as an alternative name on the ballot, with Kevin explaining that it was a nickname used by his teams for 30 years. Ms. Shyong suggested a case-by-case approach for allowing nicknames, while Mr. Gilbert emphasized the need for a clear policy background. The board reviewed Maryland's affidavit requirements for alternative names, which prohibit using titles, degrees, or professional designations. They also considered the distinction between professional titles and nicknames, with Mr. Lockhart clarifying that coaching requires only a background check rather than formal accreditation.

The board discussed whether to allow Kevin Lockhart, known as "Coach K," to use his nickname on the election ballot. The board decided to adopt a case-by-case approach for future similar requests, rather than establishing a strict policy.

Ms. Terry made the motion, and it was seconded by Ms. Gary to allow Kevin Lockhart to run for office under the name "Coach K" with quotation marks. The motion passed 4-0.

**Memorandum: Campaign Finance Reports – Donations Under \$25.00:** The board also agreed to require donors who receive multiple contributions totaling more than \$25 from the same person to list this information in their financial reports, even if each contribution is under \$25. Ms. Terry made the motion, and it was seconded by Mr. Gilbert. The motion passed unanimously.

**Review of Election Judges and Clerks Applications:** Tabled until the next meeting

**Next Meeting**

The Board will meet again on **Wednesday, September 24, 2025, at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom.**

**Adjournment**

Ms. Shyong moved to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:14 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Bonita Anderson  
City Clerk

**Board of Elections Meeting Minutes  
September 24, 2025 – 4:00 p.m. (Virtual via Zoom)**

**Call to Order**

Steven Gilbert, Chair, called the meeting to order at 4:06 p.m.

**Roll Call**

Board Members Present: Steven Gilbert (Chair), Alison Gary, and Nicole Shyong.

Absent: Beth Terry (excused)

Staff Present: Bonita Anderson, City Clerk, Gizelle Alvarez, Constituent Services Coordinator, Emerson Gary, Greenbelt Resident/Eleanor Roosevelt High School Student.

Others Present: Michael Hartman and Bill Orleans.

**Approval of Agenda**

Ms. Gary moved to approve the agenda. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed 3-0.

**Approval of Minutes** – Mr. Gilbert moved to approve the August 7, 2025, minutes. Ms. Gary seconded the motion. The motion passed 3-0. The Board tabled the August 21, 2025, meeting minutes until the next meeting.

**2025 Election Discussion:**

**Youth Voter Engagement Discussion**

The meeting began with a new participant, Emerson Gary, who is a high school student interested in voting and civic engagement. Ms. Anderson proposed amending the agenda to discuss volunteer opportunities for youth voter engagement, which was approved. Mr. Gilbert mentioned a recent interview with a Greenbelt News Review reporter about Ranked Choice voting, and Ms. Shyong was informed she might be contacted for further questions. The conversation ended with plans to address the volunteer opportunities discussion immediately after the agenda was approved.

**Voter Engagement Strategies in Greenbelt**

Ms. Alvarez, who leads the Voter Engagement Committee, discussed the efforts to boost community engagement in Greenbelt, focusing on non-citizen voters and high school students eligible to vote at 16. They plan a Salsa y Salsa event next Friday to celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month and encourage voter participation, aiming to increase voter engagement from 17% to 20%. Ms. Alvarez invited Miss. Gary and someone from the Board to help register voters at Eleanor Roosevelt High School, with plans to coordinate a visit next week. The Board also discussed tabling a candidates' forum, with Ms. Gary suggesting teen volunteers manage it to avoid potential conflicts of interest.

### **Election Voter Engagement Strategy**

The Board discussed voter registration and engagement efforts for an upcoming election. They agreed to provide voter engagement materials to all candidates and to create social media graphics for youth outreach.

**Approval of 2025 Election Ballot:** The Board reviewed the election ballot design and approved it for use. They also discussed the mailing of mail-in ballot applications, which are expected to be sent out by Friday.

**Memorandum: Request Regarding Name on Election Ballot:** The Board briefly reviewed and discussed the memorandum regarding their decision on Coach K's name. Ms. Gary moved to approve the memorandum. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed 3-0.

### **Review of Election Judges and Clerks' Applications:**

#### **Election Judge Assignment Review**

The Board reviewed a spreadsheet listing election judges and clerks, including both returning and new candidates. Ms. Shyong expressed concern about the Greenbrier community having all new judges, and the Board agreed to consider placing an experienced judge at that location.

#### **Election Precinct Staffing Reassignment**

The Board discussed staffing challenges for election precincts, particularly moving an experienced worker from the police station to Greenbrier due to space constraints. Ms. Anderson was tasked with coordinating the transfer of a worker from Precinct 6 to Precinct 13. Ms. Shyong moved to approve the assignments of election judges and clerks. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed 3-0.

#### **Election Logistics and Training Planning**

The Board discussed election logistics for upcoming early voting and training sessions. Mr. Gilbert and Ms. Shyong agreed to handle different voting locations, with Mr. Gilbert taking Springhill Lake Recreation Center (clubhouse), Ms. Shyong handling Schrom Hills Park (clubhouse), and Ms. Gary handling the Community Center, along with Beth Terry. Ms. Anderson confirmed that clerk's office representatives would be present at each location.

**Old Business:** None.

#### **New Business:**

##### **Voter Notification Card Updates**

The Board approved updated language for voter notification cards, removing references to specific polling places and simplifying the messaging. They also agreed to update the URL to direct voters to the city's election information page. Ms. Gary moved to approve the updated voter notification card. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed 3-0.

#### **Next Meeting**

The Board will meet again on **October 2, 2025, at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom.**

**Adjournment**

Ms. Shyong moved to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Bonita Anderson  
City Clerk

DRAFT

**Board of Elections Meeting Minutes  
October 2, 2025 – 5:30 p.m. (Virtual via Zoom)**

**Call to Order**

Steven Gilbert, Chair, called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

**Roll Call**

Board Members Present: Steven Gilbert (Chair), Alison Gary, and Nicole Shyong.

Absent: Beth Terry (excused)

Staff Present: Bonita Anderson, City Clerk

Others Present: Michael Hartman and Bill Orleans.

**Approval of Agenda**

Ms. Shyong moved to approve the agenda. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed 3-0.

**Approval of Minutes** – Ms. Shyong moved to approve the August 21, 2025, minutes. Ms. Gary seconded the motion. The motion passed 3-0.

**2025 Election Discussion**

**Vendor Status Update:** The Board reviewed a news article on Ranked Choice Voting, which Ms. Shyong confirmed she had examined, and approved it with amendments. Ms. Anderson updated the Board on her task of adding money to a permit at the post office to enable Fort Orange Press to send out applications, which she would complete the following day. The delay in processing applications will result in ballots being mailed out by Monday, with applications expected to arrive mid-week of the following week.

**Schedule Training with KNOWiNK:** The Board scheduled a virtual training session for election workers with KNOWiNK on Tuesday, October 7th, at 3 PM, with Ms. Anderson confirming it would be both virtual and hands-on using the Epulse portal. The training will serve as a refresher for experienced workers and an introduction for Ms. Shyong, with Ms. Anderson planning to set up the council room for hands-on practice.

**Election Judges Training Schedule Discussion:** Ms. Anderson proposed moving the election judges' training to the Friday before the election, but Ms. Gary and Mr. Gilbert decided to keep the current Monday night training session from 7 to 9 pm. They agreed that with one representative at each early voting precinct, on-the-job training would be sufficient, as early voting is typically slow. Ms. Gary explained that early voting procedures involve folding ballots into envelopes rather than scanning them, and that an accessible machine is available for those who cannot fill out ballots by hand.

**Old Business:** None.

**New Business:**

**Early Voting Process and Logistics**

The Board discussed the process for early voting using ballot-marking devices provided by Clear Ballot. Ms. Gary explained that the machines track attendance and print daily reports, and that instructions and manuals will be provided for each location. They agreed to notify Clear Ballot if any issues arise during the early voting period. The Board planned to arrive an hour before early voting starts and stay an hour after it ends, with minimal setup and breakdown time. Ms. Anderson mentioned collecting voter registration applications and will hand-deliver them to the County Board of Elections by Monday's deadline.

**Next Meeting**

The Board will meet again on **Thursday, October 9, 2025, at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom.**

**Adjournment**

Ms. Gary moved to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:08 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Bonita Anderson  
City Clerk

**Board of Elections Meeting Minutes  
October 9, 2025 – 5:30 p.m. (Virtual via Zoom)**

**Call to Order**

Steven Gilbert, Chair, called the meeting to order at 5:35 p.m.

**Roll Call**

Board Members Present: Steven Gilbert (Chair), Alison Gary, Nicole Shyong, and Beth Terry.

Staff Present: Bonita Anderson, City Clerk

Others Present: Michael Hartman and Bill Orleans.

**Approval of Agenda**

Ms. Terry moved to approve the agenda. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed 4-0.

**Approval of Minutes** – None.

**Training with KNOWiNK Discussion:** The Board discussed changes made to the e-poll system, including turning off the ability to scan driver's licenses and removing the feature to count spoiled ballots, which will now be handled manually. They also addressed the need to update voter records in ePulse when ballots are mailed out, ensuring that voters who have already received ballots will only be issued provisional ballots if they attempt to vote in person. Ms. Shyong mentioned that Ms. Anderson will be responsible for updating these records when ballots are sent.

**Mail-In Ballot Application Concerns**

The Board discussed mail-in ballot applications, noting that 60 people have requested them so far. Ms. Terry expressed concern about the late distribution of applications and the tight timeline for processing and returning ballots, predicting potential complaints. Ms. Shyong mentioned that a News Review article already highlighted the importance of submitting applications promptly. Mr. Gilbert and Ms. Terry discussed the city's plan to inform residents about the urgency of the process, and Ms. Terry suggested that people could use a drop box at City Hall for faster processing.

**Early Voting Procedures and Logistics**

The Board discussed voting procedures for the current election, noting that drop boxes are available this year and voters can drop off their ballots at the municipal building. Ms. Terry and Mr. Gilbert confirmed they have submitted their applications, with Mr. Gilbert planning to vote during early voting on the second and third, while Ms. Gary plans to vote during the busy early voting weekend. The discussion concluded with a reminder about emphasizing participation in early voting to increase voting numbers.

**Judges and Clerks Training Manual:** The Board discussed reviewing training materials in their next meeting after everyone has had time to read through them. Ms. Terry and Ms. Gary

agreed that creating a one-page summary of key actions would be helpful, while Mr. Gilbert clarified that the important information is contained in the first 12 pages of the 30-page document. There was also a correction made about the electioneering distance, which was clarified to be 150 feet (or 50 yards).

### **Ballot Scanning Process Improvement**

The Board discussed a previous election issue where some ballots had not been scanned into the system, leading to a discrepancy between counted and scanned ballots. Ms. Terry proposed creating a reconciliation form or procedure to ensure that all incoming ballots are properly documented and scanned into ePulse, similar to a system she had considered two years ago. The discussion focused on the process of receiving and scanning ballots, with Ms. Gary clarifying the distinction between scanning ballots as received and scanning them as actual votes.

### **Mail-In Ballot Scanning Process**

The Board discussed the process of scanning mail-in ballots and envelopes, with Ms. Terry highlighting the need to ensure all envelopes are scanned and counted. Ms. Shyong suggested a two-person verification process to prevent missed scans, and Mr. Gilbert proposed having Patricia Washington and Shaniya Lashley-Mullen handle the mail-in ballots. The Board also touched on the late mailing of ballot applications, with Ms. Anderson noting she had no immediate explanation for the delay. The conversation ended with plans to reconvene in a week.

**Old Business:** None.

**New Business:** None.

### **Next Meeting**

The Board will meet again on **Thursday, October 16, 2025, at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom.**

### **Adjournment**

Mr. Gilbert moved to adjourn the meeting. Ms. Gary seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:57 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Bonita Anderson  
City Clerk

**Board of Elections Meeting Minutes  
October 16, 2025 – 5:30 p.m. (Virtual via Zoom)**

**Call to Order**

Steven Gilbert, Chair, called the meeting to order at 5:36 p.m.

**Roll Call**

Board Members Present: Steven Gilbert (Chair), Alison Gary, Nicole Shyong, and Beth Terry.

Staff Present: Bonita Anderson, City Clerk

Others Present: Michael Hartman.

**Approval of Agenda**

Ms. Terry requested moving #5 “Judges and Clerks Training Manual” after #7 “Review of Maryland Public Information Act (MPIA) Request” and approved the agenda with that change. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed 4-0.

Mr. Gilbert indicated that there would be an executive session to discuss potential election issues confidentially, with the aim of avoiding future controversies and legal challenges at the end of the meeting.

**Approval of Minutes – None.**

**Review of Candidate Campaign Loan Inquiry:** The Board discussed a loan inquiry from Frankie Fritz's campaign treasurer regarding whether candidates can accept loans. They determined that while direct campaign loans are not allowed under Greenbelt's city code, candidates can legally donate their own money to their campaigns and then withdraw it after the election. The Board agreed to inform the Fritz campaign about this workaround and suggested they document the loan through a separate legal agreement rather than reporting it through campaign finance forms.

**Review of Maryland Public Information Act (MPIA) Request:** The Board discussed the MPIA request and decided to provide one response after the election rather than daily updates.

**Judges and Clerks Training Manual:** The Board also reviewed and updated the 2025 election manual, removing vendor-specific language and clarifying procedures for poll workers, judges, and voter assistance. They agreed to provide W-9 forms at the training session for new judges and clerks, and decided to maintain common-sense approaches rather than detailed protocols for maintaining order at polling places.

**Election Procedures and Voter Assistance**

The Board discussed election procedures, focusing on rules around photographing ballots and providing voting assistance. They clarified that while voters can bring in materials like sample ballots, they cannot receive instructions on how to vote, though friends can provide voting advice outside the polling place. The team agreed to reorganize a memo by moving specific paragraphs about handling inactive, pending, and white card voters to a new section dedicated to no-ink poll pad procedures, with

Beth suggesting they would show examples of the voter assistance form during training. The conversation ended with plans to reconvene at 7:30 to continue reviewing the 31-page document.

### **Election Procedures and Security Updates**

The Board discussed election procedures and documentation, including the handling of mail-in ballots and the use of tamper-evident ballot boxes or bags. They agreed to remove outdated references to white cards and previous counting methods, and decided to wait for Clear Ballot training before finalizing the certification of precinct counts section. Ms. Anderson raised a concern about electioneering near workers in the council chambers, suggesting the use of caution tape to maintain appropriate distance.

### **Election Procedures and Signage Planning**

The Board discussed election procedures and signage for polling places. Ms. Anderson suggested roping off areas and using specific doors, while Michael Hartman raised concerns about the lack of electioneering signs and their placement. They agreed to move a phone number to the beginning of a document and decided to remove a sample ballot flyer that didn't include write-in instructions. The Board also discussed the process for administering oaths to poll workers and collecting supplies for precincts.

### **Election Manual Update Review**

The meeting focused on reviewing and updating an election manual, with Ms. Terry leading the discussion on necessary changes. They decided to remove outdated information about voter registration and modify procedures for early voting and Election Day. Ms. Terry and Ms. Shyong agreed to collaborate on creating new content for the manual, including instructions for accessible ballot marking devices and scanners. The Board also discussed the need to obtain additional information from Clear Ballot about using their devices. Mr. Gilbert requested a brief executive session to discuss potential legal issues, which was approved by the Board.

**Old Business:** None.

**New Business:** None.

Next Steps:

1. Ms. Terry to send an email to Fritz's treasurer about the loan inquiry and CC the Board.
2. Ms. Anderson to inform Jason DeLoach that the Board wants to give one response to the MPIA request after the election.
3. Ms. Terry to contact Patricia Evans to get the election flow chart and edit it.
4. Ms. Terry to create a new section for the manual about qualifying voters, removing unnecessary content.
5. Ms. Shyong to help Ms. Terry with creating the new qualifying voters section.
6. Ms. Shyong to reach out to Clear Ballot for additional information about the ClearMark accessible ballot marking device and scanner usage instructions.
7. Ms. Shyong to ask Clear Ballot if they provide plastic bins for ballot collection.
8. Ms. Anderson to update the manual with the changes discussed during the meeting.

**Next Meeting**

The Board will meet again on **Thursday, October 23, 2025, at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom.**

**CLOSED SESSION:** Mr. Gilbert moved that the Board move into closed session on Zoom, in accordance with the General Provisions Article 3-305(b)(8) of the Annotated Code of the Public General Laws of Maryland to consult with staff, consultants, or other individuals about pending or potential litigation.

The purpose of this meeting is 1) To discuss potential complaints regarding the timing of mail-in ballot applications.

Ms. Knesel seconded.

ROLL CALL:	Mr. Gilbert	- Yes
	Ms. Gary	- Yes
	Ms. Shyong	- Yes
	Ms. Terry	- Yes

Ms. Terry seconded.

The Board moved into Closed Session and adjourned the meeting at 7:58 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Bonita Anderson  
City Clerk

**Board of Elections Meeting Minutes  
January 27, 2026 – 5:30 p.m. (Virtual via Zoom)**

**Call to Order**

Steven Gilbert, Chair, called the meeting to order at 5:34 p.m.

**Roll Call**

Board Members Present: Steven Gilbert (Chair), Nicole Shyong, and Alison Gary

Absent: Beth Terry (excused)

Staff Present: Bonita Anderson, City Clerk

Others Present: Michael Hartman, Bill Orleans, and Katy Collin.

**Approval of Agenda**

Ms. Gary moved to approve the agenda. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

**Approval of Minutes**

None.

**Post-Election Report to City Council Discussion**

The Board reviewed the draft memorandum report to the City Council regarding the 2025 Election, including the election timeline, procedures, and certification of results. Board members discussed the accuracy and clarity of the information presented and proposed several revisions to ensure the memorandum fully and accurately reflects the election process and its outcomes. Ms. Gary moved to approve the memorandum report as amended. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed 3-0.

**Next Meeting**

The Board will meet again on **Tuesday, February 24, 2026, at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom.**

**Adjournment**

Ms. Gary moved to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Gilbert seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:17 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Bonita Anderson  
City Clerk

# Greenbelt City Council Referral to the Board of Elections

## Ranked Choice Voting and other matters related to the November 2027 municipal elections

This memo is to serve as an official referral to the Board of Elections regarding the implementation of Ranked Choice Voting (RCV) for the 2027 municipal elections, as well as other election considerations. While initial research and deliberation was done by the Board in preparation for the referendum in November 2025, which passed overwhelmingly in support of RCV, City Council would like to lay out topics and questions for the Board to provide suggestions in preparation for City Charter and City Code changes that will be necessary.

**Charter and Code Amendments:** Council would like recommendations about the language for needed charter and code amendments for RCV implementation. RCV Maryland has offered some sample language (see attached memo, “Ranked Choice Voting Implementation Recommendations for Greenbelt”), but there are other references and resources that may also be consulted, especially from other jurisdictions that already have RCV in place (see listing and links at the end of this document.)

Specific questions to consider for Greenbelt:

1. *How many ranked selections should be allowed?* While the included sample ordinance recommends allowing the ranking of one more candidate than the number of seats to be filled (meaning eight for Greenbelt), some jurisdictions allow ranking of an even higher number of candidates, such as Cambridge, MA, which allows the ranking of up to 15 candidates, even though there are only nine seats on their city council.
2. *How should the ranking interact with the selection of Mayor and Mayor Pro Tem?* While traditionally those roles go to the elected council members with the most and second most votes overall, that is not codified in the charter, and it is officially a vote of the full council to choose those positions from among their membership. Should this procedure be continued similar to the status quo, or should it be changed (and/or codified) in any fashion?
3. *What should the ballot look like?* In addition to ballot design choices based on best practice, we would appreciate attention to how ballots/voting can be made accessible for people who need support because of vision or other physical challenges.

4. *How will the results be reported?* Reporting will be more complicated since there are multiple rounds of results, and so there may need to be changes in how the city handles the sharing of that information.
5. *Are there any other changes needed in our election processes to support RCV?* This may include equipment used, processes for hand counts or recounts, or any other issues that come up during the Board's review.

**Additional Voter Education or Other Resources Needed:** As this will be a new system for voters, there may be additional resources (in terms of funding and staff time) which will be needed ahead of the November 2027 election. While budgetary requests specific to running the election itself will not be implemented until the FY2028 budget process, it would be helpful to think about additional time and money costs that will be required while the new processes are being considered. This would ideally also include a timeline of expected actions, especially if they would differ from the usual processes and might incur expense sooner than the July 1, 2027, beginning of the relevant fiscal year, and so will need to be funded out of the FY2027 budget in some fashion.

**Mailing Ballots to All Registered Voters:** While not directly related to RCV implementation process, the new voting system will be a significant change, and many registered voters may benefit from having the option to complete a ballot at home at their leisure and drop it off later, given the new format and the possibility of more candidates in the race (a result that has been seen in other places that implement RCV.) Mailing a ballot to all registered voters without specifically needing to request one as in the current two-step procedure will simplify the process, and may increase voter turnout, a result seen in other jurisdictions. Council would like the opinion of the Board of Elections on making this change to the voting process, taking into account fiscal, election security, ballot process tracking for voters, and other considerations, including managing the process for those who still wish to vote in person on Election Day (an option that should still be provided.) Colorado, Oregon, and Washington are all states to reference, as they have each done all-mail elections for years.

**Recommended Updates to Campaign Finance Policies:** While also not directly related to RCV implementation, this could be a good opportunity to consider updates to the City's campaign finance policies, as we are making changes to the charter and code. Here are a few questions for the Board to consider (although we encourage them to think about other related questions they may devise and wish to provide recommendations about):

1. Should there be a contribution limit, either for individuals or for organizations for municipal elections? Should the limit be different for Greenbelt residents or other entities based in the city versus outside individuals or organizations?

2. Should there be an overall spending cap for each candidate in a municipal election?
3. Should the city consider a public financing option to level the playing field for candidates with fewer resources?
4. Should there be official limits on when campaigning and fundraising may begin before an election?
5. Are there any other updates to campaign finance policies you would like to recommend?

Council recognizes that there will likely not be time for the Board to respond to the entirety of this list of questions before the work session already scheduled for June 3, 2026, but we would appreciate their preliminary consideration as much as possible so that any clarifications required related to this task can be discussed at that time. We would appreciate a final report no later than July 31, 2026, to begin the process of charter and code amendments. If for any reason that timeline doesn't work for the Board, please let us know.

**RCV references from other jurisdictions:**

- Albany, California: [Ranked Choice Voting](#) page, which includes their RCV implementation processes in [Ordinance No. 2020-07](#).
- Cambridge, Massachusetts: [Ranked Choice Practice Ballot](#) page, and their full [Municipal Elections](#) page, which includes their new [city charter](#) (adopted in 2025), which has details about how they implement RCV.
- Portland, Oregon: [How does Ranked-Choice Voting work?](#) page and the city code related to [Legislation and Elections](#) (especially [2.08.030 Ranked Choice Voting](#))
- Multnomah County, Oregon: [Ranked Choice Voting](#) page, which includes a [Ranked Choice Voting Implementation Report](#) from the November 4, 2024, General Election.



Greenbelt City Council  
 25 Crescent Road  
 Greenbelt, MD 20770

December 8, 2025

**RANKED CHOICE VOTING IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GREENBELT**

Honorable Councilmembers:

The following implementation outline is provided to help advise and guide the Greenbelt City Council, Board of Supervisors, and City Staff in implementing ranked choice voting for the 2027 election cycle and beyond.

The outline has been drafted in consultation with the **Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center** (RCVRC), **FairVote**, and other election administration and implementation experts. We strongly encourage the City of Greenbelt to engage RCVRC for technical consultation for ballot design, tabulation, and general administration. RCV Maryland stands ready – with our coalition of good government organizations and advocates – to provide supplemental voter education and outreach to support the City’s engagement process.

**A Mandate for Change**

This past November, Greenbelters were asked to weigh in on Referendum Question 1 to move to ranked choice voting (RCV) and eliminate the 40% threshold. **Voters overwhelmingly approved the measure (by a 2-to-1 margin), giving the Council a clear mandate to take action.**

Greenbelt’s current voting system uses an at-large plurality voting where the candidates with the most votes win. **Ranked Choice Voting is a proven voting method for fair representation.**

**Overview of Ranked Choice Voting**

Ranked choice voting allows voters to rank candidates in order of preference (1st choice, 2nd choice, 3rd choice, etc). Votes are counted in rounds of elimination. Candidates win a seat when they reach the threshold to win (12.5% + 1 vote for each seat in Greenbelt).

The “Election Thresholds” table highlights the percentage of votes needed to win a seat in proportion to the number of seats elected.

For multi-winner elections, RCV is also known as **Proportional RCV** (PRCV) or single-transferable vote.

Election Thresholds	
Seats to Elect	Percent to Win
1 Seat	50% + 1
2 Seats	33.3% + 1
3 Seats	25% + 1
4 Seats	20% + 1
5 Seats	16.7% + 1
6 Seats	14.3% + 1
<b>7 Seats</b>	<b>12.5% + 1</b>

## **Election Equipment & Technology Considerations**

The City uses Clear Ballot as their election vendor. Clear Ballot supports various types of RCV elections, including PRCV.<sup>1</sup> **Clear Ballot fully supports RCV and tabulates results using RCTab**, a federally certified tabulation tool. If the City decides to use another vendor for future elections, we strongly encourage a vendor with similar RCV capabilities.

**Clear Ballot supports customized ballot design.** There is no limit to the number of candidates or rankings supported. The Center for Civic Design (CCD) has best practices for designing ballots and voter education<sup>2</sup>. CCD recommends a single column grid style for contests with more than 5 ranking options.<sup>3</sup>

## **Procedure & Training Considerations**

Election procedures will need to be updated to incorporate RCV. Considerations include:

- How hand counts/manual tallies are performed
- Auditing procedures
- Adjudicating votes for write-ins
- Generating round-by-round results and publishing information

Existing election judge training can be updated to include RCV information. It should align with updated voter education material to demonstrate how voters mark ballots and provide a basic explanation of how ballots are counted.

## **RCV Ballot Style** **Grid — up to N ranks**

It is possible to rank more than 5 candidates, but the challenge is that they take up more space. To create a well designed ballot with more than 5 ranks, you will only be able to fit 1 column of contests. You will only use as many ranks as candidates, so rank-10 will have wide variation in different contests!

**Official Ballot**  
 Franklin County, California General Election Tuesday, November 6, 2012 2/2

**Instructions for Ranked Choice Voting**

**Making selections**  
 Rank candidates in the order of your choice. You may rank as many or as few candidates as you wish.

**Fill in the oval...**

- In the 1st column for your first 1st choice.
- In the 2nd column for your 2nd choice.
- In the 3rd column for your 3rd choice, and so on.

Fill in the oval completely. No more than 1 oval in a column. No more than 1 oval for a candidate.

**Mayor**  
 Rank up to 10 candidates. Mark no more than 1 oval in each column.

	First choice	Second choice	Third choice	Fourth choice	Fifth choice	Sixth choice	Seventh choice	Eighth choice	Ninth choice	Tenth choice
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Frederick Sharp Orange Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Luis Garcia Orange Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Charles Layne Yellow Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Andrew Kowalski Yellow Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alex Wallace Purple Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Eric Savoy Purple Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Barbara Williams Tan Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lillian Cohen Lime Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ann Windsock Independent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Markos Miller Silver Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Elizabeth Harp Silver Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## **Voter Education Considerations**

**Existing Material** - The City provides online and printed material to voters. RCV can be incorporated into the existing material with sample ballots, marking instructions, and graphics demonstrating how ballots are counted.

<sup>1</sup> Clear Ballot, *Ranked Choice Voting*, <https://www.clearballot.com/ranked-choice-voting>

<sup>2</sup> Center for Civic Design, *Design Principles for Ranked Choice Voting*, <https://civicdesign.org/projects/rcv>

<sup>3</sup> <https://civicdesign.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/CCD-RCV-Best-Practices-Ballot-Design-2022-1.pdf>



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**New Material** - Many RCV jurisdictions have used helpful videos and online sample RCV contests (e.g. rank your favorite flavor ice cream) to show how RCV works. We also recommend conducting in-person information sessions and voting demonstrations for the public.

### **Timeline Considerations**

The following are some key items to consider for a successful implementation:

- **February 2026** - Pass an ordinance in early 2026 to start the implementation timeline for 2027. The ordinance should outline how RCV is used. A charter amendment would also be needed to remove the 40% threshold from the City Charter.
- **Early 2026** - Begin discussions and planning with election staff (city & county) on election equipment, ballot design (options/variations), and tabulation; collaboration with RCVRC and the Center for Civic Design.
- **Late 2026** - Develop RCV information page and education campaign; translate materials into additional languages as needed.
- **Early 2027** - Launch voter outreach and education.
- **Mid-2027** - Conduct voting equipment and tabulation Logic & Accuracy testing
- **60 days prior to the election** - determine final ballot design based on candidate certification.

### **Election Reform & Implementation Resources**

- **RCV Maryland** - [rcvmd.org](http://rcvmd.org)  
State coalition and grassroots organization supporting RCV elections at the local, county, and state level.
- **Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center** - [rcvresources.org](http://rcvresources.org)  
Election administration resources for implementation, voting systems, and tabulation.
- **FairVote** - [fairvote.org](http://fairvote.org)  
National research and advocacy organization on voting system reforms.
- **Center for Civic Design** - [civicdesign.org](http://civicdesign.org)  
Resources for effective ballot design, civic engagement, and best practices.

### **Supplemental Material**

- **Draft Ordinance & Charter Amendment** (from *RCV Maryland and FairVote*)
- **Election Administration Fact Sheets** (from Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center)  
Find all Fact Sheet online <https://www.rcvresources.org/rcv-fact-sheets>
- **Voter Education Resources** (from FairVote)  
[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10h99s\\_w0i2SYv4JjQM2gYiJo-sqVzqWr](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10h99s_w0i2SYv4JjQM2gYiJo-sqVzqWr)

# RECOMMENDED ORDINANCE LANGUAGE

## CHAPTER 8 - ELECTIONS

### ARTICLE III.

### RANKED CHOICE VOTING

#### **Sec. 8-31. Application of ranked choice voting**

- (a) In any local election using ranked choice voting, the ballot shall allow voters to rank candidates in order of preference. The ballot shall allow voters to rank at least one more candidate than the number of seats to be filled. If there are fewer candidates than the number of rankings required above, the number of rankings may be reduced accordingly. In any event, the number of rankings allowed in an election for any given office shall be uniform for all voters voting on that office.

#### **Sec. 8-32. Round-by-round tabulation**

- (a) Multi-Winner Tabulation. In any election for more than one office conducted by ranked choice voting, each ballot counts in whole or in part for its highest-ranked active candidate in each round. Each ballot starts the tabulation with an active value of one vote. Tabulation proceeds in rounds as follows:
- (i) Election round. If any active candidate's vote total equals or exceeds the election threshold or if any candidate remains active when the number of active candidates is fewer than or equal to the number of seats that have not yet been filled, that candidate is elected. If the elected candidate's vote total exceeds the election threshold, each ballot that helped elect that candidate is counted as follows:
    - (1) The ballot receives a new active value by multiplying the ballot's current active value by the elected candidate's surplus fraction, truncated after four decimals. The ballot then counts at this new active value for its next highest-ranked active candidate, and a new round begins. If two or more candidates' vote totals exceed the election threshold, each candidate's surplus votes are distributed simultaneously.
    - (2) The portion of the ballot's value that was required to elect the candidate continues to count for that candidate so that the elected candidate's vote total equals the election threshold for the remainder of the tabulation.
  - (ii) Elimination round. If no active candidate's vote total meets the election threshold and the count is not yet complete, the active candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated and votes for that candidate count at their current active value for each ballot's next highest-ranked active candidate, and a new round begins.
  - (iii) Tabulation complete. The tabulation is complete if the number of elected candidates is equal to the number of seats to be filled and any votes exceeding the election threshold have been counted for each ballot's next highest-ranked active candidate.
- (b) Treatment of Ballots. Ballots shall be counted as follows:

- (i) An undervote is a ballot that does not rank any candidates in an election for a particular office. An undervote does not count as an active or inactive ballot in any round of tabulation for that election.
- (ii) If a candidate withdraws, dies, or for any reason becomes disqualified after the ballots have been printed, the candidate shall be treated as an eliminated candidate during tabulation. To withdraw, a candidate (or a candidate's authorized designee) must file a signed letter of withdrawal according to any applicable rules established by the chief election official.
- (c) Ties. If a tie occurs between candidates with the greatest number of votes or the fewest number of votes at any point in the counting of ballots and the tabulation cannot proceed until the tie is resolved, the tie shall be resolved by lot unless otherwise provided by law. Election officials may resolve prospective ties between candidates prior to tabulation. The result of any tie resolution must be recorded and reused in the event of a recount.

### **Sec. 8-33. Results reporting**

- (a) Preliminary Results. Notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary, the Board of Elections shall promulgate rules or guidance to ensure the release of unofficial preliminary results after the polls close, including:
  - (i) round-by-round results, which shall be included in every release of results, and shall be:
    - (1) periodically released at regular intervals until the counting of ballots is complete, and
    - (2) clearly labeled as preliminary; and
  - (ii) ballot-level ranking data, which shall be:
    - (1) released when the counting of ballots is complete,
    - (2) published online in a machine-readable, open format that can be retrieved, downloaded, indexed, and searched by commonly used internet search applications and commonly used open format software,
    - (3) identifiable by precinct or batch to the extent such identification is feasible and can be provided consistent with the need to maintain voter privacy, and
    - (4) clearly labeled as preliminary.
- (b) Final Results. In addition to any other information required by law to be reported with official final results, the Board of Elections shall make public:
  - (i) ballot-level ranking data in a machine-readable, open format that can be retrieved, downloaded, indexed, and searched by commonly used internet search applications and commonly used open format software, and in a manner identifiable by precinct or batch to the extent such identification is feasible and can be provided consistent with the need to maintain voter privacy.

### **Sec. 8-34. Definitions**

For the purposes of this Act, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. "Active candidate" means any candidate who has not been eliminated or elected.

2. "Active value" (or "transfer value") means the proportion of a vote that a ballot will contribute to its highest-ranked active candidate.
3. "Election threshold" means the minimum whole number of votes that guarantees the election of a candidate to a seat based on the number of seats to be filled. To determine this threshold, divide the total number of valid votes cast by the sum of one and the number of seats to be filled, round that number down to the nearest whole number, then add one vote.
4. "Ranking" means the number available to be assigned by a voter to a candidate to express the voter's preference for that candidate. The number "1" is the highest ranking, followed by "2" and then "3" and so on.
5. "Round" means an instance of the sequence of voting tabulation described in section 8-32(a) for multi-winner elections.
6. "Surplus fraction" means the proportion by which a winning candidate exceeds the election threshold. To determine the surplus fraction, subtract the election threshold from a winning candidate's vote total, then divide that number by the winning candidate's vote total, truncated after four decimals.
7. "Vote total" means the total active value of all ballots counting for a candidate in a round of tabulation.
8. A "skipped ranking" occurs when a voter leaves a ranking unassigned but ranks a candidate at a subsequent ranking.
9. A "repeated ranking" occurs when a voter ranks the same candidate at multiple rankings.
10. An "overvote" occurs when a voter ranks more than one candidate at the same ranking.

**Sec. 8-35. Rulemaking authority**

Notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary, the Board of Elections shall have the authority to promulgate whatever rules are necessary to implement this Act.

**Sec. 8-36. Severability**

If any provision of this ordinance, or the application of any provision of this ordinance to any person, office, or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, or preempted by state law, the remainder of this ordinance and the application of its provisions to any person, office, or circumstance, shall not be affected by the holding.

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## RECOMMENDED CHARTER AMENDMENT

### City Charter - Sec. 31. Election of council.

All members of council shall be elected at large. Every voter shall be entitled to vote for seven (7) candidates. ~~The candidates receiving votes amounting to forty (40) percent or more of the number of voters voting at the election, shall be declared elected. If more candidates receive votes amounting to forty (40) percent or more of the number of voters voting than there are offices to be filled, those candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. If, however, fewer than seven (7) candidates in a field of eight (8) or more candidates receive votes amounting to forty (40) percent or more of the persons voting in the election, a runoff election will be held to fill the vacancies remaining. This runoff election will be held on the seventh day following the first election. In the runoff election twice as many names, if possible, will be printed on the ballot as there are vacancies remaining unfilled. These names will be of those unelected candidates who polled the greatest number of votes in the first election. The names shall be listed in the order as they appear on the ballot for the first election. In the runoff election the remaining position will be filled by declaring elected the candidate or candidates receiving the greatest number of votes.~~

~~If, as a result of any election, an office cannot be declared filled because of an equal number of votes being received by two (2) or more candidates, a runoff election shall be held on the seventh day following the election. The names of the candidates receiving the tie vote shall be placed on the ballot and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in the runoff election shall be declared elected.~~ **Councilmembers shall be elected by ranked choice voting. Ranked choice voting is a method of casting and counting votes in which voters rank candidates in order of preference and votes are counted in rounds. Ranked choice voting is also known as “instant runoff voting” when electing a single winner or the “single transferable vote” when electing multiple winners in proportion to their relative share of the votes cast.**

**For elections conducted by single transferable vote, each ballot counts in whole or in part for its highest-ranked remaining candidate in each round. A candidate is elected if they receive the minimum whole number of votes needed to win a seat. To determine this threshold, divide the total number of valid votes cast by the sum of one and the number of seats to be filled, round that number down to the nearest whole number, then add one vote. If a candidate receives more votes than this threshold, part of each vote received by that candidate counts for each ballot's next highest-ranked remaining candidate instead. If no remaining candidate meets this threshold, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated and votes for that candidate count for each ballot's next highest-ranked remaining candidate. If, at any point during counting, it becomes impossible for any remaining candidate to receive the minimum whole number of votes needed to win a seat and all surplus votes have been transferred, but one or more seats remain unfilled, the remaining candidates will continue to be eliminated until the number of remaining candidates is equal to the number of unfilled seats, and those remaining candidates are elected.**

**The council shall, by ordinance or delegation to the Board of Elections, establish:**

- a. periodic voter education campaigns to familiarize voters with the ranked choice voting methods described above;
- b. the ballot format and the rules for casting and counting the votes, consistent with nationally recognized best practices;
- c. a process to release unofficial preliminary round-by-round results, unofficial preliminary ballot-level ranking data in a machine-readable and searchable open format, and official final round-by-round results and ballot-level ranking data in a machine-readable and searchable open format upon certification of the results.

The council may, by ordinance, adopt ranked choice voting as defined above for any other elected local office or offices.

DRAFT

# Ranked-Choice Voting



For ClearVote Customers

For jurisdictions that currently utilize or will be adopting ranked-choice voting (RCV), Clear Ballot is proud to have a new offering that supports multiple types of RCV contests. This was developed in partnership with the Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center using RCTab to offer maximum flexibility.

## RCV Types Supported:

### **Single-winner, majority determines winner:**

Elects one winner. Eliminate candidates one-by-one or using batch elimination until a candidate emerges with a majority. Candidate with the most votes at the end wins.

### **Multi-winner, allow only one winner per round:**

Elects multiple winners. Elect and transfer the surplus vote of only the candidate with the most votes if multiple candidates exceed the winning threshold in a round of counting.

### **Multi-winner, allow multiple winners per round:**

Elects multiple winners. Elect and transfer the surplus vote of all candidates crossing the winning threshold if multiple candidates exceed the winning threshold in a round of counting.

### **Bottoms-up:**

Eliminate candidates until the desired number of winners is reached, then stop. Bottoms up does not transfer surplus votes.

### **Bottoms-up using percentage threshold:**

Elects multiple winners. Eliminate candidates until the remaining candidates have a vote share equal to or greater than a specified percentage of the vote.

### **Multi-pass IRV:**

Elects multiple winners. Eliminate candidates one-by-one or using batch elimination until only two candidates remain. Candidate with the most votes at the end wins. Run a new set of rounds with any winning candidates ignored.

If you have questions or would like to learn more about ranked-choice voting, please contact:

**[sales@clearballot.com](mailto:sales@clearballot.com)**



Clear Ballot

[www.clearballot.com](http://www.clearballot.com)

# Proportional RCV

## How does it work?

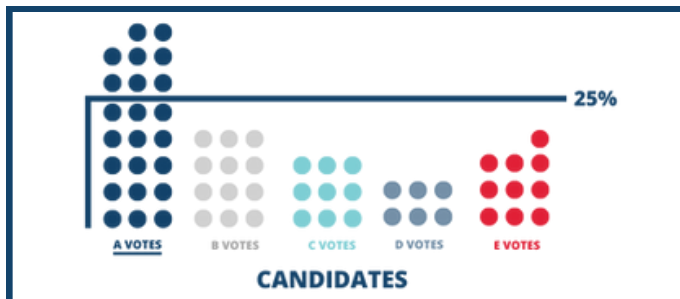
Proportional ranked choice voting is used for a multi-winner contest, such as city council, when more than one seat is elected at once. The voter experience is the same as single-winner ranked choice voting, where voters rank their choices in order of preference. First choices are then counted to determine if any candidates have enough votes to win, also known as the threshold. The threshold is determined based on the number of seats to be filled.



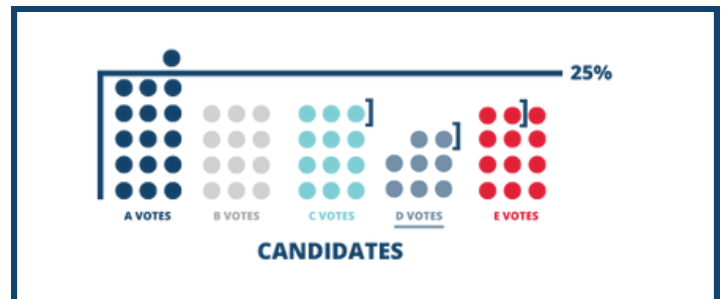
For example, when electing three candidates the threshold would be 25% plus one vote. That is the smallest number of votes that three candidates can get (75% + 3 votes) that a fourth candidate cannot receive.

$$\frac{100}{\# \text{ of seats} + 1} + 1 = \text{Threshold}$$

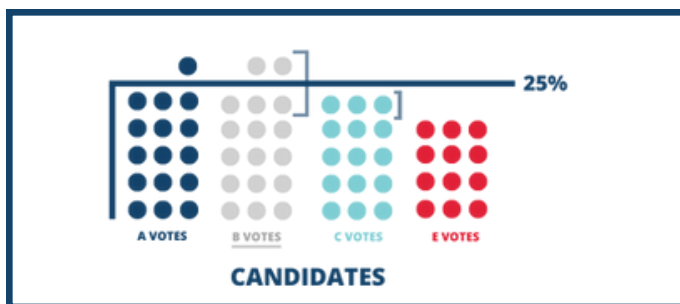
- After the first round of counting, we can determine whether additional rounds of counting are needed to fill each seat up for election.
- If a candidate wins with more votes than they need – a surplus – any extra votes are counted proportionally towards voters’ next choices.
- If no candidate has a surplus, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated and voters have their ballot count for their next viable preference.
- Transferring surplus votes and eliminating candidates continues until all seats are filled.



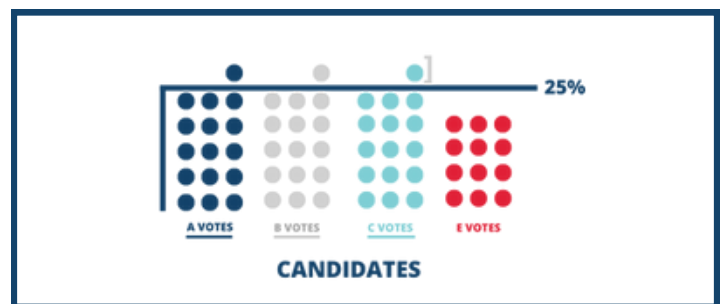
Round 1: Candidate A has more votes than needed to win.



Round 2: After transferring surplus votes from A, we still don't have all the seats filled. Candidate D is in last place.



Round 3: Candidate D was eliminated and their votes transferred. Candidate B now has enough votes to win.



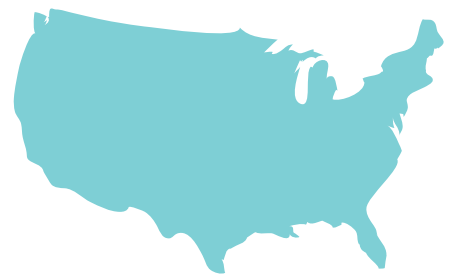
Round 4: After transferring the surplus from B, Candidate C is our third and final winner.

# Why do Jurisdictions Adopt Proportional RCV?

<p><b>Fair Representation</b> Communities have the opportunity to elect representatives proportional to their population. Proportional RCV has also been used as a remedy to Voting Rights Act violations to avoid vote dilution of protected minority communities.</p>	<p><b>Better Districts</b> Proportional RCV supports both multi-member districts and at-large offices. With fewer districts to draw (or none with at-large races) it is harder to draw districts with a political bias.</p>
<p><b>Prevent Strategic Voting</b> Voters select their preferred candidate without hurting others that they like. Plus, voters aren't punished for supporting popular candidates. When a candidate gets more votes than needed, those votes are transferred proportionally to the voters' next choice.</p>	<p><b>Proportional Representation</b> In single-winner elections, a group needs a majority to elect their preferred candidate. Proportional RCV has a lower threshold for election, allowing voters from different backgrounds greater opportunity to be elected. This allows for increased racial, political, and gender representation.</p>

## Sample PRCV Contest Ballot

City Council						
Rank up to 6 candidates. Mark no more than 1 oval in each column.	First choice	Second choice	Third choice	Fourth choice	Fifth choice	Sixth choice
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
<b>Valarie Altman</b> Orange Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>George Hovis</b> Yellow Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Althea Sharp</b> Purple Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Mary Tawa</b> Lime Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Joe Li</b> Tan Party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Phil Wilkie</b> Independent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



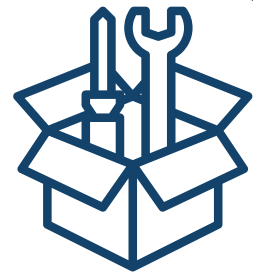
## Where is Proportional RCV used?

- Albany, California
- Arden, Delaware
- Arlington County, Virginia
- Cambridge, Massachusetts
- Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Portland, Oregon

# Ranked Choice Voting in a Box

## What is RCV in a Box?

When election officials are tasked with implementing ranked choice voting (RCV) for the first time, there are many frequently asked questions and resource requests. The Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center created the RCV in a Box to serve as a one-stop shop to help election administrators get implementation best practices, reports, and real-world examples all in one place. The resources here are designed to provide the tools necessary to begin implementation and give election officials the flexibility they need to make RCV work for them.



## What resources are included?

RCV in a Box includes a wide variety of resources for election administrators. Information is broken down into key topics that identify the name of the resource, the author, and a brief note summarizing the resource. The topics include:

- Voter Education;
- Designing RCV Ballots;
- Counting RCV Ballots;
- Voting Equipment Information;
- Results Reporting;
- Audits & Recounts; and
- Webinars & Other Miscellaneous Resources.



*Scan this QR code to visit the RCV in a Box webpage.*

Additionally, we provide multiple real-world RCV examples so that election administrators can see how their peers have handled topics like voter education and results reporting.



### What if I can't find a resource that I need?

While we tried to include as much as possible, we recognize that there are some unique requirements in each jurisdiction. Don't hesitate to reach out to us at [info@rcvresources.org](mailto:info@rcvresources.org), and we can work together to find the right solution.

# RCV Ballot Design

Designing the ballot is one of the most important tasks in running an election. Voters of all education levels must be able to understand how to use the ballot with minimal confusion in order to be sure their vote is correctly communicated through their ballot. The ballot layout must be easy to understand and guide voters through the sometimes-complicated process of voting with little difficulty. Essentially, the ballot must be designed for maximum usability by the voter.



## RCV Ballot Design FAQs

- **Can RCV contests appear on the same ballot as non-RCV contests?**
  - Yes! While the specifics depend on the type of election software and ballot design laws in the jurisdiction, RCV races can appear with non-RCV races.
- **Do voters find ranked ballots confusing?**
  - Surveys in RCV jurisdictions indicate that voters understand RCV ballots. Data across various jurisdictions and demographic backgrounds shows that approximately 85-95% of voters found RCV to be "simple" to understand.
- **Do we have to get new equipment to design RCV ballots?**
  - This answer depends on the type of voting equipment within the jurisdiction. Most modern voting equipment is capable of designing ranked ballots, but some jurisdictions are still using outdated election equipment which needs to be updated, regardless of the election method.

## Considerations for RCV Ballot Design

The Center for Civic Design (CCD), FairVote, and the Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center (RCVRC) have published a number of reports on designing RCV ballots. When designing an RCV ballot, administrators should follow the EAC's best practices for designing any ballot. Here are a few questions to consider when designing RCV ballots:

- Is ranking new for your voters?
- How many contests will include ranking? Where are those contests in the overall ballot order?
- What are your legal requirements for ballot design, especially requirements for the number of choices available for ranking?
- Does your voting system support RCV ballot layout?

# Creating RCV Ballot Instructions

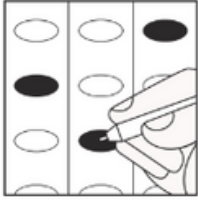
In many cases, the same general rules for writing ballot instructions apply to both plurality and ranked ballots. When preparing instructions, particularly for voters who haven't voted on a ranked ballot before, there are a few things to consider to make the process as easy as possible:

- If space allows, include images to show markings that have been filled in correctly;
- Stay concise and only write what the voters need to know; and
- Consider the placement of the instructions and how they fit with RCV and non-RCV contests.

**PLEASE NOTE: A candidate's designated affiliation does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the political party or group or that the party or group approves of or associates with that candidate, but only that the candidate is registered as affiliated with the party or group.**

**Instructions:**

- Do not use red ink or a pencil to mark your ballot.
- Rank as many or as few candidates as you like.
- Completely fill in no more than one oval for each candidate or column.
- For your 1st choice, fill in the oval in the 1st choice column.
- For your 2nd choice, fill in the oval in the 2nd choice column.
- For your 3rd choice, fill in the oval in the 3rd choice column, and so on.
- **If you make a mistake, you can ask for a new ballot.**



## What do RCV ballots look like?

City Council						
Rank up to 6 candidates. Mark no more than 1 oval in each column.	First choice	Second choice	Third choice	Fourth choice	Fifth choice	Sixth choice
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
<b>Valarie Altman</b> Orange Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>George Hovis</b> Yellow Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Althea Sharp</b> Purple Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Mary Tawa</b> Lime Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Joe Li</b> Tan Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Phil Wilkie</b> Independent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Grid Style Ballots

Grid style ballots are considered the best practice design, with candidates on rows and rankings on columns. This visual, all-in-one format takes up less space on the ballot. It is also the most widely used RCV ballot format.

Mayor		
1 First Choice Fill in one oval	2 Second Choice Fill in one oval	3 Third Choice Fill in one oval
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Frederick Sharp</b> Orange Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Frederick Sharp</b> Orange Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Frederick Sharp</b> Orange Party
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Luis Garcia</b> Orange Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Luis Garcia</b> Orange Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Luis Garcia</b> Orange Party
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Charles Layne</b> Yellow Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Charles Layne</b> Yellow Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Charles Layne</b> Yellow Party
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Andrew Kowalski</b> Yellow Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Andrew Kowalski</b> Yellow Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Andrew Kowalski</b> Yellow Party
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Alex Wallace</b> Purple Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Alex Wallace</b> Purple Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Alex Wallace</b> Purple Party
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Eric Savoy</b> Purple Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Eric Savoy</b> Purple Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Eric Savoy</b> Purple Party
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Barbara Williams</b> Tan Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Barbara Williams</b> Tan Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Barbara Williams</b> Tan Party
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Lillian Cohen</b> Lime Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Lillian Cohen</b> Lime Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Lillian Cohen</b> Lime Party
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ann Windsock</b> Independent	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ann Windsock</b> Independent	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ann Windsock</b> Independent
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Markos Miller</b> Silver Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Markos Miller</b> Silver Party	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Markos Miller</b> Silver Party

### Column-Style Ballots

Column-style ballots, which separate first, second, and third choices into their own individual columns with each candidate's name repeated. While they are an alternative to grid-style ballots, they do take up more space and may be face ranking limits due to size constraints.

# RCV Tabulation & Results Reporting

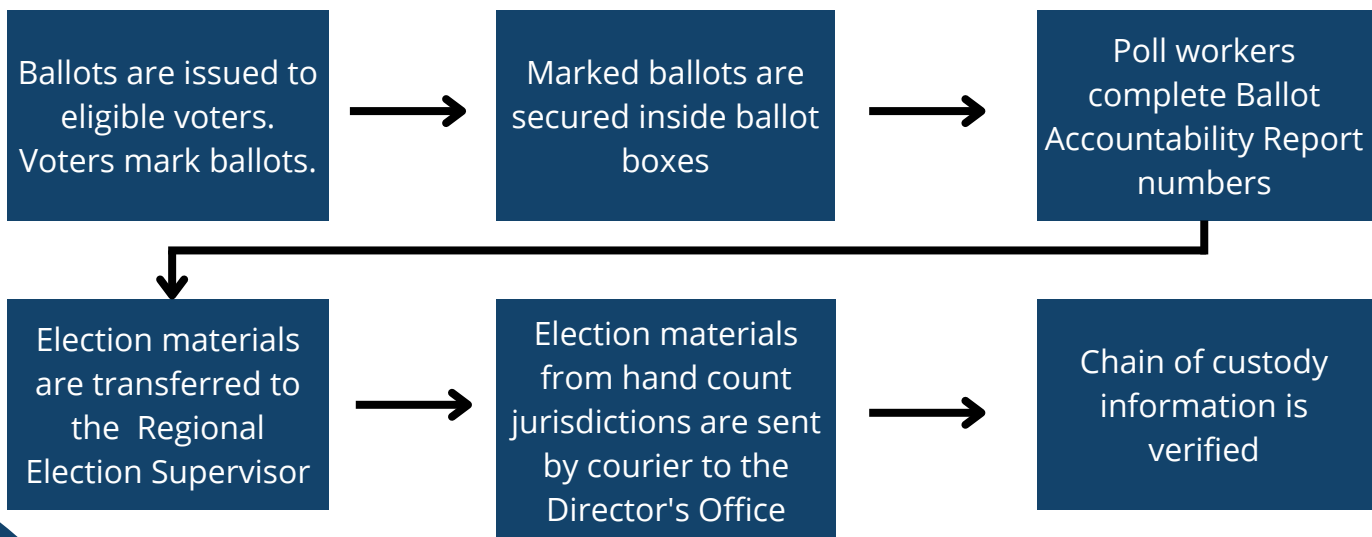


## What is RCV tabulation?

RCV tabulation starts by counting all first choices. When electing a single candidate, if a candidate receives more than half of the first choices, that candidate wins, just like in any other election. However, if there is no majority winner after counting the first choices, the race is decided by an instant runoff. The candidate with the fewest first-choice votes is eliminated, and voters who ranked that candidate as their first choice will have their votes count for their next choice. This process continues until someone emerges with a majority.

Running the round-by-round count means election administrators need to have the candidate ranking order on each ballot to know 1) who has the fewest votes in the election and 2) who is ranked next on each of those ballots. This means two things for producing ranked choice voting results: all ballot data, known as cast vote records (CVRs), must be available, and it must be centralized. A simplified chain of custody from Alaska is included below to show how ballot data can be sent to one location for counting. Once centralized, the data can be run through RCV counting software to produce round-by-round results – which only takes seconds or minutes – and determine which candidates emerge with the most votes.

## Simplified Chain of Custody from Alaska



# Tabulation Options for RCV

## Machine Counting

- The fastest way to count any election, including RCV elections.
- Procedures can vary greatly based on the capabilities of the voting machines, the laws in the jurisdiction, and how many different polling locations are involved in the election.
- Local election officials maintain custody of the physical ballots.
- Regardless of the type of election, ballot data needs to be centralized. A poll worker exports the data to a memory card or flash drive which is then physically transported to a central location for tabulation by a computer application.
- In an RCV election, the aggregated CVR data is run through tabulation software which produces the round-by-round results.

## Hand Counting

- While more sophisticated and time consuming than the counting for a simple plurality election, it is still easily done by hand
- Election workers sort ballots by what candidate is ranked first on those ballots, then further sort those by second, third, and later rankings.
- St. Paul, Minnesota's and Takoma Park, Maryland's hand count procedures are a good example of best practices for hand counting ranked choice voting elections.
- Ireland and Northern Ireland hand count their nationwide single- and multi-winner RCV elections, and Australia hand counts their single-winner RCV elections.

## How long will it take to get results?

- Counting all the votes in a RCV election takes just as much time as a non-RCV election.
- Depending on the competitiveness of the race, some RCV winners will be known on election night, while others may not be known until all ballots are counted.
- The major bottleneck in reporting RCV results, as with reporting any election result, is scanning in all ballots cast in an election. Most election administrators do not finish counting all ballots, regardless of whether RCV is used, until days after Election Day itself. As ballots come in, the round-by-round count in RCV can be run on early results. Some RCV election administrators choose to wait until all ballots are scanned in before running the round-by-round count, while others produce round-by-round results starting on election night.
- Thanks to RCV counting software, the actual tabulation is instantaneous. This is true whether a jurisdiction opts to release routine unofficial results or wait until they have all of the ballots.

## What resources are available?

- RCTab is free, open-source software for tabulating ranked-choice voting elections. This tabulator can take in data from any voting machine capable of exporting a CVR and can tabulate a single-winner ranked-choice voting election according to the rules used in any current RCV city in the United States.
- RCVis.com is a free, online program that creates graphics to display RCV election results.

# What is RCTab?

Most voting system vendors do not include RCV round-by-round software in their equipment. RCTab is federally tested open-source software that can fill this gap by tallying RCV election results using cast vote records (CVRs) from most voting system vendors. RCTab is the most comprehensive RCV tabulation module to be tested under the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) and the first open-source software to meet VVSG standards.



## What can RCTab do?

- Produce RCV official results
  - RCTab can generate results for single-winner or proportional RCV races.
  - Uses data from voting systems used by 98% of registered voters to produce RCV officials.
  - RCTab is fully configurable to meet the rules of most jurisdictions in the US. Some examples include:
    - Number of rankable candidates;
    - Setting vote thresholds; and
    - Handling overvotes and skipped rankings.
- Serve as a testing tool.
- Verify RCV results generated by other voting systems.



**RCTab**  
TABULATION SOFTWARE

## Where is RCTab used?

- RCV elections in Maine
- Single-winner and proportional RCV contests in Portland, OR
- Single-winner RCV elections in New York
- Local RCV elections in Utah
- Local RCV elections in Virginia (Arlington)
- 2020 Democratic Presidential Preference Primaries in Alaska, Kansas, and Wyoming.
- Verification tool for ES&S's RCV tabulation software used by Benton County, Oregon.
- RCTab has been accepted by a federal voting system standards working group as a well-documented, precise implementation of the RCV rules used in U.S. RCV elections.

3,  
MEMORANDUM

January 27, 2026

TO: City Council, City of Greenbelt  
FROM: Bonita Anderson, City Clerk  
RE: Post-Election Report to City Council

Please accept this memorandum, with the attached table, as the report of the Board of Elections to the City Council after last November's election.

The Board has met and discussed the election held November 4, 2025. We are prepared to review with Council members the findings we have made. We apologize for the delay of several weeks in the submission of this report, occasioned by Board member illnesses and several unique issues that came to our attention.

In general, the Board has determined that the election proceeded reasonably well, with some counting delays after the polls closed. Several unusual issues arose during the election campaign, but nothing came up that greatly affected the outcome.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The chief results of the election were in three parts.

First, a new member was added to the Council. Six incumbents were reelected, and Council's composition remains largely as it was prior to the election. Our incumbent Mayor and Mayor pro tem remained first and second in the balloting.

This year also saw a notable increase in voter participation. In 2023, a total of 2,685 voters cast ballots, but this November's election had 3,255 votes, a 21% increase.

Third, among the 3,255 total votes, a substantial number, 2,151, voted in favor of the ranked-choice voting referendum question. This approving response represented about 12% of registered voters in the City. That is, although only about one in eight residents who are registered to vote approved the ranked-choice measure, a large majority of those who did vote were in favor of the concept.

## CAMPAIGN ISSUES

The Board was not asked a large number of questions from voters, candidates, residents, or the press (the News Review). We had inquiries regarding voter registration procedures, as happens every election year, and candidates as usual – with some exceptions – took advantage of the City program allowing common signage, at designated sites in Greenbelt. The processes for registration (with the County for citizens and the City for noncitizens) and candidate signage went forward without serious problems.

We did not receive many resident complaints about how candidates posted signs, distributed campaign literature, or ran their campaigns generally.

Several residents took issue with candidate access to their homes, and a public multifamily building manager had a problem with campaign workers who did not follow management’s nonpublic access policy. Some Greenbelt residents, especially in the older neighborhoods in the City, wish not to be disturbed by door-knockers, and have posted “No Soliciting” or similar messages. Some campaign workers in 2025, however, took the position that they had the right to ignore these signs, and continued to knock on those doors.

The Board had to advise complaining residents that it was up to candidates how their workers behaved in these situations. We tried to pass on these complaints to the candidates, but we decided we did not have authority to make official orders in such cases.

City staff, at the designated candidate sign locations, had to install signs for a candidate who had not paid for placement. He did make the payment at a later date. The Board recommends that in future elections, no candidate may be included on signage until payment has been made. Moreover, candidates should not be allowed to store signs with the City.

A dispute also arose as to access to a multifamily building. Management there allows access only to residents and their guests, not members of the public generally. One campaign argued that it had the right to access, regardless of this management policy, and we had to advise the candidate that access to any building, public or private, single- or multifamily, is up to the authorized managers (or owners). That is, a candidate for public office – or his or her workers – cannot use

that status to demand, as a legal right, access to a residential building whose management has a nonpublic access policy.

A minor issue arose after one candidate requested use of his nickname on the ballot. The Board tries to follow what we understand as Maryland state policy: On an election ballot, a candidate may not use titles like "Doctor," "Attorney," "Representative," and the like, or a personalized nickname. In the case before the Board, however, the candidate demonstrated to our satisfaction that he is generally known in the City by his nickname, and many residents do not know his legal name (on his identification). The candidate's nickname appeared in quotation marks, with his legal name, and this disposition was satisfactory to the candidate.

An issue arose on election day, after polls closed, in the Board's public reporting of results. The report was delayed for several hours. Board members were unfortunately short-handed that evening, because of a member's illness. Also, we were notified that provisional ballots were mistakenly scanned at some precincts. This required the Board to manually review all ballots, to ensure no provisionals were counted on election night.

## TECHNICAL ISSUES AND VENDOR PERFORMANCE

Our main election vendor, Clear Ballot, again provided very good service. The Board in November 2025 did not find any significant issues working with Clear Ballot, and we may in future elections be able to make improvements by programming specific ballot types, rather than using just one. This would address the scanning issues. Technical questions regarding equipment setup like outlet accessibility and power cord connections at polling locations must also be addressed, with assistance from our vendor.

Clear Ballot indicated that we could print ballots on demand. In future elections, we will not be required to order a large supply up front, as we have always done. This would include provisional ballots, required whenever a voter's name does not appear in an e-poll book, which will be processed at the Municipal Center rather than the individual polling place.

Clear Ballot also reviewed with the Board options for securing vote counts from polling places. The collapsible-casing boxes we used in this election are easier to move but present security issues. The company's hard-casing containers require van delivery because of their size, but provide better security in the vote-transport process.

Another technical issue concerned candidate financial reporting. The Election Code requires each Council candidate to make an initial, an interim, and a final report of contributions and expenditures. Compliance with the Code this time was improved considerably over prior years, thanks to the efforts of Board member Beth Terry, who spent many hours revising the reporting form and reviewing reports after they were filed. Candidates with one exception made timely filings, though in most cases the campaigns or their treasurers were required to make corrective amendments. At this time, all candidates but one have filed their final report.

Prior to the next election, the Board plans to have special training for the chief judges assigned to each polling place. That will include addenda to the training guides for poll workers, and step-by-step instructions to be followed. We hope these measures will speed up the collection and counting processes, and make them more secure.

## VOTER PARTICIPATION

We saw in November a substantial increase in ballots counted. There were 3,344 votes cast, 21% more than in 2023. In 2025, total turnout was almost 21% of registered voters.

As noted above, voters showed considerable interest in the advisory referendum questions. They did not vote favorably on the inquiries regarding Council terms (to change them from two years to four), but they agreed that members should be subject to recall if they have four-year terms. But a roughly two-to-one majority of those who voted on the question, 3,183, favored changing the balloting system from our present one, with up to seven choices not preferentially marked, to the ranked-choice system, so-called, where voters give a ranking number, from one to seven (or however many, less than seven, they choose to vote for), for each favored candidate.

The ranked-choice voting system is not yet widely used, in Maryland or elsewhere, but it is currently in use in Takoma Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and other municipalities. If Council decides to implement a ranked-choice system, it will be necessary to educate residents on how it is supposed to work and why the costs – not substantial, but more than trivial as to public debate and education – are worthwhile, for Greenbelt.

City of Greenbelt, MD  
Election 2025

Precinct Information	PGC Registered Voters	Registered Non Citizens	GB Registered Voters
03 - Community Center	3318	4	3322
06 - Police Station	2549	7	2556
08 - Springhill Lake	4191	10	4201
13 - Greenbriar	3193	0	3193
18 - Schrom Hills	2706	1	2707
Total Registered Voters	15957	22	15979

Election Results

	Election Day (11/04/2025)						Early Voting (11/01 & 11/02/2025)				Mail-in	Provisionals	Total Votes	
	Precinct 3 (CC)	Precinct 6 (P)	Precinct 8 (SHL)	Precinct 13 (G)	Precinct 18 (SH)	Election Day Total	Precinct 3 (CC)	Precinct 8 (SHL)	Precinct 18 (SH)	Early Voting Total	All Precincts	All Precincts	All Precincts	% of Ballots cast
<b>For City Council</b>														
Emmett V. Jordan	575	361	121	165	213	1435	191	26	65	282	632	59	2408	72.0%
Kristen L.K. Weaver	560	323	124	129	169	1305	192	33	60	285	585	54	2229	66.7%
Jenni Pompei	567	319	93	126	160	1265	203	26	49	278	552	51	2146	64.2%
Danielle P. McKinney	524	294	132	134	175	1259	171	35	54	260	559	46	2124	63.5%
Frankie Santos Fritz	553	294	109	124	157	1237	196	27	57	280	474	61	2052	61.4%
Amy Knesel	494	328	90	88	137	1137	185	24	37	246	508	47	1938	58.0%
Silke I. Pope	418	288	75	122	147	1050	149	21	55	225	501	36	1812	54.2%
Rodney M. Roberts	338	235	63	106	121	863	88	18	36	142	408	37	1450	43.4%
Kevin "Coach K" Lockhart	343	183	103	99	123	851	106	14	46	166	378	39	1434	42.9%
Bill Orleans	96	57	23	39	43	258	33	4	15	52	139	10	459	13.7%
Write-In	37	19	1	1	7	65	9	2	6	17	19	0	101	3.0%
Total votes cast	4505	2701	934	1133	1452	10725	1523	230	480	2233	4755	440	18153	
Aver. # of votes cast per voter in Council race	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.4	
<b>Voter Statistics</b>														
# of ballots cast	830	499	194	204	267	1994	286	42	88	416	846	88	3344	
# of registered voter Poll Pad check-ins	827	499	195	203	264	1988	286	38	88	412	844	88	3332	
# of registered non-citizen check-ins	2	0	1	0		3	0	4	0	4	1		8	
Total check-ins	829	499	196	203	264	1991	286	42	88	416	845	88	3340	
% of registered voters voting	5.2%	3.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	12.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.6%	2.6%	5.3%	0.6%	21.0%	
% of votes per precinct/voting method	24.8%	14.9%	5.8%	6.1%	8.0%	59.6%	8.6%	1.3%	2.6%	12.4%	25.3%	2.6%	100.0%	
Difference between votes and check-ins	1	0	-2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	
<b>Referendum Questions</b>														
Referendum RCV (Yes)	558	293	147	127	191	1316	192	28	59	279	487	69	2151	
Referendum RCV (No)	255	184	38	69	67	613	81	7	24	112	294	13	1032	
TOTAL VOTES Referendum RCV	813	477	185	196	258	1929	273	35	83	391	781	82	3183	
Referendum Term (Yes)	275	170	85	83	98	711	94	26	32	152	362	40	1265	
Referendum Term (No)	519	313	100	113	155	1200	173	12	52	237	423	44	1904	
TOTAL VOTES Referendum Term	794	483	185	196	253	1911	267	38	84	389	785	84	3169	
Referendum Recall (Yes)	661	379	147	163	193	1543	204	29	60	293	642	68	2546	
Referendum Recall (No)	83	58	19	26	42	228	37	6	20	63	91	8	390	
TOTAL VOTES Referendum Recall	744	437	166	189	235	1771	241	35	80	356	733	76	2936	
<b>Reconciliation</b>														
Variance between ballots cast and check-ins	1	0	-2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	
Disallowed*											2	30	32	

\* 2 mail-in ballots were sent in without any identifying information or signature.

\* 30 Provisional ballots were found to be cast by unregistered voters (or from those registered outside City limits.)