IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Consolidated Cases: 1140 CD 2020, 1139 CD 2020, 1138 CD 2020, 1137 CD 2020, and 1136 CD 2020

DONALD J. TRUMP FOR PRESIDENT, INC. et al,

Petitioners,

v.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.,

Defendants,

DNC SERVICES CORP. / DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

Intervenor-Defendant.

APPELLEE DNC SERVICES CORP./DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR REVIEW OF DECISION

On appeal from the November 13, 2020 Final Orders of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, Consolidated case numbers 201100874, 201100875, 201100876, 201100877, 201100878

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INTRODUCTION

In an attempt to disenfranchise more than 8,000 registered and qualified voters who timely cast their votes in the midst of an ongoing pandemic, Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., and Elizabeth J. Elkin (collectively "Petitioners") filed five appeals asking the Court of Common Pleas to invalidate absentee and mail-in ballots submitted by Philadelphia County electors solely because they arrived in outer envelopes that lacked a handwritten name, address, date, or some combination thereof. The trial court denied all five appeals, holding that the Philadelphia County Board of Elections (the "Board") did not abuse its discretion or commit an error of law in counting the challenged ballots because the Board's decision complied with the Election Code and judicial decisions interpreting the Code. *See* Court of Common Pleas Orders (attached as Exhibit A). The trial court was correct, and its decisions should be affirmed.

The Board correctly accepted the ballots at issue here. Petitioners' challenges are based on immaterial technicalities, none of which provide reason to invalidate ballots and disenfranchise the voters who cast them. There is no statutory requirement that voters print their name or address on the outer envelope containing

¹ The same day, the Court of Common Pleas in Montgomery County reached the same result on a similar challenge to ballots contained in outer envelopes that lacked a handwritten address or date. *Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., et al. v. Montgomery Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, No. 2020-18680 (November 13, 2020 Memorandum and Order denying petition for review).

the ballot. Nor is there any statutory requirement that ballots be voided for lack of a printed name, address, or date, particularly where—as here—there is no allegation of fraud, much less any evidence of it. At the hearing before the Court of Common Pleas, Petitioners *admitted* that the ballots were cast by lawful voters, that they were cast and received on time, and that there was no fraud or other impropriety. Yet, based *solely* on minor technicalities with the ballot envelopes, Petitioners ask this Court to invalidate 8,329 ballots. To do so would contravene the Election Code, this Commonwealth's precedent, and federal law. This Court should affirm the lower court's ruling and the Board's decision.

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

As explained below, this Court lacks jurisdiction over this appeal because the General Assembly has lodged exclusive jurisdiction in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. *See* 42 Pa. C.S. § 722(2).

SCOPE AND STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Court of Common Pleas' decision is reviewed on appeal "to determine whether the findings are supported by competent evidence and to correct any conclusions of law erroneously made." *In re Reading Sch. Bd. of Election*, 634 A.2d 170, 171–72 (Pa. 1993). The Court of Common Pleas, in turn, could reverse the county board's decision only for an abuse of discretion or error of law. *See Appeal of McCracken*, 88 A.2d 787, 788 (Pa. 1952) (observing that county election boards

have "plenary powers in the administration of the election code"); see also In re City of Wilkes-Barre Election Appeals, 44 Pa. D. & C.2d 535, 536–37 (Pa. Com. Pl. 1967) ("[W]e may reverse the board of elections only for a mistake of law or for a clear abuse of discretion including a capricious disregard of the testimony."); In re Duquesne Appeals from Cnty. Bd. of Elections, 39 Pa. D. & C.2d 545, 547 (Pa. Com. Pl. 1965) (confirming an "appeal [from the county election board] is not a de novo proceeding").

Given the "longstanding and overriding policy in this Commonwealth to protect the elective franchise," *Shambach v. Bickhart*, 845 A.2d 793, 798 (Pa. 2004), "[t]he Election Code must be liberally construed so as not to deprive . . . the voters of their right to elect a candidate of their choice," *Ross Nomination Petition*, 190 A.2d 719, 719 (Pa. 1963). It is therefore a well-settled principle of Pennsylvania election law that "[e]very rationalization within the realm of common sense should aim at saving the ballot rather than voiding it." *Appeal of Norwood*, 116 A.2d 552, 554–55 (Pa. 1955). Accordingly, "ballots containing mere minor irregularities should only be stricken for compelling reasons." *Shambach*, 845 A.2d at 798.

STATEMENT OF QUESTIONS INVOLVED

1. Whether the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction of this appeal where the issues pertain to the regularity of the electoral process and the action creates uncertainty as to the rightful occupant of public office.

The court below did not address this question.

2. Whether a qualified elector's vote must be canceled where the elector failed to handwrite his or her name or complete address on the outer envelope of an absentee or mail-in ballot, even where there is no requirement in the Election Code to do so and where the elector's name and address are otherwise identifiable from the envelope.

The court below correctly answered this question in the negative.

3. Whether a qualified elector's vote must be canceled where the elector failed to handwrite the date on the outer envelope of an absentee or mail-in ballot, even where there is no dispute that the ballot was submitted before Election Day.

The court below correctly answered this question in the negative.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. Background on absentee and mail-in application and voting procedure.

A. Absentee and mail-in application procedure.

Electors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania may choose to cast their votes in any primary or general election by absentee or mail-in ballots. In both instances, electors must submit applications for such ballots to the county board of elections. In submitting such applications, electors must supply the address at which they are registered to vote and sign a declaration affirming, among other things, that they are "eligible to vote by mail-in [or absentee] ballot at the forthcoming primary or election," and that "all of the information" supplied in the mail-in or absentee ballot application is "true and correct."

Before sending an absentee or mail-in ballot to the elector, the county board of elections must confirm the elector's qualifications and verify that the elector's

address inputted on the application matches the elector's registration. That occurred here, and Petitioners do not claim otherwise.

Upon the county board of elections' approval of the application, the elector is provided balloting materials that include: 1) the ballot; 2) instructions as to how the elector is to complete and return the ballot; 3) an inner secrecy envelope into which the ballot is to be placed; and 4) an outer envelope into which the secrecy envelope containing the ballot is to be placed and returned to the board.

B. Balloting materials, elector declaration, and the voting procedure.

The balloting materials sent to electors by the county board of elections include an outer envelope with a pre-printed voter's declaration. The elector's name and address are pre-printed on a label affixed approximately one inch below the voter's declaration. Also pre-printed on the same side of the outer envelope is a unique nine-digit bar code that links the outer envelope to the voter's registration file contained in the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors ("SURE") system. After receiving a mail-in or absentee ballot envelope, the board scans the unique nine-digit bar code on the envelope linking to the SURE system.

The General Assembly delegated to the Secretary of State the authority to determine the form of the voter declaration for absentee and mail-in ballots. On September 11, 2020, the Secretary of State issued Guidance Concerning

Examination of Absentee and Mail-in Ballot Return Envelopes ("9.11.20 Guidance," attached as Exhibit B).

II. Procedural history.

A. The Board's decision.

On November 9, 2020, the Board met to determine, pursuant to 25 P.S. § 3146.8(g)(3), whether certain ballots were "sufficient." The Board made findings and decisions with respect to nine different categories of ballots, accepting some categories for canvassing and excluding others. Specifically, the Board voted *not* to accept:

- 472 ballots where the outer envelope lacked a signature and any other handwritten information;
- 225 ballots where the outer envelope was not signed by the voter;
- 112 ballots where the individual who completed the declaration appeared different than the individual who was assigned the ballot; and
- 4,027 ballots that were not submitted in a secrecy envelope.

B. The challenged ballots.

Petitioners challenge ballots accepted by the Board in the following categories. In each category, the issue identified is the only alleged irregularity:

- 1,211 ballots that lack a handwritten date, address, and printed name on the back of the outer envelope (but are signed). See Case ID 201100874, Pet. ¶ 27.
- 1,259 ballots that lack only a handwritten date on the back of the outer envelope (but are signed and contain other information, including handwritten name and address). *See* Case ID 201100875, Pet. ¶ 27.
- 533 ballots that lack only a handwritten name on the back of the outer envelope (but are signed and dated and contain a handwritten address).
 See Case ID 201100876, Pet. ¶ 27.
- 860 ballots that lack only a handwritten address on the back of the outer envelope (but are signed and dated and contain a handwritten name).
 See Case ID 201100877, Pet. ¶ 27.
- 4,466 ballots that lack only a handwritten name and address on the back
 of the outer envelope (but are signed and dated). See Case ID
 201100878, Pet. ¶ 27.

C. Factual admissions.

1. No fraud, misconduct, impropriety, or undue influence.

During oral argument before the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas on November 13, 2020, Petitioners' counsel, Linda A. Kerns, admitted that Petitioners neither allege, nor is there evidence of, any fraud, misconduct, impropriety, or undue influence in connection with the challenged ballots. *See* Hearing Tr. at 13–14 (attached as Exhibit C).

2. No missing signatures or naked ballots.

Petitioners do not allege, nor is there any evidence, that the Board counted any ballots without signatures on the outer envelope or counted "naked ballots" (ballots that did not arrive in a secrecy envelope). The transcript of the Board's meeting confirms that those ballets were not counted. Board Tr. at 13 (attached as Exhibit D).

3. Each ballot was in an outer envelope displaying the elector's address.

Petitioners' counsel conceded that each ballot was contained in an outer envelope that had on its face the elector's address affixed to the envelope. Ex. C, Hearing Tr. at 32–33.

4. No ineligible voters, deceased voters, or impersonations.

Petitioners' counsel admitted there is no evidence that any of the electors were ineligible to vote in the election and they are not challenging the eligibility of the electors who cast the challenged ballots. Petitioners' counsel further admitted that Petitioners do not allege, and there is no evidence, that any of the challenged ballots were cast by, or on behalf of, a deceased person or cast by someone other than the electors whose signatures are on the outer envelopes. *Id.* at 18, 35–38.

5. The ballots were timely cast and received.

Petitioners conceded that each of the challenged ballots was timely received by the Board before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, November 3, 2020. *Id.* at 13–14.

III. The Court of Common Pleas Decision.

The Court of Common Pleas subsequently denied each appeal. The Court emphasized that the outer envelope contains a checklist that directs the elector to sign the declaration, and the checklist makes no mention of supplying a date or any other information. *See* Ex. A. Further, the Court determined that the term "fill out" in the Election Code's instruction that voters "fill out, date and sign the declaration" is an ambiguous term. *Id.* (quoting 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a)). Considering Petitioners' factual concessions and guided by the Election Code's instruction that the Court's consideration of appeals from county boards of elections shall "make such decree as right and justice may require," the Court denied each petition. *Id.* (quoting 25 P.S. § 3157(b)). This appeal followed.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

At the threshold, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction over this case because the issues pertain to the regularity of the electoral process and the action creates uncertainty as to the rightful occupant of public office. On the merits, the Board did not abuse its discretion in rejecting the attempted challenges at issue. First, there is no statutory requirement that voters print their full name or address on the outer envelopes. Second, a lack of flawless technical compliance with

the statutory directives does not require disenfranchisement where, as here, there is no such statutorily mandated consequence, it is undisputed that the ballots were timely cast and submitted, and the directive to add a date to the envelope serves no compelling purpose that would be undermined by the lack of a date.

ARGUMENT

I. This Court lacks jurisdiction to hear appeals related to the regularity of the electoral process.

The DNC agrees with Philadelphia County that this appeal should be transferred to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.² The Legislature has lodged "exclusive jurisdiction" in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court "of appeals from final orders of the courts of common pleas" in cases related to the "right to public office." 42 Pa. C.S. § 722(2). The Supreme Court has interpreted this class of cases to include challenges to the "regularity" of the electoral process. *Commw. v. Spano*, 701 A.2d 566, 567 (Pa. 1997) (citing *Appeal of Bowers*, 269 A.2d 712 (Pa. 1970)). While the Commonwealth Court occasionally maintains jurisdiction in some election cases under its authority to hear appeals of "election procedures" under 42 Pa. C.S. § 762(a)(4)(i)(C), the Supreme Court has made clear that it maintains exclusive

² Notably, the Board has asked the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to exercise jurisdiction over this matter by filing an application for extraordinary relief. The Court has accepted jurisdiction. *See* Supreme Court docket, attached as Exhibit E.

jurisdiction in election cases where time is of the essence.³ As the Court explained in *Spano*, "[w]hen the results of an election are challenged, the occupancy of a key public office is left uncertain until the legal contest is decided by the courts. For as long as the contest goes on, there is uncertainty over who is the rightful occupant of that office and no policy can be made." 701 A.2d at 567. "In such cases, the public interest in having a functioning representative government demands that the contest be terminated as expeditiously as possible. *Therefore appeals come directly to this court*, not because we have more expertise, but because the answer will be final." *Id*. (emphasis added).

As a result, while the Supreme Court and Commonwealth Court each sometimes accept jurisdiction over cases involving election contests, *compare In re Reading Sch. Bd. Election*, 634 A.2d at 171, *with Dayhoff v. Weaver*, 808 A.2d 1002, 1006 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2002), the Supreme Court's claim to jurisdiction must govern. Here, the election certification process is on a tight timeline: the Board must receive the computation of ballots by *today*, November 18th, *see* 25 P.S. § 3154(f), and the Board must certify the results to the Commonwealth by November 23, 2020,

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³ A third statute, 25 P.S. § 3157(b), which purports to prohibit any elections appeals from the courts of common pleas, is dead letter according to settled precedent. *See In re Reading Sch. Bd. Election*, 634 A.2d at 171; *Dayhoff*, 808 A.2d at 1006.

see 25 P.S. § 2642(k).⁴ Transfer to the Supreme Court would help resolve this dispute on the necessary timeline, which is why the General Assembly has vested it with exclusive jurisdiction over this appeal.

II. There is no statutory basis to invalidate ballots that comply with all statutory instructions.

Nothing in the Election Code requires that voters handwrite their names and addresses on the outer envelope—particularly where that information is pre-printed on the envelope less than an inch away. Nevertheless, Petitioners seek to invalidate thousands of votes on those grounds. But Petitioners may not add mandatory voting procedures that are not prescribed in law, and the Board did not err by refusing to invalidate votes that complied with every statutory instruction. *See Appeal of McCracken*, 88 A.2d at 788; *In re City of Wilkes-Barre Election Appeals*, 44 Pa. D. & C.2d at 536–37; *In re Duquesne Appeals from Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, 39 Pa. D. & C.2d at 547. Petitioners' claims have no merit.

The Board correctly denied Petitioners' challenge to ballots with no printed name or address because the Election Code does not require voters to include this information. The relevant statutes instruct that, after marking the ballot, "[t]he

⁴ This Court can take judicial notice of the fact that the Philadelphia Board of Elections did indeed reconvene to accept the computation of the vote last night, November 17, at a meeting held at 10:00pm. *See* Reconvening of the Return Board for the 2020 General and Special of November 3, 2020, Nov. 17, 2020, available at https://www.philadelphiavotes.com/en/home/item/1891-reconvening_board_for-the_2020_general_election.

elector shall then fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on such envelope. Such envelope shall then be securely sealed and the elector shall send same by mail, postage prepaid, except where franked, or deliver it in person to said county board of election." 25 P.S. § 3146.6(a) (absentee ballots); 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a) (same instructions for mail-in ballots). The statute thus does not expressly require voters to handwrite their names or addresses on their declarations.

Notably, the General Assembly did impose such a requirement elsewhere in the same section when addressing voters who are unable to sign their declaration due to illness or physical disability. That provision requires that a witness not only sign the declaration but also provide his or her "complete address." 25 P.S. § 3146.6(a)(3); accord 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a.1). That the General Assembly included this statutory requirement in another provision "clearly demonstrate[s] that it knows how to impose such a requirement when it wishes to do so." Whitfield v. United States, 543 U.S. 209, 216 (2005); see In re Nov. 3, 2020 Gen. Election, No. 149 MM 2020, 2020 WL 6252803, at *14 (Pa. 2020) (noting that the legislature's prior inclusion of a signature comparison requirement demonstrated that "it understands how to craft language requiring signature comparisons at canvassing when it chooses to do so"). Petitioners thus ask this Court to read into the statute a requirement that the General Assembly did not impose. But, as the Supreme Court recently explained, courts should not "judicially rewrite" the Election Code by imposing requirements

"where the legislature has, in the exercise of its policy judgment, seen fit not to do so." *In re Canvassing Observation*, No. 30 EAP 2020 (Pa. Nov. 17, 2020) (slip op. at 17); *see also Sivick v. State Ethics Comm'n*, No. 62 MAP 2019, 2020 WL 5823822, at *10 (Pa. Oct. 1, 2020) (observing that "[i]t is axiomatic that we may not add statutory language where we find the extant language somehow lacking" and that "[u]nder the doctrine of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, the inclusion of a specific matter in a statute implies the exclusion of other matters").

Petitioners suggest that the Court should read the requirement in sections 3146.6(a) and 3150.16(a) that the voter "fill out" the declaration as imposing a rule that a voter must handwrite his or her name and address on the declaration. But as the court below properly determined, the term "fill out" is ambiguous. See, e.g., Ex. A at 2. Where an election statute is ambiguous, it applies the "longstanding" interpretive principle that "election laws . . . ordinarily will be construed liberally in favor of the right to vote." Pa. Democratic Party v. Boockvar, 238 A.3d 345, 360-61 (Pa. 2020). Additionally, the General Assembly has delegated authority to the Secretary of State to interpret this aspect of the Election Code, and the Secretary has interpreted it not to require the handwritten information that Petitioners suggest. The General Assembly expressly authorized the Secretary to "prescribe[]" the "form of [the] declaration," requiring only that it include "a statement of the elector's qualifications, together with a statement that the elector has not already voted in the

primary or election." 25 P.S. § 3150.14(b). Pursuant to this authority, the Secretary promulgated the declaration form at issue here and issued guidance to the county boards of elections about how to determine whether voters "fill[ed] out" the form. See Ex. B, 9.11.20 Guidance. The Secretary's guidance instructs that ballot return envelopes must be set aside and not counted if the declaration is "blank," but otherwise, "[i]f the Voter's Declaration on the return envelope is signed and the county board is satisfied that the declaration is sufficient, the mail-in or absentee ballot should be approved for canvassing." Id. at 3 (emphasis added). The Board here acted pursuant to the Secretary's reasonable interpretation of the statute, rejecting hundreds of ballots that were not "sufficient" but accepting those ballots that were signed by voters whose name and address were printed on the outer envelope. Petitioners offer no reason to adopt their reading of the phrase "fill out" rather than the Secretary's reasonable one. See Colville v. Allegheny Cnty. Ret. Bd., 926 A.2d 424, 430 (Pa. 2007).

Petitioners do not dispute that each outer envelope at issue here includes a declaration signed by the voter. Nor do they dispute that the voter's name and address are already embedded in the outer envelope itself—pre-printed near the declaration and in the unique barcode on every envelope. The only potential deficiency with these envelopes is the lack of a complete *handwritten* name and address below the voter's signature. But given that such information is already

printed on the envelope, and that the checklist makes no mention of the name or address, a voter could reasonably conclude that it was unnecessary to also handwrite such information. Because a name and address are not specified in statute; because the Secretary has made clear that an outer envelope must be set aside only if the declaration is blank; and because the county board otherwise determines whether the declaration is sufficient, the court below was correct to conclude that Board did not abuse its discretion in deciding that the ballots inside these envelopes should be counted.

III. There is no compelling reason to disenfranchise thousands of voters based on mere technicalities.

Technical defects with a signed declaration on the outer envelope are not grounds to reject a ballot. Nothing in the Election Code requires rejection for failure to input a handwritten name, date, or address, and there is no compelling reason for an elector to include such information, particularly where, as here, the name and address already appear on the outer envelope and it is undisputed that each of the challenged ballots was timely cast and received.

Even were the omission of this information inconsistent with the instructions given to voters, which it is not, Pennsylvania law is clear that not every failure to comply with an instruction in the Election Code is grounds to reject a ballot. As the Supreme Court explained earlier this year, "[w]hile both mandatory and directory provisions of the Legislature are meant to be followed, the difference between a

mandatory and directory provision is the consequence for non-compliance: a failure to strictly adhere to the requirements of a directory statute will not nullify the validity of the action involved." *Pa. Democratic Party*, 238 A.3d at 378 (quoting *JPay, Inc. v. Dep't of Corr. & Governor's Office of Admin.*, 89 A.3d 756, 763 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2014)); *see In re Luzerne Cnty. Return Bd.*, 290 A.2d 108 (Pa. 1972) (holding the statutory instruction that voters shall mark their ballot in blue, black, or blue-back ink is not mandatory).

"The power to throw out a ballot for minor irregularities . . . must be exercised very sparingly and with the idea in mind that either an individual voter or a group of voters are not to be disfranchised at an election except for compelling reasons." *Appeal of Gallagher*, 41 A.2d 630, 632 (Pa. 1945); *see also In re Duquesne Appeals from Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, 39 Pa. D. & C.2d at 557 (same). An imperfect envelope nonetheless may be sufficient; omission of limited and immaterial information does not represent a compelling reason requiring the voter who voted the ballot to be disenfranchised. *See Shambach*, 845 A.2d at 799 ("[M]arking a ballot in voting is not a matter of precision engineering but of an unmistakable registration of the voter's will in substantial conformity to the statutory requirements."). Because the statutory requirements at issue here are directory, not mandatory, the extreme remedy of disenfranchisement is neither required nor appropriate.

A. The Election Code does not provide that ballots with technical imperfections shall be "set aside."

The General Assembly has provided no instruction—explicitly or implicitly—that ballots shall not be counted if they are contained in an outer envelope that lacks a handwritten date, name, or address. No other section of the Election Code would be undermined or defeated if the ballots at issue were counted, and voiding these ballots would serve no compelling state interest.

The General Assembly specified elsewhere in the Election Code particular instances in which an absentee ballot must be rejected:

- i.) The ballot of a deceased elector "shall be rejected by the canvassers," 25 P.S. § 3146.8(d), and "set aside," *id.* § 3146.8(g)(3).
- ii.) If the secrecy envelope contains any marking that identifies the elector's identity, political affiliation, or candidate preference, "the envelopes and the ballots contained therein shall be set aside and declared void." *Id.* § 3146.8(g)(4)(ii).
- iii.) Where the eligibility of an elector has been challenged, the elector's ballot "shall be placed unopened in a secure, safe and sealed container" until the challenge is resolved. *Id.* § 3146.8(g).

None of these three issues is implicated here. Petitioners expressly disclaim any challenge related to whether an elector is deceased or ineligible to vote, *see* Ex. C, Hearing Tr. at 18, 34; they likewise do not allege that any secrecy envelopes

contain identifying markings. Thus, the ballots at issue here do not fall within any of the discrete categories of invalid ballots that the Legislature has instructed not be counted.⁵

The "fill out, date, and sign" requirement is in this way distinguishable from the secrecy-envelope requirement that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court concluded was mandatory in *Pennsylvania Democratic Party*. In that case, the Court relied not merely on the fact that the statute directed the voter to take a particular action (there, use a secrecy envelope), but the fact that the statute elsewhere required that, if the election board found that the integrity of a secrecy envelope had been compromised, it should "set aside" that envelope and the ballot within it. 238 A.3d at 378; *see* 25 P.S. § 3146.8(g)(4)(ii). This statutory provision, when "read *in pari materia*" with the provision requiring the use of the secrecy envelope in the first instance, "ma[d]e clear the General Assembly's intention that . . . it should not be readily apparent who the elector is, with what party he or she affiliates, or for whom the elector has voted,"

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⁵ Comparison with a separate section of the Election Code lends further support for the fact that the General Assembly knows how to require information such as a date when it intends to. Because dated signatures on candidate nominating petitions are essential to determining whether and which signatures are valid under the statutory scheme governing these petitions—unlike for absentee and mail-in ballots, which can be voted as soon as they are issued, one cannot lawfully sign a nominating petition *prior* to a particular date—the General Assembly provided, "*no signature shall be counted unless it bears a date affixed* not earlier than the thirteenth Tuesday nor later than the tenth Tuesday prior to the primary." 25 P.S. § 2868 (emphasis added). There is no parallel consequence for a missing date, name, or address in the statutes governing absentee and mail-in ballots.

and that any contravention of that goal required (as § 3146.8(g)(4)(ii) made clear) the invalidation of the ballot. Pa. Democratic Party, 238 A.3d at 378; accord In re Canvass of Absentee Ballots of Nov. 4, 2003 Gen. Election, 843 A.2d 1223, 1232 (Pa. 2004) (emphasizing the General Assembly's commitment to votes "remain[ing] secret and inviolate" in interpreting ban on third-person delivery as mandatory, not directory). Only after considering multiple sections of the Election Code regarding secrecy envelopes—and how ballot secrecy is "protected expressly by Article VII, Section 4 of th[e] Court's state charter"—did the Court conclude that the General Assembly had "signaled beyond cavil that ballot confidentiality . . . is so essential as to require disqualification." Pa. Democratic Party, 238 A.3d at 379-380 (emphasis added). By contrast, no provision of the Election Code here demonstrates that the General Assembly similarly considered a handwritten name, date, or address so essential that their omission requires—or even could plausibly be read to contemplate—the invalidation of ballots.

No "weighty interest" analogous to ballot secrecy, *Pa. Democratic Party*, 238 A.3d at 380, is implicated here. An envelope that lacks a handwritten name, date, or address but that was unquestionably cast by the elector and was timely is not analogous to a ballot submitted by a deceased or otherwise unqualified voter, and the omission plainly does not jeopardize the privacy of the vote. Nor would counting these ballots render the statutory scheme meaningless or absurd. Additional indicia

on the outer envelope of the voter's identity may be useful insurance for the unlikely but conceivable situation where the SURE system's barcode fails to scan, just as a dated signature may be relevant evidence where the timeliness of a ballot is in dispute. But where, as here, neither the identity of the elector nor the timeliness of the ballot is in any doubt—and Petitioners have explicitly represented that neither fact is contested here—no legislative purpose would be served by invalidating the lawful votes of eligible voters.⁶ Thus, there is no basis here for the judiciary to take the legislative pen and add to the circumscribed reasons that a ballot may be set aside, especially where deferring to statutory silence does not defeat the General Assembly's obvious intentions or defeat a compelling state interest. Because the General Assembly has not instructed otherwise, the Board did not abuse its discretion by deciding that these votes should be counted.

B. A complete name and address are not necessary because the statute does not require it and because this information already is available on the outer envelope.

The statutory instructions do not direct voters to write their name and address on the outer envelope, but even if that were required, there would be no compelling reason to disenfranchise voters who fail to print their full name and address under the declaration because this information already is available on the outer envelope.

⁶ Amicus curiae's speculation (at page 10 of her brief) about double voting is completely irrelevant to this appeal, as Petitioners have conceded that all the ballots at issue were cast by eligible voters, and there are no allegations of double voting.

First, outer envelopes contain, on the same side as the voter's declaration, a unique nine-digit barcode that links the outer envelope to the voter's registration file contained in the SURE system, and the specific voter's information—including name and address—is visible when scanned. *See* Ex. B, 9.11.20 Guidance, *supra*, at 2. Further, the voter's address is pre-printed on the outer envelope. Petitioners admit that none of the contested ballots lacked these indicia of the voter's identity. Ex. C, Hearing Tr. at 32–33.

The fact that the voter's name and address are readily identifiable would make throwing out these ballots a grave injustice. Disenfranchising voters who fail to input their name and address below their signature serves no "weighty interest," and there is no "concrete provision" that would be rendered ineffective if these ballots were counted. *Cf. Pa. Democratic Party*, 238 A.3d at 380. Indeed, whatever the interest is in having the voter's name and address identifiable from the outside of the ballot—likely an identification mechanism to prevent double voting—it is met here because the voter's name and address are identifiable in at least one (and more often multiple) ways from the outside of every ballot envelope.

This case is analogous to *Wieskerger Appeal*, 290 A.2d at 109, where the Supreme Court held that failure to complete a ballot in pencil or certain color of ink was not a basis to invalidate the ballot. As in *Wieskerger*, Petitioners offer no suggestion that the failure to include a complete name and address here was an effort

at committing voter fraud, and such an attempt would be virtually impossible given that the voter's name and address are identifiable in at least one way on the outer envelope of each of these ballots. Disenfranchising voters based on this minor technicality, when every voter's name and address are still readily identifiable to the Board, would be directly contrary to the "longstanding and overriding policy in this Commonwealth to protect the elective franchise." *Shambach*, 845 A.2d at 798.

Further (and relatedly), Petitioners' requested interpretation of state law would lead to a violation of federal law by asking the state to deny the right to vote for immaterial reasons. Nobody acting under color of state law may deny anyone the right to vote "in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election." 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). Here, the SURE barcode provides a readily available means to determine that all ballots at issue were cast by voters "qualified under State law to vote in such election" by allowing the Board and the state to readily confirm each voter's name and address along with other information. The handwritten name and address under the declaration are not

material to determining whether an individual is qualified to vote, and not allowing these votes to count would violate federal law.⁷

C. A date is not necessary because there is no dispute these ballots were received before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

The purpose of the date on the outer envelope, when read in context with the rest of the election code, is apparent. Under Pennsylvania law, a ballot must be voted before 8:00 p.m. the day of the primary or election to be counted. 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a). Thus, the date serves the purpose of allowing election officials to confirm that the ballot was timely voted. In this case, a handwritten date is not necessary for such confirmation, as Petitioners crucially admit that the ballots at issue in this case were received before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. Moreover, the receipt date of the ballots is verifiable. The County Board "stamp[s] the date of receipt on the ballot-return" and "record[s] the date the ballot is received" in the

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⁷ By requiring the post hoc invalidation of ballots cast by eligible voters, Petitioners' proposed interpretation of the Election Code would raise serious federal constitutional concerns. *See Griffin v. Burns*, 570 F.2d 1065, 1075 (1st Cir. 1978) (finding the retroactive invalidation of ballots cast in an officially-endorsed manner amounted to a constitutional violation); *Hoblock v. Albany Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, 422 F.3d 77, 98 (2d Cir. 2006) (affirming injunction prohibiting Board from certifying elections without tallying certain absentee ballots when election officials "at least arguably [] misled voters"). Accordingly, if there is any ambiguity in the statute, it should be construed to avoid such constitutional questions. *See Commonwealth v. Veon*, 150 A.3d 435, 443 (Pa. 2016) ("[W]hen a statute is susceptible of two constructions, by one of which grave and doubtful constitutional questions arise and by the other of which such questions are avoided, our duty is to adopt the latter." (citation omitted)).

SURE system. *See* Ex. B, 9.11.20 Guidance, *supra*, at 2. The date stamp provides an objective indicator of timeliness that renders any handwritten date superfluous. Thus, there can be no doubt that the 2,349 challenged ballots were timely cast and should be counted. *Pa. Democratic Party*, 238 A.3d at 356 ("[T]he Election Code should be liberally construed so as not to deprive, *inter alia*, electors of their right to elect a candidate of their choice.").

Although the statute provides that electors shall date the declaration, that directive is not mandatory. The Supreme Court has made clear that "[i]n construing election laws while we must strictly enforce all provisions to prevent fraud our overriding concern at all times must be to be flexible in order to favor the right to vote. Our goal must be to enfranchise and not to disenfranchise." *Wieskerger Appeal*, 290 A.2d at 109. The directive to date the declaration is much like the directive to use blue or black ink in marking one's ballot—it serves a purpose, but when that purpose has been met without strict compliance, the votes should be counted. *Id*. ("The proper interpretation of this portion of the statute considering the occasion for its enactment, the mischief to be remedied, and the policy to liberally construe voting laws in the absence of fraud, is that the ballot is valid unless there is a clear showing that the ink used was for the purpose of making the ballot identifiable."). *Id*.8

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⁸ For this reason, a voter's failure to comply with the requirement that he or she "date" the declaration may logically carry different consequences than a failure to

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the DNC respectfully requests this Court affirm the Court of Common Pleas and deny the Petition for Review of Decision.

comply with the requirement that he or she "sign" the declaration. A voter's failure to date a declaration—at least in the context of an absentee or mail-in ballot—may be remedied by clear evidence that the vote was timely cast. A voter's failure to sign the declaration at all, by contrast, renders the declaration void.

Dated: November 18, 2020 Respectfully submitted,

By: <u>/s/ Michael R. McDonald</u>

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I certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the Case Records

Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania that require

filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential

information and documents.

Date: November 18, 2020

By: /s/ Michael R. McDonald

Michael R. McDonald

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CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO PENNSYLVANIA RULE OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 2135(d)

I certify that this brief's word count is 6,317 and, accordingly, complies with the limitations set forth in Pennsylvania Rule of Appellate Procedure 2135.

Date: November 18, 2020 By: /s/ Michael R. McDonald

Michael R. McDonald

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Michael R. McDonald, certify that on this day, I caused a true and correct

copy of the foregoing brief to be served on counsel for Petitioners and Defendants

via this Court's electronic filing system.

Date: November 18, 2020

By: <u>/s/ Michael R. McDonald</u>

Michael R. McDonald

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Filed 11/18/2020 12:17:00 PM Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania 1136 CD 2020

EXHIBIT A

IN RE: CANVASS OF ABSENTEE AND MAIL-IN BALLOTS OF NOVEMBER 3, 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

NOVEMBER TERM, 2020

No. 201100874

ORDER

AND NOW, to-wit, this 13th day of November, 2020, upon consideration of Petitioner Donald J. Trump for President, Inc.'s Notice of Appeal via Petition for Review of the Decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections, the response of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections and the submissions on behalf of Intervenors, DNA Services Corp./Democratic National Committee and the arguments of counsel, it appearing that Petitioner has properly and timely sought review of the decision of the Board of Elections pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146(g)(6), it further appearing that Petitioner is not contending that there has been fraud, that there is evidence of fraud or that the ballots in question were not filled out by the elector in whose name the ballot was issued, and it further appearing that Petitioner does not allege fraud or irregularity in the canvass and counting of the ballots, and the Court finding that the Intervenor's Objection to the consideration of the appeal as an "eligibility challenge" pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146.8 is a mischaracterization of the above-referenced review (and therefore a meritless objection), the Court finds as follows:

1. Petitioner asserts a challenge to the decision of the Board of Elections to count the votes represented in the grouping designated Category 3, those being 1,211 ballots on

- which the outer envelope contains only the Elector's signature but which do not have the date, printed name or the elector's address filled out in the space provided.
- 2. The envelope provided to the elector from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth contains a direction in the form of a checklist on the back of the envelope that directs the elector to sign the declaration, but makes no mention of filling out the date or other information.
- 3. The Election Code provides that a voter shall "fill out, date and sign the declaration" on the outer envelope.
- 4. The term "fill out" in the Code is not a defined term and is ambiguous.
- 5. The pre-printed ballot already contains the elector's name and address on the preprinted exterior envelope.
- 6. Neither a date nor the elector's filling out of the printed name or of the address are requirements necessary to prevent fraud.
- 7. The Petitioner concedes that all ballots by a qualified elector in this category were timely received.
- The Election Code directs the Court of Common Pleas in considering appeals from the County Board of Elections to make such decree as right and justice may require.
 Pa. C.S.A. §3157.

WHEREFORE, the Court ORDERS and DECREES that the Petition is **DENIED**. The Court further ORDERS AND DECREES that the decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections in canvassing and counting 1,211 absentee and mail-in ballots containing the elector's signature on the Declaration envelope but missing the date and other "fill out" information is

AFFIRMED as in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code and the decisions of the Courts interpreting the Code.

BY THE COURT,

Crumlish, J.

IN RE: CANVASS OF ABSENTEE AND MAIL-IN BALLOTS OF NOVEMBER 3, 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

NOVEMBER TERM, 2020

No. 201100875

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ORDER

AND NOW, to-wit, this 13th day of November, 2020, upon consideration of Petitioner Donald J. Trump for President, Inc.'s Notice of Appeal via Petition for Review of the Decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections, the response of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections and the submissions on behalf of Intervenors, DNA Services Corp./Democratic National Committee and the arguments of counsel, it appearing that Petitioner has properly and timely sought review of the decision of the Board of Elections pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146(g)(6), it further appearing that Petitioner is not contending that there has been fraud, that there is evidence of fraud or that the ballots in question were not filled out by the elector in whose name the ballot was issued, and it further appearing that Petitioner does not allege fraud or irregularity in the canvass and counting of the ballots, and the Court finding that the Intervenor's Objection to the consideration of the appeal as an "eligibility challenge" pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146.8 is a mischaracterization of the above-referenced review (and therefore a meritless objection), the Court finds as follows:

1. Petitioner asserts a challenge to the decision of the Board of Elections to count the votes represented in the grouping designated Category 4, those being 1,259 ballots on which the outer envelope contains only the Elector's signature and hand-printed address but which do not have the date on which the Elector signed the envelope.

- 2. The envelope provided to the elector from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth contains a direction in the form of a checklist on the back of the envelope that directs the elector to sign the declaration, but makes no mention of filling out the date or other information.
- 3. The Election Code provides that a voter shall "fill out, date and sign the declaration" on the outer envelope.
- 4. The term "fill out" in the Code is not a defined term and is ambiguous.
- 5. The pre-printed ballot already contains the elector's name and address on the preprinted exterior envelope.
- 6. Neither a date nor the elector's filling out of the printed name or of the address are requirements necessary to prevent fraud.
- 7. The Petitioner concedes that all ballots by a qualified elector in this category were timely received.
- The Election Code directs the Court of Common Pleas in considering appeals from the County Board of Elections to make such decree as right and justice may require.
 Pa. C.S.A. §3157.

WHEREFORE, the Court ORDERS and DECREES that the Petition is **DENIED**. The Court further ORDERS AND DECREES that the decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections in canvassing and counting 1,259 absentee and mail-in ballots containing the elector's signature, hand-printed name and address on the Declaration envelope but missing the date is

AFFIRMED as in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code and the decisions of the Courts interpreting the Code.

BY THE COURT,

Crumlish, J.

IN RE: CANVASS OF ABSENTEE AND MAIL-IN BALLOTS OF NOVEMBER 3, 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

NOVEMBER TERM, 2020

No. 201100876

ORDER

AND NOW, to-wit, this 13th day of November, 2020, upon consideration of Petitioner Donald J. Trump for President, Inc.'s Notice of Appeal via Petition for Review of the Decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections, the response of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections and the submissions on behalf of Intervenors, DNA Services Corp./Democratic National Committee and the arguments of counsel, it appearing that Petitioner has properly and timely sought review of the decision of the Board of Elections pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146(g)(6), it further appearing that Petitioner is not contending that there has been fraud, that there is evidence of fraud or that the ballots in question were not filled out by the elector in whose name the ballot was issued, and it further appearing that Petitioner does not allege fraud or irregularity in the canvass and counting of the ballots, and the Court finding that the Intervenor's Objection to the consideration of the appeal as an "eligibility challenge" pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146.8 is a mischaracterization of the above-referenced review (and therefore a meritless objection), the Court finds as follows:

1. Petitioner asserts a challenge to the decision of the Board of Elections to count the votes represented in the grouping designated Category 5, those being 533 ballots on which the outer envelope contains the Elector's signature, the date and the elector's

- address filled out in the space provided but do not have the Elector's name printed under the signature.
- 2. The envelope provided to the elector from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth contains a direction in the form of a checklist on the back of the envelope that directs the elector to sign the declaration, but makes no mention of filling out the date or other information.
- 3. The Election Code provides that a voter shall "fill out, date and sign the declaration" on the outer envelope.
- 4. The term "fill out" in the Code is not a defined term and is ambiguous.
- 5. The pre-printed ballot already contains the elector's name and address on the preprinted exterior envelope.
- 6. Neither a date nor the elector's filling out of the printed name or of the address are requirements necessary to prevent fraud.
- 7. The Petitioner concedes that all ballots by a qualified elector in this category were timely received.
- The Election Code directs the Court of Common Pleas in considering appeals from the County Board of Elections to make such decree as right and justice may require.
 Pa. C.S.A. §3157.

WHEREFORE, the Court ORDERS and DECREES that the Petition is **DENIED**. The Court further ORDERS AND DECREES that the decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections in canvassing and counting 533 absentee and mail-in ballots containing the elector's signature, hand-written address and date on the Declaration envelope but missing the hand-

printed name under the signature is AFFIRMED as in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code and the decisions of the Courts interpreting the Code.

BY THE COURT,

Crumlish, J.

IN RE: CANVASS OF ABSENTEE AND MAIL-IN BALLOTS OF NOVEMBER 3, 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

NOVEMBER TERM, 2020

No. 201100876

ORDER

AND NOW, to-wit, this 13th day of November, 2020, upon consideration of Petitioner Donald J. Trump for President, Inc.'s Notice of Appeal via Petition for Review of the Decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections, the response of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections and the submissions on behalf of Intervenors, DNA Services Corp./Democratic National Committee and the arguments of counsel, it appearing that Petitioner has properly and timely sought review of the decision of the Board of Elections pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146(g)(6), it further appearing that Petitioner is not contending that there has been fraud, that there is evidence of fraud or that the ballots in question were not filled out by the elector in whose name the ballot was issued, and it further appearing that Petitioner does not allege fraud or irregularity in the canvass and counting of the ballots, and the Court finding that the Intervenor's Objection to the consideration of the appeal as an "eligibility challenge" pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146.8 is a mischaracterization of the above-referenced review (and therefore a meritless objection), the Court finds as follows:

1. Petitioner asserts a challenge to the decision of the Board of Elections to count the votes represented in the grouping designated Category 5, those being 533 ballots on which the outer envelope contains the Elector's signature, the date and the elector's

- address filled out in the space provided but do not have the Elector's name printed under the signature.
- 2. The envelope provided to the elector from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth contains a direction in the form of a checklist on the back of the envelope that directs the elector to sign the declaration, but makes no mention of filling out the date or other information.
- 3. The Election Code provides that a voter shall "fill out, date and sign the declaration" on the outer envelope.
- 4. The term "fill out" in the Code is not a defined term and is ambiguous.
- 5. The pre-printed ballot already contains the elector's name and address on the preprinted exterior envelope.
- 6. Neither a date nor the elector's filling out of the printed name or of the address are requirements necessary to prevent fraud.
- 7. The Petitioner concedes that all ballots by a qualified elector in this category were timely received.
- The Election Code directs the Court of Common Pleas in considering appeals from the County Board of Elections to make such decree as right and justice may require.
 Pa. C.S.A. §3157.

WHEREFORE, the Court ORDERS and DECREES that the Petition is **DENIED**. The Court further ORDERS AND DECREES that the decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections in canvassing and counting 533 absentee and mail-in ballots containing the elector's signature, hand-written address and date on the Declaration envelope but missing the hand-

printed name under the signature is AFFIRMED as in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code and the decisions of the Courts interpreting the Code.

> BY THE COURT, Crumlish, J.

IN RE: CANVASS OF ABSENTEE AND MAIL-IN BALLOTS OF NOVEMBER 3, 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

NOVEMBER TERM, 2020

No. 201100878

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ORDER

AND NOW, to-wit, this 13th day of November, 2020, upon consideration of Petitioner Donald J. Trump for President, Inc.'s Notice of Appeal via Petition for Review of the Decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections, the response of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections and the submissions on behalf of Intervenors, DNA Services Corp./Democratic National Committee and the arguments of counsel, it appearing that Petitioner has properly and timely sought review of the decision of the Board of Elections pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146(g)(6), it further appearing that Petitioner is not contending that there has been fraud, that there is evidence of fraud or that the ballots in question were not filled out by the elector in whose name the ballot was issued, and it further appearing that Petitioner does not allege fraud or irregularity in the canvass and counting of the ballots, and the Court finding that the Intervenor's Objection to the consideration of the appeal as an "eligibility challenge" pursuant to 25 Pa. C.S.A. §3146.8 is a mischaracterization of the above-referenced review (and therefore a meritless objection), the Court finds as follows:

1. Petitioner asserts a challenge to the decision of the Board of Elections to count the votes represented in the grouping designated Category 3, those being 4,466 ballots on which the outer envelope contains the Elector's signature and the date but which do not have the printed name or the elector's address filled out in the space provided.

- 2. The envelope provided to the elector from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth contains a direction in the form of a checklist on the back of the envelope that directs the elector to sign the declaration, but makes no mention of filling out the date or other information.
- 3. The Election Code provides that a voter shall "fill out, date and sign the declaration" on the outer envelope.
- 4. The term "fill out" in the Code is not a defined term and is ambiguous.
- 5. The pre-printed ballot already contains the elector's name and address on the preprinted exterior envelope.
- 6. Neither a date nor the elector's filling out of the printed name or of the address are requirements necessary to prevent fraud.
- 7. The Petitioner concedes that all ballots by a qualified elector in this category were timely received.
- The Election Code directs the Court of Common Pleas in considering appeals from the County Board of Elections to make such decree as right and justice may require.
 Pa. C.S.A. §3157.

WHEREFORE, the Court ORDERS and DECREES that the Petition is **DENIED**. The Court further ORDERS AND DECREES that the decision of the Philadelphia County Board of Elections in canvassing and counting 4,466 absentee and mail-in ballots containing the elector's signature and the date on the Declaration envelope but missing the other "fill out" information

(hand-printed name and address) is AFFIRMED as in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code and the decisions of the Courts interpreting the Code.

BY THE COURT,

Crumlish, J.

EXHIBIT B



GUIDANCE CONCERNING EXAMINATION OF ABSENTEE AND MAIL-IN BALLOT RETURN ENVELOPES

Date: September 11, 2020

Version: 1.0

EXAMINATION OF ABSENTEE AND MAIL-IN BALLOT RETURN ENVELOPES

1 BACKGROUND:

The Pennsylvania Election Code describes processes that a qualified voter follows to apply for, receive, complete and timely return an absentee or mail-in ballot to their county board of election. These processes include multiple secure methods used by the voter's county board of election to verify that the qualified voter's absentee or mail-in application is complete and that the statutory requirements are satisfied. These include voter identification verification confirmed by either a valid driver's license number, the last four digits of the voter's social security number or other valid photo identification, and unique information on the application including the voter's residence and date of birth. Before sending the ballot to the applicant, the county board of elections confirms the qualifications of the applicant by verifying the proof of identification and comparing the information provided on the application with the information contained in the voter record. If the county is satisfied that the applicant is qualified, the application must be approved. This approval shall be final and binding, except that challenges may be made only on the grounds that the applicant was not a qualified voter, and those challenges must be made to the county prior to five o'clock p.m. on the Friday prior to the election.

Once the qualified voter's absentee or mail-in application is approved, the voter is mailed a ballot with instructions and two envelopes. The outer envelope includes both a unique correspondence ID barcode that links the envelope to the qualified voter's application and a pre-printed Voter's Declaration that the voter must sign representing that the voter is qualified to vote the enclosed ballot and has not already voted. This Guidance addresses the examination of the Voter's Declaration on the ballot return envelope. This Guidance assumes that the voter has satisfactorily completed the steps described above as to application for, receipt and return of an absentee or mail-in ballot.

2 RECORDING THE DATE, RETURN METHOD AND BALLOT STATUS FOR RETURNED BALLOTS:

County boards of elections should have processes in place to record the date, return method, and ballot status for all voted ballots received. County boards of elections must store and maintain returned ballots in a secure location until the ballots may be pre-canvassed or canvassed.

The county board of elections should stamp the date of receipt on the ballot-return. County boards of elections should record the receipt of absentee and mail ballots daily in the SURE system. To record a ballot as returned, the staff should scan the correspondence ID barcode on the outside of the envelope. The correspondence ID on the envelope is unique to each absentee or mail-in voter and each issuance of a ballot to a voter. Once a correspondence ID has been returned in the SURE system, it cannot be returned again. Further, if a ballot issuance record is cancelled by the county board of elections (e.g. voided to reissue a replacement ballot) in the SURE system, the correspondence ID on the cancelled ballot will become invalid. If the same barcode is subsequently scanned, the SURE system will not allow the returned ballot to be marked as being approved for counting.

The county boards of elections should record the date the ballot is received (not the date that the returned ballot is processed). In the event a county board of elections is entering the ballot on a date other than the date the ballot was received, the county personnel should ensure that the SURE record reflects the date of receipt, rather than the date of entry, since by default, SURE will automatically populate both the 'Date Received' and 'Vote Recorded' fields with the current date and time unless users manually correct the date to reflect the date received.

3 EXAMINATION OF DECLARATION ON BALLOT RETURN ENVELOPES:

The county board of elections is responsible for approving ballots to be counted during pre-canvassing.

To promote consistency across the 67 counties, the county boards of elections should follow the following steps when processing returned absentee and mail-in ballots.

After setting aside ballots of elector's who died prior to the opening of the polls, the county board of elections shall examine the Voter's Declaration on the outer envelope of each returned ballot and compare the information on the outer envelope, i.e., the voter's name and address, with the information contained in the "Registered Absentee and Mail-in Voters File, the absentee voter's list and/or the Military Veterans' and Emergency Civilians Absentee Voters File."

If the Voter's Declaration on the return envelope is blank, that ballot return envelope must be set aside and not counted. If the board determines that a ballot should not be counted, the final ballot disposition should be noted in SURE. The ballot return status (Resp Type) should be noted using the appropriate drop-down selection.

If the Voter's Declaration on the return envelope is signed and the county board is satisfied that the declaration is sufficient, the mail-in or absentee ballot should be approved for canvassing unless challenged in accordance with the Pennsylvania Election Code.

The Pennsylvania Election Code does not authorize the county board of elections to set aside returned absentee or mail-in ballots based solely on signature analysis by the county board of elections.

| Version | Date | Description | Author |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1.0 | 9.11.2020 | Initial document release | |

EXHIBIT C

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| | |
| 2 | FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA |
| 3 | COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR PHILADELPHIA COUNTY |
| 4 | ELECTION COURT |
| 5 | |
| 6 | : |
| 7 | In re: : CASE NOS. 2011-00874 : 2011-00875 |
| 8 | CANVASS OF ABSENTEE AND : 2011-00876 MAIL-IN BALLOTS OF : 2011-00877 |
| | NOVEMBER 3, 2020 GENERAL : 2011-00878 |
| 9 | ELECTION : Filed on behalf of: |
| 10 | : Donald J. Trump for : President, Inc. |
| 11 | : |
| 12 | |
| 13 | Friday, November 13, 2020 |
| 14 | |
| 15 | MOTIONS COURT, TRAFFIC COURT |
| 16 | 800 SPRING GARDEN STREET |
| 17 | PHILADELPHIA, PA |
| 18 | |
| 19 | BEFORE: THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CRUMLISH, J. |
| 20 | |
| | MOTTON |
| 21 | MOTION |
| 22 | |
| 23 | |
| 24 | |
| 25 | |

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1 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.

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We're here on five separate election petitions. They are numbered 201100874, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The parties present.

MR. GORDON: Yes, Your Honor.

Matthew Gordon and Michael McDonald on behalf of the intervenor, DNC.

THE COURT: You can be seated.

We have some preliminary matters and we, as you know, have arranged this as a Zoom hearing. There was, unfortunately, exposure to the coronavirus to some members of the legal teams. Therefore, we made these arrangements, and we have to be conscious of social distancing and all of the safety precautions to maintain the safety of those here today.

So I'm going to ask, for all those in the audience, to keep your mask up.

As to the intervenors, I would grant the motion to intervene. The pro hac is pending, and as a matter of law in Pennsylvania, there are some required steps that have to occur for that admission, but I will keep that in a pending status for the

I will consider a mitigating factor 1 2 that our colleague from Seattle is here today, 3 and because of the change in the schedule and 4 everything attendant to accommodating all of 5 the different counsel, especially with this 6 corona exposure, we may make an exception to 7 our general rule that only admitted practice, 8 especially because you have learned counsel with you. 9 So, that's to get that out of the way 10 11 right away. 12 MR. GORDON: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 MR. MCDONALD: Thanks, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Otherwise, we have 15 everyone, I think, present. We have the 16 petitioner present. 17 Could I have the respondents enter 18 their appearance for the purposes of the 19 record. 20 Are you unmuted, folks? 2.1 COURT CRIER: Some of them aren't, 2.2 Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: We're going to rearrange 24 the windows so that the speaking attorneys 25 become present in the Zoom. Just give us a

| 1 | moment to work through this technology. |
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| 2 | |
| 3 | (Pause in the proceedings.) |
| 4 | |
| 5 | MR. GORDON: Your Honor, if I am |
| 6 | addressing the Court, would you prefer that I |
| 7 | leave my mask on or take it off? |
| 8 | THE COURT: Yes. For the moment, |
| 9 | let's leave it on unless we can't hear each |
| 10 | other, especially the Zoom participants, but |
| 11 | we'll know that shortly. |
| 12 | MR. GORDON: Okay. Would you prefer |
| 13 | that I stand or remain seated when I'm |
| 14 | addressing the Court? |
| 15 | THE COURT: You can do anything |
| 16 | except lay down. |
| 17 | MR. GORDON: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 18 | THE COURT: As you all know, we had |
| 19 | anticipated an in-person hearing, so this is |
| 20 | normally much more facile. |
| 21 | MR. MCDONALD: We're getting there. |
| 22 | THE COURT: Yes. |
| 23 | |
| 24 | (Pause in the proceedings.) |
| 25 | |

1 MS. KERNS: Your Honor, can you hear 2 me? 3 THE COURT: Yes. 4 MS. KERNS: There was a discussion 5 that I couldn't hear about the pro hacs or 6 intervenors, and I couldn't hear it. Was that 7 on the record? 8 THE COURT: It was, but I'll repeat myself once we make sure we have all this 9 10 technology squared away. 11 COURT CRIER: We should be good now. THE COURT: I will repeat myself as 12 we've had some technical difficulties. 13 Pending before the Court are five 14 15 separate petitions for relief relating to an election matter. They are 201100874, 5, 6, 7 16 and 8 and it is: In re: Canvass of Absentee 17 18 and Mail-in Ballots, 2020. 19 I'd ask the parties to identify 20 themselves for the record and the party they 2.1 represent. 2.2 MS. KERNS: Good morning, Your Honor. 23 Linda Kerns, K-E-R-N-S, Supreme Court No. 24 I represent petitioners Donald J. Trump 25 for President, Incorporated, and Elizabeth

Elkin, a voter. 1 2 MS. HANGLEY: Good morning, Your 3 Honor. This is Michele Hangley from Hangley 4 Aronchick, Bar No. 82779. I represent the 5 Philadelphia County Board of Elections. With 6 me on the Zoom are Ben Field and Lydia Furst 7 from the City Law Department, and my colleague John Coit from Hangley Aronchick. 8 9 THE COURT: Anyone else? 10 We have also with us here today, 11 physically present, counsel representing the 12 proposed intervenors. Would you identify 13 yourselves, please. 14 MR. GORDON: Yes, Your Honor. Good Matthew Gordon on behalf of the DNC. 15 morning. 16 MR. MCDONALD: Michael McDonald, Your 17 Honor, here on behalf of the DNC, Bar No. 18 326873. 19 THE COURT: Your co-counsel is not a 20 member of the Pennsylvania Bar but is pro hac 2.1 pending; is that correct? 2.2 MR. MCDONALD: That's correct. Ι 23 would move for his admission. 24 THE COURT: We'll take that under 25 consideration as there are preliminary steps to granting that. It is pending but not disposed of yet. We will see how the hearing goes. I am taking into consideration that our colleague is from Seattle, I believe.

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We had some last-minute adjustments.

As I am told, one of the members of the

President's campaign staff has been diagnosed

with corona, and there has been exposure to a

number of the members of the legal team. So,

out of an abundance of caution, last night the

parties agreed to conduct a Zoom hearing. I

think because of the distance and travel

involved, we have here present just two parties

representing the intervenor.

So, what I'd first like to address is the application for the intervenors to be granted leave to participate. Hearing no objection -- or is there an objection?

So, the intervenor's motion to intervene is granted.

I would also, again, as a preliminary matter, like to disclose that years ago I represented Lisa M. Deeley in a civil matter unrelated to her duties as election commissioner. She is named in this action as a

nominal party in her official capacity. I don't believe it would affect my ability to be fair and impartial in this matter.

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Secondly, I'd like to disclose that in my private practice, attorney James
Fitzpatrick, who I believe is served as a witness in the Trump campaign's election disputes, he was a member of my firm and then left to provide his service to our country in the military. I think he's now the director of Pennsylvania for Trump. I don't know if he would appear or be a witness, but I wanted to disclose this on a preliminary basis just to make sure everyone understood that his participation, or presence, would be treated like any other witness that would appear before this Court.

So having said that, Ms. Kerns, we have these five petitions. Have any of the petitions been resolved before we begin proceedings today?

MS. KERNS: No, Your Honor. They're still at issue.

THE COURT: Okay. In my preliminary reading of the intervenor's argument, it

| 1 | suggests that it's a jurisdictional challenge |
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| 2 | to the proceeding; is that correct? |
| 3 | MR. GORDON: That's fair, Your Honor, |
| 4 | yes. I believe the county makes the same |
| 5 | argument |
| 6 | THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, but |
| 7 | I'm hearing an echo when you speak. |
| 8 | MR. GORDON: Is that better? |
| 9 | THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, thank you. |
| 10 | THE COURT: I had asked Ms. Kerns if |
| 11 | any of these had been resolved, and I believe |
| 12 | her answer was, no, they hadn't been; is that |
| 13 | correct? |
| 14 | MS. KERNS: Right, all of these are |
| 15 | still at issue. |
| 16 | THE COURT: So, it is the |
| 17 | petitioners' position that 3157 of the code |
| 18 | controls the conduct of this hearing; is that |
| 19 | correct? |
| 20 | MS. KERNS: I really apologize, but |
| 21 | I'm having trouble understanding you. I have |
| 22 | my computer audio up as high as possible. |
| 23 | Could you just repeat what you just said? |
| 24 | THE COURT: Yes. It's the |
| 25 | petitioners' position that 3157 of the code |

controls the conduct of this contest before the Court; is that correct?

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MS. KERNS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I wanted to read the full sentence of Section B, which reads: "The court on an appeal shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all matters pertaining to any fraud or error committed in any election district to which such appeal relates, and to make such decree as right and just may require," period.

Is that as your understanding, Ms. Kerns?

MS. KERNS: Yes, it is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What I will do, because the intervenor and, I think, the Board have both argued jurisdictional arguments relating to whether or not we can proceed, I'd like to have more time to review the briefing on that today. So, therefore, I will take both the intervenor and Board's argument relating to jurisdiction of the court under advisement.

Therefore, I would like to call on you, Ms. Kerns, to give me a brief overview of how these five challenges may have related

facts or may be different.

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MS. KERNS: Sure, Your Honor. The facts are actually related. The Clerk's officer had actually asked me to put them in five different petitions. That's the only reason that there are five different petitions before Your Honor. I had originally planned to just file one petition and list the different categories.

THE COURT: My question, Ms. Kerns, is: There are five categories, but each have distinct and different facts upon which you rely upon to object; is that correct?

MS. KERNS: Yes. There are five different categories of ballots, and in each category, there's a different issue. Just by way of example, category 3 is where the voter had only signed and not provided any other information, and then each category has a description as to something that the voter did not do on the declaration. But, it's five different categories.

THE COURT: Having read your moving papers, would you agree with me that you are not proceeding based on allegations of fraud or

misconduct; is that correct? 1 2 MS. KERNS: I am not proceeding on those allegations. I'm simply proceeding on 3 4 3157 of the election code as well as 3246. 5 THE COURT: All right. More directly 6 to my question, you are not alleging fraud or 7 irregularity as the basis, you are alleging an 8 error of law; is that correct? 9 MS. KERNS: I'm alleging that these 10 ballots were not filled out correctly, yes. 11 That's what I'm alleging. 12 THE COURT: It is important, and I'd 13 ask you to listen carefully if I'm not being 14 clear. You are alleging that the Board 15 committed an error of law in deciding to vote to count these ballots; is that correct? 16 17 MS. KERNS: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Now I'll hear from 19 the other parties, and we will then proceed to 20 the petitioners' argument. Who would go first 2.1 in this group of esteemed colleagues? 2.2 MS. HANGLEY: I believe I would, Your 23 Honor, after Ms. Kerns. 24 THE COURT: Fine, thank you. 25 Ms. Hangley.

MS. HANGLEY: Yes, Your Honor. Is the question what the common issues are?

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THE COURT: Well, your overview of your client's position, I guess, is the fairest way to articulate it as we've heard Ms. Kerns' position.

MS. HANGLEY: Right. So, we certainly agree with Ms. Kerns' statement that there's no issue of fraud raised here, no issue of voters' desires or wishes being overwhelmed. This is an issue of whether minor technical errors, or irregularities, on a declaration envelope are a basis for the Board to throw out a vote, to tell that voter that their vote doesn't count.

It's our position that under the plain language of the statute and under all of the precedents of this Commonwealth that directs us to respect the voters' wishes, to interpret the law in favor of allowing people to vote except in issues of fraud, which are not raised here, that these irregularities were no basis for the Board to toss out these votes. The Board made a correct legal decision, that this Court should defer to it and affirm.

| 1 | THE COURT: Who would be next, |
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| 2 | please? |
| 3 | MR. GORDON: Your Honor, if there's |
| 4 | nobody else on behalf of the respondents who |
| 5 | are speaking, I don't want to |
| 6 | THE COURT: There's a lot of people |
| 7 | there. |
| 8 | MR. GORDON: There are a lot of |
| 9 | people. I do want to mention, just briefly, |
| 10 | that Mr. Bonin and Mr. Williams are here on |
| 11 | behalf of intervenor DNC as well. |
| 12 | THE COURT: And they're known to this |
| 13 | Court. Thank you. |
| 14 | Anyone else need to add a perspective |
| 15 | on the proceeding, taking aside for the moment |
| 16 | what I call the jurisdictional challenge? |
| 17 | MR. GORDON: Sure. Thank you, Your |
| 18 | Honor. |
| 19 | Setting aside the jurisdictional |
| 20 | argument, we agree with the arguments on behalf |
| 21 | of the county. Petitioners here |
| 22 | THE COURT: You can sit down. |
| 23 | MR. GORDON: I didn't know if you |
| 24 | meant slow down or sit down. I'll do both. |
| 25 | THE COURT: Slowing down is important |

as well, but thank you. Just speak slowly and articulate as best you can.

MR. GORDON: Certainly.

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Petitioners here seek to invalidate and disenfranchise ballots cast by more than 8,000 Philadelphia voters. They point to nothing in the election code, or anywhere else, that requires these ballots to be set aside and disregarded and these voters to be disenfranchised.

We agree with Ms. Kerns, there is nothing here, no allegation of fraud, impropriety, undue influence, anything of the sort. At most, we are dealing here with very minor technicalities about what information was included on the outside of the absentee ballot. Petitioners can point to nothing in the election code suggesting that on the basis of such technicalities, voters should be disenfranchised. They can identify no compelling reason why they should be disenfranchised. Instead, they have challenged every decision of the Board that allowed these votes in, each of these five. Regardless of the distinctions between them, petitioners say

that that should result in the 1 2 disenfranchisement of Philadelphia voters. 3 The DNC's position is similar to the 4 county's position. These are, at most, minor 5 technical irregularities of the sort that the 6 Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has repeatedly 7 said do not warrant disenfranchisement. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Kerns, if I may ask, do we all 9 10 agree that the thousands of ballots that are 11 under challenge all represent eligible voters? 12 MS. KERNS: Was the question that I 13 agree that these were eligible voters? 14 THE COURT: Yes, taking aside, for 15 the moment, whether or not they properly filled 16 out the mail-in or absentee ballot envelope. 17 MS. KERNS: Yes, I'm not challenging 18 their eligibility. 19 THE COURT: Then, secondly, we can 20 agree that your client did not file a challenge 2.1 on the Friday proceeding the election and post 2.2 a bond challenging the ballots under the 23 statute? 24 MS. KERNS: To challenge their

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eligibility?

THE COURT: No, to challenge the 1 2 ballots. 3 MS. KERNS: Right. Those challenges 4 that were due on the Friday before election 5 would have been to challenge the electors' 6 eligibility, and, no, these electors weren't 7 challenged. As I said, we're not challenging 8 these ballots on the basis that these are not 9 registered voters. 10 THE COURT: Having said that, are 11 there any other facts that require the Court to 12 proceed on the arguments based on law? Do any of the parties have any additional facts that I 13 14 can take notice of or are required to 15 adjudicate this matter? 16 Hearing none, Ms. Kerns, you can give 17 me your argument. For the convenience of the 18 Court, I'm going to move to one of your 19 petitions which is with the last three digits 20 878. That involves 4,466 mail-in ballots; is 2.1 that correct? 2.2 MS. KERNS: Let me just check, Your 23 Honor. What are the last four digits? 24 THE COURT: 0878.

MS. KERNS: Yes, that's right, Your

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Honor.

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THE COURT: So, I'd like you to address your objections relating to 0878 petition number.

MS. KERNS: Your Honor, as we discussed, we are here based on Section 3157 of the code. Additionally, 3246 says clearly that when the County Board meets to pre-canvass, they shall examine the declaration on the envelope of each ballot.

Additionally, Section 3146.6 states that when an elector is filling out their ballot, they shall mark the ballot, fold the ballot, enclose it in an envelope, and then place it in a second envelope. And I quote, "The elector shall then fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on such envelope." The General Assembly specifically used the word "shall." The elector shall then fill out, date and sign the declaration on the envelope.

Section 3150 duplicates those directions for mail-in ballots, where again it says, "The elector shall then fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on the envelope."

The General Assembly was crystal clear. It did not provide for any exceptions. It did not merely suggest that the voter fill out some of the declaration. It did not leave any room for an interpretation other than the plain meaning of the statute.

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Right now, we are in a courtroom, some of us virtually, at the old Traffic Court building at 8th and Spring Garden. We are not on the floor of the General Assembly. None of us were elected by the people of this great Commonwealth to change the law, and we're not lobbying to change the law. We are addressing an appeal of a decision of the Board of Elections.

Counting ballots in violation of the election code in Philadelphia under the umbrella of liberal construction has much broader implications than just these ballots.

If the Philadelphia Board of Elections is permitted to pick and choose what provisions of the election code they will enforce and which they will not enforce, then voters in Philadelphia are being treated differently than voters in other counties of the Commonwealth.

While boards of elections have some leeway regarding the conduct of elections, they can't treat people differently. They cannot treat voters differently. By using the word "shall" in the election code, our General Assembly decided with particularity how every voter's absentee and mail-in ballot be treated. If Philadelphia is permitted to ignore the election code when it sees fit, then it is treating Philadelphia voters under a completely different standard than voters in other counties where the Boards of Elections follow their duties and law.

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This disparate treatment of citizens violates the very basic tenets of the Constitution. And, the General Assembly provided for an appeal right of these Board decisions to check the process.

On Monday, a Board of Elections employee spelled out his summary of what was the matter with these 4,466 ballots. He said:

"This is where the voter affixed their signature to the declaration envelope and provided the date of signing. However, it is missing the printed name and street address

specifically written in hand by the voter."

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Remember, the General Assembly said that the voter shall fill out the declaration. There was no leeway in that statute that allows the voter to not fill out that entire declaration; therefore, there is no leeway for the Board of Elections to pick and choose what they're going to follow as far as the election code and what they are not going to follow.

The General Assembly allowed this absentee and mail-in voting, but long ago, our courts have noted that absentee voting is a privilege, and it's fraught with evils and the potential for fraud. In that vein, the General Assembly chose to implement these requirements when voters fill out the envelopes. It is not our job today to decide whether or not the General Assembly's choice in mandating that voters fill out these declarations, whether that is sufficient to discourage fraud, or why they did it, or whether their reasons were good enough. That's not what we're here for today. We are here to follow the election code, and the election code could not be clearer on this issue.

The petitioners are asking you, Your Honor, to serve as a check on the Board of Elections' decision, and the General Assembly contemplated that by allowing this appeal right.

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So, on behalf of the petitioners, we are requesting that the trial court here, the Court of Common Pleas, uphold the law and overturn the decision of the Board of Elections because they were wrong. Those commissioners were elected by the people of Philadelphia to follow the election code, and for reasons I do not understand, they chose not to on Monday. By doing that, they are treating voters differently in Philadelphia than in the rest of the Commonwealth, and that is disparate treatment, a violation of equal protection of law and simply unfair.

So, I ask Your Honor that you overturn their decision to count these votes.

THE COURT: Ms. Kerns, I'd like to ask you a couple of follow-up questions from your argument.

MS. KERNS: Sure.

THE COURT: You've argued that the

legislature has constrained the Court in reviewing decisions of the election board, and you haven't referenced Justice Todd's opinion in *In re November*, nor Justice Baer's opinion in the *Boockvar* case. Both of those direct the Court on how to evaluate election challenges.

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And lastly, the statute that you rely upon, as you know, empowers the Court to resolve objections based on fairness and justice, and that is the articulated power that you've agreed would guide this Court; is that correct?

MS. KERNS: Well, with regard to your first point as far as election challenges, this isn't necessarily a challenge. This is an appeal from a decision. The Board of Elections made a decision to count ballots where the declaration was not filled out in violation of the statute. So, we are simply asking you to review that decision.

Your second point with regard to fairness, I think you used the words "fairness" and "just," it would be absolutely unfair to treat voters differently. We have statutes so that we all can rely on them. It is simply not

fair to have a statute written in black and white, printed and bound, distributed to everybody, available on the internet that says one thing, and then the Board of Elections, for whatever reason, decides: You know what, we don't think that all of that information is needed on the declaration envelope. We don't think that the General Assembly should have required that this be filled out completely.

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That is not fair. If the Board of Elections, or basically any citizen, wants that law changed, then vote for new people in the General Assembly and have them change that law. Have them write in that law not "shall," not "shall," write "fill out what you want." But don't have the General Assembly pass a statute that says "shall fill out the declaration," and then in the Convention Center a couple days after the election decide, we're not going to follow what the General Assembly said.

So, if you're talking about fairness, the fair thing to do is that we can all rely on the written election code. If the election code says "shall fill out the declaration," require voters to fill out the declaration.

And anyone on this call or in this Commonwealth who doesn't like it, talk to your General Assembly person.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Kerns, again, I'm trying to focus questions that will help me understand all of the parties' arguments.

MS. KERNS: Okay.

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THE COURT: Again, let me put it more simply: Didn't Justice Todd, writing for a unanimous court, outline the parameters of a court reviewing an election matter and direct us on how we are to consider the interpretation of the code; isn't that correct?

MS. KERNS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Similarly, Justice Bear, in his majority opinion, also articulated the basis in reviewing the election code. Both of those are directly on point on the notion of how the Court is to interpret the code to facilitate the free and fair exercise of the franchise. In this matter, we are considering depriving, at least in this one petition, 4,600 eligible voters of their right to vote.

So I am asking you, consistent with

your understanding that -- irrespective of your 1 2 philosophic arguments about the balance of 3 power in the legislature, this is what the 4 Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has told us, in 5 reviewing election disputes, how we are to 6 interpret and apply the code; is that correct? 7 MS. KERNS: Well, I don't agree with 8 you that the Supreme Court issued an order telling anybody not to follow the election 9 code, and I don't think that any of my 10 11 arguments are philosophical. They're legal. 12 There's no Supreme Court decision that says don't follow the election code. 13 14 So, my answer to you would be that 15 this Court should look at the plain meaning of 16 the code and follow the statute because the 17 Board of Elections did not. 18 THE COURT: All right. Who is going 19 to be the lead counsel for -- Ms. Hangley, are 20 you going to be lead counsel for the 21 respondent? 2.2 MS. HANGLEY: Yes, I am, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: You may proceed. 24 MS. HANGLEY: Your Honor, category 7, 25 as you pointed out, is almost 4,500

Pennsylvania voters who did not include their address or their printed name. Ms. Kerns talks about the language of the statute, following the statute. You can read the statute cover to cover. You will not find any requirement that a voter put their address on the declaration or that they print their name on the declaration, and no requirement even that the declaration contains those materials. The legislature did not see fit to prescribe to tell voters that they had to include their address or their printed name. That is an administrative practice by the Secretary of State that could change.

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So, given that there is no mention of addresses or printed names in the code, the argument that somehow it is disrespectful to the legislature to count ballots that don't have that information, that turns the law on its head. It would be disrespectful to the legislature to throw out those ballots. The legislature has provided for mail-in and absentee voting.

Ms. Kerns talks about the evils of mail-in and absentee voting. That is an

opinion, but it is not what the legislature has chosen to do. The legislature has chosen to expand or make the franchise easier, to protect the electorate to allow them to vote by mail and vote by absentee ballot. Certainly it's not the place of the Board of Elections, or this Court, to start putting limitations on that that don't appear in the code.

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Your Honor's correct that both the legislature and the courts have been very clear on how you interpret elections laws, and you interpret them in favor of the franchise, except when issues arise like secrecy envelopes, as the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has found, like third party ballot delivery, except when to view the law in favor of the franchise would undercut important critical issues having to do with fraud and protecting the security of the election.

Having a handwritten address on the back of a declaration envelope does not serve that purpose. Having a handwritten name does not serve that purpose. There are multiple fraud prevention and security provisions in the code that do not include those two things.

Just a word on the equal protection 1 2 argument that Ms. Kerns seems to be making. That's not before this Court. There's no 3 4 evidence of what any other county in this 5 Commonwealth does, and certainly it is not Your 6 Honor's job to disenfranchise Philadelphians 7 based on unsupported statements that other 8 counties are doing the same thing. 9 THE COURT: Ms. Kerns, just as a 10 follow-up, is there any dispute that these 11 mail-in or absentee ballots were received in a 12 timely fashion, that is, on or before election 13 day? 14 MS. KERNS: No. 15 THE COURT: No dispute. So they were 16 received timely by the County Board of 17 Elections; is that right? 18 MS. KERNS: Yes. 19 THE COURT: We had a discussion, your 20 argument -- can you direct me where the phrase 2.1 "date" is statutorily described in a "shall" 2.2 language? I didn't see the word "date." Did I 23 miss it? 24 MS. KERNS: Are you addressing me? 25 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

Oh, sorry. 1 MS. KERNS: In 3146.6(a) 2 it says, "The elector shall then fill out, date 3 and sign the declaration printed on such 4 envelope." 5 3150.16(a), which addresses mail-in 6 ballots, and the other statute I quoted, 7 3146.6(a), addresses absentee. So 3150.16, which addresses mail-in 8 9 ballot has the identical language: elector shall then fill out, date and sign the 10 declaration printed on such envelope." 11 12 So, to the extent anyone is saying 13 that it doesn't -- that the election code 14 doesn't tell you to fill out the declaration, 15 the words are right there: "Fill out, date and 16 sign," not "write on some of it but not all of 17 it." It says "fill out, date and sign." 18 THE COURT: Just again, this may be 19 consistent throughout the arguments on these 20 petitions, the absentee or mail-in ballot 2.1 itself has on its face the address of the 2.2 elector; isn't that correct? 23 MS. KERNS: So, that's like a 24 tracking measure. There's a sticker on it that 25 I think comes out of the SURE system with that

information on it, yes.

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at this point the Secretary of the Commonwealth has provided, as I recall, a checklist at the top of the envelope. What does the checklist direct the voter to do in preparing the ballot before they place it in the secrecy envelope?

MS. KERNS: I don't have that in front of me, so I can't tell you for sure. If I recall, it says to fill it out, but I would defer to maybe Mr. Field. He might have that in front of him. I filled out my mail-in ballot and returned it, so I don't have it.

MS. HANGLEY: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Sure, Ms. Hangley.

MS. HANGLEY: The brief that we submitted this morning, on Page 3, has a copy of the back of the ballot envelope. It does have that checklist. I don't know whether this checklist is identical in every county, but in Philadelphia it says: "Did you sign the voter's declaration in your own handwriting? Did you put the ballot inside the secrecy envelope and place it in here?"

We agree, the Board of Elections

agrees that those are the only two mandatory provisions relating to this declaration. The voter has to sign it, and the voter has to include the secrecy envelope.

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THE COURT: When we talk about the signature, it's in support of an oath; is that correct?

MS. HANGLEY: That's correct. It's not formally an oath, Your Honor, it's a declaration; but that is the purpose of the signature, to commit the voter to the statements in the declaration.

THE COURT: The petition also appears to repeat the same arguments, but I just want to make sure I haven't missed anything. You have bolded and highlighted an argument relating to voters who may have passed away.

Why is that in this petition? That has nothing to do with this case, does it?

MS. KERNS: No. No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Then there's a discussion of naked ballots, as we've come to describe them. That has nothing to do with this case as well, right?

MS. KERNS: No. No, Your Honor,

because they voted not to count the naked ballots.

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THE COURT: I'm just asking why that's in this petition and it's not relevant.

MS. KERNS: I had prepared it, because of the strict timelines, not knowing how the Board of Elections would rule, and I think I just neglected to take it out.

THE COURT: I asked earlier, was there a reason, as a matter of law, that you didn't include Justice Todd's opinion in your briefing, because that was well before this was filed?

MS. KERNS: Right. Well, from my perspective, Justice Todd's opinion directed -- was focused on the comparison of signatures, and that was not at issue here. None of us were challenging -- none of these ballots were counted or not counted based on a comparison of signatures. That was not at issue here.

THE COURT: So, there is no dispute that this is the elector who executed this ballot and that sent it in to the County Board of Elections, right? There's no genuine dispute of fact --

| 1 | MS. KERNS: There's no way I would |
|----|--|
| 2 | know that, but that I'm not challenging or, |
| 3 | that is not the basis of my appeal. There's no |
| 4 | way I would know whether or not the elector |
| 5 | filled this out or didn't. So, that is not the |
| 6 | basis of my appeal. |
| 7 | THE COURT: I didn't ask you that. |
| 8 | I'm asking you, is that a matter of |
| 9 | MS. KERNS: The basis of my appeal |
| 10 | is |
| 11 | THE COURT: Ms. Kerns. |
| 12 | MS. KERNS: Yes. |
| 13 | THE COURT: Is that a matter in |
| 14 | dispute, that this is the elector who executed |
| 15 | this declaration and mailed it to the County |
| 16 | Board of Elections in a timely fashion, any |
| 17 | dispute of that? |
| 18 | MS. KERNS: I did not raise that |
| 19 | issue, no. |
| 20 | THE COURT: I'm asking it directly: |
| 21 | Is there any dispute, even if you didn't raise |
| 22 | it? |
| 23 | MS. KERNS: Well, Your Honor, our |
| 24 | position is that when these declarations are |
| 25 | not filled out completely, it does raise an |

issue of whether or not the voter actually did it. But that is not -- the basis of my appeal is not whether or not it was the actual voter because I have no evidence of that.

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THE COURT: Right, and you didn't raise it as an issue. This is not a serious dispute before this Court, that this is the elector attempting to have their ballot counted, right?

MS. KERNS: Your question is, is this the elector attempting to have their ballot counted?

THE COURT: There is no serious --

MS. KERNS: Yes.

THE COURT: -- dispute that this is the elector who has signed and sent a ballot in to be counted to the County Board of Elections; is that correct?

MS. KERNS: This is a ballot that the -- Your Honor, I don't know. I cannot say whether or not the electors who signed these were actually -- it was actually their ballot. That was not the basis of my appeal. So, I'm not disputing whether or not these 4,466 ballots were each signed by the electors whose

name were on it.

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THE COURT: Okay, fine.

MS. KERNS: I can't dispute that. I don't have that evidence.

THE COURT: You just don't dispute it. I got it, thank you.

Ms. Hangley, is there anything more on this group that we've been discussing and the statutory interpretation of "mandatory" versus "directory?"

MS. HANGLEY: Your Honor, there's certainly more to say on the statutory interpretation of "directory" versus "mandatory." On this particular group of ballots, Your Honor never needs to reach that point. There is no "shall" relating to addresses or to a voter's printed name. There is nothing in the code that requires that.

The argument, as I understand it, seems to be that since the code says the voter has to fill out the declaration, that there must be absolute technical perfection in every aspect of that. But, we know from Supreme Court precedent, and we know from the rest of the statute, that what that means is the voter

has to sign that declaration. The signature is what is important, and any sort of procedural policy that the Secretary has to put in place cannot be a basis for disenfranchising voters who, there's no dispute, are real voters who really did vote, who really want their votes to be counted, and should not be punished for certain failure to dot all of the i's and cross all of the t's.

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THE COURT: In the event that the Secretary has been less than clear in their instructions, how is the Court required to apply the Supreme Court-articulated basis of law in maximizing a franchise if the Secretary hasn't made a more expansive checklist, or some other device, to make sure that the voter, the elector, is aware of what the statutory requirement is that Ms. Kerns is making?

MS. HANGLEY: Well, certainly the Secretary and the Boards of Elections should make every effort to help voters understand.

And if voters do not understand, they should not be punished for that lack of understanding.

I think the more -- before we even get to that, especially with this category of 4,500 ballots,

is that there is no law that anyone has to teach to the voters about how complete an address has to be or whether on address has to be on the declarations. It's simply not a legal basis for tossing out these votes.

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But certainly, Your Honor, in your jurisdiction to hear appeals of election matters, and in the Court's jurisdiction to interpret the election code, again, wherever it does not directly compete with another goal of the code, Your Honor should weigh in on the side of the voter and on the side of counting those votes.

MS. KERNS: May I respond?

THE COURT: Briefly, yes.

MS. KERNS: I just want to point out again, back to the election code, the sentence says, "The elector shall then fill out," comma, "date and sign." So, the General Assembly directed three things: fill out, date and sign.

In looking at the envelope so helpfully supplied, fill out -- if you're being directed to date and sign it, then the "fill out" refers to the name and the address. The election code was clear about what the voter is

to do.

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As far as the reminder at the top,
for whatever reason, there doesn't also appear
to be a reminder to date it, but that's not
controlling. What's controlling is that the
election code says "fill out," and the only
part that would apply to that is name and
address. "Date" is a separate category; write
the date. And then sign the declaration.

So, to the extent anyone says that completing this envelope is not in the election code, I would submit that they're not reading that sentence, and it's clear.

THE COURT: Well, again, what do you do with a responsible elector who goes through the entire process and has this ballot delivered to the County Board of Elections on or before election day and has faithfully followed the checklist, for example, provided by the Secretary of the Commonwealth? How would that faithful voter, relying upon that checklist, be disenfranchised from their right to vote?

You understand that this relies upon not only the Supreme Court's guidance and

opinions, but also the statute, which says

"fair and just." In this case, I'm trying to

reach what is fair and just for the elector who

has expressed their intention to participate in
this election.

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MS. KERNS: Your Honor, fairness and justice requires treating all voters equally. So, if we do not follow what the statute says and count some votes where the voters complied and some where they didn't, we're not treating all voters equally.

I think that people sometimes try to do a lot of things and, unfortunately, don't manage to complete it. I mean, I would say that even people who go into the voting booth might try to vote and do it incorrectly. I remember myself once, I tried to vote and the machine got stuck. You know, it was all chaos in my polling place, and we couldn't tell whether or not my vote was recorded, but I certainly tried.

Same if you go into the polling place, you try to push the button, and maybe you pushed the wrong button and then forget, not realize it, and cast your vote.

Yes, sometimes voters will try and maybe, despite their best efforts, not complete the act, but that's not what's at issue here.

If that's that much of an issue, then maybe the guidance should be better, the education should be better, the statue should be changed, the procedure should be changed. But, that's not what we're talking about here. We're talking about the statute that we have and the

materials that were supplied to the voter.

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Nothing on this envelope says "don't bother filling it out." Nothing on this envelope says "it's up to your discretion." It is an envelope with clear lines of what exactly to do printed in two different languages. I mean, I suppose that we can send a Board of Elections person to everyone's house and go over it with them by hand and say, this is what you do, but that's not how we do this.

The government sends out these envelopes and expects the voters to comply. To the extent that voters don't comply, it's not necessarily unfair if those ballots are discarded because those ballots don't follow the law. That happens in all walks of life,

and that is not a reason to ignore the election code.

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Perhaps, the General Assembly may look at this transcript some day and decide to alter the election code when they realize that there may be some issues, but that's not what's here today. What's here today is a sentence that everyone learns in their first year of law school that "shall means shall," and there's three things that the voter may do -- must do: Fill out, separately sign, separately date.

Those are the three things.

THE COURT: Fill out, which is not a defined term; sign, pretty clear on what "sign" means; and dating; is that right? Those are the three legs of the stool?

MS. KERNS: That's what the statute says, and I would disagree that "fill out" isn't clear.

THE COURT: Okay. If it isn't clear --

MS. KERNS: If you look at the plain meaning of the statute --

THE COURT: Hold on a second, one at a time. It's hard with this Zoom technology, I

1 know. 2 MS. KERNS: I know. I'm having a 3 little trouble. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 I just want to close this up. 6 you concede that it is not clear, and in the 7 case where a statutory prescription is not clear when it comes to the franchise, isn't the 8 court directed to rule in favor of a vote being 9 10 counted? 11 MS. KERNS: Well, Your Honor, you'd have to decide that it's not clear, and I 12 13 disagree that that's not clear. 14 THE COURT: I thought's what you just 15 said. 16 MS. KERNS: No. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MS. KERNS: I said it's very clear. 19 Fill out, date and sign. I never said that 20 nothing is clear. I said that -- you're 21 referring to the reminders at the top of the 2.2 envelope, which really have nothing to do with 23 it. 24 THE COURT: Nothing to do with what 25 the Secretary of the Commonwealth is directing

1 a voter to do? 2 MS. KERNS: The reminder at the top 3 THE COURT: I don't want to belabor 4 5 this, but I'm a little taken aback by that. It 6 does have everything to do with the elector 7 relying upon that direction to have their vote 8 counted. MS. KERNS: That doesn't say, "Voter, 9 only sign your name and date it." That's not 10 11 what it says. It just says "did you." And 12 there's nothing about that that says it's an all-inclusive list. I don't know the 13 14 Secretary's reasoning for putting that wording 15 on there. But, there's nothing on there that 16 says, "Voter, only sign" or "only date" or 17 "don't worry about filling out the declaration." 18 19 MR. GORDON: Your Honor, may I be 20 heard briefly on this point? 2.1 THE COURT: Sure. I was about to 2.2 ask. 23 MR. GORDON: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 A couple of points. Your Honor 25 referenced that these are responsible electors

who are trying to do everything right to vote and vote in the midst of a pandemic. I think it's worth mentioning, as a factual matter, that many of these voters were undoubtedly voting for the first time via mail. These were voters who had not -- many of them undoubtedly did not have prior experience with the vote-by-mail process. I think it's important to keep that in mind and, again, to keep in mind the questions that Your Honor asked of counsel indicating that -- and I believe she agreed to all of them -- these votes, these ballots, all arrived on time in the proper place. They were all signed. There is no dispute as to their authenticity or that the ballot was cast by the person who signed the envelope. No hint of fraud, mischief, undue influence, impropriety any of that.

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All we're dealing with are these technical issues, and petitioners reference, and Ms. Kerns references repeatedly, the language of the election code and mentions that the General Assembly might decide to alter that. I would submit that counsel here is trying to rewrite the election code by adding

to the election code additional words that are not there.

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The legislature knew how to require an address on a declaration when they wanted to. In the same section, 3146.6(a) subsection 3, the legislature specified that a person witnessing a signature must include their address. That's right in the statute. There is no similar language in 3146.6(a), the provision that applies to a person filling out their own declaration.

Counsel would also read into the election code and into this section of the election code a consequence for any failure to comply with these particular provisions. That is not there in the election code. Again, the legislature knew how to write in the consequence, and they've done that in Section 3146.84, sub 2. The legislature says: "If any of the inner envelopes contain any text, mark or symbol which reveals the identity of the elector, the elector's political affiliation or the elector's candidate preference, the envelopes and the ballots contained therein shall be set aside and declared void."

That language "shall be set aside and declared void" appears nowhere in the section that counsel is referencing in 3146.6.

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Similarly, in 3146.8, the legislature says that if an elector has passed away, the ballot shall be set aside and declared void.

So, it's very clear that when the legislature wanted to prescribe situations in which a ballot must be set aside and declared void, they said so in the code. There is no similar language at issue here with respect to filling out, signing or dating the election, but petitioners would have the Court read into that section, those words "set aside and declared void."

So actually, the plain language in the election code here does not support petitioners' position.

The other points I wanted to make briefly, Your Honor, is that the Board, by code, is afforded discretion to make a decision about the sufficiency of the declaration. That is what the Board has done here, and the Board did not accept all ballot envelopes at issue here. The Board carefully went through the

nine different categories. If there was a signature missing, if the declaration was blank, if there was no secrecy envelope, the Board voted, we will not accept those.

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So, the Board exercised its discretion, and the question before the Court is whether there was an abuse of discretion to accept the ballots that were timely received and signed and contained only these minor failures to complete everything on the envelope.

Your Honor saw and referenced the copy of the outer envelope that was helpfully excerpted into the brief by the county. It's worth repeating, I think, that as that illustrates, the information that petitioners are pointing to as missing from these ballots, even though it wasn't handwritten on these ballots in all cases, it's present -- I'm sorry, these ballot envelopes. It is present on the outside of these ballot envelopes. The name and date is printed there, and there's also the barcode that can be scanned and linked directly to the SURE system.

So the Board here, upon reviewing

these envelopes, reviewing the information, 1 correctly exercised its discretion in 2 3 determining whether or not that information was sufficient. There's no abuse of discretion 4 5 here, and the Board's decision should be 6 upheld, respectfully, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Do I need to hear from anyone else on this category 7? 8 9 MS. KERNS: May I just respond 10 briefly on that last point? 11 THE COURT: Sure. MS. KERNS: In the statute where it 12 indicates, in 3246.8(g.3), where the Board must 13 be satisfied that the declaration is 14 15 sufficient, in determining the sufficiency, the 16 Board can't just decide on their own what's 17 sufficient or not. They have to, they must 18 refer to the statute. In deciding sufficiency, 19 they must refer back to the directions in the 20 statute that the voter must fill out, date and 2.1 sign. 2.2 THE COURT: Ms. Kerns, are you 23 reading from a statute, or is this an argument 24 you're making of what --25 MS. KERNS: I'm read from the

1 statute. 2 THE COURT: Of what the Board's 3 discretion is? MS. KERNS: Well, the statute doesn't 4 5 have the word "discretion." The statute simply 6 states -- and I'm reading 3246.8(g), as in --7 "G" as in God, 3: "If the County Board has verified the proof of identification as 8 required under this act and is satisfied that 9 10 the declaration is sufficient," and then it 11 goes on. But that phrase "is satisfied that the declaration is sufficient" doesn't say 12 anything about in their discretion or what they 13 think. It should be referred back to the 14 statute as to what the elector is directed to 15 16 do, which is fill out, date and sign. 17 THE COURT: But the statute language 18 says the Board determines whether or not it's sufficient; isn't that correct? 19 20 MS. KERNS: Yes. 2.1 THE COURT: That would be --2.2 MS. KERNS: In determining 23 sufficiency, the Board must -- can't ignore the 24 election code and what the election code

required with regard to these ballots.

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THE COURT: All right. Anyone else?

MS. HANGLEY: Your Honor, Ms. Kerns has been talking about the provision "fill out, date and sign," so I think it might be useful, even though we were just talking about category 7, if I could address the difference between those three aspects of the statute and mandatory versus directory.

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THE COURT: Good point, because I did want to get to that. This preliminary discussion may apply to all of the different categories of alleged defects that the petitioner has asserted on objection.

So, can you address which, if any, of these pieces of information are insignificant or something that the Board, in its discretion, could conclude that the affidavit has been sufficiently completed for the vote to count.

MS. HANGLEY: Yes, Your Honor. I'll start with the last, sign.

We believe the courts have directed that a signature is necessary on those envelopes. Of all of the ballots that are being discussed today, every one of those has a signature. And the Board rejected other

ballots, many of them, unfortunately, that were not signed. So, I don't think Ms. Kerns and the City have any dispute over the signature requirement.

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Now, fill in, the first of that trio, that is, as Your Honor pointed out, it's an ambiguous, at best, provision. We believe it means sign, put the signature, the biggest and most prominent piece of information, on that declaration. There can be no argument that the legislature, in drafting a statute with the words "fill out" meant that voters could be disenfranchised really at the whim of whatever an election administrator puts into the declaration form. That is not a standard that we apply in most aspects of civil society. People do their best to provide the information they need, and they often need some leeway.

In the election code, it's doubly, triply true that the first principle of the election code is that it must be construed liberally, and that is the Ross case, if I can find my quote: "The election code must be liberally construed so as not to deprive the voters of their right to elect a candidate of

their choice." It's important, it's a critical right, and to take it away based on sloppy form filling out on non-mandatory provisions would be -- is the opposite of what this Court is mandated to do in interpreting the code.

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So, the last category in that trio is "date." And the code does say, "The voter shall date the form." Now, the word "shall" does not put handcuffs on this Court. The Supreme Court, and other courts of this Commonwealth, have repeatedly held that. There are provisions in this very sentence that the courts have held that the statute says "shall," but they are not mandatory provisions.

The statute begins with: "The mail-in elector shall, in secret, mark the ballot only in black lead pencil, indelible pencil, or blue, black or blue-black ink, in fountain pen or ball point pen."

The courts held long ago in the -
I'll get the pronunciation wrong, but the

Weiskerger case from the 1970s, using green

ink, despite what the statute says, using green

ink does not disenfranchise a voter. Same

thing for if someone were to cast a write-in

vote for someone who already appears on the ballot. The statute says what the voter should do, but a voter's failure to do that is not a basis to disenfranchise them.

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The only exception to that are, as we've seen from the Supreme Court in various cases, provisions that the legislature has made clear are critical to preventing fraud or to preventing subversion of an election.

So, we saw that very recently with the so-called naked ballots ruling, where the court looked at the word "shall" and then went elsewhere in the statute and found provisions stating that ballots with secrecy envelopes with writing on them that identified the voter, that those should be discarded, and concluded from that that the legislature intended that ballots without secrecy envelopes should also be discarded. The court didn't rely just on the use of the word "shall." It dug much more deeply into the meaning for that provision, why it was there.

The third party ballot delivery is the same kind of analysis. The courts have held that that is a mandatory provision. But

as for a date on the envelope, we could search the code, and I know that petitioners have, and have presented no reason to believe that the voter, whether the voter writes the date in that space or not, is a fraud-prevention matter or is in any way important to protecting the integrity of the election. Because after all, even if the voter doesn't handwrite the date, if the voter puts it in the mail, a date is applied, a postmark is applied; if the voter delivers it to the Board of Elections, they put a date stamp on it. And it's clear just from reality when the voter filled out this declaration. It has to have been sometime between when the ballots went out the door, which was, at the earlier, end of September, and when they came back, which was, at the latest, November 3rd or November 6th, depending on the outcome of the cases.

We presented, in our brief, case law showing that on declarations in general, when dates are required, the lack of date is not a problem if other circumstances show when the ballot was filled out.

So here, a date, it serves no purpose

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for election integrity. There's no question here that these ballots arrived on time. There's no argument that having a date, or not having a date, tells us anything about whether this is a legitimate vote where the voter is who they say they are.

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So on that third aspect, and I believe this covers the first three or four categories of the petition, the word "shall" is there, but the word "shall" does not mean that these votes get discarded.

THE COURT: Anything, Ms. Kerns, on that?

MS. KERNS: Yes, Your Honor. There appears to be a focus on the voters who apparently tried and did not complete this envelope, and there appears to be talk about how it's not fair because they did try, and if they tried, well, then it would be a shame not to count their vote. But, didn't the Board of Elections, on Monday, decide not to count some votes where the voters tried? I mean, all those voters who did not use the secrecy envelope --

THE COURT: Ms. Kerns --

1 MS. KERNS: -- they tried and they 2 failed.

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Ms. Kerns, that is the law. The Supreme Court has ruled specifically on the naked ballot issue. That's the law, right?

THE COURT: Wait a minute.

MS. KERNS: Well, so is what is in the statute.

THE COURT: No, stop. This is by ruling of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania specifically addressing an interpretation of the election code. They ruled that a secrecy ballot that is not cloaked will not be counted. That's the law, so the Board had no other alternative. It wasn't an evaluative process; is that right?

MS. KERNS: But the Board doesn't have an alternative with regard to a statute. We don't wait until the Supreme Court opines to decide that the law that the General Assembly has written should be followed. Some of the voters didn't fill it out, or forgot to sign it, or the information appeared different. I mean, those voters tried and they didn't complete it, just like the voters at issue

here.

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THE COURT: Let me ask if this satisfies everyone that we've covered the universe of these five petition disputes, that petitioner suggests there is absolutely no circumstance that any one of these absences from the envelope deprives the person of their vote. That's the petitioners' position.

Have we addressed all of the legal issues and the controlling law of Pennsylvania on how the election code is to be interpreted and applied?

Let me ask you a last and final question, and it's interrelated: What consideration does the court give to the thousands of electors who are unaware that the petitioner is seeking to invalidate their vote, number one?

And a subset of that is: Aren't there a whole array of candidates -Republican, Democrat, whatever -- who would have been the beneficiary of this elector's vote? They're being deprived of those votes as well.

So, do I consider those circumstances

in effectuating the fullest measure of the right to vote?

Ms. Kerns.

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MS. KERNS: Yes. Your Honor, if you look at the statute, it's clear that the Board of Elections announces a meeting with regard to what they're going to do at the meeting. That was a public announcement on their website. Everyone had the opportunity to appear: candidates, voters, whoever wanted to appear. Those who appeared on Monday appeared, and anyone who wanted to challenge a Board of Elections' decision had the opportunity to do so, and they had two days to do so.

THE COURT: Ms. Kerns, how would they know that their vote is going to be taken away from them? How would they know this? Don't they have the right to rely upon following the instructions on the ballot and sending it in on time for their vote to be counted?

MS. KERNS: Absolutely. You're right, Your Honor. You're exactly on point.

The voters can rely on following the instructions and sending their ballot in for it to be counted, and these voters did not because

they left blanks on their declarations. So, you are right in that they can rely on that that if they complete it, complete the form and send it in, their vote would be counted. And if they did not, the code allows for this Sunshine meeting and two-day appellate process. Everything was open and public and above board, and the petitioners followed every procedure that they were supposed to follow.

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THE COURT: Wait a minute. I compliment the commissioners and the public officials in discharging their duties in having public meetings and discussing a decision, but we have thousands of voters who are unaware that your petition is seeking to invalidate their attempts to vote in this election, thousands. They don't know they're being disenfranchised or risk disenfranchisement.

Is that fair or just to the voter?

MS. KERNS: Judge, there are many

votes that were disqualified, not just the ones

that we're seeking to overturn from the Board

of Elections. By that argument, the Board then

should have given the voters in categories 1,

2, 8 and 9 the opportunity to be heard on that

issue, and they did not. That's not what is required by the statute.

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THE COURT: No. You, the petitioner, are seeking the disenfranchisement, correct?

The thousands of voters, the petitioner is seeking to disenfranchise the voters for whatever reasons. They are unaware that this is happening, their particular vote is going to be removed. They don't know.

MS. KERNS: Your Honor,

"disenfranchise," as a matter of a dictionary definition, is to prevent people from voting.

Neither of my clients prevented anyone from exercising their right to vote. So, I do not think that the use of the term

"disenfranchisement" is accurate here.

THE COURT: Well, should I correct it to say "the exercise of the franchise?" Would that be a more accurate description: You are trying to invalidate the exercise of the franchise?

MS. KERNS: No. I am, on behalf of my clients, assuring that every eligible vote and vote that was properly cast is counted, and these votes were not properly cast. Your

Honor, the votes at issue here, categories 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, these are not the only votes that voters attempted to vote in this election that may not be counted. There was a lot of issues with a lot of ballots.

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THE COURT: But none of those did you, the petitioner, challenge. I'm talking about what your candidate has done. What your candidate, or your client, has done is challenge these particular voters. I'm not talking about the --

MS. KERNS: I'm appealing a Board of Elections decision, yes.

THE COURT: Anything else anyone?

MS. HANGLEY: Yes, Your Honor.

You pointed out very fairly and succinctly the consequences of what the petitioners are asking for today. I would disagree with Ms. Kerns about whether this is disenfranchisement. Of course there are rules and voters have to take certain steps to make sure their votes get counted, but what you're being asked to do today is throw up more roadblocks to do something the statute does not require, make it more difficult for voters to

vote, put up more hoops for them to jump through. Many, many people will not be able, or will not know, or will not be able to meet all of these picky and technical requirements that the petitioners are asking you to impose.

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So, Your Honor, that is disenfranchisement through a court proceeding.

You pointed out the harm that ruling in favor of the petitioners could do to the voters and to the parties. I would add to that. As everyone's aware, we are trying to count our votes and certify the results of this election. To the extent that the purpose here is delay, that is another independent harm to really the whole county and the whole Commonwealth.

I would ask Your Honor to reject this new interpretation of the election code, to reject what Philadelphia has been doing very publicly for many years in examining these declarations and counting or not counting votes according to the criteria that was laid out. I ask you to reject the petition.

THE COURT: The Court is sensitive to the time and the canvass of the votes and the

looming certification deadline. We are troubled, as you can understand, any time an elector's vote may be abrogated for any reason.

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I compliment counsel on the very thoughtful and informative arguments, but I do need to consider this. We have the brief that has been submitted by the Board, by the intervenors, and by the face of the petition. Is there anything else that the Court should know before we conclude this hearing to deliberate?

I can't say -- I have to be right,
not fast, in my deliberations and my ruling.
These are serious matters. Thousands and
thousands of voters are at risk. I have to say
that I want to be thoughtful about this, as
you would expect, apply the law correctly. So,
I don't know if I can recall everyone today for
this afternoon, because your work product has
been very impressive and deserves good
attention from me.

Having said that, Ms. Kerns, you look like you're ready to say something.

MS. KERNS: I just want to briefly note that with regard to counsel's allegation

of delay, the Board met on Monday and these petitioners, my clients, filed their appeal within the two-day statutory requirement. So, we cannot be accused of delaying anything.

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THE COURT: Ms. Kerns, I did not say that your petition was either untimely or for the purposes of delay. As a matter of fact, I think the Court received this petition at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and then you have to recognize that we promptly moved to schedule this hearing and dispose of these objections in a timely fashion. However, we cannot ignore as people what we know as lawyers as well in that this is a very time-sensitive process, and that hopefully my adjudication will satisfy all. If not, other courts may have a say, but we really do have to respect the urgency of the moment.

MS. KERNS: Right. Yes, Your Honor.

I just wanted to make clear because I was responding to Ms. Hangley, as far as the accusations of disenfranchisement, if these votes -- if the Board of Elections' decision is overturned and these votes aren't counted and this is called disenfranchisement, wouldn't the

Supreme Court opinion saying don't count the naked ballots be called disenfranchisement? I mean, there's really no difference.

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So, if this is called disenfranchisement, then the Supreme Court disenfranchised people, and I don't think that is the case. I think that requiring voters to follow the election code, and if they do not, the vote is subject to not being counted, that is not the definition of "disenfranchisement."

MR. GORDON: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. GORDON: I just wanted to respond to Your Honor's question about what consideration, if any, should be given to the more than 8,000 Philadelphia voters whose right to vote is at stake here, who went through the process and are now being -- and with all due respect to counsel, the petitioners are absolutely seeking to disenfranchise these voters by preventing their votes from being counted.

I know that Your Honor indicated that you have taken under advisement the jurisdictional argument, if you will, and I

don't want to get into that too much, but because you raised the question about the 8,000 voters, I just wanted to point out that before the legislature removed from Section 3146.8 the right to challenge absentee ballots, there was a notice and opportunity-to-be-heard process built in for those absentee ballot challenges.

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That's why what the petitioners are trying to do here is particularly concerning from a procedural standpoint. They are now trying to effectively challenge more than 8,000 ballots lawfully cast by registered Philadelphia voters without those voters having the opportunity to know what's going on, let alone an opportunity to be heard. That is an opportunity they would have had had those provisions in the code remained that allowed for an absentee challenge, but of course, they are no longer there.

The other point I would make is that counsel for petitioners admitted that voters are able to, and should, and can rely on the instructions. I would just draw Your Honor's attention back to the envelope and the instructions at the top.

As Your Honor noted, it says, "Did you sign the voter's declaration in your own handwriting?" Then down below the text of the declaration, it says, "Voter sign or mark here."

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There's no dispute that for any of these ballots, each of the voters and each of the ballots at issue, the voter followed those instructions. They signed the declaration in their own handwriting. So, if voters are entitled to rely on the instructions, as counsel admitted, then these voters have done that and their vote should count.

THE COURT: So we've now, I think properly so, come to address the arguments.

Ms. Kerns, have you had a copy of the intervenor's brief sent to you? I'm going to ask you more generally, have you ever seen this argument before?

MS. KERNS: I'm just looking it up, Your Honor. What is your question?

THE COURT: Do you have a copy of the intervenor's brief, or are you familiar with the argument?

MS. KERNS: I'm just pulling it up,

Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Tell me, while you're looking that up, if I may, the argument relating to, I'll call it the vestigial quality of Act 77 versus the pre-existing code that Justice Todd talked about in Section 3 in In re November. It seems to be part of what you've touched upon. It's in the last part of the opinion, but I did not fully analyze it yet. But, it sounds like there are aspects of the previous code that essentially are hanging and unattached to now Act 77 and its process. And, this process is radically different than absentee ballots were designed and treated previous to Act 77.

Am I getting close to what your argument is rooted in?

MR. GORDON: Yes, Your Honor. I
would just reiterate that this is also an
argument that the county has made, just for
Ms. Kerns' benefit. If she isn't able to
locate our briefing on this argument, it's also
in the county's briefing as well.

MR. BONIN: Judge, if I can very briefly interject?

THE COURT: Sure, Mr. Bonin.

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MR. BONIN: This is Adam Bonin, also on behalf of the intervenors. A courtesy copy of the intervenor's brief was provided to Ms. Kerns via e-mail at 10:05 p.m. last night shortly after it was electronically filed.

THE COURT: Ms. Kerns, do you have any response to the intervenor's argument? It sounds like it's rooted in established law in your statutory analysis as well.

MS. KERNS: Right. Well, the argument seems to be calling this a challenge. They're framing it as a challenge in saying that my clients do not have a right to challenge. But my response is that the code is clear that any -- that the Board of Elections can make a decision, and once that decision is made, there's a statutory right to appeal it within two days.

So, the Board of Elections made a decision on these ballots on Monday, and within two days the petitioners -- both of whom are aggrieved parties. One because he's a candidate in the election and has a right to insist that the election code be followed; and

the other, who is a voter, who has a right to insist the election code be followed to make sure her vote is not diluted. With those rights, they can properly appeal a Board of Elections' decision.

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"challenge" as if someone was standing in the Board of Elections' office challenging a vote being cast, and that's just not what happened here. All of this was done by the Board of Elections. As is clear in the transcript, they had their workers review the ballots, and then they had some type of a secondary review, which I'm not clear on how that worked, but in any event. Then they had that person who did that so-called secondary review come to the Board of Elections, tell the commissioners what his findings were, and then the Board of Elections voted.

So, this is not a challenge. This is an appeal, and the statute couldn't be clearer that an aggrieved person can appeal.

THE COURT: Wait a minute.

Ms. Kerns, as I understand, having read the brief, there are two aspects to the

intervenor's argument. Number one, that 3157 has been modified by virtue of Act 77 as it pertains to the process by which mail—in ballots can be challenged. I think the argument, and I could be wrong, is that because of that change in the process, as distinguished from the historic absentee ballot process, that the relief that the petitioner seeks could be found in an application in court for a recount, or other statutory appeal, rather than this objection to the canvass.

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Did I get that right, sir?

MR. GORDON: That's mostly on point,

Your Honor. I'm sorry, it is on point.

THE COURT: Mostly I'll take.

MR. GORDON: I would just add one additional point to that. Section 3146.8 is the section of the election code that, prior to Act 77 and Act 12, contained the provisions allowing a third party to challenge the absentee ballots.

Section 3146.8, sub 6 has the specific procedure mechanism allowing for an appeal of the County Board's decision on a challenge of a ballot. It says that a decision

of the County Board in upholding, or dismissing, any challenge may be reviewed by the Court of Common Pleas.

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So, our position is that it's not necessarily that 3157 was modified by Act 77 and Act 12 so much as there was this extant provision already in the code that allowed for an appeal of a decision about a challenge, the more specific provision. If 3157 was the way that a petitioner, as petitioners here have done, could try and get to court to challenge absentee ballots, or to challenge the decision about absentee ballots, then 3146.8, sub 6, would have been mere surplusage. But that established a specific mechanism.

Once the ability to challenge absentee ballots at the time of canvassing was removed by the legislature, that left no opportunity for petitioners to go through 3146.8, sub 6, which was the procedure that was in place.

THE COURT: Wasn't that part of what

Justice Todd looked at in that provision

relating to challenges during canvass?

MR. GORDON: Yes. Justice Todd said

that, yes, the legislature has removed the ability of parties to make challenges to absentee ballots at the time of canvassing. As Your Honor pointed out, it doesn't mean that challenges or that petitions for recount or election contest can't be brought later. In fact, that's what happened in the Boockvar case, which is one of the seminal cases on the interpretation of the issues before the Court. That's where there was a recount, and then there was an election contest. There they were able to use Section 3157 as the procedural vehicle to get before the court.

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But here -- and I think just one more point that I think is important to understand. The right to challenge an absentee ballot is a statutorily-created right. The General Assembly created that right and it was previously in 3146.8. As a statutorily-created right, the General Assembly can, of course, decide, as they did here, to remove that ability. That's what they did, and they said they want to do that because they want election results to be timely certified. The General Assembly did not want to be Florida 2000 with

these things dragging out and out. 1 2 THE COURT: Please don't even say 3 that in this Court. 4 MR. GORDON: I apologize. 5 THE COURT: On pain of contempt. 6 MR. GORDON: I'll stop there, Your 7 Honor, before I risk any further missteps. 8 THE COURT: Ms. Kerns. 9 MS. KERNS: Your Honor, we're not 10 here because there was some type of procedure in front of the Board of Elections where the 11 12 petitioners challenged or had any interaction with the Board of Elections whatsoever. 13 14 that intervenors continue to use that word 15 "challenge" as if there is some process at the 16 Board of Elections level where decisions were 17 getting made and people were challenging them, 18 but that's not what happened. In fact, if you 19 read the transcript, no one talked on Monday 20 except for the commissioners. 2.1 THE COURT: However, Ms. Kerns --MS. KERNS: So I appealed it. 2.2 23 THE COURT: Ms. Kerns, having 24 attended a few public meetings, I am absolutely 25 sure, under the Sunshine Act, one of the

commissioners or the staff people announced that anyone having a concern relating to the business before that public body can be heard. I don't know who was there, but certainly there was an opportunity to object in realtime or mount a, quote, challenge. So, I don't think it's fair to say that because nobody spoke that it didn't happen.

Do you follow me?

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MS. KERNS: Yeah, but a challenge at the Board of Elections level is completely different. Say had the petitioners challenged --

THE COURT: But it never happened,

Ms. Kerns. It's a hypothetical. It never
happened. I'm saying that the opportunity was
there, but it never happened.

MS. KERNS: No, the opportunity -- I mean, I suppose someone could have stood up and said, "We don't like what you're doing," but that was not operative at that level.

Petitioners could have challenged whether or not these people were registered voters. They could have done that by the Friday before the election.

THE COURT: And they didn't. 1 2 MS. KERNS: Petitioner could have 3 done that. 4 THE COURT: And they didn't. 5 MS. KERNS: And then the Board could 6 have made a decision and then it could have 7 been appealed. Here, the Board announced their 8 9 decision with regard to how they were going to treat these ballots. Once the Board announced 10 that decision, under 3157, petitioners took 11 12 their statutory right of appeal to that decision. I know that intervenors and 13 14 respondents continue to use the word 15 "challenge," but this is simply a statutory 16 right to appeal of a Board of Elections' 17 decision. 18 If this Court is going to remove that 19 statutory right of appeal, then that would be a 20 wholesale rewriting of the election code, and 2.1 we would submit that that is not permitted. 2.2 THE COURT: Anyone else? 23 Upon hearing no further applications 24 or submissions to the Court, we will recess and

deliberate. The court officers have your

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contact information. And as I said before, the Court takes this very seriously and wants to get it right and be fair and just, especially considering the impact on voters. Those people have participated in a very difficult election. So, thank you all for your great efforts. It's always a pleasure to see you all in this court. Thank you for your professional, your enthusiasm and your arguments. The Court will stand in recess until the call of the crier. (Matter concluded.)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE ARE CONTAINED FULLY AND ACCURATELY IN THE NOTES TAKEN BY ME ON THE TRIAL OF THE ABOVE CAUSE, AND THAT THIS COPY IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF THE SAME. JENNIFER VENNERI, RPR Official Court Reporter (The foregoing certification of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means unless under the direct control and/or supervision of the certifying reporter.) 2.2

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Y

Yeah [1] 78/10 year [1] 44/8 years [2] 9/22 65/20 yes [36] 4/6 6/8 6/22 7/3 8/14 11/4 11/9 11/24 12/3 12/14 13/14 14/10 14/17 15/1 18/14 18/17 19/25 27/15 28/22 31/18 31/25 33/1 36/12 37/14 40/15 43/1 52/20

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Zoom [6] 4/11 5/25 6/10 8/6 9/11 44/25

EXHIBIT D

Filed and Attested by the Office of Judicial Records
10 NOV 2020 11:18 pm
S. WULKO

BOARD OF ELECTIONS MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS

- - -

HELD ON: November 9, 2020

COMMISSIONERS: LISA M. DEELEY

AL SCHMIDT OMAR SABIR

REPORTED BY: Angela M. King, RPR (Via Zoom telephone)

- - -

STREHLOW & ASSOCIATES, INC.
FULL SERVICE COURT REPORTING AGENCY
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| | | Page 2 |
|----|---|--------|
| 1 | (At this time, the proceedings commenced | |
| 2 | at approximately 9:00 a.m.) | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: This is | |
| 5 | November 9, 2020. | |
| 6 | First, I have an announcement, the | |
| 7 | Philadelphia City Commissioners met | |
| 8 | virtually in Executive Session on Friday, | |
| 9 | November 6, 2020 to meet with the Council | |
| 10 | in order to discuss ongoing litigation | |
| 11 | regarding the election. | |
| 12 | We will now move to Public | |
| 13 | Comments. Commenters shall state where | |
| 14 | they live. Or if they are not a resident | |
| 15 | in Philadelphia, that they are a | |
| 16 | Philadelphia approximate. Public Comments | |
| 17 | is not an opportunity for dialogue or Q and | |
| 18 | A. It is Public Comments, a chance for you | |
| 19 | to tell us what you think. | |
| 20 | Each speaker shall have two | |
| 21 | minutes. However, I may extend this time | |
| 22 | at my discretion. All Public Comments must | |
| 23 | be relevant or germane towards business. | |
| 24 | Finally, it is my responsibility to | |



Meeting of the Commissioners - Elections November 9, 2020

| | | Page 3 |
|----|---|--------|
| 1 | preserve order and decorum of the meeting. | |
| 2 | As such, profane, slanderous, | |
| 3 | discriminatory or personal attacks will not | |
| 4 | be tolerated. | |
| 5 | Anyone wishing to offer Public | |
| 6 | Comments, please, step forward. | |
| 7 | Step forward. | |
| 8 | MS. KERNS: My name is Linda Kerns. | |
| 9 | I represent Donald Trump (audio fades | |
| 10 | out.) | |
| 11 | THE STENOGRAPHER: I can't hear at | |
| 12 | all. | |
| 13 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Wait, one | |
| 14 | second. | |
| 15 | THE CLERK: I'm going to go over to | |
| 16 | the speaker so you can hear better. | |
| 17 | THE STENOGRAPHER: Please. | |
| 18 | Thank you. | |
| 19 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Ms. Kerns, | |
| 20 | can you please repeat your comment. | |
| 21 | MS. KERNS: Sure. My name is Linda | |
| 22 | Kerns. I represent Donald Trump. I just | |
| 23 | needed to know the name of the court | |
| 24 | reporter. I asked Mr. Bluestein. And he | |
| ĺ | | |

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| | | Page 4 |
|----|---|--------|
| 1 | told me to direct my questions to you. | |
| 2 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Thank you. | |
| 3 | We will give you that information | |
| 4 | after the meeting. | |
| 5 | We will now hear a report from | |
| 6 | Supervisor of Elections, Mr. Garrett Dietz. | |
| 7 | MR. DIETZ: Good morning, | |
| 8 | Commissioners. | |
| 9 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Good morning, | |
| 10 | Garrett. | |
| 11 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Good | |
| 12 | morning, Garrett. | |
| 13 | MR. DIETZ: Before I get into the | |
| 14 | ballots that I performed a secondary review | |
| 15 | on, I just want to note that per the court | |
| 16 | order from Election Day, we have confirmed | |
| 17 | that Verna Phillips of Ward 36 Division 15, | |
| 18 | did not submit a valid ballot. | |
| 19 | THE STENOGRAPHER: Can you, please, | |
| 20 | move closer to the speakers. I'm having a | |
| 21 | hard time hearing. | |
| 22 | THE CLERK: Okay. I'll put it | |
| 23 | right up to the speaker. | |
| 24 | MR. DIETZ: Now I will go through | |
| 1 | | |



| | Page 5 |
|----|--|
| 1 | the various categories per my second level |
| 2 | review. |
| 3 | The first category is ballots with |
| 4 | a blank Declaration Envelope where it does |
| 5 | not appear that the voter attempted to |
| 6 | complete any of the information including |
| 7 | signature on the Declaration Envelope of |
| 8 | the ballot. There are 472 ballots in this |
| 9 | category. |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: I vote no |
| 11 | count. |
| 12 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote not |
| 13 | to count. |
| 14 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote not to |
| 15 | count. |
| 16 | MR. DIETZ: Okay. |
| 17 | Category number two are ballots |
| 18 | where it appears that the voter did not |
| 19 | sign the Declaration Envelope. |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: How many of |
| 21 | those, Mr. Dietz? |
| 22 | MR. DIETZ: There are 225 ballots |
| 23 | in this category. |
| 24 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Thank you. |



| | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| | | Page 6 |
| 1 | I vote not to count. | |
| 2 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote not | |
| 3 | to count. | |
| 4 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote not to | |
| 5 | count. | |
| 6 | MR. DIETZ: Okay. | |
| 7 | Category number three. There are | |
| 8 | 1,211 ballots in this category. This is a | |
| 9 | category where the voter affixed their | |
| 10 | signature to the Declaration Envelope, but | |
| 11 | no other information was provided. | |
| 12 | I should add that every ballot | |
| 13 | every ballot category I am going through | |
| 14 | today was timely received by close of polls | |
| 15 | on Election Day. | |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: And how many | |
| 17 | ballots are in this universe? | |
| 18 | MR. DIETZ: 1,211 ballots. | |
| 19 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Garrett, the | |
| 20 | voters did sign there is a signature on | |
| 21 | the Dec? | |
| 22 | MR. DIETZ: Correct. The voter did | |
| 23 | affix their signature. | |
| 24 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: I vote to | |
| | | |



Meeting of the Commissioners - Elections November 9, 2020

| | | Page 7 |
|----|---|--------|
| 1 | count. | |
| 2 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote not | |
| 3 | to count. | |
| 4 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: Garrett, can I | |
| 5 | have a question. | |
| 6 | Did the signatures match the list? | |
| 7 | Did we check that? | |
| 8 | MR. DIETZ: Per the directions from | |
| 9 | the Department of State, we cannot verify | |
| 10 | signatures against the system. | |
| 11 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote to | |
| 12 | count. | |
| 13 | MR. DIETZ: Okay. | |
| 14 | Category number four. This is | |
| 15 | where ballots were completed except for the | |
| 16 | date of signature. So, the Declaration had | |
| 17 | a signature. And they had the printed name | |
| 18 | of the elector and the street address of | |
| 19 | the elector. | |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And, Garrett, | |
| 21 | how many of these ballots? | |
| 22 | MR. DIETZ: 1,259 ballots. | |
| 23 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And these | |
| 24 | ballots were received timely? | |

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Meeting of the Commissioners - Elections November 9, 2020

| | | Page 8 |
|----|---|--------|
| 1 | MR. DIETZ: Correct. | |
| 2 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: I vote to | |
| 3 | count. | |
| 4 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote not | |
| 5 | to count. | |
| 6 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote to | |
| 7 | count. | |
| 8 | MR. DIETZ: Okay. | |
| 9 | Category number five. Ballots in | |
| 10 | this category were complete with signature, | |
| 11 | date and street address and are missing the | |
| 12 | printed name of the voter. | |
| 13 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And how many | |
| 14 | ballots were these, Garrett, in this | |
| 15 | category? | |
| 16 | MR. DIETZ: 533 ballots in this | |
| 17 | category. | |
| 18 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: I vote to | |
| 19 | count. | |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote to | |
| 21 | count. | |
| 22 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote to | |
| 23 | count. | |
| 24 | MR. DIETZ: Category number six. | |

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| r | | |
|----|--|--------|
| | | Page 9 |
| 1 | Ballots in this category had the signature | |
| 2 | of the voter as well as the date of | |
| 3 | signature and the printed name of the | |
| 4 | elector. It's missing the street address | |
| 5 | of the voter. | |
| 6 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And how many | |
| 7 | of these were in this category? | |
| 8 | MR. DIETZ: I should clarify when I | |
| 9 | say missing street address, printed by the | |
| 10 | voter specifically. | |
| 11 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: But the | |
| 12 | street address is on the label? | |
| 13 | MR. DIETZ: Correct. That's why I | |
| 14 | wanted to make that distinction. | |
| 15 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And, | |
| 16 | Mr. Dietz, they are signed and dated? | |
| 17 | MR. DIETZ: Correct. | |
| 18 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And the | |
| 19 | number? | |
| 20 | MR. DIETZ: 860. | |
| 21 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: I vote to | |
| 22 | count. | |
| 23 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote to | |
| 24 | count. | |
| 1 | | |



Meeting of the Commissioners - Elections November 9, 2020

| | | 1 |
|----|---|---------|
| | | Page 10 |
| 1 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote to | |
| 2 | count. | |
| 3 | MR. DIETZ: Category number seven. | |
| 4 | This is where the voter affixed | |
| 5 | their signature to the Declaration Envelope | |
| 6 | and provided the date of signing. However, | |
| 7 | it is missing the printed name and the | |
| 8 | street address specifically written in, in | |
| 9 | hand, by the voter. | |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Garrett, | |
| 11 | these ballots were received timely? | |
| 12 | MR. DIETZ: Correct. | |
| 13 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And the | |
| 14 | number in this category? | |
| 15 | MR. DIETZ: 4,466. | |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: I vote to | |
| 17 | count. | |
| 18 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote to | |
| 19 | count. | |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: So, these were | |
| 21 | signed by the voter? | |
| 22 | MR. DIETZ: Correct. | |
| 23 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote to | |
| 24 | count. | |
| | | |

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| | | Page 11 |
|----|---|---------|
| 1 | MR. DIETZ: Category number eight. | |
| 2 | Ballots where the individual that | |
| 3 | completed the Declaration appears different | |
| 4 | than the elector who was assigned the | |
| 5 | ballot. Using the label on the Declaration | |
| 6 | Envelope to decide that. | |
| 7 | There are 112 ballots in this | |
| 8 | category. | |
| 9 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Garrett, do | |
| 10 | they indicate on this Declaration Envelope | |
| 11 | a need for assistance? | |
| 12 | MR. DIETZ: No. | |
| 13 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Could you | |
| 14 | repeat the number, please? | |
| 15 | MR. DIETZ: 112. | |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: I vote to not | |
| 17 | count. | |
| 18 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote not | |
| 19 | to count. | |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote to not | |
| 21 | count. | |
| 22 | MR. DIETZ: Category number nine. | |
| 23 | Ballots that were not included in a | |
| 24 | Secrecy Envelope. | |
| | | |



| | | Page | 12 |
|----|--|------|----|
| 1 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And, Garrett, | | |
| 2 | what is the number of ballots that did | | |
| 3 | not were not included in the Secrecy | | |
| 4 | Envelope? | | |
| 5 | MR. DIETZ: 4,027. | | |
| 6 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: And were | | |
| 7 | those 4,027 received timely? | | |
| 8 | MR. DIETZ: Yes. | | |
| 9 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Were the Dec | | |
| 10 | Envelopes filled out accurately? Properly? | | |
| 11 | MR. DIETZ: It varies. | | |
| 12 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Thank you. | | |
| 13 | The naked ballot is a difficult one | | |
| 14 | for me. Since I have been a Commissioner, | | |
| 15 | we have always counted naked ballots. | | |
| 16 | I am aware of the recent Supreme | | |
| 17 | Court ruling concerning them and our | | |
| 18 | legislators failure to correct the matter. | | |
| 19 | I am pleased that the awareness campaign | | |
| 20 | leading up to the election, including the | | |
| 21 | work done by myself, Commissioners Sabir | | |
| 22 | and Schmidt. What we were expecting to be | | |
| 23 | tens of thousands of ballots became just | | |
| 24 | over 4,000. | | |



| | | Page | 13 |
|----|---|------|----|
| 1 | But still, these are 4,000 | | |
| 2 | Philadelphia voters, 4,000 people who did | | |
| 3 | nothing wrong behind failing to put their | | |
| 4 | ballots into a second envelope. I cannot | | |
| 5 | with a good conscious count these. | | |
| 6 | I, therefore, vote no count. | | |
| 7 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote not | | |
| 8 | to count. | | |
| 9 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: To count. | | |
| 10 | I'm sorry. I apologize. I read the wrong | | |
| 11 | thing. Let me correct myself. | | |
| 12 | I vote to count the 4,027 ballots | | |
| 13 | not enclosed in the Secrecy Envelope. | | |
| 14 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I vote not | | |
| 15 | to count. | | |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I vote not to | | |
| 17 | count. | | |
| 18 | MR. DIETZ: Okay. | | |
| 19 | That is all the categories I have | | |
| 20 | today. | | |
| 21 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: This | | |
| 22 | business having con I'm sorry. | | |
| 23 | Does anybody have any New Business? | | |
| 24 | COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I have none. | | |



Meeting of the Commissioners - Elections November 9, 2020

| | | Page 14 |
|----|--|---------|
| 1 | COMMISSIONER SABIR: I'd just like | |
| 2 | to thank the Election Board Staff, the | |
| 3 | Commissioners, the Deputies for the timely | |
| 4 | hard work that leads to this election. | |
| 5 | COMMISSIONER DEELEY: Thank you, | |
| 6 | Commissioner Sabir. | |
| 7 | The business having concluded, we | |
| 8 | will stand in recess to the call of the | |
| 9 | Chair. | |
| 10 | (At this time, the Meeting | |
| 11 | concluded at 9:12 a.m.) | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |
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| 22 | | |
| 23 | | |
| 24 | | |
| | | |

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CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence noted are contained fully and accurately in the stenographic notes taken by me in the foregoing matter, and that this is a correct transcript of the same.

ANGELA M. KING, RPR, Court Reporter, Notary Public

(The foregoing certification of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means, unless under the direct control and/or supervision of the certifying reporter.)

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| | | | | | | | rage 1 |
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EXHIBIT E



Miscellaneous Docket Sheet
Docket Number: 90 EM 2020

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November 18, 2020

CAPTION

In Re: Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election

Petition of: Philadelphia County Board of Elections

CASE INFORMATION

Initiating Document: Application for Extraordinary Relief

Case Status: Active

Journal Number:

Case Category: Election Case Type(s): Election

CONSOLIDATED CASES RELATED CASES

COUNSEL INFORMATION

Docket No / Reason Type

89 EM 2020 Consolidated

Lower Court

91 EM 2020 Consolidated

Lower Court

92 EM 2020 Consolidated

Lower Court

93 EM 2020 Consolidated

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Pro Se: No

IFP Status:

Lower Court

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Miscellaneous Docket Sheet
Docket Number: 90 EM 2020

Page 2 of 7

November 18, 2020

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Representing: Philadelphia County Board of Elections, Petitioner

Pro Se: No



Miscellaneous Docket Sheet
Docket Number: 90 EM 2020

Page 3 of 7

November 18, 2020

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Pro Se: No

IFP Status:

Representing: Sabir, Omar, Respondent

Pro Se: No

IFP Status:

Representing: Schmidt, Al, Respondent

Pro Se: No

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Pro Se: No

IFP Status:

Representing: Sabir, Omar, Respondent

Pro Se: No

IFP Status:

Representing: Schmidt, Al, Respondent

Pro Se: No



Miscellaneous Docket Sheet
Docket Number: 90 EM 2020

Page 4 of 7

November 18, 2020

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IFP Status:

Representing: Sabir, Omar, Respondent

Pro Se: No

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Miscellaneous Docket Sheet
Docket Number: 90 EM 2020

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November 18, 2020

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IFP Status:

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Pro Se: No

IFP Status:

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Miscellaneous Docket Sheet
Docket Number: 90 EM 2020

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November 18, 2020

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Representing: DNC Services Corp. / Democratic National Committee, Respondent

Pro Se: No

IFP Status:

SUPREME COURT INFORMATION

Appeal From:

Appeal Filed Below: 11/14/2020 12:00:00AM

Probable Jurisdiction Noted: Docketed Date: November 17, 2020

Allocatur/Miscellaneous Granted: Allocatur/Miscellaneous Docket No.:

Allocatur/Miscellaneous Grant Order:

FEE INFORMATION

| Fee Dt | Fee Name | Fee Amt | Receipt Dt | Receipt No | Receipt Amt |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 11/17/2020 | Extraordinary / Plenary Jurisdiction | 70.25 | 11/17/2020 | 2020-SUP-E-002978 | 351.25 |

INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT INFORMATION

Court Name: Commonwealth Docket Number: 1137 CD 2020

Date of Order: November 13, 2020 Rearg/Recon Disp Date:

Rearg/Recon Disposition:

Judge(s): Brobson, P. Kevin

McCullough, Patricia A. Wojcik, Michael H.

Intermediate Appellate Court Action:

Referring Court:

AGENCY/TRIAL COURT INFORMATION

Court Below: Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas

County: Philadelphia Division: Philadelphia County Civil Division

Date of Agency/Trial Court Order: November 13, 2020

Docket Number: November Term, 2020 No. 201100877

Judge(s): Crumlish, James C., III OTN:

Order Type: Order

ORIGINAL RECORD CONTENT

Original Record Item Filed Date Content/Description

Record Remittal:



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| | | | ••• ••, =•=• | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | DO | CKET ENTRY | | | | |
| Filed Date | Docket Entry / Representing | Participant Type | Filed By | | | |
| November 17, 2020 | Application for the Court to Exerci | se Extraordinary Jurisdict | ion | | | |
| | | Petitioner | Philadelphia County Board of | | | |
| | | | Elections | | | |
| November 17, 2020 | Praecipe for Appearance | | | | | |
| | Philadelphia County Board of Elections | Petitioner | Aronchick, Mark Alan | | | |
| November 17, 2020 | No Answer Letter to Application for the Court to Exercise Extraordinary Jurisdiction | | | | | |
| | | Respondent | Bureau of Commissions, | | | |
| | | | Elections and Legislation | | | |
| November 17, 2020 | Answer of DNC to Application for the Court to Exercise Extraordinary Jurisdiction | | | | | |
| | | Respondent | DNC Services Corp. / | | | |
| | | | Democratic National Committee | | | |
| November 17, 2020 | No Answer Letter of Trump/Elkin to Application for the Court to Exercise Extraordinary Jurisdiction | | | | | |
| | | Respondent | Donald J. Trump for President, | | | |
| | | | Inc. | | | |
| November 17, 2020 | Praecipe for Appearance | | | | | |
| | DNC Services Corp. / Democratic National Committee | Respondent | Bonin, Adam Craig | | | |
| November 18, 2020 | Order Regarding Application for E | xtraordinary Relief - Other | Disposition | | | |
| | | | Per Curiam | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Comments:

AND NOW, this 18th day of November, 2020, the Application for the Court to Exercise Extraordinary Jurisdiction over the Commonwealth Court's Cases Docketed at 1140 CD 2020, 1139 CD 2020, 1138 CD 2020, 1137 CD 2020, and 1136 CD 2020, filed by the Philadelphia County Board of Elections, is hereby GRANTED with respect to the following issue:

Does the Election Code require county boards of elections to disqualify mail-in or absentee ballots submitted by qualified electors who signed their ballot's outer envelopes but did not handwrite their name, their address, and/or a date, where no fraud or irregularity has been alleged?

The Commonwealth Court shall immediately transfer the contents of its records for these cases to this Court, including the briefs requested and received from the parties.

Chief Justice Saylor and Justice Mundy note their dissent.

| | CROSS COURT ACTIONS | |
|----------------|---------------------|--|
| Docket Number: | 1137 CD 2020 | |