



# *House of Representatives*

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

## **ELECTION REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA: MISSED OPPORTUNITIES AND CONTINUED CHAOS**

AN INTERIM REPORT ON THE STATUS OF ELECTIONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH  
OF PENNSYLVANIA AFTER THE VETO OF HOUSE BILL 1300

July 19, 2022

**Honorable Seth Grove**  
Chairman  
House State Government Committee

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## **Executive Summary**

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This report is the third I have released concerning elections in Pennsylvania. In 2020, as the then acting chair of the House State Government Committee, I issued: “*2019-2020 Legislative Session of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives: Overview of Accomplishments, Changes and Challenges Relating to Elections in Pennsylvania.*”<sup>2</sup> Subsequent to this overview, as the majority chair of the House State Government Committee, I released a report on May 10, 2021, which was the culmination of 10 comprehensive hearings held by the Pennsylvania House State Government Committee between January and April 2021.<sup>3</sup> Each hearing focused on a specific aspect of election administration in order for the members of the General Assembly and the public to fully understand the lethargic election process in Pennsylvania.

Taking this piecemeal review of the election process allowed members of the committee to gain critical knowledge of all aspects of the Commonwealth’s election process and its administration. Simply put, it became apparent that the Pennsylvania Election Code is out-of-date and elections in Pennsylvania suffer from continued process issues including a lack of internal controls and election timeline failures, as well as contradictions found within both the state statutes and the practices of election administrators at the state and county levels.

Based on the extensive House State Government hearings, I crafted and introduced House Bill 1300, a comprehensive reform to the Election Code. The bill was passed by the General Assembly with bipartisan support; unfortunately, the governor vetoed this legislation, clearly without reading it.<sup>4</sup> I continued to seek engagement with the governor, introducing House Bill 1800 to include much of the content of House Bill 1300 along with additions and improvements to respond to newly discovered issues.

As June 30 marked the one-year anniversary of the governor’s veto of House Bill 1300, I have now developed this interim report to provide a brief summary of that legislation, as well as an overview of:

- Ongoing updates on the problematic state of election administration in Pennsylvania.
- Continued issues experienced by our voters and our counties.
- Sustained efforts by the House Republican Caucus to seek an agreement on election reform.

This interim report includes a chronology of updates on the state of the process since May 2021, including recent elections, policy/legislation, hearings and court cases. As this report shows, the systemic failures of our election system persist today because of Gov. Wolf’s veto of House

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<sup>1</sup> [Oz vs. McCormick on Ballots in Pennsylvania’s Senate Race - WSJ](#)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.pahousegop.com/2020electionreport>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.repgrove.com/News/19741/Latest-News/Grove-Releases-Report-on-Elections-Hearings->

<sup>4</sup> [Pennsylvania election bill: Governor Tom Wolf vetoes House Bill 1300 \(wtae.com\)](#)

Bill1300. Many of the issues faced by voters and counties are because Gov. Wolf failed to compromise on policies which would have improved our election process. While Gov. Wolf repeatedly misinformed citizens of the Commonwealth about how the past three elections have led to the disenfranchisement of Pennsylvania voters, Pennsylvanians and county election administrators know how frustrating these recent elections have been.

Pennsylvanians and county election administrators can only hope Gov. Wolf will finally realize the need to address substantial election reform and process changes. House Republicans have stood, and still stand, ready to address the myriad of election issues urgently in need of correction.

**“Pennsylvania’s vote-counting rules risk 2024 electoral chaos”**  
**The Washington Post Editorial, June 14, 2022<sup>5</sup>**

### **House Bill 1300 and Its Impact**

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Pennsylvania’s Election Code was adopted in 1937 and many of its provisions have not been substantively updated in the nine decades since. Most recently the law was substantially changed by Act 77 of 2019, through which ‘no-excuse’ mail-in voting was established for the first time in Pennsylvania.<sup>6</sup>

However, the combined challenges of the new mail-in voting process, a high-turnout presidential election, and the COVID-19 pandemic made clear the deficiencies of our current law. During the 2020 election, the world waited days for Pennsylvania to determine the winner of our closely contested elections.<sup>7</sup> Even before Election Day, the rules governing the voting process spent much of 2020 being contested in court, or regularly changed on a whim by administrative guidance. As a result, the 67 counties administering the election operated under a patchwork of inconsistent and conflicting rules, guidelines, and court decisions.<sup>8</sup>

Voters in some counties were permitted to cure problems with their mail-in ballots, while others were not.<sup>9</sup> Some voters had access to weeks of in-person early voting through an administrative creation by the Department of State, unsupported by the law, while most counties offered no such access.<sup>10</sup> Finally, a 2020 state Senate race turned on the inconsistent treatment of undated ballots by the two counties containing portions of the Senate district.<sup>11</sup> Undated ballots also led to a Lehigh County Court of Common Pleas race remaining undecided from November 2021 through June of 2022.<sup>12</sup>

House Bill 1300 was a comprehensive response to these and other concerns, both in Pennsylvania and across the nation, raised by stakeholders, administrators, experts, and voters throughout the course of the House State Government Committee’s extensive hearings on election administration.

The bill would have expanded access for all voters, enacted improved security and transparency practices, and provided vital relief to county administrators.<sup>13</sup> Overall, the bill would have:

- Allowed for expanded voter rights, protections and access, including the establishment of statewide early voting.

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<sup>5</sup> [Opinion | Pennsylvania’s vote-counting rules risk 2024 electoral chaos - The Washington Post](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Act 77 of 2019- PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.spotlightpa.org/news/2020/11/when-will-we-know-who-won-election-2020-results-pennsylvania/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.cnn.com/2020/10/05/politics/election-2020-pennsylvania/index.html>

<sup>9</sup> [Pa. mail ballots with voter mistakes leave counties working to fix, or ‘cure’ \(inquirer.com\)](#)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/pennsylvania-early-voting-absentee-ballots-20200113.html>

<sup>11</sup> [Pa. Supreme Court says undated mail-in ballots in Nicole Zicarelli case can be counted | TribLIVE.com](#)

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.wfmz.com/news/area/lehighvalley/cohen-beats-ritter-by-5-votes-in-2021-race-for-lehigh-county-judge-after-undated/article\\_5d391332-ed93-11ec-ba71-db7094292a7c.html](https://www.wfmz.com/news/area/lehighvalley/cohen-beats-ritter-by-5-votes-in-2021-race-for-lehigh-county-judge-after-undated/article_5d391332-ed93-11ec-ba71-db7094292a7c.html)

<sup>13</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1300 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

- Enhanced election integrity safeguards.
- Offered administrative and financial relief to counties.
- Provided updated timelines for election administration.
- Included reforms to ensure uniformity in election administration.
- Established election audit requirements.
- Established rigorous accessibility requirements.
- Required more stringent election machine certification and testing.
- Improved transparency and best practices in administration of elections.
- Established additional powers and duties of the secretary of the Commonwealth.
- Established additional powers and duties of county boards of elections.
- Provided special legislative standing and non-severability.

House Bill 1300 was passed by the House by a vote of 110-91 on June 22, 2021, and passed by the Senate by a vote of 29-21 on June 25, 2021.<sup>14</sup>

Gov. Wolf vetoed the bill on June 30, 2021.<sup>15</sup> In his veto message, he claimed: “[t]his bill is ultimately not about improving access to voting or election security, but about restricting the freedom to vote. If adopted it would threaten to disrupt election administration, undermine faith in government, and invite costly, time-consuming, and destabilizing litigation...”<sup>16</sup>

Unfortunately, Gov. Wolf vetoed the bill despite seeming largely unfamiliar with the contents.<sup>17</sup> By vetoing the legislation, he made himself the sole obstacle to historic reform that would have improved nearly every aspect of election administration in Pennsylvania. Most importantly, it would have allowed the General Assembly to live up to our constitutional requirement for uniformity and fairness in elections and prevent any reoccurrence of the national attention our current, broken process received during and after the November 2020 Election.<sup>18</sup>

Nonetheless, with ongoing issues threatening the effective operation of our democratic elections, I continued to seek engagement and agreement with the governor on vital reforms. Shortly after the veto of House Bill 1300, I reintroduced the core of the bill, with additional updates, as House Bill 1800.<sup>19</sup>

I would also note that many provisions of House Bills 1300 and 1800 could have been adopted as best practices by the Department of State without requiring the enactment of legislation. For example, we have already seen this occur with the transition of election-related websites to utilizing a “.gov” web address, as recommended by cybersecurity experts and required by House Bill 1300.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>14</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1300 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us/Bill/1300)

<sup>15</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1300 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us/Bill/1300)

<sup>16</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1300 Veto PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us/Bill/1300)

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.wgal.com/article/pennsylvania-governor-tom-wolf-vetoes-republican-voter-id-bill/36888496>

<sup>18</sup> [Pennsylvania - Wolf Vetoes Election Reform \(pahousegop.com\)](https://pahousegop.com)

<sup>19</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1800 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us/Bill/1800)

<sup>20</sup> 2021 State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Integrity and Accessibility Policy, [https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021\\_0068T.pdf](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021_0068T.pdf)

It would behoove the department to consider other provisions of House Bill 1800 to incorporate into its administration of elections, including:

- Improved transparency and standardization of election results reporting websites.
- The creation of a verified list of voters participating in each election.
- The publication of the full results of election audits conducted by counties and the department.<sup>21</sup>

It is clear, however, that voluntary reforms adopted by the department, or the counties cannot sufficiently resolve the many issues facing Pennsylvania's elections. It remains vital that a comprehensive reform such as House Bill 1800 be enacted to provide the broad administrative improvements that are so desperately needed.

Even since that bill's introduction, additional potential improvements have been identified through the issues that arose in recent elections. For example, as the bill moved through the House of Representatives, Rep. Tracy Pennycuik (R-Montgomery County) offered an amendment which required counties to utilize their ability to pre-canvass mail-in and absentee ballots to ensure timely results on election night.<sup>22</sup> According to the amendment, all ballots received prior to Election Day would be required to be counted and posted by 9 p.m. on Election Day, while eligible ballots arriving on Election Day while polls are open would have to be counted and posted by 2 a.m. the following day.<sup>23</sup> Ballots returned by qualified absentee military or overseas electors would not be subject to these deadlines. On Nov. 17, 2021, that amendment was adopted by a vote of 110-90 and added to the many beneficial reforms contained within the bill.<sup>24</sup>

The delay in reporting election results have been among the chief complaints received concerning recent elections, with an unknown number - often thousands - of ballots still to be counted for days or weeks after Election Day. As amended, House Bill 1800 would restore Pennsylvanians' ability and expectation to learn the outcome of most elections on Election Day, a fundamental contributor to the public's confidence in our election outcomes.<sup>25</sup>

House Bill 1800 as amended remains poised for consideration by the full House.

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<sup>21</sup> <https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=1800>

<sup>22</sup> [Bill In formation- House Bill 1800 House Amendments PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=1800)

<sup>23</sup> [Bill In formation- House Bill 1800 House Amendments PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=1800)

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/bill\\_votes.cfm?syear=2021&sind=0&body=H&type=B&bn=1800](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/bill_votes.cfm?syear=2021&sind=0&body=H&type=B&bn=1800)

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=1800>

## Senate Bill 106 in the Absence of Reform

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*Constitutional Amendment Requiring Voter ID, Election Audits (Passed by the House and Senate on 7/8/22, Pamphlet Laws 1 of 2022.)*

The ongoing unwillingness of Gov. Wolf to engage with the General Assembly on comprehensive reforms, and particularly on election integrity initiatives, has also led the House of Representatives and Senate to initiate the constitutional amendment process through passage of Senate Bill 106, to allow the citizens of Pennsylvania a direct role in improving the security and transparency of Pennsylvania's election system.

Senate Bill 106 was passed on July 8, 2022, by both the House and the Senate. It includes five separate and distinct constitutional amendments, including two directly related to the administration of elections: a requirement for providing valid identification prior to voting, and a requirement that the auditor general conduct independent audits of elections and election results.<sup>26</sup>

The governor of Pennsylvania has no substantive role in the constitutional amendment process. Instead, an amendment must be proposed by the General Assembly, passed in identical form in two consecutive sessions, and then approved by the voters in a referendum.<sup>27</sup>

Unfortunately, the Department of State does have certain administrative responsibilities regarding the advertisement of constitutional amendments and the conduct of the referendum. In recent years the Administration has failed to act appropriately in each of these instances. First, the department failed to advertise a proposed constitutional amendment relating to child abuse survivors prior to the 2020 General Election; this prevented the voters of Pennsylvania from considering that amendment for at least two additional years.<sup>28</sup>

Next, in advance of the approval of multiple constitutional amendments during the 2021 Primary Election, it appeared that ballot language was crafted in an effort to sway the results of the referendum.<sup>29</sup> Fortunately, this effort was unsuccessful, and the voters approved limitations on the emergency disaster process regardless of the governor's attempted meddling.<sup>30</sup>

It will be important for the General Assembly to steward the publication and eventual consideration of the amendments proposed by Senate Bill 106 to avoid allowing a repetition of these administration misbehaviors.<sup>31</sup> That is particularly true given the current administration's poor record of cooperation or engagement on the issues of voter ID and independent election audits. I have already issued a letter to the Department of State seeking greater transparency as it

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<sup>26</sup> [Bill Information - Senate Bill 106; Regular Session 2021-2022 - PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>27</sup> PA Constitution Article XI Section 1

<sup>28</sup> [Department of State Apologizes for its Failure to Properly Advertise Proposed Constitutional Amendment, HB 963](#)

<sup>29</sup> [Tensions in Pennsylvania flare over ballot referendum language | Pennsylvania | thecentersquare.com](#)

<sup>30</sup> [Pennsylvania Voters 1st in U.S. to Impose New Limits on Governor's Emergency Powers – NBC10 Philadelphia \(nbcphiladelphia.com\)](#)

<sup>31</sup> Appendix II



conducts the advertisement process for these amendments, and I intend to continue this legislative oversight in the event of second passage and preparation for a referendum.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Appendix II

**“Pennsylvania’s in an election results certification crisis over the primary, and the state just sued three counties” Dan Tokaji - Election Law Blog, July 13, 2022<sup>33</sup>**

### **Election Process Takeaways in the Absence of Reform**

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Since the veto of House Bill 1300 by Gov. Wolf in 2021, issues remain that could have been resolved with its enactment, including:

- **Election administration:** Pennsylvanians continue to experience poorly administered and somewhat chaotic elections, with less access to the ballot, expensive litigation, and delayed election results.
- **Mail-in ballot clarity:** By signing House Bill 1300, Gov. Wolf also would have enabled all Pennsylvanians to return the mail-in ballots of other members of their household—ending a provision in the current Election Code the governor admitted to violating during the 2021 Municipal Election. If the governor doesn’t know our outdated Election Code well enough to avoid violating it, even casually mentioning the violation in an interview, how can the average voter be confident in the integrity of the process?<sup>34</sup>
- **Drop boxes:** In the absence of clear leadership and direction, some county officials have attempted to enact improvements to election access and security on the local level with respect to drop boxes. Unfortunately, these attempts have only proven the need for comprehensive reform, and the inability of some types of security measures to truly prevent election fraud. For example:
  - Bucks County admirably took the lead in implementing drop-box security provisions which emulated those proposed by House Bill 1300. This included staff present to ensure compliance with the Election Code by those returning ballots. Unfortunately, even when voters returning multiple ballots were told this was illegal, in numerous cases they proceeded to return such ballots anyway - preventing any consistent application of the Election Code’s prohibition on this practice or the ability of a county official to know which of the many ballots inside the drop box were returned in violation of the law.<sup>35</sup>
    - This incident inspired further refinement of related provisions in House Bill 1800, which now require that if staff believe a voter is returning a ballot in violation of the Election Code, the staff must accept the ballot separately from a drop-box, make a record of the circumstances, and allow for those ballots to be considered individually by the county board of elections during canvassing.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> [“Pennsylvania’s in an election results certification crisis over the primary, and the state just sued three counties” | Election Law Blog](#)

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.wgal.com/article/pennsylvania-gov-tom-wolf-describes-having-wife-drop-off-ballot-as-honest-mistake/38174913#>

<sup>35</sup> [Bucks County adds seven ballot drop boxes for General Election \(buckscountycouriertimes.com\)](#)

<sup>36</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1800 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

- Separately, law enforcement officials in Lehigh County analyzed video of drop-boxes used during the 2021 Municipal Election, finding nearly 300 incidents of individuals violating the Election Code by returning multiple ballots. Video monitoring of drop-box locations is an often-proposed security measure to secure these installations against fraud. Unfortunately, the insufficiency of that approach quickly became clear; despite this video evidence and a district attorney inclined to enforce the law, the video recordings alone did not provide sufficient evidence to allow investigations to proceed or charges to be filed.<sup>37</sup>
  - Worse still was what occurred during the 2022 Primary Election in Lehigh County; having seen first-hand that video recording of drop-boxes was an insufficient safeguard, law enforcement authorities there announced a plan to monitor such sites with personnel. In response, the acting secretary of State publicly admonished those officials, and demanded that they not enforce the law in their jurisdiction. The incident proved yet another example of the current administration ignoring reasonable security concerns, raising phantom claims of ‘voter suppression’ at the slightest security measures, and encouraging the flagrant violation of the Election Code by any individual or group which can be comfortable in the knowledge that their crimes are unlikely to be investigated, let alone charged.<sup>38</sup>
- **Ballot Harvesting:** A Philadelphia ward leader was accused of diverting mail-in ballots to his own P.O. box number and was removed from office due to allegations of ballot harvesting.<sup>39</sup>

In Lackawanna County, in 2021, reports of a video surfaced of a man placing multiple ballots into a ballot box.<sup>40</sup> I responded to this incident that: *“any notion of impropriety in an election, even if the act wasn’t malicious, brings serious doubt to the election results...the incident in Lackawanna County would have easily been prevented had the Voting Rights Protection Act been in place as the bill requires all drop boxes be staffed by bipartisan judges of elections.”*<sup>41</sup>

To combat ballot harvesting, an elections inspector would review each ballot for completeness to ensure it includes a date and signature. There would also be enhanced penalties for ballot trafficking and harvesting.<sup>42</sup> The bill would have also improved

<sup>37</sup> [https://www.wfmz.com/news/area/lehighvalley/lehigh-county-District-Attorney-likely-hundreds-of-instances-where-people-deposited-more-than-1-ballot-into/article\\_90b9cd12-b451-11ec-b79a-9f2106bb481b.html](https://www.wfmz.com/news/area/lehighvalley/lehigh-county-District-Attorney-likely-hundreds-of-instances-where-people-deposited-more-than-1-ballot-into/article_90b9cd12-b451-11ec-b79a-9f2106bb481b.html)

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.mcall.com/news/elections/mc-nws-pa-drop-box-discussions-20220511-zu7msut75nawza6ojgpleex5hq-story.html>

<sup>39</sup> [A South Philly GOP ward leader has been ousted over ‘ballot harvesting’ concerns \(inquirer.com\)](https://www.inquirer.com/philly/news/20220511-south-philly-gop-ward-leader-ousted-over-ballot-harvesting-concerns.html)

<sup>40</sup> [Man recorded apparently stuffing a ballot box in Scranton \(mcall.com\)](https://www.mcall.com/news/elections/mc-nws-pa-drop-box-discussions-20220511-zu7msut75nawza6ojgpleex5hq-story.html)

<sup>41</sup> [Grove: Voting Rights Protection Act Would Prevent Ballot Harvesting | PA State Rep. Seth Grove \(repgrove.com\)](https://www.repgrove.com/news/grove-voting-rights-protection-act-would-prevent-ballot-harvesting/)

<sup>42</sup> [Grove: Voting Rights Protection Act Would Prevent Ballot Harvesting | PA State Rep. Seth Grove \(repgrove.com\)](https://www.repgrove.com/news/grove-voting-rights-protection-act-would-prevent-ballot-harvesting/)

access to drop boxes by allowing voters to drop off another family member's ballot after the inspector reviewed and verified a matching address.<sup>43</sup> The bill also would have required drop boxes be in a fixed location with video surveillance and voters returning ballots go through an identity verification process. Drop boxes would be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily seven days prior to an election and ballots would be secured each night. Drop boxes would be limited to one for each 100,000 residents of a county.<sup>44</sup>

- **Instances of voter fraud and enhanced voter ID:** In 2021, a Luzerne County man admitted using his deceased mother's information to apply for an absentee ballot.<sup>45</sup> In Philadelphia County, charges were filed against a judge of elections for allegations of voter fraud.<sup>46</sup> To these instances I responded: *"the latest news of election fraud out of Philadelphia is extremely concerning and illustrates why enhanced voter identification and e-poll books—provisions included in the Voting Rights Protection Act—are so critical in preventing fraud. Since current voter lists and voter history are public records, fraudsters can calculate the chances of individuals actually showing up to vote. Fraudsters can then pose as an individual, getting around current law, and vote in the names of countless people, as was allegedly done here. E-poll books can be linked to the driver license database and include driver's license photos, as well as allow voters to use their driver's license to register at polling places. This reduces line wait times, increases efficiencies and provides integrity at every poll. E-poll books will also prevent fraudsters from manipulating vote counts."*<sup>47</sup>
- **Election Audits**
  - In 2018, the Wolf administration settled a lawsuit with Jill Stein, the 2016 Green Party presidential candidate.<sup>48</sup>
  - The settlement required a more comprehensive post-election audit process by the 2022 General Election.<sup>49</sup>
  - In 2019 and 2020, the Department of State started a working group and pilot programs on post-election audits, specifically risk-limiting audits, which are the 'hot new trend' in elections.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> [Grove: Voting Rights Protection Act Would Prevent Ballot Harvesting | PA State Rep. Seth Grove \(repgrove.com\)](#)

<sup>44</sup> [Grove: Voting Rights Protection Act Would Prevent Ballot Harvesting | PA State Rep. Seth Grove \(repgrove.com\)](#)

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.wnep.com/article/news/local/luzerne-county/man-charged-with-voter-fraud-in-luzerne-county-robert-lynn/523-776708da-c6e5-40f5-b92d-1759a1897e19>

<sup>46</sup> [Mark Squilla Staffer Marie Beren Charged With Philly Voter Fraud \(phillymag.com\)](#)

<sup>47</sup> [Grove: Enhanced Voter ID Would Have Prevented Philly Election Fraud | PA State Rep. Seth Grove \(repgrove.com\)](#)

<sup>48</sup> [How Pa.'s election security lawsuit settlement led to the last minute challenge of the state's top-selling touchscreen voting machine | WITF](#)

<sup>49</sup> [steinVcortes\\_settlement.pdf – Google Drive](#)

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.media.pa.gov/pages/state-details.aspx?newsid=453> and <https://www.vote.pa.gov/About-Elections/Pages/Post-Election-Audits.aspx>

- The Department of State released two reports, in 2019 and 2020 on their working group and pilot program.<sup>51</sup>
- 25 P.S. Section 3031.17 requires counties to complete a statistical sample as part of their computation and canvass of returns.<sup>52</sup>
- Because the Department of State has not engaged the General Assembly on an audit policy, counties will have to complete two separate audits every election until the law is changed.
- House Bills 1300, 1482, and 1800 were all introduced in the 2020-21 session to provide for reformed and independent election audits in the Commonwealth. These bills assign responsibility for conducting audits to the auditor general, with cooperation from the counties and the Department of State and require that election results be confirmed using the current best practice standards in auditing. House Bill 1300 was vetoed by Gov. Wolf, with House Bill 1482 and House Bill 1800 remaining under consideration by the House.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> [https://www.vote.pa.gov/About-Elections/Documents/PADOS\\_RLA%20WG\\_Initial%20Report\\_12.30.2019.pdf](https://www.vote.pa.gov/About-Elections/Documents/PADOS_RLA%20WG_Initial%20Report_12.30.2019.pdf); <https://www.penncapital-star.com/government-politics/months-after-its-launch-risk-limiting-election-audit-pilot-comes-under-review-by-senate-panel/> ; <https://www.media.pa.gov/pages/state-details.aspx?newsid=453#:~:text=Pennsylvania%20is%20one%20of%20the,and%20to%20detect%20possible%20in terference.>

<sup>52</sup> <https://casetext.com/statute/pennsylvania-statutes/statutes-unconsolidated/title-25-ps-elections-electoral-districts/chapter-14-election-code/article-xi-a-electronic-voting-systems/section-303117-statistical-sample>

<sup>53</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1482 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us/Bill/1482)

**“Fights over Pa. election rules that seemed settled after 2020 have now come roaring back”  
Philadelphia Inquirer, June 15, 2022<sup>54</sup>**

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**Issues with Process During Elections**

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House Bill 1300 attempted to address the concern emphasized during our 2021 hearings on election process, that counties were overburdened and understaffed all while trying to make sense of last-minute guidance from the Department of State.<sup>55</sup> With one-third of Pennsylvania counties’ election directors having retired or resigned before, during, or shortly after the 2020 election, process issues have continued since 2020.<sup>56</sup> Unfortunately, many such issues only came to light during the days prior to the Primary and General Election days in 2021 and Primary Election Day in 2022, especially without passage of House Bill 1300.

Some examples of process issues include:

**May 2021 Primary Election Issues**

**Ballot Shortage**

Counties across the Commonwealth experienced a shortage of paper ballots at polling places on Election Day, in part due to higher than expected in-person voting. Confirmed shortages occurred in precincts in:

- Clearfield County<sup>57</sup>
- Delaware County<sup>58</sup>
- Lebanon County<sup>59</sup>
- York County<sup>60</sup>

Unconfirmed reports of shortages were also received concerning precincts in Allegheny County, Bucks County, Bradford County, Centre County, and Lancaster County.

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<sup>54</sup> [Pa. election fights over mail ballots and more come roaring back in 2022 \(inquirer.com\)](https://www.inquirer.com/politics/pa-election-fights-over-mail-ballots-2022-06-15/)

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.repgrove.com/Display/SiteFiles/418/OtherDocuments/2021/Election%20Oversight%20Hearing%20Final%20Report.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> 2021 State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Dept. of State’s Guidance: [012121SG \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us/012121SG)  
<https://wjactv.com/news/local/clearfield-county-overcomes-ballot-shortage-in-primary>

<sup>57</sup> [Lebanon, York and Delaware Counties witness shortage of Republican ballots, Pennsylvania lawmakers concerned \(yc.news\)](https://www.yc.news/lebanon-york-and-delaware-counties-witness-shortage-of-republican-ballots-pennsylvania-lawmakers-concerned/)

<sup>58</sup> [Lebanon, York and Delaware Counties witness shortage of Republican ballots, Pennsylvania lawmakers concerned \(yc.news\)](https://www.yc.news/lebanon-york-and-delaware-counties-witness-shortage-of-republican-ballots-pennsylvania-lawmakers-concerned/)

<sup>60</sup> [Lebanon, York and Delaware Counties witness shortage of Republican ballots, Pennsylvania lawmakers concerned \(yc.news\)](https://www.yc.news/lebanon-york-and-delaware-counties-witness-shortage-of-republican-ballots-pennsylvania-lawmakers-concerned/)

As ballot shortages continued throughout Election Day, many counties were required to print more ballots to fill the demand.<sup>61</sup> Unfortunately, in some instances voters were reported to have been told to come back later in order to vote, and in many cases the ballot shortages impacted only one of the parties' electors - further undermining public confidence in the fairness of elections.

### **Equipment Malfunctions**

Counties also had equipment issues. For example:

- Fayette County: Due to an issue with bar codes, ballots were not scanning and, therefore, not being recorded. Effectuated ballots were set aside and hand counted at the close of the polls.<sup>62</sup> The Fayette County Republican Party filed an emergency petition for a judge to order all ballots not to be scanned, and instead, have the judges of elections and poll workers tally the ballots at the end of the day. The emergency petition was granted.<sup>63</sup> The Fayette County district attorney also requested a search warrant be executed for the Board of Elections.<sup>64</sup>
- Luzerne County: During the May 2021 Primary, Luzerne County was the subject of an investigation by its district attorney because the voting machines failed to display Republican ballots.<sup>65</sup> There were differing views on whether this was a human error or coding error on the machines.<sup>66</sup>

### **Vendor Issue/Mail in Ballots**

In Lancaster County, the vendor printed ballot pages in the wrong order, making them unreadable by the ballot scanner. This necessitated a hand-count of 14,000 ballots.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> <https://www.wgal.com/article/some-york-county-polling-places-run-out-of-ballots-during-may-18-primary/36467121#> and <https://www.ydr.com/story/news/2021/05/18/pennsylvania-election-ballot-shortages-lebanon-york-county-results/5156350001/>

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.wpxi.com/news/top-stories/ballots-republican-primary-be-hand-counted-fayette-county-due-processing-problem/U2GC4HFQAJHRVEVMOVGGGLC3DFM/>

<sup>63</sup> <https://www.wpxi.com/news/top-stories/ballots-republican-primary-be-hand-counted-fayette-county-due-processing-problem/U2GC4HFQAJHRVEVMOVGGGLC3DFM/> and

<https://www.cbsnews.com/pittsburgh/news/some-voting-machines-in-fayette-co-not-accepting-ballots/>

<sup>64</sup> <https://www.wpxi.com/news/top-stories/ballots-republican-primary-be-hand-counted-fayette-county-due-processing-problem/U2GC4HFQAJHRVEVMOVGGGLC3DFM/> and [https://www.heraldstandard.com/election/fayette-da-files-for-search-warrant-over-ballot-issues/article\\_c61e5f9a-ba65-11eb-a5bc-9fee3b5fae1f.html](https://www.heraldstandard.com/election/fayette-da-files-for-search-warrant-over-ballot-issues/article_c61e5f9a-ba65-11eb-a5bc-9fee3b5fae1f.html)

<sup>65</sup> [Pennsylvania county votes for district attorney investigation after voting machine mislabeling error | Washington Examiner](#)

<sup>66</sup> [Pennsylvania county votes for district attorney investigation after voting machine mislabeling error | Washington Examiner](#)

<sup>67</sup> [Printing error affects about 14,000 mail-in ballots, says Lancaster County elections board – pennlive.com](#)

The Lancaster County Commissioners voted unanimously to hire a new vendor for the printing and managing of the county's mail-in ballots in future elections.<sup>68</sup>

### **Undated Ballots**

For the May 2021 Primary Election, the Philadelphia Commissioners initially voted to canvass undated mail-in ballots.<sup>69</sup>

A majority of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled in *In re Canvass of Absentee & Mail-in Ballots*, 241 A.3d 1058 (Pa.2020) that the unambiguous requirement of including a date on a returned ballot would be set aside, but only for the 2020 General Election. The controlling position in that case was created by Justice Wecht, who wrote: "But I part ways with the conclusion reflected in the Opinion Announcing the Judgment of the Court ("OAJC") that a voter's failure to comply with the statutory requirement that voters date the voter declaration should be overlooked as a 'minor irregularity.' This requirement is stated in unambiguously mandatory terms, and nothing in the Election Code suggests that the legislature intended that courts should construe its mandatory language as directory. Thus, in future elections, I would treat the date and sign requirement as mandatory in both particulars, with the omission of either item sufficient without more to invalidate the ballot in question..."<sup>70</sup>

In addition, Jonathan Marks, deputy secretary, Bureau of Elections and Commissions at the Department of State, sent an email to county election directors stating: "As you know, the department updated the content and the instructions on the declaration envelope to ensure that voters know they must sign and date the envelope for their ballot to be counted," Marks wrote, with the words sign and date in bold. "Furthermore, our updated guidance is consistent with the [state] Supreme Court's ruling... wherein the court held that in future elections a voter's declaration envelope must be both signed and dated for the ballot to count."<sup>71</sup>

As a result, members of the House Republican Caucus sent letters to Philadelphia Commissioners threatening impeachment unless they rejected these undated ballots.<sup>72</sup> The commissioners reversed their decision.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> [https://lancasteronline.com/news/politics/lancaster-county-approves-new-mail-ballot-vendor-for-2021-election/article\\_186424b0-0057-11ec-86ea-4364169dfa6e.html](https://lancasteronline.com/news/politics/lancaster-county-approves-new-mail-ballot-vendor-for-2021-election/article_186424b0-0057-11ec-86ea-4364169dfa6e.html)

<sup>69</sup> <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/philadelphia-undated-mail-ballots-pennsylvania-supreme-court-20210526.html>

<sup>70</sup> [J-118F-2020cdo1 – 104614429120571436.pdf \(pacourts.us\)](https://www.pacourts.us/j-118F-2020cdo1-104614429120571436.pdf)

<sup>71</sup> <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/philadelphia-undated-mail-ballots-pennsylvania-tom-wolf-republicans-20210601.html>

<sup>72</sup> [Deeley-ElectionCodeViolationsMAY2021.pdf \(repgrove.com\)](https://www.repgrove.com/Deeley-ElectionCodeViolationsMAY2021.pdf) and Appendix III

<sup>73</sup> <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/philadelphia-undated-mail-ballots-pennsylvania-tom-wolf-republicans-20210601.html>



## **Miscellaneous**

- Erie County: Voters left two polling place sites with their marked ballots.<sup>74</sup>
- Franklin County: Campaign graphic found in the voting booth.<sup>75</sup>
- Northumberland: Several precincts had difficulty closing down machines. As a result, delays occurred, and Northumberland was considering seeking a refund or reimbursement for the purchase of what appeared to be consistently malfunctioning machines.<sup>76</sup>
- Union County: Difficulties experienced with malfunctioning ballot scanning devices.<sup>77</sup>
- Snyder County: Nine voters received the wrong ballot.<sup>78</sup>

## **November 2021 General Election Issues**

### **Berks County**

Pre-election process issues: Spanish-language ballot instructions included the incorrect date for the election, impacting 17,000 mail-in ballots.<sup>79</sup> After this incident, the Berks County Board of Commissioners took action to strengthen its procedure to review Spanish-language voting materials for accuracy.<sup>80</sup> Berks County mailed corrected information to the 17,000 voters who received the wrong date in Spanish-language instruction, even though not all of those voters were Spanish speakers.<sup>81</sup>

### **Delaware County**

Due to a vendor printing error, over 600 mail-in ballots were incorrectly issued.<sup>82</sup> As a result of this matter, a lawsuit was filed but dismissed.<sup>83</sup> A Delaware County judge ruled the board of Elections would continue to oversee the November 2021 election; however, two watchers would monitor the ballots.<sup>84</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> [Erie County elections: Officials report errors at two Erie County polling sites \(goerie.com\)](https://www.goerie.com/news/erie-county-elections-officials-report-errors-at-two-erie-county-polling-sites)

<sup>75</sup> [GOP amendment graphic finds way into voters' booth – Pennsylvania Capital-Star \(penncapital-star.com\)](https://www.penncapital-star.com/news/gop-amendment-graphic-finds-way-into-voters-booth)

<sup>76</sup> [Northumberland County might replace faulty election machines, seek refund | News | Dailyitem.com](https://www.dailyitem.com/news/northumberland-county-might-replace-faulty-election-machines-seek-refund)

<sup>77</sup> [https://www.dailyitem.com/news/small-group-of-snyder-county-voters-get-wrong-ballots/article\\_16fbcae0-b806-11eb-817d-8fdde523842f.html](https://www.dailyitem.com/news/small-group-of-snyder-county-voters-get-wrong-ballots/article_16fbcae0-b806-11eb-817d-8fdde523842f.html)

<sup>78</sup> [Small group of Snyder County voters get wrong ballots | News | Dailyitem.com](https://www.dailyitem.com/news/small-group-of-snyder-county-voters-get-wrong-ballots)

<sup>79</sup> [Eastern Pa. county botches Spanish-language ballot instructions – lehighvalleylive.com](https://www.lehighvalleylive.com/elections/2021/10/eastern-pa-county-botches-spanish-language-ballot-instructions.html)

<sup>80</sup> <https://www.lehighvalleylive.com/elections/2021/10/eastern-pa-county-botches-spanish-language-ballot-instructions.html>

<sup>81</sup> <https://www.whyy.org/articles/berks-county-reports-35-late-bilingual-ballots-most-due-to-late-post-office-delivery/>

<sup>82</sup> [Delco Officials Admit Sending Hundreds Of Ballots To Wrong Voters | Across Pennsylvania, PA Patch](https://www.inquirer.com/news/delco-officials-admit-sending-hundreds-of-ballots-to-wrong-voters)

<sup>83</sup> [Delco mailed 670 ballots to the wrong people. Two Republican candidates are suing ahead of Tuesday's election. \(inquirer.com\)](https://www.inquirer.com/news/delco-officials-admit-sending-hundreds-of-ballots-to-wrong-voters)

<sup>84</sup> [https://philadelphia.cbslocal.com/2021/11/01/pennsylvania-delaware-county-ballots-judge-ruling-mail-in-voting-election-day/](https://www.philadelphia.cbslocal.com/2021/11/01/pennsylvania-delaware-county-ballots-judge-ruling-mail-in-voting-election-day/)

## **Indiana County**

Due to a miswording of a notice, there was confusion over mail-in ballots, and clarification needed to be issued.<sup>85</sup>

## **Lehigh County**

Similar to Philadelphia in the May 2021 primary, the Lehigh County Board of Elections also decided to count undated ballots.<sup>86</sup> In response, members of the House Republican Caucus issued a similar letter threatening impeachment unless the law was followed.<sup>87</sup> This matter, however, resulted in litigation in federal courts, with the Third Circuit Court of Appeals later ordering these ballots to be counted.<sup>88</sup>

## **Montgomery County**

Due to a vendor misprint, 16,000 mail-in ballots were printed one-sided (as opposed to two sided).<sup>89</sup> This resulted in a delay in counting these ballots. Due to scanning difficulties, the end result was a delay in counting 23,000 mail-in ballots.<sup>90</sup>

## **May 2022 Primary Election Issues**

### **U.S Senate Republican Primary:**

The race for the Republican nomination for the U.S Senate in Pennsylvania acquired much attention from news outlets across the country, with complaints that due to Pennsylvania's election process delays made the race too close to call.<sup>91</sup>

The unofficial results of the election on May 26, 2022, are below<sup>92</sup>:

- Mehmet C. Oz – 419,365 (31.21%)
- David H. McCormick – 418,463 (31.14%)
- Kathy J. Barnette – 331,398 (24.66%)
- Carla Herd Sands – 73,213 (5.45%)
- Jeffrey A. Bartos – 66,548 (4.95%)

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<sup>85</sup> [Commissioners clarify election notification | News | indianagazette.com](#)

<sup>86</sup> [D.D. Ritter v. Lehigh County Bd. Of Elections :: 2022 :: Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court Decisions :: Pennsylvania Case Law :: Pennsylvania Law :: US Law :: Justia](#)

<sup>87</sup> Appendix III

<sup>88</sup> [https://www.wfmz.com/news/area/pennsylvania/supreme-court-allows-undated-mail-in-ballots-to-be-counted-in-lehigh-county-judicial-election/article\\_ffa14fee-e830-11ec-9080-5faa5d9946e2.html](https://www.wfmz.com/news/area/pennsylvania/supreme-court-allows-undated-mail-in-ballots-to-be-counted-in-lehigh-county-judicial-election/article_ffa14fee-e830-11ec-9080-5faa5d9946e2.html)

<sup>89</sup> [Without evidence of fraud, Montco GOP alleges 'lack of trust' in election — WHYY](#)

<sup>90</sup> [Without evidence of fraud, Montco GOP alleges 'lack of trust' in election — WHYY](#)

<sup>91</sup> <https://www.witf.org/2022/05/18/how-mailed-ballots-slow-results-in-pennsylvania/> and <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2022/05/19/oz-mccormick-mail-votes/>

<sup>92</sup> <https://www.media.pa.gov/Pages/State-details.aspx?newsid=526>

- Sean Peter Gale – 20,220 (1.50%)
- George A. Bochetto – 14,406 (1.07%)

The margin of victory between Dr. Mehmet Oz and David McCormick was 0.07 percentage points or 902 votes out of the 1,343,643 ballots reported by the Department of State.<sup>93</sup> Under Pennsylvania's recount law,<sup>94</sup> a 0.5% or less margin between the winning candidate and the second-place candidate results in a mandatory recount.<sup>95</sup> Acting Secretary Leigh Chapman ordered a recount on May 26, 2022.<sup>96</sup> The recount timeline for the race is below<sup>97</sup>:

- May 26- Recount must be ordered by the Department of State by this date.
- June 1- County Boards of Elections must start the recount.
- June 7- The recount must be completed.
- June 8- Counties must submit results of the recount to the Department of State by noon, and the Department of State then will announce a winner of the party nomination.

Several counties began recounting their ballots early, including Bedford, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montour, Tioga, and Warren while the rest of the remaining counties were required to start recounting on June 1, 2022.<sup>98</sup> The Department of State estimated that the recount would cost over \$1 million.<sup>99</sup>

The McCormick campaign asked the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court to rule on a recent U.S. federal appeals court decision,<sup>100</sup> to count mail-in ballots that lack a required handwritten date on the return envelope.<sup>101</sup> On May 24, 2022, the Department of State issued guidance<sup>102</sup> on counting undated ballots based on the federal appeals court decision.<sup>103</sup> The Republican National Committee and the Pennsylvania Republican Party both sided with the Dr. Oz campaign to oppose the lawsuit and argued that undated mail-in ballots should not be counted.<sup>104</sup> On June 2, 2022, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania ordered<sup>105</sup> counties to keep undated ballots

<sup>93</sup> <https://www.goerie.com/story/news/politics/elections/2022/05/17/pa-primary-election-results-today-liveblog/65354953007/>

<sup>94</sup> [1937 Act 320 – PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>95</sup> <https://abcnews.go.com/Entertainment/wireStory/recount-cranks-pennsylvanias-gop-primary-senate-85007497>

<sup>96</sup> <https://www.media.pa.gov/Pages/State-details.aspx?newsid=526> and

<https://www.foxnews.com/politics/pennsylvania-recount-republican-primary-oz>

<sup>97</sup> <https://www.abc27.com/this-week-in-pennsylvania/pennsylvania-politics/pa-sen-race-timeline-for-a-potential-oz-mccormick-recount/?ipid=promo-link-block1>

<sup>98</sup> <https://www.mcall.com/news/pennsylvania/mc-nws-pa-recount-lehigh-county-gop-senate-primary-20220527-imiobsvqjndntdhta4cyvj2ay-story.html>

<sup>99</sup> [Acting Secretary of State Gives Notice of Statewide Recount in U.S. Senate Race \(pa.gov\)](https://www.pa.gov/acting-secretary-of-state-gives-notice-of-statewide-recount-in-u.s.-senate-race)

<sup>100</sup> [Migliori v. Lehigh County Board of Elections \(justice.gov\)](https://www.justice.gov/migliori-v-lehigh-county-board-of-elections)

<sup>101</sup> <https://www.spotlightpa.org/news/2022/05/pa-primary-2022-results-mail-ballot-undated-lawsuit/>

<sup>102</sup> [2022-05-24-Guidance-Segregated-Undated-Ballots.pdf \(pa.gov\)](https://www.pa.gov/2022-05-24-guidance-segregated-undated-ballots.pdf)

<sup>103</sup> <https://www.goerie.com/story/news/politics/elections/2022/05/17/pa-primary-election-results-today-liveblog/65354953007/>

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.abc27.com/2022-united-states-senate-election-in-pennsylvania/pa-sen-race-mccormick-takes-hand-recount-to-court/>

<sup>105</sup> [000028-june2-2022-memorandumopinionfiled.pdf \(pacourts.us\)](https://www.pacourts.us/opinion/000028-june2-2022-memorandumopinionfiled.pdf)

separate from other ballots and to count them separately.<sup>106</sup> This was due to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on May 31, 2022, to temporarily block<sup>107</sup> the enforcement of the aforementioned federal appeals court decision.<sup>108</sup> The Pennsylvania Supreme Court also rejected<sup>109</sup> David McCormick's petition to use the "King's Bench Powers" to take over the *McCormick v. Chapman case*.<sup>110</sup>

The McCormick campaign also planned to ask the Commonwealth Court for a hand recount of the Republican Senate primary votes in specific precincts in 12 counties and eventually seek to expand the process countywide in counties including Allegheny, Bucks, Centre, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Erie, Lancaster, Monroe, Schuylkill, Westmoreland, and York.<sup>111</sup> According to the McCormick campaign, they asked for a hand recount in the counties in "outlier areas" that reported a number of undervotes among their ballots - votes that for some reason were not counted.<sup>112</sup>

However, on Friday, June 3, 2022, David McCormick conceded the May 2022 Primary Election to Dr. Mehmet Oz.<sup>113</sup> McCormick believed he could not make up the deficit of votes needed to surpass Dr. Oz in the recount.<sup>114</sup>

The recount of the Pennsylvania Republican Primary for U.S. Senate officially concluded on June 8, 2022, when the county boards of elections provided the results of the recount to the Department of State.<sup>115</sup> The results of the recount are below.<sup>116</sup>

- Mehmet C. Oz – 419,999 (31.1%)
- David McCormick – 419,048 (31.0%)
- Kathy Barnette – 331,846 (24.6%)
- Carla Herd Sands – 73,316 (5.4%)

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<sup>106</sup> <https://www.pennlive.com/elections/2022/06/pa-court-orders-contested-ballots-to-be-counted-in-oz-mccormick-senate-primary-race.html> and <https://www.politicspa.com/commonwealth-court-sides-with-mccormick/105991/>

<sup>107</sup> [Miscellaneous Order \(05/31/22\) \(supremecourt.gov\)](https://www.supremecourt.gov/orders/courtorders/20220531miscorder.pdf)

<sup>108</sup> <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/live/pa-republican-senate-primary-recount-results-mehmet-oz-david-mccormick-20220531.html>, <https://www.latimes.com/politics/story/2022-06-01/supreme-court-order-could-affect-pennsylvania-senate-count> and [https://www.mcall.com/news/pennsylvania/mc-nws-pa-lehigh-mail-ballots-supreme-court-20220531-q7eovtx76vfn5athudrjibkmmk-story.html?utm\\_source=newsletter&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=Breaking%20News%20Alerts&utm\\_content=531654034331](https://www.mcall.com/news/pennsylvania/mc-nws-pa-lehigh-mail-ballots-supreme-court-20220531-q7eovtx76vfn5athudrjibkmmk-story.html?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Breaking%20News%20Alerts&utm_content=531654034331)

<sup>109</sup> [46MM2022 - 105161588187185264.pdf \(pacourts.us\)](https://www.pacourts.us/files/2022/06/46MM2022-105161588187185264.pdf)

<sup>110</sup> <https://www.politico.com/news/2022/05/31/mccormick-oz-supremecourt-recount-pennsylvania-00036128>

<sup>111</sup> <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2022-election/mccormick-seeks-hand-recounts-pas-unsettled-gop-senate-primary-rcna31282> and <https://www.politico.com/news/2022/05/31/mccormick-oz-supremecourt-recount-pennsylvania-00036128>

<sup>112</sup> [McCormick asks court for hand recount in 12 counties \(wgal.com\)](https://www.wgal.com/story/news/politics/2022/06/03/mccormick-asks-court-for-hand-recount-in-12-counties/7048444002/)

<sup>113</sup> <https://www.lockhaven.com/news/local-news/2022/06/mccormick-concedes-to-oz-in-pa-gop-senate-primary/>

<sup>114</sup> <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2022/06/03/david-mccormick-concedes-mehmet-oz-pa-republican-primary-senate-race/>

<sup>115</sup> <https://www.media.pa.gov/Pages/State-details.aspx?newsid=527>

<sup>116</sup> <https://www.abc27.com/pennsylvania-senate-race/pa-senate-race-mehmet-oz-wins-statewide-recount-by-approx-900-votes/>

- Jeffrey A. Bartos – 66,619 (4.9%)
- Sean Peter Gale – 20,251 (1.5%)
- George A. Bochetto – 14,480 (1.1%)

The percentages confirmed the vote count was accurate; Dr. Oz beat David McCormick by 951 votes in the primary, which is roughly the same margin as after the votes were first counted.<sup>117</sup> The numbers did move “ever so slightly in some counties” but the numbers did not change in any significant way. The recount between Dr. Oz and David McCormick was the second consecutive statewide recount since the November 2021 recount in the Commonwealth Court race for two open seats.

### **Additional Process Issues in Counties**

#### **Allegheny County:**

In Stowe Township, and across other areas of the county, there were reports of a shortage of ballots for election day.<sup>118</sup> The shortage of ballots affected both Democratic and Republican voters across the area.<sup>119</sup> Allegheny County blamed the shortage of ballots on high turnout; however, a county spokesperson said locations are given ballots proportional to the number of voters registered in that precinct.<sup>120</sup> Allegheny County prepared 25% more ballots than necessary ahead of the primary election, and once those ballots were distributed, additional ballots were printed on demand and delivered to polling locations.<sup>121</sup> Also, in an attempt to resolve this problem, poll workers used Express Vote machines to create ballots on site.<sup>122</sup>

Also, poll workers in approximately 31 precincts did not enclose the “memory stick” in the poll materials.<sup>123</sup> These memory sticks tabulate votes as they are fed into the optical scanner, and without them delays could result.<sup>124</sup> When the memory sticks were returned to the County Board of Elections additional problems began to arise as four scanners did not have the memory stick county workers needed to upload the counts, and the County Board of Elections scanned paper ballots instead.<sup>125</sup>

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<sup>117</sup> [Pa. Senate race recount shows accuracy of initial vote count \(inquirer.com\)](https://www.inquirer.com/politics/pennsylvania/senate-race-recount-2022-05-18/)

<sup>118</sup> <https://www.wpxi.com/news/local/multiple-polling-places-reporting-shortage-republican-ballots-voters-turned-away/GCVUMMEOQ5C75I7GBEO5K3KQOM/> and <https://www.wtae.com/article/pennsylvania-primary-updates-western-pennsylvania/40021076#>

<sup>119</sup> [https://twitter.com/amy\\_hudak/status/1526675996660965376?cxt=HHwWgIC9wd7u668qAAAA](https://twitter.com/amy_hudak/status/1526675996660965376?cxt=HHwWgIC9wd7u668qAAAA)

<sup>120</sup> <https://www.wpxi.com/news/local/multiple-polling-places-reporting-shortage-republican-ballots-voters-turned-away/GCVUMMEOQ5C75I7GBEO5K3KQOM/> and <https://www.wesa.fm/politics-government/2022-05-18/allegheny-county-officials-unable-to-verify-reports-of-voters-turned-away-at-the-polls-tuesday>

<sup>121</sup> <https://www.wesa.fm/politics-government/2022-05-18/allegheny-county-officials-unable-to-verify-reports-of-voters-turned-away-at-the-polls-tuesday>

<sup>122</sup> <https://www.wesa.fm/politics-government/2022-05-18/allegheny-county-officials-unable-to-verify-reports-of-voters-turned-away-at-the-polls-tuesday>

<sup>123</sup> <https://www.wpxi.com/news/local/live-updates-polls-open-7-am-pennsylvania-2022-primary-election/KQ4OS7WIZ5HHZONUVEJAWXVTQY/>

<sup>124</sup> <https://twitter.com/CPotterPgh/status/1526936616337645573>

<sup>125</sup> <https://twitter.com/cpotterpgh/status/1527708720578404353?s=21&t=HnSi63af0M07o1wM7qwTfA>

## **Berks County:**

The Berks County Court of Common Pleas issued an order to extend poll hours due to issues with its new electronic poll books.<sup>126</sup> Poll workers had to issue back-up paper ballots due to the issue impacting the new electronic pollbooks.<sup>127</sup> However, with the extended hours issued by the Court of Common Pleas, voters who arrived at the polling location after 8 p.m. but by 9 p.m. had to vote by provisional ballots.<sup>128</sup>

According to sources, certain Berks County commissioners, were not in town during the primary.<sup>129</sup> The commissioners were still in constant contact, but Rep. Manuel Guzman (D-Berks County) believed that Berks County leadership should have done more on the issue.<sup>130</sup>

There were reports that for the 129<sup>th</sup> State House District, the Berks County Election Results website listed 27 out of 27 precincts.<sup>131</sup> However, the district has 28 precincts according to a district map and written descriptions from the Department of State's website.<sup>132</sup> The missing precinct was listed for the 99<sup>th</sup> House District.<sup>133</sup>

## **Huntingdon County**

While reports indicated the election ran smoothly, the county elections coordinator stressed a continuous need for more workers to staff elections as appointments were needed to fill positions including judge of elections, majority inspectors, minority inspectors and clerks.<sup>134</sup> The county elections coordinator also noted some mechanical issues reported by precinct workers throughout the day.<sup>135</sup>

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<sup>126</sup> <https://6abc.com/pa-primary-berks-county-pennsylvania-electronic-poll-books-polling-issues/11861895/>

<sup>127</sup> <https://www.nbcphiladelphia.com/decision-2022/some-issues-but-pa-primary-phenomenally-quiet-in-terms-of-voter-problems/3242225/>

<sup>128</sup> <https://6abc.com/pa-primary-berks-county-pennsylvania-electronic-poll-books-polling-issues/11861895/>

<sup>129</sup> <https://www.witf.org/2022/05/18/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/> and <https://wlvr.org/2022/05/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/#.YofbnHrMKUI>

<sup>130</sup> <https://www.witf.org/2022/05/18/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/> and <https://wlvr.org/2022/05/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/#.YofbnHrMKUI>

<sup>131</sup> <https://www.witf.org/2022/05/18/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/> and <https://wlvr.org/2022/05/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/#.YofbnHrMKUI>

<sup>132</sup> <https://www.witf.org/2022/05/18/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/> and <https://wlvr.org/2022/05/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/#.YofbnHrMKUI>

<sup>133</sup> <https://www.witf.org/2022/05/18/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/> and <https://wlvr.org/2022/05/berks-county-primary-election-faces-technical-problems-errors-and-criticism/#.YofbnHrMKUI>

<sup>134</sup> [https://www.huntingdondailynews.com/news/local/election-runs-smooth-but-more-poll-workers-needed/article\\_d5b35530-c32b-52e8-a1ca-cd29146e5bc2.html](https://www.huntingdondailynews.com/news/local/election-runs-smooth-but-more-poll-workers-needed/article_d5b35530-c32b-52e8-a1ca-cd29146e5bc2.html)

<sup>135</sup> [https://www.huntingdondailynews.com/news/local/election-runs-smooth-but-more-poll-workers-needed/article\\_d5b35530-c32b-52e8-a1ca-cd29146e5bc2.html](https://www.huntingdondailynews.com/news/local/election-runs-smooth-but-more-poll-workers-needed/article_d5b35530-c32b-52e8-a1ca-cd29146e5bc2.html)

## **Lancaster County**

As the county elections office began its process of pre-canvassing the first batch of mail-in ballots, a significant number of the mail-in ballots did not scan.<sup>136</sup> When the county further investigated the issue, the ballots that were not scanning were from the mail-in ballot vendor (NPC) and included the wrong identification code. In order to scan these miscoded ballots, election staff were forced to re-mark approximately 16,000 mail-in ballots. The error prevented the ballots from being scanned on the county's central scanners and delayed the primary results.<sup>137</sup>

NPC took full responsibility for the error, and Lancaster County officials are awaiting a full report from the company concerning the cause of the errors.<sup>138</sup> NPC is the vendor for various counties across Pennsylvania including Blair, Bedford, Bucks, Lycoming, Westmoreland, Chester, and Montgomery. No county other than Lancaster reported any issues regarding the mail-in ballots during that election.<sup>139</sup> Nationally, Oregon is also dealing with a similar problem with this vendor.<sup>140</sup>

## **Luzerne County**

The Luzerne County Bureau of Elections reported no global or widespread problems with polling places or equipment on Primary Election Day.<sup>141</sup> However, some polling locations ran into last-minute staffing changes with at least one site not opening until close to 7 a.m. due to the building being locked.<sup>142</sup> By 11 a.m. on Election Day some other issues arose as one tabulator and four poll book units were replaced due to power issues.<sup>143</sup> There were also reports from the Luzerne County Bureau of Elections concerning some issues regarding drop boxes, as voters were spotted by employees dropping off more than one ballot in two separate incidents.<sup>144</sup>

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<sup>136</sup> <https://www.pennlive.com/elections/2022/05/lancaster-county-reports-big-mail-in-ballot-problem-significant-number-of-the-ballots-did-not-scan.html>

<sup>137</sup> <https://www.buckscountycouriertimes.com/story/news/politics/2022/05/17/pennsylvania-primary-problems-on-election-day-delays-results-polls-mail-in-ballots/65354956007/> and <https://www.wgal.com/article/mail-in-ballot-printing-error-discovered-in-lancaster-county/40024151>

<sup>138</sup> [https://www.bradfordera.com/printing-errors-mar-mailed-ballots-in-oregon-pennsylvania/article\\_e6843d58-2d87-541f-9043-82dedf08c8df.html](https://www.bradfordera.com/printing-errors-mar-mailed-ballots-in-oregon-pennsylvania/article_e6843d58-2d87-541f-9043-82dedf08c8df.html) and <https://www.wgal.com/article/lancaster-county-finishes-counting-misprinted-mail-ballots/40050809>

<sup>139</sup> <https://www.witf.org/2022/05/18/pa-dos-addresses-three-election-day-issues/>

<sup>140</sup> <https://www.nbcphiladelphia.com/decision-2022/printing-error-affects-mailed-ballots-in-lancaster-county/3242205/>

<sup>141</sup> <https://fox56.com/news/local/no-major-issues-reported-at-luzerne-county-polling-places>

<sup>142</sup> [https://www.citizensvoice.com/news/election/primary-2022-polls-are-open/article\\_4383be16-9a28-5aac-82fa-50ad5417bb3a.html](https://www.citizensvoice.com/news/election/primary-2022-polls-are-open/article_4383be16-9a28-5aac-82fa-50ad5417bb3a.html)

<sup>143</sup> <https://fox56.com/news/local/no-major-issues-reported-at-luzerne-county-polling-places>

<sup>144</sup> <https://www.wnep.com/article/news/local/lackawanna-county/its-time-for-a-change-voters-head-to-the-polls-early-tuesday-morning-luzerne-lackawanna-primary/523-f2f1ae0b-fbd2-41cd-bba3-871d3cb6e6b7>

## **Mercer County**

Mercer County Voter Registration and Elections Director Thad Hall reported minor issues and stated two precincts reported ballots jamming in polling machines and two polling machines were dropped off at the wrong precincts.<sup>145</sup>

## **Bucks, Mifflin, and Philadelphia County**

Acting Secretary of State Chapman reported there were confirmed instances of voter intimidation, but there is no exact number concerning how many incidents occurred.<sup>146</sup>

Philadelphia District Attorney's Office Election Task Force tweeted the office had received approximately 10 reports of voter irregularities with most of the irregularities involving electioneering.<sup>147</sup>

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<sup>145</sup> [https://www.sharonherald.com/news/election-day-ran-smoothly-for-the-most-part-here/article\\_ba4a8ce6-d60e-11ec-9f3a-f741b2e48973.html](https://www.sharonherald.com/news/election-day-ran-smoothly-for-the-most-part-here/article_ba4a8ce6-d60e-11ec-9f3a-f741b2e48973.html)

<sup>146</sup> <https://www.witf.org/2022/05/18/pa-dos-addresses-three-election-day-issues/>

<sup>147</sup> <https://mobile.twitter.com/philadao/status/1526611071796142083> and <https://www.nbcphiladelphia.com/decision-2022/some-issues-but-pa-primary-phenomenally-quiet-in-terms-of-voter-problems/3242225/>



**“If Pennsylvania counts undated ballots, what else is up for grabs?”**  
**Wall Street Journal, June 10, 2022**

**Litigation Related to Election Process Issues**

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Many of the process issues occurring in the 2021 and 2022 elections resulted in litigation, including:

*Ritter v. Migliori; Migliori v. Lehigh County Board of Elections*<sup>148</sup>

This case arose from a Court of Common Pleas election in Lehigh County during the 2021 municipal election. In this instance, Lehigh County’s Board of Elections voted to count ballots that were signed but not dated. This was contrary to the Election Code’s provisions classifying these ballots as “insufficient” and indications by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in prior cases that such ballots should not be counted.

The race at issue was one with a margin close enough that the undated ballots had the potential to change the outcome of the race. David Ritter, the candidate with more votes among ballots universally agreed to be valid, challenged the decision of the Lehigh County Board of Elections by filing suit in the Lehigh County Court of Common Pleas, which affirmed the board’s decision to count the undated ballots. Ritter appealed that ruling to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania, which reversed the Court of Common Pleas decision, and ordered the ballots not be counted. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania denied the appeal which followed.

Instead, private parties seeking to have the undated ballots counted filed suit in the Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania. The district court granted a motion for summary judgment ruling there was no private right of action to enforce a federal law which plaintiffs argue conflicts with the Pennsylvania Election Code as to the counting of undated ballots.

That decision was appealed to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which reversed the decision of the district court, and held that the undated ballots must be counted. The decision of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals was appealed, with a stay initially granted by Justice Alito, but then rejected by the majority of the U.S. Supreme Court.

As a result of the Third Circuit Court's order and the Supreme Court's decision not to issue a stay, Lehigh County proceeded to include undated ballots in its canvass of the 2021 municipal election. After all such ballots had been counted, a new updated result was certified, in which David Ritter was no longer the winner of the election. In response to these events, I issued a letter to the Department of State asking how it planned to manage the transition of Pennsylvania's elections administration back to its pre-Act 77 status quo, as the case has clearly triggered the nonseverability clause included in Act 77. I am now awaiting the response of the department.<sup>149</sup>

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<sup>148</sup> [RITTER v. MIGLIORI | Supreme Court | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute \(cornell.edu\)](#)

<sup>149</sup> Appendix V

*McLinko v. Commonwealth*<sup>150</sup>

This case involves a claim by a Pennsylvania resident that Article XIII-D of the Pennsylvania Election Code, enacted through Act 77 of 2019 and authorizing no-excuse mail-in voting by any registered elector, violates Article VII of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

The case was consolidated with a similar challenge filed by members of the General Assembly contending the same violation, and includes a variety of intervenors, particularly major political parties and their local affiliates.

The Commonwealth Court found in favor of *McLinko* and the consolidated plaintiffs, and against the Commonwealth, holding that Act 77 of 2019 violated the Pennsylvania Constitution to the degree that it permitted electors to vote, other than at their polling place on Election Day, and without one of the reasons specifically stated for absentee voting in Article VII, Section 14.

Although the Commonwealth Court ordered that the Election Code provisions relating to mail-in voting be invalidated in light of its ruling, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ordered the impact of the ruling be stayed pending its consideration of the appeal. The 2022 Primary Election proceeded with mail-in voting in effect as it was for the elections of 2020 and 2021.

*Dondiego v. Lehigh County Board of Elections*<sup>151</sup>

Suit filed in federal district court challenging the practice of disqualifying ballots lacking a secrecy envelope; remains under consideration by the Pennsylvania Eastern District Court.

*Chapman v. Berks County Board of Elections*<sup>152</sup>

Recently, the Department of State has filed suit against three county boards of elections (Berks, Lancaster, and Fayette counties) over certification disputes arising from the 2022 Primary Election. At issue is the treatment of ballots lacking a date; these counties certified results which excluded such ballots, as required by Pennsylvania law. The Third Circuit Court of Appeals issued its decision in *Ritter v. Migliori* after the May 2022 Primary, leading the Department of State to order counties to certify an updated election result including the count of any ballots previously rejected for lacking a date. The three counties in this suit did not do so, claiming both that the *Ritter* decision applied only to that case, and that the Election Code does not provide for election results to be certified a second time. This case remains in Commonwealth Court, and currently the results of the 2022 primary election have not been certified by the department.

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<sup>150</sup> [Doug McLinko v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dept. of State, and Veronica Degraffenreid | Cases of Public Interest | News & Statistics | Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania \(pacourts.us\)](#)

<sup>151</sup> [DONDIEGO et al v. LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS et al \(5:22-cv-02111\), Pennsylvania Eastern District Court \(pacermonitor.com\)](#)

<sup>152</sup> [Is mandamus appropriate in the Pennsylvania certification dispute, Chapman v. Berks County Board of Elections? | Election Law Blog](#)

## Hearing Takeaways in the Absence of Reform

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Even after the 10 election hearings held earlier in 2021, as well as the governor's veto of House Bill 1300, the House State Government Committee continued to review and discuss Election Code issues in 2021 and 2022.

- **Despite the veto of House Bill 1300, these hearings demonstrated**
  - The House State Government Committee continued to review and discuss other election administration issues.
  - The work of the Election Law Advisory Board is a valuable resource to assist with the collection of election administration issues.
  - Election administration problems, questions and concerns remain.
  - Discussions on how to fix Pennsylvania's election process must continue.
- **The implementation of the new SURE system**
  - This may potentially resolve some election administration issues.
  - Its success remains uncertain as its implementation is in the early stages.
  - In addition to the election process itself, I also plan to continue discussions with the department on the new SURE system.
- **House Bill 2507**
  - The Department of State indicated that, to ensure proper cleaning of voter rolls, full participation by Pennsylvania in ERIC is needed.<sup>153</sup>
  - This participation would necessitate a "legislative fix."<sup>154</sup>
  - As a result, myself and Rep. Scott Conklin, minority chairman of the House State Government Committee, introduced House Bill 2507.<sup>155</sup>
  - This bill amends Title 25 (Elections) to require registration commissions use information obtained from the Department of State through the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) and may utilize additional sources of information on the reported deaths of registered electors.<sup>156</sup>
  - This bill was passed unanimously by the full House Chamber and currently awaits further action in the Senate.<sup>157</sup>

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<sup>153</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.91. [2022 0050T.pdf \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=2507)

<sup>154</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.91. [2022 0050T.pdf \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=2507)

<sup>155</sup> <https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=2507>

<sup>156</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2507 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=2507)

<sup>157</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2507 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/billInfo.cfm?sYear=2021&sInd=0&body=h&type=b&bn=2507)

## State Government Hearing Summaries

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- **Tuesday, Sept. 14, 2021-Public Hearing on Ballot Order Selection and Randomization:**

[https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021\\_0141T.pdf](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021_0141T.pdf)

### Testifiers:

- Dr. Darren Grant - Sam Houston State University
- Forrest Lehman - director of elections and registration, Lycoming County
- Rep. Christopher Rabb - 200<sup>th</sup> Legislative District
- Rep. Jared Solomon - 202<sup>nd</sup> Legislative District
- Written testimony-County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania

### Hearing Summary:

On Sept. 14, 2021, the State Government Committee's Subcommittee on Campaign Finance and Elections held a hearing to gain knowledge on the topic of ballot order selection and randomization.<sup>158</sup> For this hearing, the committee received testimony from Dr. Darren Grant of Sam Houston State University; Forrest Lehman, director of elections and registrations, Lycoming County; Rep. Christopher Rabb of the 200<sup>th</sup> Legislative District; and Rep. Jared Solomon of the 202<sup>nd</sup> Legislative District.<sup>159</sup>

The topic of ballot order and randomization has gained interest in the U.S. as many realize current laws may be providing an unintended boost or hindrance to certain candidates based on unrelated factors such as the luck of the draw or whichever party has the sitting governor.<sup>160</sup> Currently, Pennsylvania follows a two-party system. During the Primary Election, candidates draw lots to determine their ballot position in random order while for the General Election, the candidates from the party of the current sitting governor is listed first on the ballot in all races.<sup>161</sup>

Dr. Grant testified that he published a study in the Journal of Public Choice on this topic in 2017,<sup>162</sup> where he examined the effective ballot order on vote share in primary elections in Texas for statewide office.<sup>163</sup> In the study, he found Texas uses a system that is not uncommon across the country in primary elections where a candidate's placement on the ballot is randomized at the county level.<sup>164</sup> Dr. Grant asserted to the subcommittee that Texas has 254 counties which provide a lot of variation in randomization, which means a statistical analysis can be

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<sup>158</sup> [Microsoft Word - 9.14.21 State Government Committee Transcript.docx](#)

<sup>159</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.2. [2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>160</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.3. [2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>161</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.3-4. [2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>162</sup> *The Ballot Order Effect is Huge: Evidence from Texas* [ballot order.pdf \(shsu.edu\)](#)

<sup>163</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.7. [2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>164</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.7. [2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

conducted.<sup>165</sup> The study, which was statistically significant, found that if a candidate was listed first on the ballot, that candidate might gain a point or two in vote share compared to a candidate who is listed last on the ballot.<sup>166</sup> The study also found the point difference in voter share between the candidate listed first on the ballot compared to other candidates increased as other candidates were listed further down on the ballot.<sup>167</sup>

Dr. Grant said ballot order is a bit different between a Primary Election and a General Election. He conducted a study on Wyoming's ballot order system which is similar to Pennsylvania's in some respects.<sup>168</sup> Wyoming rewards first position on the ballot to the party that won the previous cycle for the one congressional seat at the county level which because of this order, does not have any effect on a race due to a constant change in ballot order.<sup>169</sup> Dr. Grant also explained that he has uncovered evidence in both Texas and West Virginia that sometimes ballot order is not determined by random order, but by someone who favors a particular candidate.<sup>170</sup> He asserted that through data analysis he determined this can cause legal issues, resulting in an unfair outcome of a primary election.<sup>171</sup>

Members asked several questions regarding ballot order policy in other states compared to Pennsylvania and how ballot order affects mail-in ballots. Dr. Grant stated there tend to be two common techniques used for ballot order across other states.<sup>172</sup> One technique is randomization at the local or county level even in statewide races, while the other technique is rotation which is often done at a precinct level.<sup>173</sup> The rotation system is when one candidate is picked first and then the position is rotated on the ballot for every precinct.<sup>174</sup> When it comes to the randomization technique, ballots are randomized at the county level based on who won the drawing in that county.<sup>175</sup> Dr. Grant added candidates could be listed differently on a ballot in separate counties, as a candidate could be listed first on some county ballots while other county

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<sup>165</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.7-8.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>166</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.8.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>167</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.8-9.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>168</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.9-10.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>169</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.10.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>170</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.12.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>171</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.11-12.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>172</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.14.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>173</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.14-16.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>174</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.14-16.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>175</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.18-19.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

ballots have a candidate listed in a different position.<sup>176</sup> Regarding the candidates being listed differently depending on the county, Dr. Grant explained that the county clerk or another election administrator sets up the sample ballots for the county, which then are used to print the official ballots, so the ballots should not cause any problems in a mail-in election because the ballots have already been ordered based on the sample ballot.<sup>177</sup> He also added that secretaries of States across the country release guidelines on the laws and rules concerning the conduct of elections, which include ballot order policy.<sup>178</sup>

Dr. Grant received several questions regarding outside factors other than ballot positioning affecting a candidate's race. He responded to these questions saying he has not taken a deep dive in all of the other factors that could affect a candidate but one of the obvious factors affecting a candidate's performance is campaign spending.<sup>179</sup> Dr. Grant also explained there are psychological effects that can cause a candidate's performance and they are primacy effect (being first provides advantage) and recency effect (being last provides advantage).<sup>180</sup> Dr. Grant explained he has not found the effect of recency in a multiple candidate race, but stated other research has found recency effecting a multiple candidate race, but it is still not as consistent as primacy effect.<sup>181</sup> Dr. Grant also asserted that in Wyoming, ballot positioning is not everything when it comes to performance in a race as depending on where a candidate is originally from can provide an advantage to a candidate in a race no matter what position on the ballot the candidate is located.<sup>182</sup> Ballot order according to Dr. Grant is not stronger toward one party than the other, as Dr. Grant believes ballot order effect is mainly caused by humans rather than by party allegiance, wealth, or education.<sup>183</sup> In terms of ballot question positions, Dr. Grant mentioned a few studies have shown the further down a ballot question is, the less likely the ballot question is to pass, which is mainly caused by mental fatigue of a voter.<sup>184</sup>

Members asked questions regarding implications that could be present if Pennsylvania would switch from a randomized system for ballot position to a precinct rotation system and specifically whether a randomization system helps an incumbent.<sup>185</sup> Dr. Grant warned the general public understands and accepts the randomization approach to ballot positioning and if a

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<sup>176</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.18-19.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>177</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.19.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>178</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.18.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>179</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.23-25.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>180</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.26-27.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>181</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.29-30.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>182</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.33-35.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>183</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.52-54.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>184</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.55-57.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>185</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.48.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)



state would switch to a precinct rotation system, legitimacy issues could arise for the public.<sup>186</sup> In regard to the randomization system affecting an incumbent, Dr. Grant explained doing audits and making sure rules are being followed is necessary; however, any ballot order effect itself is most likely caused by voters who are undecided about candidates as a result of lack of information, since they will tend to pick the candidate that is listed first.<sup>187</sup>

Director of Elections and Registration of Lycoming County, Forrest Lehman, also provided testimony on ballot order selection and randomization. He stated when it comes to ballot order two dichotomies are present.<sup>188</sup> According to Lehman, this can be seen in the divide between “local offices” and “state offices” to which he explained that “state offices tend to be looked at as being responsible for nomination petitions, campaign finance, and everything else while local offices are like the county, school district, borough, township, and so on.”<sup>189</sup> He added that the dividing line is to what extent changes to ballot order affect “state offices” versus “local offices” and the other dividing line is what happens in a Primary Election versus a General Election.<sup>190</sup> He further explained that in Pennsylvania, Primary Elections randomize ballot order while in General Elections ballot order is determined on party preference to what party the governor is.<sup>191</sup> In the cases of local school board or municipal races, Lehman stated it is based on merit especially when a ballot has multiple people for the same position in the General Election, as ballot order is determined by how many votes a candidate received in the Primary Election.<sup>192</sup>

Lehman then discussed the difference between county level randomization versus precinct level randomization and rotation.<sup>193</sup> Lehman believed county level randomization departed less from what is being done at the county level currently and explained that he does not see any programming issues with current voting systems.<sup>194</sup> Lehman advocated for the Department of State to randomize counties’ ballots in order to curb any statistical analysis needed to root out whether counties did the right thing.<sup>195</sup> He also added for the General Election, ballot order could be based on the Primary Election results irrespective of party, so the candidate who received the most votes on either party ballot would be the first candidate on the ballot in the General

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<sup>186</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg. 36-39.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>187</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.48-49.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>188</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.58.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>189</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.59.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>190</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.59.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>191</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.59-60.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>192</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.60.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>193</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.61.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>194</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.61.

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<sup>195</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.61.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

Election.<sup>196</sup> Lehman warned members if Pennsylvania would switch to a precinct level of randomization or rotation, there could be complications for county offices in regard to the voting systems as programming and proofing of the ballots could be difficult.<sup>197</sup>

A member asked how long it would take for Lehman's county to be ready for either a randomized system or rotational system when it comes to ballot order.<sup>198</sup> Lehman responded by saying that if the ballot order would be limited to statewide offices, it would not take any time for his county to adjust because the county would only have to check the candidates on the ballot based on what the Department of State told them to plug into the system.<sup>199</sup> Lehman, however, was unsure how splitting candidates 50-50 on the ballot for the first spot on the ballot would work within the voting system software.<sup>200</sup> He added there could be different election systems available to support this sort of ballot order process, but the rotational ballot order could cause certification problems with current voting systems that could take years to fix.<sup>201</sup>

A member pointed out counties already conduct precinct level randomization when it comes to county committee member positions, as those ballots are unique to the precinct.<sup>202</sup> Lehman responded counties do random drawings for ballot position at the county for those positions, so it is easier to manually go into the voting system to program the ballot.<sup>203</sup> He went on to explain the issue would arise in the General Election when the ballots per precinct would need to be split 50-50 between the Republican or Democrat showing first on the ballot. This would need to be done in the voting system if that sort of programming is even feasible for the system, making the system potentially not able to be certified which could only cause issues.<sup>204</sup> A member mentioned the Department of State numbers precincts which could help with precinct rotation ballot order systems to which Lehman believed the software just simply would not work because the issue arises in the technology rather than the county itself.<sup>205</sup>

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<sup>196</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.62.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>197</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, Pg.62-63.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>198</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.64.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>199</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.64-65.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>200</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.64-65.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>201</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.65.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>202</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.67-68.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>203</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.68.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>204</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.69.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>205</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.70-73.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)



Rep. Christopher Rabb (D-Philadelphia County) testified he circulated a co-sponsorship memo in the previous legislative term establishing rotating ballot positions for candidates,<sup>206</sup> and in the current legislative session he has introduced House Bill 1797.<sup>207</sup> He stated: “essentially, what this bill seeks to do is to avoid human error and potential foul play in a manner that could be well audited by removing unnecessary barriers to candidate viability.”<sup>208</sup> Rep. Rabb asserted most voting machines certified across the Commonwealth have the technological feasibility to allow for rotating ballot positions for candidates so no candidate is given a better advantage over another candidate.<sup>209</sup> Rep. Rabb further explained the process that Philadelphia County uses for ballot order at the precinct level for committee member races, and he surmised that it is time to move into the 21<sup>st</sup> century and use the technology already available for many counties and voters.<sup>210</sup> He added in a county similar to Philadelphia, a political party might tell a candidate not to run based on their ballot position and said this situation should not happen so good candidates are encouraged to run for office.<sup>211</sup> Rep. Jared Solomon (D-Philadelphia County) added by providing the example of Philadelphia County’s use of Horn & Hardart’s can to pick names for ballot order which has become a “rite of passage” in Philadelphia. The ballot order picked can simply add additional points to a candidate.<sup>212</sup>

### **Sept. 14, 2021, Hearing Follow-Up**

As a follow-up to questions asked at the hearing, Dr. Grant provided various materials post-hearing, including:

- PDF listing states’ ballot ordering techniques, from the following publication: Krosnick, Jon A., Joanne M. Miller, and Michael P. Tichy. "An unrecognized need for ballot reform: The effects of candidate name order on election outcomes." *Rethinking the vote: The politics and prospects of American election reform* (2004): 51-73.<sup>213</sup>

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<sup>206</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.74.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>207</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.74.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>208</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.74.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>209</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.74-75.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>210</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.75-76.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>211</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, Pg.76-77.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>212</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Ballot Order Selection and Randomization, pg.77-79.

[2021\\_0141T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>213</sup> See Appendix IV

## **Wednesday, April 6, 2022- Public Hearing on Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election.**

### **Testifiers:**

- Glenn Pasewicz - executive director Pennsylvania Joint State Government Commission
- Yvonne Hursh - counsel Pennsylvania Joint State Government Commission
- Jonathan Marks - deputy secretary of elections and commissions, Pennsylvania Department of State
- Written testimony - County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania

### **Hearing Summary**

On April 6, 2022, the House State Government Committee held a hearing to discuss election administration considerations in advance of the 2022 Primary Election. The committee heard testimony from Glenn Pasewicz executive director and Yvonne Hursh counsel, Joint State Government Commission; and Jonathan Marks, deputy secretary of elections and commissions, Pennsylvania Department of State.<sup>214</sup> The committee also received written testimony from the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania (CCAP).

Glenn Pasewicz explained the Joint State Government Commission is the General Assembly's non-partisan, public policy, and statutory research agency.<sup>215</sup> Glenn Pasewicz also explained Act 12 of 2020<sup>216</sup> assigned the Joint State Government Commission with the task of providing staff support to the Election Law Advisory Board (Board) and Pasewicz further added a brief history on election task forces in Pennsylvania.<sup>217</sup>

Chairman Grove asked if the Joint State Government Commission faced any significant issues with its new duty to help with the board.<sup>218</sup> Yvonne Hursh explained the board has appointees from the governor, the legislature and representatives from across all the congressional districts.<sup>219</sup> Hursh further explained within the first year of the board's inception, the board looked to identify "hot topics" on elections, and looked through the Election Code to see if there were issues that jumped out to them, and also gathered a list of pending legislation to see where the board stood on current legislation.<sup>220</sup> During this first year, Hursh stated the commission asked the board to prioritize its top three priorities, to which the priorities were categorized and

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<sup>214</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.3. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>215</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.7. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>216</sup> Act 12 of 2020 [Act 12 of 2020- PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>217</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.7-8. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>218</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.11-12. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>219</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.11. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>220</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.11-12. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

assigned to five working groups.<sup>221</sup> However, Hursh also added the working groups came to a halt at the end of 2021 so proposals could be prepared for the whole board to consider. Therefore, the commission could move forward drafting legislation or recommendations that could be put into the board's annual June report.<sup>222</sup>

Hursh explained one of the big areas of interest for the board was mail-in ballots.<sup>223</sup> Hursh added that in the 2021 report, the board had one legislative recommendation regarding mail-in ballots-pre-canvassing.<sup>224</sup> The recommendation was to allow a maximum 14-day period for pre-canvassing for county election officials at the counties' discretion.<sup>225</sup> Hursh further explained the board reviewed numerous amendments regarding pre-canvassing or processing time as this also seemed to be the most urgent need from the counties.<sup>226</sup> According to Hursh, the commission has a number of recommendations for the board to review regarding mail-in ballots; however, the board is waiting to make an decision on mail-in ballots based on how the Pennsylvania Supreme Court rules in *McLinko v. Commonwealth*.<sup>227</sup>

Hursh also discussed the SURE Modernization Project and explained the Pennsylvania Department of State is currently in the process of implementing the modernization project.<sup>228</sup> She went on to explain there are several aspects of voter registration process that the board considered, but the big issue is whether to grant authority to the Department of State to look at national databases to maintain voter lists with respect to deceased voters.<sup>229</sup>

Chairman Grove further asked whether mail-in ballots would be in the initial annual report planned to be released in June 2022.<sup>230</sup> Hursh answered by stating that "it is highly doubtful" but added there is a chance to work on the issue during the summer and release an interim report based on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's ruling in the *McLinko* case.<sup>231</sup>

Several members of the committee asked a variety of questions regarding whether the board has pursued its duty to identify best practices to ensure integrity and efficiency in the electoral

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<sup>221</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.12. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>222</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.13. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>223</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.14. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>224</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.14. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>225</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.14. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>226</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.24-25. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>227</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.15. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>228</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.16. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>229</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.16. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>230</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.18. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>231</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.17-18. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

process and what resources the commission is using to gather information for the board. Members contend there is somewhat of a disconnect between voters and election officials affecting public perception. Hursh explained the commission has reviewed the National Conference of State Legislatures' state election legislation database to identify best practices across other states on election integrity and efficiency.<sup>232</sup> She also stated the commission shared Chairman Grove's report with the board describing the proposed changes in House Bill 1800. She noted on a daily basis there is something new in terms of election integrity and efficiency that other states are doing, but warned Pennsylvania's laws and Constitution are different than these other states.<sup>233</sup> Hursh also added the commission did not independently poll voters; voter organizations like the Committee of Seventy and the county elections offices provided information to the commission and board.<sup>234</sup> Yvonne Hursh and Glenn Pasewicz also both agreed the commission could create a survey tool to survey voters, and the commission could also review existing polls and surveys.<sup>235</sup>

A member asked a question regarding the funding of elections and shortages of poll workers.<sup>236</sup> Hursh stated the commission is considering manpower shortages as there has been a "mass exodus" of elections directors that counties experienced in the last couple of years, and further added there is a balancing act between giving election officials more work while at the same time providing timely results.<sup>237</sup> Another member raised the Department of State's Election Day guidance which confused counties.<sup>238</sup> Hursh stated the commission reviewed the guidance but has not raised it with the full board. Hursh asserted an increase in voter confidence could address many of the issues raised.<sup>239</sup>

A member also asked whether the commission reviewed criminal charges and arrests from a non-partisan viewpoint because investigating election fraud through a non-partisan lens could build voter confidence.<sup>240</sup> Hursh stated the commission has tried to avoid politically charged aspects of criminal charges and arrests when it comes to election law violations, but added the commission and the board would have no problems looking further into the issue.<sup>241</sup> Hursh asserted there are

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<sup>232</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pgs.19, 31-32. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#) and *National Conference of State Legislatures: State Elections Legislation Database (ncsl.org)*

<sup>233</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.19-20. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>234</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.23-24. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>235</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.33. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>236</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.21-23. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>237</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.22-23. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>238</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.28-30. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>239</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.28-30. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>240</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.35. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>241</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.35. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

conflicting views on the board when it comes to assisting voters in nursing homes and care facilities, and if that is considered ballot harvesting.<sup>242</sup> This led to discussions on drop boxes and who can return ballots from these facilities to drop boxes.<sup>243</sup> Chairman Grove added both House Bill 1300 and House Bill 1800 addressed ballot harvesting and authorization to return a ballot for another person. The chairman mentioned it is critical to train nursing home administrators on election law because he explained a lot of the time the activities directors handle elections, and they can become non-compliant.<sup>244</sup> Chairman Grove emphasized residents of nursing homes and care facilities have the right to vote.<sup>245</sup>

A member discussed the 2021 Department of State litigation settlement to remove 21,000 dead voters, some of which have been on the voting rolls for 20 years, and asked whether the board is monitoring SURE system modernization.<sup>246</sup> Hursh stated the board is not auditing the Department of State; however, the commission is looking into recommendations to review national databases and identify the criteria to make databases more acceptable for Pennsylvania.<sup>247</sup> She noted other databases as well, including the Social Security Administration's death records.<sup>248</sup> According to Hursh, the issues on voter registration and voter list maintenance are very important to the board as the counties are advocating for more technology for the SURE system to help clean up voter rolls.<sup>249</sup> The commission also looked at electronic poll books, as the Commonwealth currently is rolling out e-poll books after the counties conduct pilot programs.<sup>250</sup> Voting centers was another proposal discussed, according to Hursh, and the board determined that without appropriate infrastructure and electronic access, voting centers could not be implemented statewide but potentially some municipalities could implement the centers.<sup>251</sup>

Another member asked about whether audits are being considered by the board such as a SOC1 Type 2 Controls Audit.<sup>252</sup> Hursh explained the commission understands there are audit types that

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<sup>242</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.36-37. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>243</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.36-37. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>244</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.38. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>245</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.38. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>246</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.41-42. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>247</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.42. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>248</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.42-43. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>249</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.43. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>250</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.43-44. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>251</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.44. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>252</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.45. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

could help with the SURE system, but the board has not investigated the issue.<sup>253</sup> The member also mentioned other types of audits, including financial audits, because the member stated economics is a bipartisan issue as there are not “liberal economic agendas or conservative.”<sup>254</sup>

After a question by a member concerning the resources the legislature can provide to the commission to make the process more streamlined regarding elections, Hursh and Glenn Pasewicz both explained time is the biggest resource, so the commission and the board can work through all the issues surrounding elections and the counties need time to adjust to the various changes that the legislature enacts.<sup>255</sup> Hursh concluded with the suggestion for the member to contact the commission with any recommendations for the board report.<sup>256</sup>

Deputy Secretary Jonathan Marks testified as the Commonwealth moves closer to the May 2022 Primary Election, the Department of State will continue to work with county officials to identify external issues that may adversely affect the counties, as well as address their training and equipment needs so they can have a successful election.<sup>257</sup>

Chairman Grove asked Deputy Secretary Marks to provide a timeline of the SURE Modernization project.<sup>258</sup> Deputy Secretary Marks informed the committee Phase 1 of the project was deployed a few weeks prior to the hearing to run parallel with the May 17<sup>th</sup> primary. Phase 1 included the election management piece of the SURE system, as well as election night returns.<sup>259</sup> Deputy Secretary Marks further explained on election night Pennsylvania should expect to see the normal election night returns website, but the department is running in parallel a beta testing site for the new election night returns, which will have more features than the current website.<sup>260</sup> Phase 2 according to Marks is the biggest component to be implemented at the end of 2022 after the November General Election.<sup>261</sup> Phase 2 includes implementation of voter registration including the processing of registrations, and list maintenance which will run parallel to the current system and will be tested by the counties along with the current system for the November election.<sup>262</sup>

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<sup>253</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.45-46. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>254</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.47. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>255</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.52-53. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>256</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.48-49. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>257</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.60. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>258</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.61. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>259</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.61. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>260</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.61. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>261</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.61. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>262</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.61-62. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)



Deputy Secretary Marks explained Phase 3 of the project will include additional features regarding absentee and mail-in voting improvements through UOCAVA in the first half of 2023, while the second half of 2023 will be dedicated to upgrading campaign finance and lobbying disclosure.<sup>263</sup> Marks affirmed the SURE Modernization Project will be completed by the end of 2023.<sup>264</sup>

Chairman Grove also questioned the new election night management system and whether the new system would take away the idea of “negative votes” or taking away votes from a candidate.<sup>265</sup> Deputy Secretary Marks explained the new management system will fix those issues as it was a problem for the Department of State internally along with the counties as the current election night return site is just not developed to be flexible.<sup>266</sup> Marks added most of the information is primarily fed through the SURE system, and separately is the voting system which across the state there are a half a dozen being used, each with their own different file formats.<sup>267</sup> Marks stated with the older infrastructure, it was harder to distribute information as the messaging for the information was a challenge, while the newer system should be easier as the newer vendor that the Department of State is using for the SURE modernization has experience with all five voting system manufacturers with certified systems in Pennsylvania.<sup>268</sup> He explained “negative votes” occur when a county is either uploading their results too fast or too slow and the department is predicting the amount of absentee and mail-in ballots based on what was originally entered into the SURE system.<sup>269</sup> He assured the “negative vote” issue happens infrequently but understands the public perception of the concept.<sup>270</sup>

A member asked questions regarding data formats and automatic reporting issues and whether issues naturally resolve themselves.<sup>271</sup> Deputy Secretary Marks stated these issues do not entirely resolve themselves; however, the new system will be capable of handling the different file formats as the federal government and the EAC (Election Advisory Commission) have been working on a common data format for voting systems in the last several years.<sup>272</sup> He added his preference to see Pennsylvania have a common data format so the Department of State and the

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<sup>263</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.63. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>264</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.63. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>265</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.64. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>266</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.64-65. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>267</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.65. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>268</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.65. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>269</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.65-66. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>270</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.65-66. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>271</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.67. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>272</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.67. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

counties do not have to worry about six different voting systems and formats.<sup>273</sup> He further explained counties that even have the same vendor might have different formats, so discussion should occur between the department, the General Assembly and the voting system vendors that have certified systems within Pennsylvania.<sup>274</sup>

Several members asked questions relating to the SURE System and the data being used to update the current system. Marks stated Pennsylvania is currently a member of the ERIC system. ERIC has entered into agreements with the Social Security Administration, and the U.S. Postal Service as well as many other entities.<sup>275</sup> He added the perk of being a member in the ERIC system is each member state provides information on voter registration records and Department of Motor Vehicles records which then ERIC uses to check against other resources and states to identify individuals who have moved into Pennsylvania, moved out of Pennsylvania, and any deceased voters.<sup>276</sup> Marks went on to explain the Department of State is not authorized under the Election Code to prescribe what tools counties can use to remove deceased voters from the rolls, including the ERIC program or information directly from the Social Security Administration, but the department does provide data to ERIC every 60 days.<sup>277</sup> Marks mentioned the law requires counties to take reasonable efforts to clean up their voter rolls; however, it would be against statute to switch a voter to inactive to clean-up voter rolls.<sup>278</sup>

Marks explained a 2021 litigation settlement resulted in the department's one-time use of ERIC data to remove 21,000 deceased voters from the rolls.<sup>279</sup> However, while the department and counties do not have the authority to unilaterally remove voters from voting rolls, the law requires the Department of Health to provide information about deceased voters.<sup>280</sup> Deputy Secretary Marks stated: "the Department certainly supports expanding so that we can fully use the ERIC tools, including the deceased voter information," and he indicated the department would like to see an amendment that would allow the use of the ERIC data fully and not just through litigation.<sup>281</sup> A member followed up by asking whether the National Voter Registration Act requires states make reasonable efforts to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official voting lists, to which Deputy Secretary Marks continued to explain the Department of State's counsel believes the Election Code does not authorize the use of sources beyond the

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<sup>273</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.67. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>274</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.67-68. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>275</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.69. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>276</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.69-70. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>277</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.70, 94. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>278</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.71. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>279</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.41-2. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>280</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.91-94. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>281</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.70, 91-94. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)



scope of the Election Code.<sup>282</sup> Marks mentioned the Department of Health provides data to counties on a biweekly basis but other than the sources of obituaries and letters testamentary which are in statute, the department cannot clean up voter rolls.<sup>283</sup>

Deputy Secretary Marks further commented he does not understand why individuals continue to talk about a “golden age of election administration” as there were numerous incidents when voters were not allowed to vote or voting was hard to do for individuals prior to the Help America Vote Act.<sup>284</sup> He affirmed since Pennsylvania became a member of ERIC, the voting rolls have been cleaner than they have ever been at any point in history.<sup>285</sup> Marks mentioned one area of “low-hanging fruit” that could be a quick fix by the legislature would be in regard to write-in voting as currently the Election Code describes “write-in votes,” “irregular ballots” and there should be provisions in place to certify write-in voting so legitimate write-in campaigns can easily be picked out by the counties, decreasing the process to adjudicate individual write-in votes.<sup>286</sup>

Several members asked questions regarding the Department of State’s guidance on third-party donations as well as General Election guidance. Deputy Secretary Marks first answered he does not expect there to be an influx of private money into the 2022 Primary Election or General Election from third-party sources.<sup>287</sup> Marks also explained he does not know if the Department of State can provide guidance to the counties on private donations for elections versus the department providing guidance to its own staff regarding donations mainly due to county and municipal government donations usually addressing natural disasters or something unrelated to elections.<sup>288</sup> He offered to discuss with department’s counsel establishing parameters for counties on donations for elections without going beyond the authority of the department.<sup>289</sup> Marks mentioned potentially setting up grants through the Department of State or DCED to help provide tools to eliminate the need for third-party funding.<sup>290</sup> He also explained currently with the exception of special elections and reimbursement for military and overseas civilian ballots, counties bear 100% of the cost of administering elections, and counties are mainly asking the federal government or the General Assembly to share the costs to administer elections.<sup>291</sup> He

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<sup>282</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.132-134. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>283</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.132. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>284</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.79. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>285</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.79-80. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>286</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.81-83. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>287</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.84. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>288</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.84-89. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>289</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.86-89. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>290</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.90. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>291</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.97. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

added there are several models where the federal, state, and local governments are paying their fair share for administering elections, and he added the National Conference of State Legislatures provides information about how each state funds elections as well as examples of a variety of models.<sup>292</sup> For example, he mentioned one state reimburses \$1.25 per voter while other states base the reimbursement on the level of the election, thus with a federal election or statewide election the state picks up those costs while a county or local election would mean the local or county government pick up the costs.<sup>293</sup>

Regarding guidance around drop boxes, Marks stated guidance regarding drop-boxes is currently under review, but the department has been clear and the Supreme Court agreed with the department's interpretation that counties have the discretion, outlined in the Election Code, to provide secure receptacles, or secure drop boxes for voters to deliver their ballots directly to the custody of the county board of elections.<sup>294</sup> According to Marks, the department surveys the counties before the election to ask counties whether they intend to use drop boxes, and other information regarding drop boxes.<sup>295</sup> A follow-up question was whether the department would be willing to support legislation that would treat drop boxes like polling locations and require someone to be physically present at the box as included in both House Bill 1300 and House Bill 1800.<sup>296</sup> Marks responded it would depend on the substance of the legislation, but the department has told counties best practice for drop boxes is to either have manned drop boxes or video surveillance for the drop boxes.<sup>297</sup> He also affirmed the information posted on the Department of State's website for voters is clear an individual can only deliver their own ballot unless they meet an exception.<sup>298</sup> The department also reminds voters to seal their ballot in the secrecy envelope as well as sign and date the required material.<sup>299</sup>

Questions were asked regarding constituents receiving text messages to apply for mail-in ballots and if the Department of State is reaching out to other agencies to obtain cell phone numbers.<sup>300</sup> Marks explained the department conducts voter outreach (deadlines, voting options, voting locations, and all requirements for voting) on a consistent basis to educate voters about changes and the department uses data from other state agencies, but any person can simply opt out of

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<sup>292</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.97. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>293</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.97-98. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>294</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.101-102. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>295</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.104. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>296</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.104-106. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>297</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.107. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>298</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.107-109. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>299</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.108-109. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>300</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.111-112. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

receiving messages whether through text or email.<sup>301</sup> He also asserted the Department of State is very protective of registered voter's data, as there is personal identifying information in the registration system, even though an individual or group can order online an entire list of every registered voter in the Commonwealth with personal identifying information redacted.<sup>302</sup>

Chairman Grove asked whether the new SURE system will make “over-the-counter” mail-in voting more convenient for voters and counties and asked what counties will be offering that voting method to voters during the 2022 election cycle.<sup>303</sup> Marks said all counties have to offer “over-the-counter” opportunities to vote whether that be at their primary office or another local office.<sup>304</sup> The counties informed the department the SURE system was not well-equipped to handle one-off requests because mail-in and absentee requests are batched, so if somebody comes into an office and wants to request a mail-in ballot in-person, vote, and return it they can easily just do a one-off and print a ballot.<sup>305</sup>

Chairman Grove asked Marks additional questions, including whether counties would be able to utilize county assessment offices to conduct voter registration checks.<sup>306</sup> Marks stated the department is primarily envisioning giving counties additional tools to identify voter addresses, because currently the tools only use blocks, street ranges and house number ranges.<sup>307</sup> He added this could help with redistricting, and reapportionment of local precincts as well.<sup>308</sup> Chairman Grove also raised paper ballot shortages across the Commonwealth, to which Deputy Secretary Marks explained the department is monitoring the issue and surveyed the counties. He mentioned a vendor who was supplying absentee and mail-in ballot materials to a significant number of counties (smaller counties) had an issue with ballot supply but resolved the issue with the supplier.<sup>309</sup> Marks also mentioned the department is telling counties to use the current thresholds found in statute as floors rather than ceilings.<sup>310</sup>

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<sup>301</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.112-115. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>302</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.76. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>303</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.118. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>304</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.118-119. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>305</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.118-119. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>306</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.120. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>307</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.120-121. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>308</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.120. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>309</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.121. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>310</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.122. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

Chairman Grove asked about localized ballot issues and ballot sizes due to the number of candidates for the primary election.<sup>311</sup> Marks explained there is a low probability a ballot would be more than one page front and back; however, some counties may use slightly larger ballot stock.<sup>312</sup> Marks also explained the department asks counties for ballot samples so the department can review them, but warned in a municipal election there are over 9,300 precincts with different level races. Nevertheless, the department is continuously willing to review the materials the counties provide.<sup>313</sup>

Post-primary guidance was also discussed as well as training for elections staff.<sup>314</sup> Deputy Secretary Marks responded by stating he does not anticipate any new guidance or changes to existing guidance, but he does not want to overpromise because issues can arise in the primary election or if the courts rule and the status quo changes, which then the department is going to have to respond.<sup>315</sup> Regarding staff training, Marks also mentioned currently the department does not have enough staff to actively train, write training materials or manuals for election officials, and the department has asked for additional money in the budget this year.<sup>316</sup>

### **April 6 Hearing Follow-Up**

- Joint State Government Commission: provided a letter to the committee that included information they were asked to provide/follow-up on post hearing.<sup>317</sup>
- Department of State: also provided a letter to the committee that included information they were asked to provide/follow-up on post hearing, including:
  - Regarding questions revolving around the authority of DOS to collect phone numbers and email addresses, the Department of State stated emails and text messages were sent to registered voters who provided an email or cell phone number to another Commonwealth agency as there is no prohibition against an agency sharing information with another Commonwealth agency. There is an option for voters to opt out at any time from receiving further communications via email or text message.<sup>318</sup>

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<sup>311</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.124. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>312</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.123. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>313</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.124-125. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>314</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.130-131. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>315</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.129-131. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>316</sup> State Government Committee Hearing Transcripts: Election Administration Considerations in Advance of the 2022 Primary Election, pg.132. [2022 0050T.pdf \(state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>317</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>318</sup> Appendix IV

- The numbers of new voter registrations by county and by ethnicity since 2015 was provided by the Department of State.<sup>319</sup> Ethnicity is not a required field on the voter registration application, and the department noted that the information is as provided when the voter registered, so any changes since then is not captured by the data.<sup>320</sup> There were in total 2,473,046 new voters between 2015 through 2021.<sup>321</sup> For new voters who reported ethnicity and race in total data reported 1,175,076 new voters and the breakdown by ethnicity and race is:
  - Asian: 47,274
  - Black or African American: 127,804
  - Hispanic or Latino: 90,390
  - Native American or Alaskan Native: 3,099
  - Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 1,039
  - Other: 14,706
  - Two or More Races: 24,255
  - White: 866,509
- Regarding lawsuits/complaints filed against the Department of State specifically related to guidance on voter ID, the department stated that they are unaware of any lawsuits/complaints.<sup>322</sup> The department mentioned that in 2020 *Trump, et al. v. Boockvar, et al., No.602 M.D. 2020*, the case “related to the counting of absentee and mail-in ballots submitted by voters who failed to provide ID for verification.”<sup>323</sup> Presiding Judge of the Commonwealth Court Mary Hannah Leavitt concluded that the Secretary of the Commonwealth lacked the statutory authority to issue guidance.<sup>324</sup> From 2015 to 2021, 2.4 million new voters have been required to show identification when they showed up to vote with 308,567 of them designating themselves as a minority.<sup>325</sup>
- The department also mentioned that in 2020, 99,884 deceased individuals were removed from voting rolls.<sup>326</sup> In 2021, 124,441 deceased voters were removed.<sup>327</sup> The Department of State asserted that Pennsylvania law does not prohibit DOS from utilizing the ERIC system to identify deceased voters, but no authority exists for DOS to remove deceased voters.<sup>328</sup> DOS stated in their follow-up response that they “entered into a settlement agreement that required a one-time

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<sup>319</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>320</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>321</sup> Appendix IV and Representative Grove Press-Release “What PA-Specific Voter Data Says About Voter ID”.  
<https://www.repgrove.com/News/28799/Latest-News/What-PA-Specific-Voter-Data-Says-About-Voter-ID>

<sup>322</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>323</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>324</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>325</sup> Appendix IV and Representative Grove Press-Release “What PA-Specific Voter Data Says About Voter ID”.  
<https://www.repgrove.com/News/28799/Latest-News/What-PA-Specific-Voter-Data-Says-About-Voter-ID>

<sup>326</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>327</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>328</sup> Appendix IV

comparison between the death data received from ERIC and the SURE system.”<sup>329</sup> The department then transmitted to each county voter registration commission the names of individuals identified as deceased and informed the county commission that they should cancel the registrations of those registrants identified as deceased.<sup>330</sup>

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<sup>329</sup> Appendix IV

<sup>330</sup> Appendix IV

## Examples in Other States of the Impact of Reform on Election Process

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Without the passage of House Bill 1300 or House Bill 1800, issues with election administration continue in Pennsylvania.

Here are examples of states who have in fact enacted election reforms and the impact.

### Iowa

In March of 2022, Iowa Gov. Kim Reynolds signed an election reform bill into law.<sup>331</sup> The election reform bill was viewed as “nothing less than voter suppression,” by groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union.<sup>332</sup> On June 7, 2022, Iowa conducted its 2022 Primary Election which saw voter turnout hit near record-highs as the election brought out an estimated 356,000 voters to the polls, making it the second-highest primary turnout since 1994.<sup>333</sup> The breakdown of the unofficial numbers was<sup>334</sup>:

- Total Voter Turnout: 357,592
- Absentee Ballots Issued: 76,639
- Absentee Ballots Cast: 73,868
- Republican Turnout: 195,355
- Democrat Turnout: 156,589

The Iowa 2022 Primary saw a nearly 123% increase compared to the 2018 Primary Election.<sup>335</sup> Iowa is one of 38 states to conduct post-election audits for transparency and security purposes and they started their post-election audit on June 8, 2022.<sup>336</sup>

### Georgia

In March 2021, Republicans in Georgia passed the Election Integrity Act of 2021 and immediately the bill received backlash from President Joe Biden and Stacey Abrams.<sup>337</sup> However, voting surged during Georgia’s early voting period before the May 24, 2022 Primary

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<sup>331</sup> <https://www.desmoinesregister.com/story/news/politics/2021/03/08/iowa-governor-kim-reynolds-signs-law-shortening-early-voting-closing-polls-earlier-election-day/6869317002/> and

<https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/iowa-governor-signs-republican-bill-restricting-voting-access-law-n1260063>

<sup>332</sup> <https://www.aclu-ia.org/en/press-releases/aclu-iowa-statement-voter-suppression-law>

<sup>333</sup> <https://www.weareiowa.com/article/news/politics/elections/iowa-primary-election-2022-voter-turnout-secretary-of-state-polk-county-auditor/524-3deaab5c-de2d-4beb-9ab1-ef6ae4969074>, and <https://twitter.com/IowaSOS/status/1534590214575988736>.

<sup>334</sup> <https://www.weareiowa.com/article/news/politics/elections/iowa-primary-election-2022-voter-turnout-secretary-of-state-polk-county-auditor/524-3deaab5c-de2d-4beb-9ab1-ef6ae4969074>, <https://electionresults.iowa.gov/IA/112996/web.285569/#/summary>, and <https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/results/index.html#21>

<sup>335</sup> <https://www.weareiowa.com/article/news/politics/elections/iowa-primary-election-2022-voter-turnout-secretary-of-state-polk-county-auditor/524-3deaab5c-de2d-4beb-9ab1-ef6ae4969074>

<sup>336</sup> <https://www.weareiowa.com/article/news/politics/elections/iowa-primary-election-2022-voter-turnout-secretary-of-state-polk-county-auditor/524-3deaab5c-de2d-4beb-9ab1-ef6ae4969074>

<sup>337</sup> <https://www.foxnews.com/opinion/turnout-georgia-primary-left-voter-suppression> and <https://www.gpb.org/news/2021/03/25/kemp-signs-98-page-omnibus-elections-bill>



Election.<sup>338</sup> According to Georgia's Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger, Georgians demonstrated their confidence in the state's election integrity and ease of voting by showing up in record numbers during the three-week period of early voting for the 2022 Primary Election.<sup>339</sup> The turnout numbers through May 20, 2022, showed<sup>340</sup>:

- Total voter Turnout: 857,401
- Early In-Person Turnout: 795,567
- Absentee Turnout: 61,744
- Republican Turnout: 483,149
- Democrat Turnout: 368,949
- Nonpartisan Turnout: 5,303

When it came to Primary Election Day on May 24, 2022, turnout in the gubernatorial election was 1,070,655 with Democratic turnout at 356,748 and Republican turnout at 713,907 for Election Day turnout.<sup>341</sup> In the same gubernatorial election, early in-person voting turnout was 781,685 with Democratic turnout at 328,878 and Republican turnout at 452,807.<sup>342</sup>

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<sup>338</sup> <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2022/05/21/voting-is-surgin-georgia-despite-controversial-new-election-law/>

<sup>339</sup> <https://sos.ga.gov/news/georgia-election-law-results-record-early-voting-turnout>

<sup>340</sup> <https://sos.ga.gov/news/georgia-election-law-results-record-early-voting-turnout>

<sup>341</sup> <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2022-primary-elections/georgia-governor-results>

<sup>342</sup> <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2022-primary-elections/georgia-governor-results>



**“To sum up: Voting absentee without an excuse might be unconstitutional, undated ballots might be invalid, and final election results could be a long time coming in November. Nice work, Pennsylvania.” Wall Street Journal, July 17, 2022<sup>343</sup>**

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### **Conclusion**

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A recent report shows that the May 2022 Pennsylvania Primary recorded one of the highest voter turnouts for a primary in Pennsylvania in decades.<sup>344</sup> However, the insufficiencies of Pennsylvania’s Election Code continue to undermine the effective administration of elections in our Commonwealth, constrain the ability of counties to adequately conduct election operations, and seriously undermine the public’s confidence in the integrity of the election system and its outcomes.

These concerns have only intensified in the year since Gov. Wolf vetoed House Bill 1300. In that time, we have seen a county court race sit undetermined for more than six months, instigating litigation that reached all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court; we have seen the Commonwealth Court rule that no-excuse mail-in voting violates the Pennsylvania Constitution, raising questions as to the process for future elections despite the Supreme Court’s stay of that ruling; and we have continued to see results reported on Election Day differ substantially from the final results of elections, confusing much of the public and contributing to a lack of faith in our election system. This is in addition to the myriad of administrative errors that continue to afflict counties in each election, from insufficient numbers of ballots to vendor errors in printing.

It is clearer than ever that Pennsylvania’s election administration remains insufficient for conducting reliable, effective, and modern elections which can generate confidence among the electorate. Our position as one of the most closely watched and largest ‘swing states’ makes these administrative obstacles even more troubling. As the heavily contested and vitally important 2022 midterm and 2024 presidential elections quickly approach, we must once again prepare ourselves for the attention of the nation and the world. The sad truth is that our Commonwealth may not be ready for this attention.

Until or unless Gov. Wolf comes to the table prepared to consider real, comprehensive reform, Pennsylvanians will continue to feel a sense of déjà vu with each new election, experiencing mishaps, inconveniences, or outright misadministration, all of which could have been addressed by the enactment of House Bill 1300 or House Bill 1800.

My hope is this report can serve as a reminder and a wakeup call, emphasizing for all stakeholders that the administrative problems and challenges facing Pennsylvania’s election administrators have not subsided; if anything, they continue to expand and will persist until or unless we are able to enact comprehensive reforms like those proposed by House Bills 1300 or 1800. If we fail to do so, we can expect upcoming elections to be merely sequels to the 2020,

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<sup>343</sup> [More Pennsylvania Election Follies - WSJ](#)

<sup>344</sup> [The Pa. primary election set voter turnout records. Here’s what else the data show. \(msn.com\)](#)

2021, and 2022 debacles: plagued with systematic errors and delayed results, further sapping the faith of voters in the outcome of our elections.

I continue to seek engagement and cooperation from all those who hope to avoid that outcome and move toward a more uniform, reliable, and secure system of election administration for the benefit of all Pennsylvanians.

# APPENDICES

## **APPENDIX I**



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
HARRISBURG

June 30, 2021

THE GOVERNOR

TO THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 15 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, I am returning herewith, without my approval, House Bill 1300, Printer's Number 1869.

Pennsylvania had a free, fair, and secure election in November 2020 with record turnout, in which people embraced mail-in voting, and the results have been confirmed by two statewide audits. These results are a testament to the robustness of our existing election system, but also the many hard working local officials who conduct our elections in an earnest and transparent way. While the bill includes some potential areas of improvement—such as giving counties more time to pre-canvass, increasing poll worker pay, and expanding the use of electronic poll books—the legislation is incurably riddled with unacceptable barriers to voting, including:

- Imposing additional voter identification restrictions similar to those already found unconstitutional by Pennsylvania courts;
- Limiting mail-in voting by creating excessive and burdensome requirements;
- Requiring an arbitrary signature match for mail-in ballots without a thorough system to cure; and
- Eliminating the use of ballot drop boxes by creating onerous requirements on ballot delivery locations with which counties will be unable to comply.

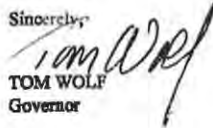
The legislation also rolls back significant bipartisan improvements made in Act 77 of 2019, the landmark election reform enacted last session, by:

- Reducing the number of days to register to vote by moving the deadline back to 30 days before an election, which would be among the most restrictive deadlines in the nation;
- Eliminating the convenient annual option to be sent a mail-in ballot for each election; and
- Eliminating the option to go to a county election office and apply for and receive a mail-in ballot in the same visit.

This bill is ultimately not about improving access to voting or election security, but about restricting the freedom to vote. If adopted, it would threaten to disrupt election administration, undermine faith in government, and invite costly, time-consuming, and destabilizing litigation. Instead of trying to silence the voices of some Pennsylvanians, we should build on the bipartisan achievements of Act 77 of 2019. To that end, I am willing to engage in good faith to refine our shared priorities, and work to find common ground in areas where we do not currently have agreement. I am committed to working sincerely towards legislation that supports voter access and can be passed on a bipartisan basis in the fall.

Until that time, for the reasons set forth above, I must withhold my signature from House Bill 1300, Printer's Number 1869.

Sincerely,

  
TOM WOLF  
Governor

## **APPENDIX II**

HONORABLE  
**SETH M. GROVE**  
196<sup>TH</sup> LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

**HARRISBURG OFFICE**  
7 EAST WING  
P.O. BOX 202196  
HARRISBURG, PA 17120-2196  
PHONE: (717) 783-2655

**DISTRICT OFFICE**  
2501 CATHERINE STREET  
SUITE 10  
YORK, PA 17408  
PHONE: (717) 767-3947

Website: RepGrove.com  
Twitter: @RepGrove  
Facebook.com/RepSethGrove



*House of Representatives*  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

**CHAIR**  
STATE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

**COMMITTEES**  
REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

**LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS**  
STATE PLANNING BOARD  
YAMPO

July 14, 2022

Acting Secretary Leigh M. Chapman  
Pennsylvania Department of State  
Room 302 North Office Building  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear *Acting Secretary Chapman*,

This week, Governor Wolf signed into law Senate Bill 764 as Act 86 of 2022, which requires various Department of State reforms relating to training and publication of proposed constitutional amendments.

Throughout your tenure as Acting Secretary, I have heard you describe the failure to publish the proposed constitutional amendment in House Bill 963 of the 2019-2020 legislative session as "a grievous error" that should not happen again. I hope that you will stand firm with this assessment and that implementation efforts for Act 86 are a top priority for the department.

You now have an early opportunity to put your commitment into action. Last week, both Chambers of the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 106, which includes five separate and distinct proposed constitutional amendments. These proposed constitutional amendments were filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on July 11, 2022, and were designated Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 1 of 2022.

These proposed constitutional amendments join House Bill 14, a proposed constitutional amendment that was filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on April 20, 2021 and was designated Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 2 of 2021.

Article XI, Section I of the Pennsylvania Constitution requires the Secretary of the Commonwealth to cause proposed constitutional amendments "to be published three months before the next general election, in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published." With respect to publication of Senate Bill 106 and House Bill 14, in order to meet the November 8 General election timeline, I would anticipate publication of those proposed constitutional amendments to begin soon.



Therefore, no later than July 31, 2022, please provide me with the following:

- A list of all publications in every county,
- Dates for each publication, and
- Confirmation that timely publication has either occurred or will occur for all 67 counties.

In addition, I would also ask for updates regarding:

- The progress in preparing the plain English statements for each proposed constitutional amendment,
- The text of the plain English statements,
- The progress in preparing the form and wording of the questions to be posed to the electors for each proposed constitutional amendment, and
- The text of the wording on the questions to be posed to the electors.

Act 86, once fully implemented, will put solid recommendations into place for all future constitutional endeavors.

The time is now to begin that process with Senate Bill 106. Thank you.

Sincerely,



**Seth Grove**  
Chairman  
House State Government Committee

CC: Speaker of the House Bryan Cutler  
House Majority Leader Kerry Benninghoff

2

## **APPENDIX III**



House of Representatives  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
HARRISBURG

May 28, 2021

Lisa Deeley, Chairwoman  
Philadelphia City Commissioner's Office  
1400 John F. Kennedy Boulevard  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

\*\*\* CERTIFIED MAIL DELIVERY \*\*\*

Dear Chairwoman Deeley,

We are writing in response to published reports that you, along with City Commissioner Omar Sabir, recently voted to accept mailed-in ballots for the Primary Election held on May 18, 2021 that were returned without being dated.

Pennsylvania's Election Code, which governs the conduct of elections in the Commonwealth, is clear with regard to these strict requirements, which exist to promote voter integrity and prevent voting fraud:

Section 1306. Voting by Absentee Electors.--(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), at any time after receiving an official absentee ballot, but on or before eight o'clock P.M. the day of the primary or election, the elector shall, in secret, proceed to mark the ballot only in black lead pencil, indelible pencil or blue, black or blue-black ink, in fountain pen or ball point pen, and then fold the ballot, enclose and securely seal the same in the envelope on which is printed, stamped or endorsed "Official Election Ballot." This envelope shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, and the address of the elector's county board of election and the local election district of the elector. **The 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. ((a) intro. par. amended Mar. 27, 2020, P.L.41, No.12)

\* \* \*

Section 1306-D. Voting by mail-in electors.

As such, we are demanding that you immediately rescind your endorsement of this unlawful action.

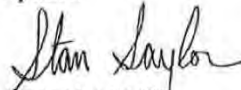
So there can be no misunderstanding - failure to promptly conform to Pennsylvania law will leave us no choice but to seek your removal from office using the authority vested to the House of Representatives under Article XI § 4 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania (*relating to power of impeachment*).

Article I § 5 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees all Pennsylvanians, including those who reside in Philadelphia, to elections that are free and equal. By and through your unlawful actions, you manifestly abridged this solemn promise and instead exchanged your own personal judgement for lawfully enacted requirements.

Sincerely,



BRYAN D. CUTLER  
Speaker



STAN SAYLOR  
Majority Appropriations Chairman



GEORGE DUNBAR  
Majority Caucus Chair



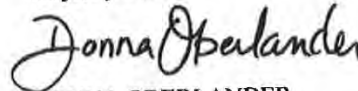
MARTIN CAUSER  
Majority Policy Chairman



SETH GROVE  
Majority Chairman  
State Government Committee



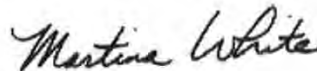
KERRY BENNINGHOFF  
Majority Leader



DONNA OBERLANDER  
Majority Whip



KURT MASSER  
Majority Caucus Administrator



MARTINA WHITE  
Majority Caucus Secretary



MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

November 17, 2021

Chairman Dan McCarty  
Board Member Doris A. Glaeseman  
Board Member Jane R. Ervin  
Lehigh County Board of Elections  
Lehigh County Government Center  
17 South Seventh Street  
Allentown, PA 18101-2401

Dear Dan McCarthy, Doris A. Glaesemann, & Jane R. Ervin:

We are writing in response to published reports that you recently voted to accept ballots for the Municipal Election held on November 2, 2021 that were returned without being dated.

Pennsylvania's Election Code, which governs the conduct of elections in the Commonwealth, is clear with regard to these strict requirements, which exist to promote voter integrity and prevent voting fraud:

**Section 1306. Voting by Absentee Electors.—**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), at any time after receiving an official absentee ballot, but on or before eight o'clock P.M. the day of the primary or election, the elector shall, in secret, proceed to mark the ballot only in black lead pencil, indelible pencil or blue, black or blue-black ink, in fountain pen or ball point pen, and then fold the ballot, enclose and securely seal the same in the envelope on which is printed, stamped or endorsed "Official Election Ballot." This envelope shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, and the address of the elector's county board of election and the local election district of the elector. **The 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- ((a) intro. par. amended Mar. 27, 2020, P.L. 41, No. 12)

\* \* \*

Section 1306-D. Voting by mail-in electors.-



(a) General rule.--At any time after receiving an official mail-in ballot, but on or before eight o'clock P.M. the day of the primary or election, the mail-in elector shall, in secret, proceed to mark the ballot only in black lead pencil, indelible pencil or blue, black or blue-black ink, in fountain pen or ball point pen, and then fold the ballot, enclose and securely seal the same in the envelope or which is printed, stamped or endorsed "Official Election Ballot." This envelope shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, and the address of the elector's county board of election and the local election district of the elector. **The 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. ((a) amended Mar. 27, 2020, P.L.41, No.12)

As you are aware, this provision was the subject of litigation in the General Election of 2020.

A majority of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled in *In re Canvass of Absentee & Mail-in Ballots of Nov. 3, 2020 Gen. Election*, 241 A.3d 1058 (Pa.2020) that the unambiguous requirement of including a date on a returned ballot would be set aside, *but only for the 2020 General Election*.

The controlling position in that case was created by Justice Wecht, who wrote:

"But I part ways with the conclusion reflected in the Opinion Announcing the Judgment of the Court ("OAJC") that a voter's failure to comply with the statutory requirement that voters date the voter declaration should be overlooked as a "minor irregularity." **This requirement is stated in unambiguously mandatory terms, and nothing in the Election Code suggests that the legislature intended that courts should construe its mandatory language as directory.** Thus, in future elections, I would treat the date and sign requirement as mandatory in both particulars, with the omission of either item sufficient without more to invalidate the ballot in question..."

Furthermore, a similar situation occurred in Philadelphia and other surrounding counties during the 2021 Municipal Primary. At the time, the Department reminded the counties that:

*"as you know, the department updated the content and the instructions on the declaration envelope to ensure that voters know they must sign and date the envelope for their ballot to be counted," Marks wrote, with the words sign and date in bold. "Furthermore, our updated guidance is consistent with the [state] Supreme Court's ruling last September ... wherein the Court held that in future elections a voter's declaration envelope must be both signed and dated for the ballot to count."*

<https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/philadelphia-undated-mail-ballots-pennsylvania-tom-wolf-republicans-20210601.html>

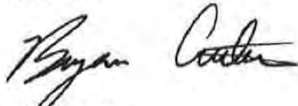
No elected official, officer of the Commonwealth, or appointed official has the authority to plainly ignore, or worse, openly violate the laws that direct the administration of elections. To allow you - or any other official - to do so would directly undermine our rule of law and invite continued mistrust in the process of holding free and fair elections.

As such, we are demanding that you immediately rescind your endorsement of this unlawful action.

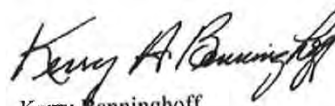
So there can be no misunderstanding - failure to promptly conform to Pennsylvania law will leave us no choice but to seek your removal from office using the authority vested to the House of Representatives under Article VI, Section 4 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania (*relating to power of impeachment*).

Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees all Pennsylvanians, including those who reside in Lehigh County, to elections that are free and equal. By and through your unlawful actions, you manifestly abridged this solemn promise and instead exchanged your own personal judgement for lawfully enacted requirements.

Sincerely,



Bryan Cutler  
Speaker of the House



Kerry Benninghoff  
Majority Leader



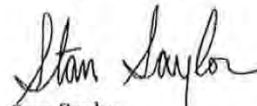
Donna Oberlander  
Majority Whip



George Dunbar  
Majority Caucus Chair



Martina White  
Majority Caucus Secretary



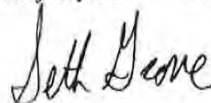
Stan Saylor  
Chairman, Appropriations Committee



Kurt Masser  
Majority Caucus Administrator



Martin Causer  
Chairman, Policy Committee



Seth Grove  
Chairman, State Government Committee



## **APPENDIX IV**

**TABLE 4.1** Procedure for Ordering Candidate Names in General Election

Procedure for Ordering Names	State(s) Using That Procedure
Rotation of candidate names across ballots, across precincts, across counties, or across assembly districts.	Ohio, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Kansas, California,* Iowa,* Arizona,* Michigan,* Minnesota,* Nebraska,* Wyoming* Alaska,* California*
All candidates are listed in one order, determined randomly by a random alphabet.	Illinois
Democratic Party and Republican Party candidates are listed before all other candidates, in a random order generated separately by each county. Listed next are all candidates affiliated with other parties, in an order determined by the date on which the candidate filed to be on the ballot in the county. Finally, all candidates not affiliated with a party are listed, again in an order determined by the candidate's filing date in each county.	Delaware,* Tennessee*
Democratic Party candidates are listed first; Republican Party candidates are listed second; candidates affiliated with other parties are listed next (in alphabetical order by party name); candidates unaffiliated with parties are listed last (in alphabetical order by candidate surnames).	Oregon, California,* District of Columbia, Florida,* Missouri,* New Mexico,* Oklahoma,* Rhode Island,* South Dakota,* Texas,* Utah,* Washington,* West Virginia,* Wisconsin,* Arkansas
All candidates are listed in one order, determined randomly, either for the entire state or for each county separately.	New Mexico,* Oklahoma,* New Jersey,* Rhode Island,* South Dakota*
Candidates from the major parties are listed first in a random order, followed by the remaining candidates listed in a random order, done either statewide or separately by county.	Vermont, Hawaii, Maine, Nevada, Louisiana, Florida,* Georgia,* Indiana,* Maryland,* New Hampshire,* North Carolina,* Rhode Island,* Wyoming,* South Carolina,* Delaware,* Tennessee*
Candidates are listed alphabetically by candidate surnames.	Virginia
Candidates from "major" parties are listed in a random order first, followed by all other candidates in alphabetical order by candidate surname.	Louisiana*
In the race for president, candidates from "major" parties (Democratic and Republican) are listed first in alphabetical order by party name, followed by all candidates affiliated with other parties, listed alphabetically by party name. Candidates must be affiliated with a party to be listed.	

(continued)

**TABLE 4.1** (continued)

Procedure for Ordering Names	State(s) Using That Procedure
In each election held in November of an even-numbered year, the recognized political parties are placed in an order that applies to all races, and candidates not affiliated with a party are grouped together (ordered alphabetically by surname) somewhere in the midst of that list of parties. That order applies to all elections for the next two years. For the elections held in November two years later, the party at the top of the order is moved to the bottom of the party ordering list, and that new order is used for all elections during the next two years.	South Carolina*
The incumbent running for reelection is listed first, followed by candidates affiliated with other recognized parties, in alphabetical order by surname, followed by other candidates, ordered alphabetically by candidate surname.	Massachusetts
Candidates affiliated with major parties are listed in descending order of the number of votes cast statewide for their party in the most recent race for governor. The remaining candidates are listed either in the order in which they were certified to be on the ballot or in a single random order or alphabetically or in descending order of the largest number of residents to be represented by the offices for which candidates from a party are running.	Pennsylvania, Georgia,* New York, Connecticut, Nebraska, Texas,* Florida,* Missouri*
Each county lists the candidates in descending order of the number of votes cast in the county in the most recent race for governor. Other parties are then listed alphabetically by party name, and then candidates not affiliated with parties are listed alphabetically by surname.	Arizona*
Candidates are listed in descending order of the number of votes cast statewide for their party in the most recent race for president of the United States. The remaining candidates are listed in the order in which they filed to be listed on the ballot.	Washington,* West Virginia*
Candidates are listed in descending order of the number of votes cast in the primary election for that race.	Oklahoma,* Washington,* Utah*
Candidates are listed in descending order of the number of votes received by their parties in the most recent election for U.S. congressional representative in the county. Candidates affiliated with parties that did not run candidates in that race are listed next, in a random order. And candidates not affiliated with any parties are listed next, in alphabetical order by candidate surname.	Wyoming*

TABLE 4.1 Procedure for Ordering Candidate Names in General Election (continued)

Procedure for Ordering Names	State(s) Using That Procedure
Candidates are listed in descending order of the number of votes cast statewide for their party in the most recent race for secretary of state. Parties that did not have a candidate in that race have their candidates listed next in the order in which they filed to be listed on the ballot. Candidates not affiliated with parties are listed next, in the order in which they filed to be listed on the ballot.	Michigan
Major party candidates are listed in a county in descending order of the number of votes cast in the county for their party in the most recent race for secretary of state. Next are listed candidates affiliated with other parties in the order in which they filed to be on the ballot. Candidates not affiliated with any party are listed next in the order in which they filed to be on the ballot.	Indiana
Candidates are listed in descending order of the number of votes cast statewide for their party in the most recent race for governor or president of the United States (whichever race occurred more recently). Candidates not affiliated with parties that ran candidates in that race are listed in a random order.	Wisconsin*
Candidates are listed in descending order of the number of voters registered as a member of their party who participated in the most recent state general election. Following these candidates are all other candidates, listed in the order in which they qualified to be on the ballot.	New Hampshire*
Ordering of candidate names in nonpartisan races is left to the discretion of the elections official in each county.	New Jersey*
Candidates affiliated with the current governor's party are listed first, followed by candidates affiliated with other parties (listed in descending order of the number of registered voters registered to that party in the state), followed by candidates not affiliated with a party (listed in alphabetical order by candidate surname).	Maryland*
Candidates from the Democratic and Republican parties are listed first in a single randomly determined order by party name, followed by candidates affiliated with "minor" parties (listed in a different single randomly determined order by party name), followed by the remaining candidates (listed in a different single randomly determined order by candidate name).	Colorado*

(continued)

TABLE 4.1 (continued)

Procedure for Ordering Names	State(s) Using That Procedure
In the race for President, the Democratic and Republican candidates are listed first in alphabetical order by candidate surname. Then the candidates affiliated with minor parties are listed in alphabetical order by candidate surname. And finally, candidates not affiliated with major or minor parties are listed in alphabetical order by candidate surname.	Colorado*
Partisan races: Candidates from the Democratic, Libertarian, and Republican parties are listed first (in alphabetical order by party name), followed by candidates not affiliated with those parties (in alphabetical order by candidate surname). Nonpartisan races: The probate judge in each county has the discretion to order names in any way.	Alabama
Candidates affiliated with the party of the incumbent president of the United States are listed first, followed by the candidates affiliated with the other major party, followed by other candidates in a single randomly determined order.	Kentucky
Candidates from parties with whom 5 percent or more voters are registered are listed first, alphabetically by party name. Candidates affiliated with other parties are listed next, alphabetically by party name. Candidates not affiliated with any party are listed next, alphabetically by candidate surname.	North Carolina*
Candidates are listed in the order in which they filed to be on the ballot, with the earliest filers listed first.	Missouri*
Candidates affiliated with major political parties are listed first (in whatever order the county auditor of each county chooses), followed by candidates affiliated with other parties (in whichever order the county auditor chooses), followed by candidates not affiliated with any party (in whichever order the county auditor chooses).	Iowa*
Candidates of the four "major parties" are listed in ascending order of the average number of votes cast for a candidate affiliated with their party in all of the most recent statewide elections.	Minnesota
Candidates not affiliated with the major parties are listed in a random order determined separately for each county or municipality.	
Each county clerk may order candidate names however he or she likes.	Utah*

(cont.)

TABLE 4.1 Procedure for Ordering Candidate Names in General Election (continued)

Procedure for Ordering Names	State(s) Using That Procedure
State Board of Elections sends a sample ballot to the County Boards of Elections, and many of them use that sample ballot (although they are permitted to order names however they wish). On the sample ballot, candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties are listed first, alphabetically by party name. Next, candidates affiliated with other parties are listed alphabetically by party name. Finally, candidates not affiliated with any party are listed alphabetically by surname.	Mississippi
One (but not all) races run in this state use this procedure.	

erests, and incumbents believe that name order does affect election outcomes, and the states vary in terms of whether they want to ensure fairness or protect certain interests or whether they want to expend resources to do so. States that require name rotation invest resources to print and distribute multiple different versions of ballots, and counting of ballots is a bit more complex when varying name orders are used. These resources are more substantial when different precincts use different voting methods (i.e., some use paper ballots and others use punch cards). States that use one random or alphabetical ordering expend considerably fewer resources and take a step in the direction of fairness but nonetheless systematically advantage some candidates over others. And states that advantage incumbent parties or office-holders perpetuate partisan biases.<sup>4</sup>

#### DISPUTES IN COURT

In addition to Wilson (1910) and Harris (1934), mentioned earlier, another group of observers has registered concern: candidates who lost elections by small margins and candidates whose names were or would be listed on a ballot in a position other than first and who took their complaints to court (see, e.g., *Bolin v. Superior Court* 1958; *Culliton v. DuPage County Board of Election Commissioners* 1976; *Elliott v. Secretary of State* 1940; *Gould v. Grubb* 1975; *Kautenburger v. Jackson* 1958; *Ulland v. Grouse* 1978; *Weisberg v. Powell* 1969). It is instructive to consider the evidence presented in these cases and the court findings themselves.

Experts have testified that being first on the ballot gives an advantage of anywhere from 2.5 to 25% of the vote.<sup>5</sup> Not all expert testimony on this issue shared this perspective. One expert testified that name order effects do not influence the outcome of political races that receive a large amount of public attention.<sup>6</sup> Yet another expert argued that there was not enough evidence on

In many cases, courts have written opinions clearly stating that candidate name order does matter. For example, the Supreme Court of Arizona wrote: "It is a commonly known and accepted fact that where there are a number of candidates for the same office, names appearing at the head of the list have a distinct advantage." (*Kautenburger v. Jackson* 1958).

In response to such testimony, courts have sometimes ruled that biased election procedures must be remedied. For example, in *Culliton v. DuPage County Board of Election Commissioners*, 1976, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, ruled that DuPage County, Illinois, must devise a system for rotating candidates' names in order to remove any bias advantaging any one candidate or party, for use in future elections. In other cases, courts acknowledged that it was possible that name order might have biased an election outcome, but based a decision not to overturn the election on direct evidence showing that the presence and magnitude of a name order effect on the election in question was probably not large enough to have altered the outcome.<sup>8</sup>

Even more strikingly, in February 2002 Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Judith Chirlin ruled that the City Clerk in Compton (California) had violated California's name ordering law in that city's 2001 race for Mayor, incorrectly listing Eric Perrodin first and incumbent Omar Bradley second. Based upon testimony about the likely magnitude of the name order effect in that race, Judge Chirlin ruled that Bradley would have won if the candidates' names had been ordered properly. She therefore overturned the election result and ordered that Bradley be installed in office. California's 2nd District Court of Appeal overturned Judge Chirlin's ruling on the grounds that California law did not require reversing name order, highlighting potential legal ambiguity.

In rare instances, courts have written opinions denying the existence of name order effects, but not on the basis of any evidence. For example, in *New Jersey Conservative Party et al. v. John J. Farmer et al.* (1999), the court wrote:

That there is voter apathy and a malaise creeping in our electoral process may be assumed for the moment. The expected consequence of such a condition, however, would be an increasing number of registered voters staying home on election day. The poor turnout in the Republican and Democratic primaries in 1999 referred to in the earlier proceeding appears to support the existence of growing voter indifference. But it is an odd act of indifference for a voter to take the trouble of going to the polls only to then cast a vote without thought; this court, in the absence of clear proof, prefers to believe—perhaps naively—this windfall vote simply does not exist. The apathetic or indifferent may, and no doubt do, stay away from the polls—lately in droves—but nothing before the court suggests they do show up at the polls in order to vote in an unguided fashion.

Despite such exceptions, many people in legal settings, including plaintiffs, experts, and judges, have believed that name order effects could well affect election outcomes. But are these observers correct? Why would a citizen take the





*General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*

**JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION**

Room 108 – Finance Building  
Harrisburg, Pa 17120

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Fax 717-783-9380  
<http://jsg.legis.state.pa.us/>

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**YVONNE M. HURSH**  
Counsel

Honorable Seth M. Grove  
Pennsylvania House of Representatives  
Chair, State Government Committee  
7 East Wing  
P.O. Box 202196  
Harrisburg, PA 17120-2196

May 4, 2022

Dear Representative Grove:

I've reviewed the recording of the House State Government Committee hearing on April 6, 2022, and I believe the following are the topics we stated that we would explore further and a tentative timeline for producing information/recommendations on the topics:

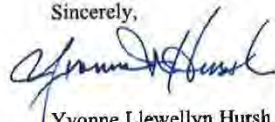
- After the Pa. Supreme Court issues its ruling in the McLinko case, staff will be in contact with ELAB to review and finalized proposed recommendations regarding mail-in ballots. Our hope would be to present a supplement to the June 2022 report with proposed legislation to the General Assembly prior to its return to session in September.
- Review the experiences of states that have used mail-in ballots exclusively for a number of years to identify areas that became problematic and how they were resolved. We would have this information ready for review by ELAB as part of the preparation of the mail-in ballot report. Staff has extensively researched drop box issues, and would supplement that research with additional information on the question of who is authorized to return mail-in ballots as part of its supplemental report.
- Reviewing voter perspectives and perceptions regarding election laws and process – our staff will search for and analyze studies and surveys that have been conducted in Pennsylvania and other states that help identify areas where voter confidence is weak and look at suggestions to improve those perceptions. We hope to provide an initial review in the June 2022 report.

- Identify and review cases of election fraud and misconduct in Pennsylvania that have resulted in sanctions, with the goal of providing at least an initial review in the June 2022 report.
- Review types of audits and audit proposals currently before the General Assembly. We can provide an initial discussion of the topic in the June 2022 report, but recommendations may take some time, as the workgroups have not discussed the topic as of this time and would need to present their research to the full ELAB at its fall meeting before formal recommendations could be made.
- Review procedures governing assisted voting and voting by persons with disabilities with the goal of making recommendations to improve the transparency of those procedures or recommend new procedures. We would expect to take this issue back to our workgroups in the fall.
- Review of best practices in other states – part of ELAB’s continuing research into various topics to be presented as topics are reviewed. To the extent a topic is discussed in our June 2022 report, we will identify best practices to the best of our ability to identify them.

Additionally, issues raised in the hearing that ELAB has not yet explored will be shared by staff at future ELAB meetings for discussion and review, including pre-certification of write-in candidates, election funding in general, and third-party grants to county and local government to fund election expenses.

I hope this gives you a better understanding of what we hope to accomplish in the coming months.

Sincerely,



Yvonne Llewellyn Hursh  
Counsel

cc: Glenn J. Pasewicz, Executive Director, JSGC



Chairman Grove and Chairman Conklin:

Below are the follow-up items from Deputy Secretary Jonathan Marks testimony to the committee on April 6, 2022.

Under what authority did the Department of State collect phone numbers and email addresses from other state agencies to remind registered voters of election dates?

Emails and text messages were sent to registered voters for which an email address or cell phone number has been provided by the voter to a Commonwealth agency. There is no prohibition against an agency sharing that information with another Commonwealth agency. Voters who no longer wish to receive text or email messages have the option of opting out at any time from receiving future communications.

Can the Department provide the number of new voter registrations by county since 2015 and the number of new voter registrations by ethnicity?

The number of new voter registrations by county and by ethnicity from 2015-2021 are attached. As Deputy Secretary Marks mentioned in the hearing, ethnicity is not a required field on the voter registration application. Voters who chose not to provide their ethnicity are marked as null in the spreadsheet. We would note that the information is as provided when the voter registered. If the voter's status has changed or the voter has updated their ethnicity since registering, that would not be captured in this data.

How many lawsuits/complaints has the Department received since 2015 on the guidance on Voter ID?

The Department is unaware of lawsuits/complaints filed against the Department that specifically related to guidance on Voter ID. There was one case in 2020 related to the counting of absentee and mail-in ballots submitted by voters who failed to provide ID for verification. In *Trump, et al. v. Boockvar, et al.*, No. 602 M.D. 2020 (Pa. Cwlth.), then-President Judge of the Commonwealth Court Mary Hannah Leavitt concluded that the Secretary of the Commonwealth lacked the statutory authority to issue guidance to the county boards of elections that purported to change the statutory deadline for certain absentee and mail-in voters to provide ID verification. As such, the county boards of elections were enjoined from counting a group of absentee and mail-in ballots they had been required to segregate pursuant to a previous order from the court.



Can the Department provide the HAVA complaint form?

The form is attached.

How many deceased voters were removed from the voting rolls in 2020 and 2021?

In 2020, 99,884 deceased individuals were removed. In 2021, 124,441 deceased voters were removed.

Did the DOS comply with the Settlement Agreement in Civil Action No. 1:20-cv-01905 (PILF vs. Degraffenreid)? If so, under what legislative authority did they utilize the ERIC system to identify and remove deceased voters.

Pennsylvania law does not prohibit the Department of State from utilizing the ERIC system to identify deceased voters, but the Department does not have the authority to remove deceased voters. The Department entered into a settlement agreement that required a one-time comparison between the death data received from ERIC and the SURE system. DOS transmitted to each county voter registration commission the names of the individuals identified as deceased and informed the county commissions that they **should** promptly cancel the registrations of those registrants identified as deceased. The county commissions were not parties to the agreement.

Legislation that permits the continued use of ERIC and other reliable data to identify and remove deceased voters is necessary. For voters who are deceased, the Pennsylvania voter registration law specifically directs that “[a]n elector’s registration shall not be canceled *except*” as provided in “section 1505.” 25 Pa.C.S. § 1901(a)(2) (emphasis added). That section provides that county voter registration commissions “shall cancel the registration of a registered elector reported dead by the Department of Health.” 25 Pa.C.S. § 1505(a). Commissions are also authorized to consider “published newspaper obituaries, letters testamentary or letters of administration issued by the office of the registrar of wills to cancel and remove the registration of an elector . . . .” 25 P.S. § 1505(b). Thus, in that the statute is so proscriptive, and reports received from ERIC do not fall within either of these categories, the information cannot be used to cancel voters.

(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Harrisburg

STATEMENT OF COMPLAINT – VIOLATIONS OF TITLE III  
OF THE HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2002  
(PUBLIC LAW 107-252, 42 U.S.C. § 15301 *ET SEQ.*)

Under section 402(a)(2) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) (42 U.S.C. § 15512(a)(2)) and section 1206.2(a) of the Pennsylvania Election Code (25 P.S. § 3046.2(a)), any person who believes that a violation of any provision of Title III of HAVA (42 U.S.C. §§ 15481-15501) has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur, may file a complaint with the Department of State, Bureau of Commissions, Elections and Legislation. Complaints made against a local or county official or employee will be processed and considered by the Department of State under section 1206.2(b) of the Election Code (25 P.S. § 3046.2(b)). Complaints made against the Department of State will be processed and considered by the Commonwealth's Office of General Counsel under section 1206.2(c) of the Election Code (25 P.S. § 3046.2(c)).

In order for the Department of State or the Office of General Counsel to initiate complaint proceedings under section 402(a) of HAVA and section 1206.2 of the Election Code to consider possible violations of Title III of HAVA, a complainant must complete all applicable parts of this complaint form. Complaints should be typewritten or clearly printed in black or blue ink. Please state the facts briefly and clearly, and be sure to submit any documents you have to support your complaint.

YOU MUST SIGN THIS FORM, COMPLETE THE PRESCRIBED AFFIDAVIT BEFORE A LICENSED NOTARY PUBLIC OR OTHER PERSONS AUTHORIZED UNDER PENNSYLVANIA LAW TO ADMINISTER OATHS, AND RETURN THE FORM, *WITH TWO COPIES*, TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF COMMISSIONS, ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATION, 210 North Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

**THIS FORM MUST BE SIGNED UNDER OATH, NOTARIZED, AND FILLED OUT COMPLETELY IN ORDER TO BE PROCESSED. TO ASSURE PROMPT PROCESSING OF THE COMPLAINT, PLEASE FILE THE ORIGINAL AND TWO COPIES OF THE COMPLAINT WITH THE BUREAU OF COMMISSIONS, ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATION**

**TYPE OF COMPLAINT (PLEASE CHECK ONE):**

- ☐ ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST COUNTY OR LOCAL OFFICIAL (S) OR EMPLOYEE (S)  
☐ ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**A. COMPLAINANT INFORMATION**

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	
STREET ADDRESS (Number and Name)			
CITY	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE
TEL. (Include Area Code) (HOME)		(WORK)	

**B. COMPLAINANT'S ATTORNEY, IF ANY**

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	
STREET ADDRESS (Number and Name)			
CITY	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE
TEL. (Include Area Code)		FIRM NAME	

**C. NAME AND ADDRESS OF WITNESS, IF ANY**

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	
STREET ADDRESS (Number and Name)			
CITY	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE
TEL. (Include Area Code)		If needed, is this witness willing to support your complaint by appearing at a hearing? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	

**D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SECOND WITNESS, IF ANY**

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	
STREET ADDRESS (Number and Name)			
CITY	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE
TEL. (Include Area Code)		If needed, is this witness willing to support your complaint by appearing at a hearing? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	

NOTE: If additional witnesses are available, list names, addresses, and other pertinent data in a manner similar to above on 8½" x 11" paper.

HAVA-T3CF

### INFORMATION REGARDING SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT

**E. ENTITY INVOLVED (E.G., DEPARTMENT OF STATE, COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS)**

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL
STREET ADDRESS (Number and Name)		
CITY	COUNTY	STATE
TEL. (Include Area Code)		ZIP CODE
TEL. (Include Area Code)		PROPRIETOR

**F. INDIVIDUAL INVOLVED, IF ANY**

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL
STREET ADDRESS (Number and Name)		
CITY	COUNTY	STATE
TEL. (Include Area Code)		ZIP CODE
LICENSE, REGISTRATION, CERTIFICATION, COMMISSION TYPE AND NUMBER IF KNOWN		

**G. DESCRIPTION OF COMPLAINT:**

Please describe your complaint in detail below. Please describe the nature and circumstances of the violation(s) of Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 that you allege has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur. Please provide dates. *Attach copies of documents that are related to your complaint.* If you need more space, please continue on page \_\_ of this form and/or use additional 8 ½ x 11" sheets of paper if necessary.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

### A. RESOLUTION

**How would you like this complaint to be resolved?**

[illegible]

If additional space is needed, please attach 8 1/2 x 11" sheets.

HAVA-T3CF

2

**B. AFFIDAVIT OF COMPLAINANT**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, having been duly sworn according to law, state under penalty of perjury that the facts stated in this Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Complainant Signature

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS

\_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, at

\_\_\_\_\_, Pennsylvania

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

RETURN COMPLETED FORM,  
*WITH TWO COPIES*, TO:

**Department of State  
Bureau of Commissions, Elections and Legislation  
210 North Office Building  
Harrisburg, PA 17120  
(717) 787-5280**

HAVA-T3CF

3



Row Labels	Sum of # of Voters
<b>2015</b>	<b>213771</b>
<b>ADAMS</b>	<b>2321</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	18
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	1866
OTHER	1
WHITE	426
<b>ALLEGHENY</b>	<b>19318</b>
ASIAN	53
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	102
HISPANIC OR LATINO	37
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	17630
WHITE	1494
<b>ARMSTRONG</b>	<b>899</b>
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	831
WHITE	67
<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>2275</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	13
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	1975
WHITE	282
<b>BEDFORD</b>	<b>657</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	501
WHITE	154
<b>BERKS</b>	<b>5848</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	11
HISPANIC OR LATINO	53
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	5300
OTHER	1
WHITE	476
<b>BLAIR</b>	<b>1757</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
NULL	1613
WHITE	140
<b>BRADFORD</b>	<b>978</b>

HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	830
OTHER	1
WHITE	144
<b>BUCKS</b>	<b>11068</b>
ASIAN	34
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9
HISPANIC OR LATINO	27
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	10227
WHITE	769
<b>BUTLER</b>	<b>3229</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	13
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	2530
OTHER	2
WHITE	670
<b>CAMBRIA</b>	<b>1884</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	1735
WHITE	145
<b>CAMERON</b>	<b>95</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	58
WHITE	36
<b>CARBON</b>	<b>1065</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	1005
WHITE	55
<b>CENTRE</b>	<b>2996</b>
ASIAN	10
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	14
NULL	2777
WHITE	191
<b>CHESTER</b>	<b>8690</b>
ASIAN	37
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	22
HISPANIC OR LATINO	29
NULL	7917
WHITE	685

<b>CLARION</b>	<b>506</b>
NULL	481
WHITE	25
<b>CLEARFIELD</b>	<b>1008</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	700
OTHER	3
WHITE	304
<b>CLINTON</b>	<b>564</b>
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	520
WHITE	43
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	<b>976</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	918
WHITE	56
<b>CRAWFORD</b>	<b>1304</b>
NULL	1291
WHITE	13
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	<b>4073</b>
ASIAN	10
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	3783
WHITE	264
<b>DAUPHIN</b>	<b>5246</b>
ASIAN	26
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	32
HISPANIC OR LATINO	28
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	4823
OTHER	3
WHITE	330
<b>DELAWARE</b>	<b>10685</b>
ASIAN	46
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	80
HISPANIC OR LATINO	19
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	9844
WHITE	695
<b>ELK</b>	<b>510</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	430
OTHER	1
WHITE	78



<b>ERIE</b>	<b>4005</b>
ASIAN	20
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	88
HISPANIC OR LATINO	29
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	3126
OTHER	2
WHITE	739
<b>FAYETTE</b>	<b>1982</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	23
HISPANIC OR LATINO	7
NULL	1287
OTHER	2
WHITE	662
<b>FOREST</b>	<b>73</b>
NULL	54
WHITE	19
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	<b>3186</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	2998
WHITE	179
<b>FULTON</b>	<b>279</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	258
WHITE	19
<b>GREENE</b>	<b>646</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NULL	433
OTHER	1
WHITE	210
<b>HUNTINGDON</b>	<b>726</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
NULL	630
WHITE	94
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>1368</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	1005
OTHER	1
WHITE	348
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	<b>555</b>

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	387
WHITE	166
<b>JUNIATA</b>	<b>242</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	190
WHITE	50
<b>LACKAWANNA</b>	<b>3442</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NULL	3229
WHITE	202
<b>LANCASTER</b>	<b>8671</b>
ASIAN	17
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	13
HISPANIC OR LATINO	33
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	7987
WHITE	620
<b>LAWRENCE</b>	<b>1538</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	1327
WHITE	201
<b>LEBANON</b>	<b>2209</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	2044
WHITE	157
<b>LEHIGH</b>	<b>6155</b>
ASIAN	10
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9
HISPANIC OR LATINO	40
NULL	5829
WHITE	267
<b>LUZERNE</b>	<b>5149</b>
ASIAN	11
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	33
HISPANIC OR LATINO	77
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	4441

OTHER	4
WHITE	580
<b>LYCOMING</b>	<b>1579</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	1421
WHITE	150
<b>McKEAN</b>	<b>755</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	725
WHITE	28
<b>MERCER</b>	<b>1173</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	29
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	875
OTHER	2
WHITE	259
<b>MIFFLIN</b>	<b>786</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	532
OTHER	1
WHITE	248
<b>MONROE</b>	<b>3868</b>
ASIAN	16
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	89
HISPANIC OR LATINO	66
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	3298
WHITE	396
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>12229</b>
ASIAN	73
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	86
HISPANIC OR LATINO	32
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	10791
WHITE	1242
<b>MONTOUR</b>	<b>344</b>
ASIAN	1
NULL	327
WHITE	16

<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	<b>5819</b>
ASIAN	36
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	55
HISPANIC OR LATINO	112
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	4735
OTHER	5
WHITE	872
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>	<b>1138</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NULL	898
OTHER	2
WHITE	228
<b>PERRY</b>	<b>527</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	358
OTHER	1
WHITE	167
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	<b>31451</b>
ASIAN	664
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3013
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1276
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	22
NULL	23468
OTHER	201
WHITE	2807
<b>PIKE</b>	<b>1677</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	7
NULL	1612
WHITE	56
<b>POTTER</b>	<b>345</b>
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	236
WHITE	108
<b>SCHUYLKILL</b>	<b>1705</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	1547
WHITE	152
<b>SNYDER</b>	<b>593</b>
ASIAN	1
NULL	478
WHITE	114

<b>SOMERSET</b>	<b>966</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	653
WHITE	309
<b>SULLIVAN</b>	<b>89</b>
NULL	70
WHITE	19
<b>SUSQUEHANNA</b>	<b>688</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	587
WHITE	99
<b>TIOGA</b>	<b>777</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	747
WHITE	29
<b>UNION</b>	<b>493</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NULL	443
WHITE	49
<b>VENANGO</b>	<b>540</b>
NULL	503
WHITE	37
<b>WARREN</b>	<b>763</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	748
WHITE	13
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>3263</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NULL	2942
WHITE	309
<b>WAYNE</b>	<b>1005</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	967
WHITE	37
<b>WESTMORELAND</b>	<b>5080</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	4671
WHITE	394
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>407</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1

NULL	379
WHITE	27
<b>YORK</b>	<b>7533</b>
ASIAN	9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	14
HISPANIC OR LATINO	19
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	7009
WHITE	479
<b>2016</b>	<b>714581</b>
<b>ADAMS</b>	<b>6842</b>
ASIAN	28
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	43
HISPANIC OR LATINO	154
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	8
NULL	3839
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	2760
<b>ALLEGHENY</b>	<b>73527</b>
ASIAN	942
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2213
HISPANIC OR LATINO	556
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	57
NULL	50285
OTHER	191
TWO OR MORE RACES	10
WHITE	19273
<b>ARMSTRONG</b>	<b>2965</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	1711
OTHER	4
WHITE	1236
<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>6909</b>
ASIAN	18
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	164
HISPANIC OR LATINO	21
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NULL	3996
OTHER	22
WHITE	2681
<b>BEDFORD</b>	<b>2234</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6

HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	1019
OTHER	8
WHITE	1186
<b>BERKS</b>	<b>19481</b>
ASIAN	97
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	279
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1104
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	18
NULL	12380
OTHER	46
WHITE	5557
<b>BLAIR</b>	<b>6649</b>
ASIAN	21
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	49
HISPANIC OR LATINO	25
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NULL	3800
OTHER	15
WHITE	2732
<b>BRADFORD</b>	<b>2787</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	15
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	1672
OTHER	2
WHITE	1084
<b>BUCKS</b>	<b>33501</b>
ASIAN	531
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	449
HISPANIC OR LATINO	522
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	19
NULL	21863
OTHER	95
WHITE	10022
<b>BUTLER</b>	<b>10833</b>
ASIAN	56
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	63
HISPANIC OR LATINO	77
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NULL	6044
OTHER	16
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	4565
<b>CAMBRIA</b>	<b>6094</b>



ASIAN	10
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	35
HISPANIC OR LATINO	25
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	3732
OTHER	14
WHITE	2273
<b>CAMERON</b>	<b>182</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NULL	102
WHITE	79
<b>CARBON</b>	<b>3328</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	14
HISPANIC OR LATINO	41
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	2204
OTHER	8
WHITE	1052
<b>CENTRE</b>	<b>14956</b>
ASIAN	146
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	105
HISPANIC OR LATINO	124
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NULL	11950
OTHER	19
WHITE	2600
<b>CHESTER</b>	<b>28668</b>
ASIAN	380
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	482
HISPANIC OR LATINO	534
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	26
NULL	18962
OTHER	46
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	8235
<b>CLARION</b>	<b>1824</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	11
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	1204
OTHER	3
WHITE	595
<b>CLEARFIELD</b>	<b>3279</b>
ASIAN	13
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9

HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	1548
OTHER	7
WHITE	1690
<b>CLINTON</b>	<b>2025</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	15
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	1272
OTHER	1
WHITE	723
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	<b>4460</b>
ASIAN	15
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	35
HISPANIC OR LATINO	41
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NULL	2913
OTHER	8
WHITE	1441
<b>CRAWFORD</b>	<b>3770</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NULL	3714
WHITE	54
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	<b>13431</b>
ASIAN	146
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	160
HISPANIC OR LATINO	180
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NULL	8809
OTHER	40
WHITE	4084
<b>DAUPHIN</b>	<b>15908</b>
ASIAN	239
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	771
HISPANIC OR LATINO	444
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	16
NULL	10372
OTHER	48
WHITE	4018
<b>DELAWARE</b>	<b>34996</b>
ASIAN	539
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1699
HISPANIC OR LATINO	356
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	25

NULL	24475
OTHER	100
WHITE	7802
<b>ELK</b>	<b>1458</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	725
OTHER	4
WHITE	715
<b>ERIE</b>	<b>13156</b>
ASIAN	104
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	324
HISPANIC OR LATINO	179
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	21
NULL	7738
OTHER	34
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	4754
<b>FAYETTE</b>	<b>5309</b>
ASIAN	9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	111
HISPANIC OR LATINO	24
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	2410
OTHER	14
WHITE	2738
<b>FOREST</b>	<b>152</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NULL	78
WHITE	73
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	<b>8797</b>
ASIAN	35
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	126
HISPANIC OR LATINO	146
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NULL	5020
OTHER	13
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	3444
<b>FULTON</b>	<b>673</b>
ASIAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	413
WHITE	256

<b>GREENE</b>	<b>1835</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	10
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	918
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	892
<b>HUNTINGDON</b>	<b>2378</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	1601
OTHER	1
WHITE	758
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>5388</b>
ASIAN	16
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	74
HISPANIC OR LATINO	38
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NULL	3004
OTHER	17
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	2229
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	<b>2137</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	1033
OTHER	1
WHITE	1088
<b>JUNIATA</b>	<b>1034</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	13
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	513
OTHER	2
WHITE	500
<b>LACKAWANNA</b>	<b>9553</b>
ASIAN	61
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	86
HISPANIC OR LATINO	199
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6

NULL	6499
OTHER	17
WHITE	2685
<b>LANCASTER</b>	<b>28985</b>
ASIAN	247
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	312
HISPANIC OR LATINO	941
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	33
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	18942
OTHER	61
TWO OR MORE RACES	13
WHITE	8435
<b>LAWRENCE</b>	<b>4454</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	74
HISPANIC OR LATINO	26
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	2858
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	1480
<b>LEBANON</b>	<b>7619</b>
ASIAN	37
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	46
HISPANIC OR LATINO	207
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NULL	5099
OTHER	15
WHITE	2208
<b>LEHIGH</b>	<b>19798</b>
ASIAN	208
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	352
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1230
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	16
NULL	13857
OTHER	54
WHITE	4081
<b>LUZERNE</b>	<b>17012</b>
ASIAN	62
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	193
HISPANIC OR LATINO	630
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	15
NULL	10543
OTHER	31
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	5537

<b>LYCOMING</b>	<b>5226</b>
ASIAN	20
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	57
HISPANIC OR LATINO	33
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NULL	3141
OTHER	8
WHITE	1960
<b>McKEAN</b>	<b>2125</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9
HISPANIC OR LATINO	13
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	1341
OTHER	1
WHITE	754
<b>MERCER</b>	<b>4635</b>
ASIAN	16
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	128
HISPANIC OR LATINO	21
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	2442
OTHER	12
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	2003
<b>MIFFLIN</b>	<b>1846</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	17
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	823
OTHER	7
WHITE	985
<b>MONROE</b>	<b>10717</b>
ASIAN	62
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	387
HISPANIC OR LATINO	477
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NULL	7474
OTHER	40
WHITE	2267
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>41379</b>
ASIAN	1149
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1548
HISPANIC OR LATINO	720
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	34

NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	24588
OTHER	140
TWO OR MORE RACES	25
WHITE	13174
<b>MONTOUR</b>	<b>1131</b>
ASIAN	16
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	13
NULL	775
OTHER	2
WHITE	322
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	<b>19048</b>
ASIAN	160
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	373
HISPANIC OR LATINO	769
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	15
NULL	12755
OTHER	55
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	4918
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>	<b>4117</b>
ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	24
HISPANIC OR LATINO	50
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	1956
OTHER	10
WHITE	2060
<b>PERRY</b>	<b>1966</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	891
OTHER	2
WHITE	1045
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	<b>110438</b>
ASIAN	3147
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	19681
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6389
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	143
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	61674
OTHER	1591
TWO OR MORE RACES	185
WHITE	17626



<b>PIKE</b>	<b>4136</b>
ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	54
HISPANIC OR LATINO	105
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	3085
OTHER	13
WHITE	863
<b>POTTER</b>	<b>728</b>
ASIAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	489
WHITE	234
<b>SCHUYLKILL</b>	<b>5793</b>
ASIAN	14
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	31
HISPANIC OR LATINO	66
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	11
NULL	3180
OTHER	4
WHITE	2487
<b>SNYDER</b>	<b>1743</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	17
HISPANIC OR LATINO	19
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	899
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	796
<b>SOMERSET</b>	<b>3134</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7
HISPANIC OR LATINO	11
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	1421
OTHER	2
WHITE	1683
<b>SULLIVAN</b>	<b>257</b>
NULL	146
WHITE	111
<b>SUSQUEHANNA</b>	<b>2141</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	12
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4

NULL	1199
OTHER	3
WHITE	915
<b>TIOGA</b>	<b>2076</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	1312
WHITE	743
<b>UNION</b>	<b>2719</b>
ASIAN	9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	18
HISPANIC OR LATINO	18
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	1974
OTHER	2
WHITE	697
<b>VENANGO</b>	<b>1961</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	10
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NULL	1125
OTHER	2
WHITE	811
<b>WARREN</b>	<b>1617</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	1139
OTHER	2
WHITE	468
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>12064</b>
ASIAN	34
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	167
HISPANIC OR LATINO	63
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NULL	7070
OTHER	28
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	4692
<b>WAYNE</b>	<b>2766</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7
HISPANIC OR LATINO	26
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4

NULL	1892
OTHER	3
WHITE	831
<b>WESTMORELAND</b>	<b>16932</b>
ASIAN	52
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	130
HISPANIC OR LATINO	82
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	14
NULL	10189
OTHER	26
WHITE	6439
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>1536</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	925
OTHER	4
WHITE	585
<b>YORK</b>	<b>23963</b>
ASIAN	111
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	400
HISPANIC OR LATINO	477
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	32
NULL	15264
OTHER	39
WHITE	7640
<b>2017</b>	<b>149639</b>
<b>ADAMS</b>	<b>1779</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	18
HISPANIC OR LATINO	33
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	948
OTHER	10
TWO OR MORE RACES	10
WHITE	748
<b>ALLEGHENY</b>	<b>14300</b>
ASIAN	294
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	488
HISPANIC OR LATINO	164
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	9
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	9255
OTHER	83
TWO OR MORE RACES	104

WHITE	3898
<b>ARMSTRONG</b>	<b>493</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
NULL	361
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	129
<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>1354</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	32
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	820
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	9
WHITE	469
<b>BEDFORD</b>	<b>487</b>
ASIAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	258
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	217
<b>BERKS</b>	<b>4383</b>
ASIAN	25
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	62
HISPANIC OR LATINO	343
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	3250
OTHER	12
TWO OR MORE RACES	15
WHITE	672
<b>BLAIR</b>	<b>1190</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	7
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	754
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	411
<b>BRADFORD</b>	<b>646</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3

NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	442
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	190
<b>BUCKS</b>	<b>7653</b>
ASIAN	108
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	99
HISPANIC OR LATINO	104
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	5812
OTHER	26
TWO OR MORE RACES	37
WHITE	1465
<b>BUTLER</b>	<b>2062</b>
ASIAN	14
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	18
HISPANIC OR LATINO	21
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1221
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	8
WHITE	769
<b>CAMBRIA</b>	<b>1119</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	16
HISPANIC OR LATINO	7
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	732
OTHER	7
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	345
<b>CAMERON</b>	<b>36</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	27
WHITE	8
<b>CARBON</b>	<b>697</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	13
NULL	512
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	163
<b>CENTRE</b>	<b>2332</b>
ASIAN	16
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12

HISPANIC OR LATINO	18
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1817
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	455
<b>CHESTER</b>	<b>6253</b>
ASIAN	114
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	70
HISPANIC OR LATINO	101
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	4505
OTHER	18
TWO OR MORE RACES	35
WHITE	1407
<b>CLARION</b>	<b>243</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	171
OTHER	1
WHITE	68
<b>CLEARFIELD</b>	<b>778</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	480
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	285
<b>CLINTON</b>	<b>378</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	275
OTHER	2
WHITE	94
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	<b>641</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	463
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	165



<b>CRAWFORD</b>	<b>837</b>
NULL	834
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	2
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	<b>2683</b>
ASIAN	54
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	48
HISPANIC OR LATINO	62
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1573
OTHER	15
TWO OR MORE RACES	22
WHITE	901
<b>DAUPHIN</b>	<b>4073</b>
ASIAN	114
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	226
HISPANIC OR LATINO	249
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	2527
OTHER	38
TWO OR MORE RACES	46
WHITE	869
<b>DELAWARE</b>	<b>7252</b>
ASIAN	114
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	288
HISPANIC OR LATINO	74
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	5444
OTHER	46
TWO OR MORE RACES	39
WHITE	1237
<b>ELK</b>	<b>252</b>
NULL	144
WHITE	108
<b>ERIE</b>	<b>2681</b>
ASIAN	30
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	42
HISPANIC OR LATINO	30
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	2014
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	8
WHITE	545
<b>FAYETTE</b>	<b>973</b>

ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	15
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	613
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	338
<b>FOREST</b>	<b>59</b>
NULL	29
OTHER	1
WHITE	29
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	<b>2254</b>
ASIAN	15
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	50
HISPANIC OR LATINO	46
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	1265
OTHER	16
TWO OR MORE RACES	15
WHITE	844
<b>FULTON</b>	<b>198</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	119
WHITE	77
<b>GREENE</b>	<b>453</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NULL	240
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	210
<b>HUNTINGDON</b>	<b>371</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	215
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	146
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>748</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	13
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	436
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	3

WHITE	287
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	<b>395</b>
ASIAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NULL	254
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	133
<b>JUNIATA</b>	<b>204</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NULL	96
WHITE	97
<b>LACKAWANNA</b>	<b>2416</b>
ASIAN	39
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	38
HISPANIC OR LATINO	81
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	1694
OTHER	10
TWO OR MORE RACES	11
WHITE	540
<b>LANCASTER</b>	<b>5631</b>
ASIAN	45
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	91
HISPANIC OR LATINO	349
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	3410
OTHER	23
TWO OR MORE RACES	43
WHITE	1665
<b>LAWRENCE</b>	<b>1007</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	17
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	693
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	276
<b>LEBANON</b>	<b>1554</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	14
HISPANIC OR LATINO	135
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3

NULL	1012
OTHER	7
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	370
<b>LEHIGH</b>	<b>4863</b>
ASIAN	52
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	98
HISPANIC OR LATINO	391
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	3668
OTHER	26
TWO OR MORE RACES	18
WHITE	606
<b>LUZERNE</b>	<b>3410</b>
ASIAN	25
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	78
HISPANIC OR LATINO	219
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	8
NULL	2375
OTHER	14
TWO OR MORE RACES	16
WHITE	675
<b>LYCOMING</b>	<b>980</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	19
HISPANIC OR LATINO	7
NULL	707
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	234
<b>McKEAN</b>	<b>483</b>
ASIAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	316
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	158
<b>MERCER</b>	<b>1049</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	22
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	688
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	323
<b>MIFFLIN</b>	<b>292</b>

ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	190
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	96
<b>MONROE</b>	<b>3469</b>
ASIAN	21
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	136
HISPANIC OR LATINO	135
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	2767
OTHER	24
TWO OR MORE RACES	14
WHITE	368
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>8126</b>
ASIAN	246
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	266
HISPANIC OR LATINO	161
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	5383
OTHER	33
TWO OR MORE RACES	41
WHITE	1990
<b>MONTOUR</b>	<b>202</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	179
OTHER	1
WHITE	20
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	<b>4355</b>
ASIAN	45
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	157
HISPANIC OR LATINO	231
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	2837
OTHER	22
TWO OR MORE RACES	24
WHITE	1033
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>	<b>925</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7
HISPANIC OR LATINO	26
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	530
OTHER	3

TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	351
<b>PERRY</b>	<b>426</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	208
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	201
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	<b>21696</b>
ASIAN	453
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1910
HISPANIC OR LATINO	841
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	16
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	15956
OTHER	139
TWO OR MORE RACES	73
WHITE	2303
<b>PIKE</b>	<b>1422</b>
ASIAN	9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	21
HISPANIC OR LATINO	45
NULL	1032
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	9
WHITE	303
<b>POTTER</b>	<b>168</b>
NULL	117
OTHER	1
WHITE	50
<b>SCHUYLKILL</b>	<b>1064</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	21
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	664
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	355
<b>SNYDER</b>	<b>230</b>
ASIAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	118
TWO OR MORE RACES	2



WHITE	106
<b>SOMERSET</b>	<b>669</b>
ASIAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NULL	333
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	327
<b>SULLIVAN</b>	<b>60</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NULL	28
WHITE	31
<b>SUSQUEHANNA</b>	<b>569</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NULL	390
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	167
<b>TIOGA</b>	<b>486</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	359
WHITE	124
<b>UNION</b>	<b>346</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	11
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NULL	211
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	104
<b>VENANGO</b>	<b>482</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	349
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	127
<b>WARREN</b>	<b>473</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	355
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	113

<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>2529</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	24
HISPANIC OR LATINO	13
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1728
OTHER	7
TWO OR MORE RACES	13
WHITE	736
<b>WAYNE</b>	<b>796</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NULL	567
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	211
<b>WESTMORELAND</b>	<b>2774</b>
ASIAN	18
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	19
HISPANIC OR LATINO	19
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1799
OTHER	10
TWO OR MORE RACES	12
WHITE	892
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>288</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	192
OTHER	3
WHITE	90
<b>YORK</b>	<b>6142</b>
ASIAN	46
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	155
HISPANIC OR LATINO	227
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	3941
OTHER	33
TWO OR MORE RACES	48
WHITE	1683
<b>2018</b>	<b>325797</b>
<b>ADAMS</b>	<b>2993</b>
ASIAN	20

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	47
HISPANIC OR LATINO	82
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	938
OTHER	13
TWO OR MORE RACES	46
WHITE	1842
<b>ALLEGHENY</b>	<b>40679</b>
ASIAN	964
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2230
HISPANIC OR LATINO	580
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	57
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	26
NULL	22273
OTHER	245
TWO OR MORE RACES	575
WHITE	13729
<b>ARMSTRONG</b>	<b>1018</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	388
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	608
<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>3013</b>
ASIAN	19
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	108
HISPANIC OR LATINO	45
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	1233
OTHER	16
TWO OR MORE RACES	41
WHITE	1546
<b>BEDFORD</b>	<b>809</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	200
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	580
<b>BERKS</b>	<b>9943</b>
ASIAN	85
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	310

HISPANIC OR LATINO	1377
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	17
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9
NULL	4772
OTHER	81
TWO OR MORE RACES	159
WHITE	3133
<b>BLAIR</b>	<b>2318</b>
ASIAN	9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	36
HISPANIC OR LATINO	30
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	856
OTHER	16
TWO OR MORE RACES	32
WHITE	1335
<b>BRADFORD</b>	<b>1142</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	404
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	10
WHITE	705
<b>BUCKS</b>	<b>16206</b>
ASIAN	471
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	477
HISPANIC OR LATINO	451
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	21
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	11
NULL	6821
OTHER	126
TWO OR MORE RACES	255
WHITE	7573
<b>BUTLER</b>	<b>4572</b>
ASIAN	52
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	57
HISPANIC OR LATINO	58
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	1707
OTHER	14
TWO OR MORE RACES	60
WHITE	2609
<b>CAMBRIA</b>	<b>2335</b>

ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	55
HISPANIC OR LATINO	23
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	719
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	41
WHITE	1468
<b>CAMERON</b>	<b>83</b>
NULL	32
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	50
<b>CARBON</b>	<b>1293</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	27
HISPANIC OR LATINO	46
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	497
OTHER	13
TWO OR MORE RACES	29
WHITE	675
<b>CENTRE</b>	<b>6096</b>
ASIAN	91
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	86
HISPANIC OR LATINO	100
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	3972
OTHER	15
TWO OR MORE RACES	67
WHITE	1755
<b>CHESTER</b>	<b>15030</b>
ASIAN	395
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	349
HISPANIC OR LATINO	409
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	7
NULL	7219
OTHER	75
TWO OR MORE RACES	207
WHITE	6357
<b>CLARION</b>	<b>716</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	11
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4

NULL	307
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	379
<b>CLEARFIELD</b>	<b>1326</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	11
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	374
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	9
WHITE	909
<b>CLINTON</b>	<b>739</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	315
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	398
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	<b>1724</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	21
HISPANIC OR LATINO	26
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	818
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	12
WHITE	831
<b>CRAWFORD</b>	<b>1595</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	1486
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	101
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	<b>6484</b>
ASIAN	191
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	177
HISPANIC OR LATINO	145
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	16
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6
NULL	2905



OTHER	48
TWO OR MORE RACES	103
WHITE	2893
<b>DAUPHIN</b>	<b>7274</b>
ASIAN	310
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	567
HISPANIC OR LATINO	470
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	15
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	3223
OTHER	61
TWO OR MORE RACES	153
WHITE	2472
<b>DELAWARE</b>	<b>15714</b>
ASIAN	459
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1579
HISPANIC OR LATINO	303
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	19
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	7750
OTHER	117
TWO OR MORE RACES	235
WHITE	5247
<b>ELK</b>	<b>584</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	230
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	342
<b>ERIE</b>	<b>6008</b>
ASIAN	98
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	231
HISPANIC OR LATINO	186
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	8
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	2245
OTHER	44
TWO OR MORE RACES	98
WHITE	3097
<b>FAYETTE</b>	<b>2335</b>
ASIAN	10
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	88
HISPANIC OR LATINO	24
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6

NULL	794
OTHER	11
TWO OR MORE RACES	31
WHITE	1365
<b>FOREST</b>	<b>76</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
NULL	28
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	45
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	<b>3792</b>
ASIAN	37
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	110
HISPANIC OR LATINO	124
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	991
OTHER	24
TWO OR MORE RACES	63
WHITE	2438
<b>FULTON</b>	<b>337</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	101
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	226
<b>GREENE</b>	<b>732</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	7
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	189
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	519
<b>HUNTINGDON</b>	<b>972</b>
ASIAN	9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	13
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	308
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	16
WHITE	610
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>1705</b>
ASIAN	11

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	38
HISPANIC OR LATINO	23
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	659
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	17
WHITE	945
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	<b>737</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	232
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	489
<b>JUNIATA</b>	<b>464</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	16
NULL	178
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	254
<b>LACKAWANNA</b>	<b>4238</b>
ASIAN	87
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	142
HISPANIC OR LATINO	238
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	1682
OTHER	33
TWO OR MORE RACES	73
WHITE	1974
<b>LANCASTER</b>	<b>12587</b>
ASIAN	195
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	344
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1115
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	18
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	5164
OTHER	101
TWO OR MORE RACES	213
WHITE	5433
<b>LAWRENCE</b>	<b>1858</b>

ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	33
HISPANIC OR LATINO	24
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	852
OTHER	11
TWO OR MORE RACES	25
WHITE	905
<b>LEBANON</b>	<b>3082</b>
ASIAN	27
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	57
HISPANIC OR LATINO	340
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	1273
OTHER	21
TWO OR MORE RACES	36
WHITE	1321
<b>LEHIGH</b>	<b>9939</b>
ASIAN	218
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	459
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1596
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	20
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9
NULL	4402
OTHER	137
TWO OR MORE RACES	200
WHITE	2898
<b>LUZERNE</b>	<b>5775</b>
ASIAN	54
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	205
HISPANIC OR LATINO	564
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	18
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	8
NULL	2441
OTHER	42
TWO OR MORE RACES	80
WHITE	2363
<b>LYCOMING</b>	<b>1902</b>
ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	59
HISPANIC OR LATINO	35
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	724
OTHER	13
TWO OR MORE RACES	44

WHITE	1009
<b>McKEAN</b>	<b>729</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NULL	229
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	475
<b>MERCER</b>	<b>1729</b>
ASIAN	14
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	57
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	608
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	17
WHITE	1009
<b>MIFFLIN</b>	<b>798</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	12
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	238
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	12
WHITE	517
<b>MONROE</b>	<b>5707</b>
ASIAN	81
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	602
HISPANIC OR LATINO	620
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	17
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6
NULL	2487
OTHER	89
TWO OR MORE RACES	122
WHITE	1683
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>19252</b>
ASIAN	930
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1117
HISPANIC OR LATINO	566
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	18
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	22
NULL	7518
OTHER	164

TWO OR MORE RACES	351
WHITE	8566
<b>MONTOUR</b>	<b>488</b>
ASIAN	15
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	182
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	267
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	<b>9420</b>
ASIAN	189
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	541
HISPANIC OR LATINO	889
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	16
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6
NULL	3633
OTHER	80
TWO OR MORE RACES	191
WHITE	3875
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>	<b>1563</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	22
HISPANIC OR LATINO	70
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	561
OTHER	8
TWO OR MORE RACES	19
WHITE	877
<b>PERRY</b>	<b>721</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	223
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	8
WHITE	467
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	<b>50907</b>
ASIAN	2065
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9677
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4235
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	90
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	42
NULL	20046



OTHER	1097
TWO OR MORE RACES	1049
WHITE	12606
<b>PIKE</b>	<b>2228</b>
ASIAN	34
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	79
HISPANIC OR LATINO	160
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	711
OTHER	28
TWO OR MORE RACES	34
WHITE	1175
<b>POTTER</b>	<b>302</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	88
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	208
<b>SCHUYLKILL</b>	<b>2180</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	35
HISPANIC OR LATINO	88
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	730
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	28
WHITE	1283
<b>SNYDER</b>	<b>592</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12
HISPANIC OR LATINO	17
NULL	204
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	351
<b>SOMERSET</b>	<b>1370</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	387
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	9

WHITE	953
<b>SULLIVAN</b>	<b>137</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	37
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	87
<b>SUSQUEHANNA</b>	<b>872</b>
ASIAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	247
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	605
<b>TIOGA</b>	<b>872</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	307
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	534
<b>UNION</b>	<b>878</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	743
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	123
<b>VENANGO</b>	<b>729</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	262
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	440
<b>WARREN</b>	<b>820</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	385

OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	414
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>4898</b>
ASIAN	33
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	90
HISPANIC OR LATINO	42
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	8
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	8
NULL	1844
OTHER	22
TWO OR MORE RACES	64
WHITE	2787
<b>WAYNE</b>	<b>1294</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9
HISPANIC OR LATINO	21
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	458
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	17
WHITE	772
<b>WESTMORELAND</b>	<b>6288</b>
ASIAN	38
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	98
HISPANIC OR LATINO	60
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	2637
OTHER	43
TWO OR MORE RACES	94
WHITE	3307
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>519</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	158
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	335
<b>YORK</b>	<b>10279</b>
ASIAN	111
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	459
HISPANIC OR LATINO	653
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	28

NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	15
NULL	3725
OTHER	105
TWO OR MORE RACES	205
WHITE	4978
<b>2019</b>	<b>238383</b>
<b>ADAMS</b>	<b>2451</b>
ASIAN	11
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	31
HISPANIC OR LATINO	85
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	590
OTHER	23
TWO OR MORE RACES	34
WHITE	1670
<b>ALLEGHENY</b>	<b>23532</b>
ASIAN	740
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1350
HISPANIC OR LATINO	498
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	41
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	16
NULL	9156
OTHER	198
TWO OR MORE RACES	433
WHITE	11100
<b>ARMSTRONG</b>	<b>877</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	296
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	560
<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>2171</b>
ASIAN	17
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	103
HISPANIC OR LATINO	41
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	9
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	644
OTHER	18
TWO OR MORE RACES	34
WHITE	1304
<b>BEDFORD</b>	<b>755</b>
ASIAN	7

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	170
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	561
<b>BERKS</b>	<b>6390</b>
ASIAN	71
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	218
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1068
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	11
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	2361
OTHER	61
TWO OR MORE RACES	123
WHITE	2475
<b>BLAIR</b>	<b>1851</b>
ASIAN	13
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	32
HISPANIC OR LATINO	14
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	591
OTHER	12
TWO OR MORE RACES	36
WHITE	1151
<b>BRADFORD</b>	<b>1008</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	11
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	392
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	587
<b>BUCKS</b>	<b>10676</b>
ASIAN	442
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	391
HISPANIC OR LATINO	393
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	19
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9
NULL	3765
OTHER	85
TWO OR MORE RACES	174
WHITE	5398
<b>BUTLER</b>	<b>3266</b>

ASIAN	38
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	46
HISPANIC OR LATINO	46
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	833
OTHER	15
TWO OR MORE RACES	31
WHITE	2248
<b>CAMBRIA</b>	<b>2090</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	82
HISPANIC OR LATINO	25
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	550
OTHER	20
TWO OR MORE RACES	36
WHITE	1369
<b>CAMERON</b>	<b>100</b>
ASIAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	36
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	59
<b>CARBON</b>	<b>1150</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	21
HISPANIC OR LATINO	54
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	397
OTHER	11
TWO OR MORE RACES	23
WHITE	631
<b>CENTRE</b>	<b>3578</b>
ASIAN	66
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	72
HISPANIC OR LATINO	86
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	9
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1999
OTHER	22
TWO OR MORE RACES	43
WHITE	1280
<b>CHESTER</b>	<b>9416</b>
ASIAN	373



BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	281
HISPANIC OR LATINO	331
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	9
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	3901
OTHER	54
TWO OR MORE RACES	136
WHITE	4327
<b>CLARION</b>	<b>485</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	217
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	255
<b>CLEARFIELD</b>	<b>1153</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	276
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	841
<b>CLINTON</b>	<b>627</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NULL	228
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	379
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	<b>1263</b>
ASIAN	11
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	16
HISPANIC OR LATINO	39
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	472
OTHER	8
TWO OR MORE RACES	12
WHITE	700
<b>CRAWFORD</b>	<b>1504</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8

NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	1004
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	471
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	<b>4677</b>
ASIAN	185
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	155
HISPANIC OR LATINO	147
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	13
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9
NULL	1701
OTHER	28
TWO OR MORE RACES	77
WHITE	2362
<b>DAUPHIN</b>	<b>5524</b>
ASIAN	386
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	452
HISPANIC OR LATINO	364
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	7
NULL	2238
OTHER	49
TWO OR MORE RACES	149
WHITE	1874
<b>DELAWARE</b>	<b>11646</b>
ASIAN	409
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1282
HISPANIC OR LATINO	248
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	20
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	5593
OTHER	103
TWO OR MORE RACES	188
WHITE	3801
<b>ELK</b>	<b>540</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NULL	181
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	344
<b>ERIE</b>	<b>4142</b>
ASIAN	72
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	173
HISPANIC OR LATINO	126

NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	1411
OTHER	24
TWO OR MORE RACES	82
WHITE	2245
<b>FAYETTE</b>	<b>1856</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	55
HISPANIC OR LATINO	16
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	624
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	29
WHITE	1117
<b>FOREST</b>	<b>76</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	27
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	47
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	<b>3359</b>
ASIAN	24
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	133
HISPANIC OR LATINO	131
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	747
OTHER	23
TWO OR MORE RACES	68
WHITE	2222
<b>FULTON</b>	<b>283</b>
ASIAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NULL	64
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	209
<b>GREENE</b>	<b>663</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	176
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	461

<b>HUNTINGDON</b>	<b>840</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	17
HISPANIC OR LATINO	14
NULL	191
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	8
WHITE	600
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>1299</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	22
HISPANIC OR LATINO	14
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	454
OTHER	8
TWO OR MORE RACES	10
WHITE	784
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	<b>594</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	163
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	420
<b>JUNIATA</b>	<b>329</b>
ASIAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	14
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	102
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	205
<b>LACKAWANNA</b>	<b>3530</b>
ASIAN	72
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	121
HISPANIC OR LATINO	265
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	9
NULL	1324
OTHER	37
TWO OR MORE RACES	74
WHITE	1628
<b>LANCASTER</b>	<b>8952</b>
ASIAN	167
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	238
HISPANIC OR LATINO	662

NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	13
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	3118
OTHER	89
TWO OR MORE RACES	192
WHITE	4468
<b>LAWRENCE</b>	<b>1664</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	66
HISPANIC OR LATINO	20
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	686
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	20
WHITE	858
<b>LEBANON</b>	<b>2416</b>
ASIAN	31
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	55
HISPANIC OR LATINO	306
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	887
OTHER	17
TWO OR MORE RACES	34
WHITE	1080
<b>LEHIGH</b>	<b>7298</b>
ASIAN	196
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	413
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1402
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	2639
OTHER	99
TWO OR MORE RACES	161
WHITE	2375
<b>LUZERNE</b>	<b>6426</b>
ASIAN	70
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	326
HISPANIC OR LATINO	824
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	2262
OTHER	58
TWO OR MORE RACES	71
WHITE	2800
<b>LYCOMING</b>	<b>1829</b>

ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	63
HISPANIC OR LATINO	23
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	680
OTHER	10
TWO OR MORE RACES	39
WHITE	1003
<b>McKEAN</b>	<b>836</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	225
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	10
WHITE	581
<b>MERCER</b>	<b>1680</b>
ASIAN	14
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	82
HISPANIC OR LATINO	16
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	9
NULL	485
OTHER	13
TWO OR MORE RACES	17
WHITE	1044
<b>MIFFLIN</b>	<b>624</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	162
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	432
<b>MONROE</b>	<b>4325</b>
ASIAN	71
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	590
HISPANIC OR LATINO	535
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	8
NULL	1294
OTHER	80
TWO OR MORE RACES	100
WHITE	1641
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>13036</b>
ASIAN	816



BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	821
HISPANIC OR LATINO	541
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	17
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	7
NULL	4200
OTHER	111
TWO OR MORE RACES	310
WHITE	6213
<b>MONTOUR</b>	<b>320</b>
ASIAN	14
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NULL	90
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	204
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	<b>6943</b>
ASIAN	195
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	455
HISPANIC OR LATINO	749
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	2009
OTHER	83
TWO OR MORE RACES	148
WHITE	3293
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>	<b>1298</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	35
HISPANIC OR LATINO	43
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	375
OTHER	12
TWO OR MORE RACES	20
WHITE	802
<b>PERRY</b>	<b>667</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	201
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	439
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	<b>39110</b>
ASIAN	1945
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7468
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3266

NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	53
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	35
NULL	14862
OTHER	531
TWO OR MORE RACES	889
WHITE	10061
<b>PIKE</b>	<b>1859</b>
ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	92
HISPANIC OR LATINO	153
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	448
OTHER	32
TWO OR MORE RACES	28
WHITE	1092
<b>POTTER</b>	<b>261</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	62
WHITE	194
<b>SCHUYLKILL</b>	<b>1832</b>
ASIAN	11
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	26
HISPANIC OR LATINO	70
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	667
OTHER	11
TWO OR MORE RACES	22
WHITE	1022
<b>SNYDER</b>	<b>526</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	12
NULL	146
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	12
WHITE	346
<b>SOMERSET</b>	<b>1130</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	300
OTHER	2

TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	805
<b>SULLIVAN</b>	<b>100</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	32
OTHER	1
WHITE	62
<b>SUSQUEHANNA</b>	<b>771</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	198
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	9
WHITE	542
<b>TIOGA</b>	<b>736</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	212
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	505
<b>UNION</b>	<b>699</b>
ASIAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	683
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	13
<b>VENANGO</b>	<b>704</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	13
HISPANIC OR LATINO	11
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	231
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	7
WHITE	435
<b>WARREN</b>	<b>652</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	235

OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	9
WHITE	397
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>3860</b>
ASIAN	35
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	97
HISPANIC OR LATINO	48
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	1138
OTHER	13
TWO OR MORE RACES	52
WHITE	2470
<b>WAYNE</b>	<b>1053</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	23
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	294
OTHER	13
TWO OR MORE RACES	9
WHITE	702
<b>WESTMORELAND</b>	<b>4681</b>
ASIAN	32
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	117
HISPANIC OR LATINO	38
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	14
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	1680
OTHER	19
TWO OR MORE RACES	45
WHITE	2733
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>445</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	158
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	265
<b>YORK</b>	<b>7949</b>
ASIAN	88
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	436
HISPANIC OR LATINO	414
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	32
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9

NULL	2414
OTHER	64
TWO OR MORE RACES	162
WHITE	4330
<b>2020</b>	<b>679221</b>
<b>ADAMS</b>	<b>7193</b>
ASIAN	27
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	75
HISPANIC OR LATINO	221
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	13
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	2559
OTHER	24
TWO OR MORE RACES	76
WHITE	4195
<b>ALLEGHENY</b>	<b>63294</b>
ASIAN	1728
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3292
HISPANIC OR LATINO	914
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	76
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	42
NULL	29631
OTHER	323
TWO OR MORE RACES	1051
WHITE	26237
<b>ARMSTRONG</b>	<b>3398</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	11
HISPANIC OR LATINO	18
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1527
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	19
WHITE	1811
<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>7275</b>
ASIAN	33
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	258
HISPANIC OR LATINO	70
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	13
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	3098
OTHER	23
TWO OR MORE RACES	113
WHITE	3664
<b>BEDFORD</b>	<b>2518</b>
ASIAN	7

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	840
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	16
WHITE	1631
<b>BERKS</b>	<b>18289</b>
ASIAN	163
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	488
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1851
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	19
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	7917
OTHER	93
TWO OR MORE RACES	330
WHITE	7424
<b>BLAIR</b>	<b>7540</b>
ASIAN	27
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	111
HISPANIC OR LATINO	43
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	3287
OTHER	17
TWO OR MORE RACES	84
WHITE	3956
<b>BRADFORD</b>	<b>3197</b>
ASIAN	18
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	9
HISPANIC OR LATINO	16
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	1229
OTHER	7
TWO OR MORE RACES	23
WHITE	1891
<b>BUCKS</b>	<b>33464</b>
ASIAN	963
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	834
HISPANIC OR LATINO	954
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	37
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	28
NULL	14934
OTHER	181
TWO OR MORE RACES	444
WHITE	15089



<b>BUTLER</b>	<b>10325</b>
ASIAN	70
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	86
HISPANIC OR LATINO	112
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	3896
OTHER	25
TWO OR MORE RACES	100
WHITE	6019
<b>CAMBRIA</b>	<b>6265</b>
ASIAN	18
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	127
HISPANIC OR LATINO	43
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	2595
OTHER	23
TWO OR MORE RACES	73
WHITE	3380
<b>CAMERON</b>	<b>218</b>
ASIAN	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	83
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	131
<b>CARBON</b>	<b>3466</b>
ASIAN	14
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	48
HISPANIC OR LATINO	111
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	1482
OTHER	14
TWO OR MORE RACES	57
WHITE	1737
<b>CENTRE</b>	<b>8218</b>
ASIAN	180
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	161
HISPANIC OR LATINO	196
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	8
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	4013
OTHER	26
TWO OR MORE RACES	124
WHITE	3506
<b>CHESTER</b>	<b>27392</b>
ASIAN	769

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	811
HISPANIC OR LATINO	839
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	16
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	14
NULL	12567
OTHER	113
TWO OR MORE RACES	436
WHITE	11827
<b>CLARION</b>	<b>1864</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	863
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	10
WHITE	955
<b>CLEARFIELD</b>	<b>4612</b>
ASIAN	13
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12
HISPANIC OR LATINO	19
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1610
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	43
WHITE	2905
<b>CLINTON</b>	<b>2452</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	13
HISPANIC OR LATINO	16
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1037
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	11
WHITE	1360
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	<b>3625</b>
ASIAN	17
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	38
HISPANIC OR LATINO	57
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1599
OTHER	8
TWO OR MORE RACES	37

WHITE	1865
<b>CRAWFORD</b>	<b>4466</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	35
HISPANIC OR LATINO	21
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	2135
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	39
WHITE	2214
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	<b>12445</b>
ASIAN	335
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	325
HISPANIC OR LATINO	284
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	27
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	11
NULL	5500
OTHER	76
TWO OR MORE RACES	191
WHITE	5696
<b>DAUPHIN</b>	<b>13823</b>
ASIAN	736
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1057
HISPANIC OR LATINO	657
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	19
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6
NULL	6435
OTHER	119
TWO OR MORE RACES	339
WHITE	4455
<b>DELAWARE</b>	<b>30717</b>
ASIAN	1040
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3242
HISPANIC OR LATINO	539
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	38
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	24
NULL	14730
OTHER	180
TWO OR MORE RACES	485
WHITE	10439
<b>ELK</b>	<b>2028</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	7
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	927

OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	9
WHITE	1077
<b>ERIE</b>	<b>12320</b>
ASIAN	220
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	376
HISPANIC OR LATINO	281
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	15
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6
NULL	4641
OTHER	75
TWO OR MORE RACES	199
WHITE	6507
<b>FAYETTE</b>	<b>5917</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	123
HISPANIC OR LATINO	26
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	13
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	7
NULL	1867
OTHER	21
TWO OR MORE RACES	74
WHITE	3778
<b>FOREST</b>	<b>210</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	81
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	126
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	<b>9491</b>
ASIAN	58
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	231
HISPANIC OR LATINO	197
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	18
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	3328
OTHER	39
TWO OR MORE RACES	126
WHITE	5490
<b>FULTON</b>	<b>951</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NULL	371
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	565

<b>GREENE</b>	<b>1819</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	11
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	567
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	10
WHITE	1215
<b>HUNTINGDON</b>	<b>2634</b>
ASIAN	10
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	22
HISPANIC OR LATINO	13
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	965
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	23
WHITE	1592
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>4522</b>
ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	64
HISPANIC OR LATINO	32
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1826
OTHER	15
TWO OR MORE RACES	29
WHITE	2536
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	<b>2734</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	12
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1115
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	12
WHITE	1577
<b>JUNIATA</b>	<b>1260</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7
HISPANIC OR LATINO	26
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	513
TWO OR MORE RACES	7

WHITE	701
<b>LACKAWANNA</b>	<b>8977</b>
ASIAN	207
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	299
HISPANIC OR LATINO	520
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	19
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	3879
OTHER	49
TWO OR MORE RACES	158
WHITE	3842
<b>LANCASTER</b>	<b>29952</b>
ASIAN	512
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	647
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1617
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	44
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	15
NULL	13618
OTHER	133
TWO OR MORE RACES	456
WHITE	12910
<b>LAWRENCE</b>	<b>4981</b>
ASIAN	15
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	90
HISPANIC OR LATINO	33
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	2322
OTHER	19
TWO OR MORE RACES	51
WHITE	2441
<b>LEBANON</b>	<b>7543</b>
ASIAN	120
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	102
HISPANIC OR LATINO	486
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	3610
OTHER	23
TWO OR MORE RACES	103
WHITE	3089
<b>LEHIGH</b>	<b>18535</b>
ASIAN	415
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	810
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2714
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	27
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	19



NULL	8063
OTHER	165
TWO OR MORE RACES	395
WHITE	5927
<b>LUZERNE</b>	<b>14577</b>
ASIAN	96
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	521
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1156
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	24
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	6037
OTHER	70
TWO OR MORE RACES	178
WHITE	6490
<b>LYCOMING</b>	<b>5658</b>
ASIAN	30
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	143
HISPANIC OR LATINO	79
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	18
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6
NULL	2416
OTHER	14
TWO OR MORE RACES	81
WHITE	2871
<b>McKEAN</b>	<b>2679</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	14
HISPANIC OR LATINO	14
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	911
OTHER	14
TWO OR MORE RACES	14
WHITE	1702
<b>MERCER</b>	<b>4838</b>
ASIAN	19
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	137
HISPANIC OR LATINO	36
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	11
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1961
OTHER	18
TWO OR MORE RACES	48
WHITE	2607
<b>MIFFLIN</b>	<b>2512</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12

HISPANIC OR LATINO	18
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1024
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	14
WHITE	1427
<b>MONROE</b>	<b>11816</b>
ASIAN	147
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1085
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1187
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	17
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9
NULL	5127
OTHER	167
TWO OR MORE RACES	261
WHITE	3816
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>41163</b>
ASIAN	1878
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2147
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1080
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	44
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	32
NULL	18078
OTHER	250
TWO OR MORE RACES	769
WHITE	16885
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>1218</b>
ASIAN	30
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	14
HISPANIC OR LATINO	11
NULL	557
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	18
WHITE	582
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>20276</b>
ASIAN	361
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	866
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1510
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	20
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	7
NULL	9094
OTHER	129
TWO OR MORE RACES	370
WHITE	7919
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	<b>5199</b>
ASIAN	14

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	68
HISPANIC OR LATINO	108
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	12
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	1913
OTHER	19
TWO OR MORE RACES	45
WHITE	3017
<b>PERRY</b>	<b>2027</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	10
HISPANIC OR LATINO	19
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	867
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	21
WHITE	1094
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	<b>90760</b>
ASIAN	4320
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	16040
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6117
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	114
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	67
NULL	39722
OTHER	930
TWO OR MORE RACES	1792
WHITE	21658
<b>PIKE</b>	<b>5105</b>
ASIAN	40
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	146
HISPANIC OR LATINO	292
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6
NULL	1999
OTHER	43
TWO OR MORE RACES	89
WHITE	2480
<b>POTTER</b>	<b>852</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	307
TWO OR MORE RACES	11
WHITE	524
<b>SCHUYLKILL</b>	<b>5955</b>

ASIAN	19
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	72
HISPANIC OR LATINO	176
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	2311
OTHER	15
TWO OR MORE RACES	69
WHITE	3285
<b>SNYDER</b>	<b>2115</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	17
HISPANIC OR LATINO	16
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	840
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	13
WHITE	1216
<b>SOMERSET</b>	<b>3793</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	1365
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	21
WHITE	2374
<b>SULLIVAN</b>	<b>321</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	122
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	189
<b>SUSQUEHANNA</b>	<b>2350</b>
ASIAN	7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	11
HISPANIC OR LATINO	23
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NULL	877
OTHER	11
TWO OR MORE RACES	14
WHITE	1400
<b>TIOGA</b>	<b>2497</b>

ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12
HISPANIC OR LATINO	14
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NULL	1141
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	16
WHITE	1296
<b>UNION</b>	<b>2874</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	2760
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	100
<b>VENANGO</b>	<b>2511</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	18
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	917
OTHER	9
TWO OR MORE RACES	20
WHITE	1523
<b>WARREN</b>	<b>1754</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	778
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	17
WHITE	933
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>11944</b>
ASIAN	72
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	225
HISPANIC OR LATINO	88
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	13
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	7
NULL	4862
OTHER	33
TWO OR MORE RACES	128
WHITE	6516
<b>WAYNE</b>	<b>3147</b>
ASIAN	13

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	19
HISPANIC OR LATINO	60
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NULL	1417
OTHER	19
TWO OR MORE RACES	39
WHITE	1574
<b>WESTMORELAND</b>	<b>16585</b>
ASIAN	115
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	224
HISPANIC OR LATINO	123
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	18
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	6919
OTHER	54
TWO OR MORE RACES	180
WHITE	8947
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>1384</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	15
HISPANIC OR LATINO	20
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	526
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	14
WHITE	800
<b>YORK</b>	<b>23381</b>
ASIAN	193
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	945
HISPANIC OR LATINO	961
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	34
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9
NULL	9525
OTHER	115
TWO OR MORE RACES	435
WHITE	11164
<b>2021</b>	<b>151654</b>
<b>ADAMS</b>	<b>1744</b>
ASIAN	15
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	38
HISPANIC OR LATINO	56
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	325
OTHER	21
TWO OR MORE RACES	21
WHITE	1264



<b>ALLEGHENY</b>	<b>15102</b>
ASIAN	624
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1567
HISPANIC OR LATINO	466
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	44
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	21
NULL	3888
OTHER	177
TWO OR MORE RACES	408
WHITE	7907
<b>ARMSTRONG</b>	<b>634</b>
ASIAN	9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	151
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	445
<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>1255</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	81
HISPANIC OR LATINO	29
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	313
OTHER	13
TWO OR MORE RACES	30
WHITE	774
<b>BEDFORD</b>	<b>407</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	78
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	316
<b>BERKS</b>	<b>4268</b>
ASIAN	67
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	194
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1019
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	9
NULL	1280
OTHER	42
TWO OR MORE RACES	93

WHITE	1554
<b>BLAIR</b>	<b>1128</b>
ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	42
HISPANIC OR LATINO	21
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	315
OTHER	7
TWO OR MORE RACES	26
WHITE	702
<b>BRADFORD</b>	<b>639</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	11
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	121
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	8
WHITE	484
<b>BUCKS</b>	<b>6494</b>
ASIAN	380
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	290
HISPANIC OR LATINO	334
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	15
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	1928
OTHER	83
TWO OR MORE RACES	121
WHITE	3339
<b>BUTLER</b>	<b>2023</b>
ASIAN	42
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	29
HISPANIC OR LATINO	55
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	471
OTHER	10
TWO OR MORE RACES	23
WHITE	1388
<b>CAMBRIA</b>	<b>1440</b>
ASIAN	11
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	95
HISPANIC OR LATINO	39
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	325

OTHER	15
TWO OR MORE RACES	27
WHITE	925
<b>CAMERON</b>	<b>39</b>
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NULL	12
WHITE	24
<b>CARBON</b>	<b>752</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	23
HISPANIC OR LATINO	46
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NULL	177
OTHER	15
TWO OR MORE RACES	18
WHITE	462
<b>CENTRE</b>	<b>1625</b>
ASIAN	47
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	71
HISPANIC OR LATINO	66
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	533
OTHER	10
TWO OR MORE RACES	42
WHITE	847
<b>CHESTER</b>	<b>6140</b>
ASIAN	339
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	208
HISPANIC OR LATINO	279
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	1870
OTHER	55
TWO OR MORE RACES	124
WHITE	3253
<b>CLARION</b>	<b>281</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	74
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	189
<b>CLEARFIELD</b>	<b>675</b>
ASIAN	6

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6
HISPANIC OR LATINO	5
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	154
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	496
<b>CLINTON</b>	<b>341</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NULL	77
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	243
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	<b>589</b>
ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	14
HISPANIC OR LATINO	23
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	189
TWO OR MORE RACES	8
WHITE	339
<b>CRAWFORD</b>	<b>802</b>
ASIAN	3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	13
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	257
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	11
WHITE	502
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	<b>2893</b>
ASIAN	210
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	132
HISPANIC OR LATINO	131
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	874
OTHER	31
TWO OR MORE RACES	70
WHITE	1433
<b>DAUPHIN</b>	<b>4365</b>
ASIAN	398
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	539
HISPANIC OR LATINO	452

NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	14
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	7
NULL	1249
OTHER	59
TWO OR MORE RACES	119
WHITE	1528
<b>DELAWARE</b>	<b>6350</b>
ASIAN	339
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	966
HISPANIC OR LATINO	178
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	6
NULL	2098
OTHER	70
TWO OR MORE RACES	121
WHITE	2562
<b>ELK</b>	<b>265</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	110
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	147
<b>ERIE</b>	<b>2190</b>
ASIAN	65
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	130
HISPANIC OR LATINO	100
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	499
OTHER	17
TWO OR MORE RACES	40
WHITE	1329
<b>FAYETTE</b>	<b>1056</b>
ASIAN	6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	41
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	204
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	22
WHITE	765
<b>FOREST</b>	<b>71</b>
NULL	18
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	1

WHITE	51
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	<b>2699</b>
ASIAN	28
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	118
HISPANIC OR LATINO	129
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	485
OTHER	29
TWO OR MORE RACES	36
WHITE	1859
<b>FULTON</b>	<b>158</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	1
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	33
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	121
<b>GREENE</b>	<b>359</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	79
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	268
<b>HUNTINGDON</b>	<b>445</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2
NULL	129
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	300
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>924</b>
ASIAN	9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	28
HISPANIC OR LATINO	7
NULL	256
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	14
WHITE	606
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	<b>422</b>
ASIAN	2
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1



NULL	102
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	309
<b>JUNIATA</b>	<b>159</b>
ASIAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NULL	44
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	103
<b>LACKAWANNA</b>	<b>2312</b>
ASIAN	65
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	148
HISPANIC OR LATINO	277
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	589
OTHER	38
TWO OR MORE RACES	44
WHITE	1142
<b>LANCASTER</b>	<b>5980</b>
ASIAN	192
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	223
HISPANIC OR LATINO	650
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	17
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	8
NULL	1502
OTHER	52
TWO OR MORE RACES	129
WHITE	3207
<b>LAWRENCE</b>	<b>837</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	34
HISPANIC OR LATINO	32
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	301
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	17
WHITE	445
<b>LEBANON</b>	<b>1434</b>
ASIAN	34
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	45
HISPANIC OR LATINO	200
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	508
OTHER	13

TWO OR MORE RACES	24
WHITE	603
<b>LEHIGH</b>	<b>3756</b>
ASIAN	129
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	308
HISPANIC OR LATINO	963
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	9
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	20
NULL	931
OTHER	61
TWO OR MORE RACES	96
WHITE	1239
<b>LUZERNE</b>	<b>3942</b>
ASIAN	47
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	320
HISPANIC OR LATINO	741
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	989
OTHER	62
TWO OR MORE RACES	83
WHITE	1689
<b>LYCOMING</b>	<b>878</b>
ASIAN	18
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	44
HISPANIC OR LATINO	16
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	6
NULL	235
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	12
WHITE	541
<b>McKEAN</b>	<b>462</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NULL	72
OTHER	2
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	362
<b>MERCER</b>	<b>976</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	43
HISPANIC OR LATINO	13
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	323

OTHER	8
TWO OR MORE RACES	12
WHITE	565
<b>MIFFLIN</b>	<b>346</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	10
HISPANIC OR LATINO	12
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	107
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	205
<b>MONROE</b>	<b>3288</b>
ASIAN	75
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	473
HISPANIC OR LATINO	469
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
NULL	739
OTHER	96
TWO OR MORE RACES	87
WHITE	1336
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	<b>8045</b>
ASIAN	657
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	608
HISPANIC OR LATINO	393
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	13
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	8
NULL	2089
OTHER	92
TWO OR MORE RACES	172
WHITE	4013
<b>MONTOUR</b>	<b>280</b>
ASIAN	20
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	7
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	63
OTHER	8
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	168
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	<b>4786</b>
ASIAN	152
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	349
HISPANIC OR LATINO	557
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	8

NULL	1230
OTHER	74
TWO OR MORE RACES	127
WHITE	2279
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>	<b>872</b>
ASIAN	8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	20
HISPANIC OR LATINO	52
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	208
OTHER	6
TWO OR MORE RACES	16
WHITE	560
<b>PERRY</b>	<b>399</b>
ASIAN	1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5
HISPANIC OR LATINO	10
NULL	123
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	251
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	<b>24225</b>
ASIAN	1639
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	5709
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2426
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	40
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	26
NULL	5554
OTHER	404
TWO OR MORE RACES	701
WHITE	7726
<b>PIKE</b>	<b>1881</b>
ASIAN	20
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	71
HISPANIC OR LATINO	164
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	5
NULL	311
OTHER	46
TWO OR MORE RACES	26
WHITE	1234
<b>POTTER</b>	<b>178</b>
ASIAN	3
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	40
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	1

WHITE	132
<b>SCHUYLKILL</b>	<b>1031</b>
ASIAN	11
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	21
HISPANIC OR LATINO	93
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	4
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	339
OTHER	18
TWO OR MORE RACES	18
WHITE	526
<b>SNYDER</b>	<b>258</b>
ASIAN	4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	62
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	175
<b>SOMERSET</b>	<b>733</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	9
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	2
NULL	150
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	5
WHITE	553
<b>SULLIVAN</b>	<b>88</b>
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1
NULL	22
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	2
WHITE	59
<b>SUSQUEHANNA</b>	<b>545</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	121
OTHER	4
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	403
<b>TIOGA</b>	<b>510</b>

ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	3
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	119
OTHER	5
TWO OR MORE RACES	1
WHITE	375
<b>UNION</b>	<b>369</b>
NULL	367
WHITE	2
<b>VENANGO</b>	<b>417</b>
ASIAN	5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	8
HISPANIC OR LATINO	8
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NULL	77
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	6
WHITE	311
<b>WARREN</b>	<b>517</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	4
HISPANIC OR LATINO	4
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	1
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	1
NULL	141
OTHER	3
TWO OR MORE RACES	4
WHITE	357
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>2253</b>
ASIAN	25
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	70
HISPANIC OR LATINO	35
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	7
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
NULL	518
OTHER	15
TWO OR MORE RACES	41
WHITE	1540
<b>WAYNE</b>	<b>891</b>
ASIAN	12
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12
HISPANIC OR LATINO	31
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	3
NULL	199
OTHER	10



TWO OR MORE RACES	14
WHITE	610
<b>WESTMORELAND</b>	<b>3328</b>
ASIAN	36
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	106
HISPANIC OR LATINO	47
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	10
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NULL	930
OTHER	18
TWO OR MORE RACES	55
WHITE	2122
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>210</b>
ASIAN	2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	6
NULL	52
OTHER	1
TWO OR MORE RACES	3
WHITE	143
<b>YORK</b>	<b>6893</b>
ASIAN	111
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	596
HISPANIC OR LATINO	626
NATIVE AMERICAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	21
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	7
NULL	1494
OTHER	76
TWO OR MORE RACES	155
WHITE	3807
<b>(blank)</b>	
<b>(blank)</b>	
<b>(blank)</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2473046</b>

## **APPENDIX V**

HONORABLE  
**SETH M. GROVE**  
196<sup>TH</sup> LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

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*House of Representatives*  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

**CHAIR**  
STATE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

**COMMITTEES**  
REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

**LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS**  
STATE PLANNING BOARD  
YAMPO

July 12, 2022

Acting Secretary Leigh M. Chapman  
Pennsylvania Department of State  
Room 302 North Office Building  
401 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear *Acting Secretary Chapman*,

On October 31, 2019, Senate Bill 421 was enacted as Act 77 of 2019, making numerous and wide-ranging reforms to Pennsylvania's Election Code. These included the provision of funding for the purchase of election machines and the establishment of mail-in voting for all electors regardless of qualification for an absentee ballot.

Act 77 of 2019 followed another attempt to update the Election Code, and particularly to provide funding for election machines, approved by the General Assembly through Senate Bill 48 earlier in 2019. That bill was vetoed by Governor Wolf, with Senate Bill 421 later serving as an agreement between the Legislative and Executive branches on a compromise election reform proposal.

As part of that compromise, Act 77 of 2019 included a clause declaring that its provisions are nonseverable. Specifically, Section 11 of the Act provides that "Sections 1, 2, 3, 3.2, 4, 5, 5.1, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12 are nonseverable. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remaining provisions or applications of this act are void." Further Section 10 states: "The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prepare and disseminate information to the public regarding the changes to the voting procedures under this act."

Nonseverability clauses are an important tool reflecting the interests of the General Assembly in ensuring that the legislation it enacts will be applied in a way consistent with legislators' intent when considering and approving that legislation. The inclusion of such a clause is a clear statement by the General Assembly that it intends to enact the law as an entire, coherent piece of policy, and that it does not intend for individual provisions of the law to stand on their own.

The importance of such clauses is particularly stark in instances where a bill is agreed upon as a compromise, with wide-ranging provisions included to satisfy the priorities of stakeholders in the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Executive branch. In the absence of a nonseverability clause, negotiations for compromise on such a bill could simply become a prelude to lawsuits seeking the nullification of provisions which had been weighed and bargained for in negotiations.

I am writing and providing this background as I seek the Department's stance on the continued application of the provisions of Act 77 of 2019 in light of a recent ruling by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. Specifically, that court held on May 20, 2022, that a provision enacted by Section 8 of Act 77 of 2019 is incompatible with Federal law. Specifically, this is the requirement in Section 1306-D providing that a mail-in ballot be both signed and dated in order to be counted.

The same provision was litigated extensively in Pennsylvania's courts, with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ultimately ruling that this requirement of the law must be applied.

The decision of the Third Circuit was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which rejected the appeal. The judgement of the Third Circuit has already led to the resolution of a Court of Common Pleas election in Lehigh County, with the now-winning candidate claiming victory thanks to ballots that would have been rejected under the law as written in Act 77 of 2019.

I believe it is now clear that a 'provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance' has been held invalid. The clear intent of the General Assembly in enacting Act 77 of 2019 is that the entire bill should now be void. As the 2022 General Election is fast approaching, when will Department of State notify county boards of elections that the Election Code has reverted to its status prior to the enactment of Act 77 of 2019? Further, how does the Department plan on managing the major changes this will entail to the administration of the 2022 General Election?

Sincerely,



**Seth Grove**

Chairman

House State Government Committee

CC: County Board of Elections  
Speaker of the House Bryan Cutler  
House Majority Leader Kerry Benninghoff  
President Pro Tempore Jake Corman  
Senate Majority Leader Kim Ward

## **APPENDIX VI**

### **Additional Election-Related Legislation**

In addition to House Bill 1300, the House and the Senate State Government Committees passed this session, thus far, additional election-related legislation, including:

**House Bill 711**<sup>345</sup> **Electronic Filing of Campaign Finance Reports** (*Passed the House State Government Committee unanimously on 9/27/21; Passed the House of Representatives Unanimously on 6/28/22.*)

Amends the Election Code to allow candidates for office and political action committees to file campaign finance reports electronically using the Department of State's online filing system and outlines the manner of filing.<sup>346</sup>

**House Bill 1596**<sup>347</sup> **Constitutional Amendment Providing for Voter Identification** (*Passed the House State Government Committee along party lines (15/10) on 9/27/2021.*)

Proposes separate and distinct amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania which include<sup>348</sup>:

- Qualifications of Electors:
  - Only citizens 18 years of age or older, having resided in the state for 30 days preceding an election, are eligible to vote.
  - Qualified electors would additionally be required to present a valid government-issued identification prior to voting or submit proof of a valid government-issued identification with a mail-in or absentee ballot.
  - An elector's signature of record must be compared with the signature on a ballot prior to accepting any ballot.
  - An eligible voter must be registered 30 days prior to an election to vote, and any Commonwealth entity overseeing voter registration applications must adequately confirm eligibility prior to permitting registration.
- Method of Elections; Secrecy in Voting:
  - No part of the administration of elections may be paid for with funds donated or provided by private individuals.
  - All paper ballots must be watermarked to confirm authenticity.
  - Paper ballots must be subject to public inspection for a minimum of two years after certification of an election.
- Election and Registration Laws:
  - Remove language providing for special laws applying only to cities, also removing language regarding public votes to authorize election machines in certain political subdivisions.
- Election Audits:
  - Require that each election be audited by the Auditor General prior to certification.

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<sup>345</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 711 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>346</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 711 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>347</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1596 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>348</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1596 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)



- The Auditor General would be required to conduct other election audits including audits of the administration of elections, the certification of election machines, the accuracy of the list of registered voters, and the administration of voter registration.
- The Auditor General would be required to appoint an independent auditor to conduct each required audit during a year in which he stands for election to any office.
- The Executive:
  - Provide that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be an elected position with the same qualifications, terms, and disqualifications as the Attorney General.

A proposed constitution amendment must be passed in identical form by two consecutive sessions of the General Assembly, then approved by voters in a referendum. The passage of House Bill 1596 would represent the first required passage of these amendments.<sup>349</sup>

**House Bill 1614**<sup>350</sup> **Increasing Ballot Amounts on Election Day** (*Passed the House of Representatives unanimously on 2/9/2022 and passed the Senate State Government Committee unanimously on 4/6/2022; amended in the Senate and passed unanimously in the Senate on 7/7/22; House concurred in Senate amendments on 7/7/22; signed into law as Act 66 of 2022 on 7/11/22.*)

Amends the Election Code to remove current provisions requiring a certain number of ballots to be provided to a polling place for an election, and will instead require that in any primary election, ballots equal to 50% of the total number of registered voters in an election district must be provided, and that in a general election, ballots equal to 100% of the total number of registered voters in an election district must be provided.<sup>351</sup> The number of ballots could be reduced by the number of registered voters in an election district that have requested an absentee or mail-in ballot.<sup>352</sup>

**House Bill 1663**<sup>353</sup> **American Built Election Machines** (*Passed the House State Government Committee unanimously on 1/10/2022.*)

Amends the Election Code to require that voting machines certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth be manufactured in the U.S. and sold by a vendor with a primary place of business within the U.S.<sup>354</sup>

<sup>349</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1596 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>350</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1614 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>351</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1614 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>352</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1614 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>353</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1663 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>354</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 1663 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

**House Bill 2044**<sup>355</sup> **3<sup>rd</sup> Party Election Grants** *(Passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 113-90 and passed the Senate State Government Committee along party lines with Republicans voting for the bill and the Democrats voting against the bill.)*

Amends the Election Code to add a duty to the powers and duties of the County Boards of Elections and of the Secretary of State.<sup>356</sup> The duty would require these entities to decline to accept any private donation or contribution for the purposes of operating elections, employing staff, or selecting and equipping a polling place or for use in voter education or outreach.

**House Bill 2093**<sup>357</sup> **Cross-filing in School Board Races** *(Passed the House State Government Committee along party-lines with Republicans voting in favor of the bill and Democrats voting against the bill on 1/10/2022.)*

Amends the Election Code to preclude candidates for school board from cross-filing nomination petitions.<sup>358</sup> The bill additionally updates the term justice of the peace by replacing it with magisterial district judge.<sup>359</sup>

**House Bill 2163**<sup>360</sup> **Appointment and Training of Poll Watchers** *(Passed the House State Government Committee along party-lines with Republicans voting in favor of the bill and Democrats voting against the bill on 1/10/2022.)*

Amends the Election Code to remove the provisions requiring that poll watchers be appointed from registered electors within the county of the polling place at which they are appointed.<sup>361</sup> The legislation further requires that the Secretary of State develop and offer a mandatory training course for poll watchers, and that all poll watchers complete such training course.<sup>362</sup>

**Senate Bill 56**<sup>363</sup> **Number of Votes to Qualify as a Write-in Winner** *(Passed the Senate State Government Committee along party lines (7/4) on 9/21/2021.)*

Amends the Election Code to require a write-in candidate for office to receive a number of write-in votes equal to or greater than the number of signatures required on the nomination petition for the office being sought for before the vote to be certified and be declared the winner.<sup>364</sup>

Proposes five separate and distinct amendments to the Pennsylvania Constitution, two of which relate to election reform- one would require all voters to furnish a valid identification prior to voting, and the other would require that the Auditor General conduct audits of elections and election results. Each of these amendments must be approved again by the General Assembly

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<sup>355</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2044 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>356</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2044 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>357</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2093 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>358</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2093 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>359</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2093 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>360</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2163 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>361</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2163 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>362</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 2163 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>363</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 56 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>364</sup> [Bill Information- House Bill 56 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

during the 2023-2024 Session, and could be posed to electors as soon as the 2023 Primary Election.

**Senate Bill 140**<sup>365</sup> **Electronic Filing of Campaign Finance Reports** *(Passed the Senate unanimously (49/0) on 11/10/2021.)*

Amends the Election Code to require electronic filing of reports or statements related to campaign receipts and expenditures, and to permit candidates and political committees to donate residual funds to nonprofit organizations.<sup>366</sup>

**Senate Bill 322**<sup>367</sup> **Absentee and Mail-in Ballot Reform** *(Passed the Senate State Government Committee along party lines (7/4) on 1/25/2022.)*

Amends the Election Code to require that all ballots (except valid military overseas ballots) must be timely received by 8:00 P.M. on election day to be canvassed and that the delivery of all completed absentee ballots and mail-in ballots to the county board of elections must be delivered by 2:00 A.M. on the day following the election.<sup>368</sup>

The legislation further provides that the county chairperson of each political party or a designee can be present to observe the pre-canvassing and canvassing of ballots and establishes procedures for when signatures on absentee or mail-in ballots do not match.<sup>369</sup>

**Senate Bill 428**<sup>370</sup> **Presidential Primary Date Change** *(Passed the Senate unanimously (49/0) on 12/14/2021; Passed the House State Government Committee 16-8 on 6/22/22.)*

Amends the Election Code to change the date of the general primary in the year of the nomination for the President of the U.S. to the third Tuesday in March.<sup>371</sup>

**Senate Bill 573**<sup>372</sup> **Poll Watcher Empowerment Act** *(Passed the Senate (30/19) on 6/6/2022; Passed the House by 111-89 on 6/28/22; vetoed by the Governor on 7/8/22.)*

Amends the Election Code to allow each candidate for nomination or election at any election to appoint three poll watchers at any primary, general, municipal, or special election. The legislation makes all registered voters in Pennsylvania eligible to be a poll watcher in any precinct in the state.<sup>373</sup> The legislation also provides procedures for the canvassing of official absentee ballots and mail-in ballots, so all persons allowed to watch the canvassing of ballots have a clear line of sight and are able to hear the proceedings.<sup>374</sup>

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<sup>365</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 140 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>366</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 140 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>367</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 322 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>368</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 322 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>369</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 322 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>370</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 428 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>371</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 428 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>372</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 573 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>373</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 573 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>374</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 573 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

The legislation further levies penalties for any election official who refuses to permit any watcher or candidate from being present during canvassing or who blocks, impedes, or otherwise intimidates a poll watcher while performing their official duties on Election Day.<sup>375</sup>

**Senate Bill 735**<sup>376</sup> **Constitutional Amendment: Providing for Voter Identification** (*Passed Senate (30/20) on 6/23/2021.*)

Amends the Pennsylvania Constitution to provide citizens 18 years of age or older shall be eligible to vote in Pennsylvania.<sup>377</sup> The legislation further states that a qualified elector shall provide a valid identification at each election before receiving a ballot to vote in person, or when not voting in person, the qualified elector shall provide proof of a valid identification with his or her ballot.<sup>378</sup>

A proposed constitution amendment must be passed in identical form by two consecutive sessions of the General Assembly, then approved by voters in a referendum.<sup>379</sup>

**Senate Bill 862**<sup>380</sup> **Political Action Committee Residual Funds** (*Passed the Senate State Government Committee unanimously (11/0) on 9/28/2021.*)

Amends the Election Code to allow a terminated political action committee to donate residual funds to a nonprofit organization that is not affiliated with a candidate or the chairman or treasurer of a political action committee.<sup>381</sup>

**Senate Bill 982**<sup>382</sup> **Prohibiting Outside Groups from Contributing to Election Operations** (*Passed the Senate (37/12) on 4/13/2022 and passed the House State Government Committee along party lines (14/10) on 6/7/2022; returned to the Senate w amendment; amended by the Senate and passed by 46-4 on 7/7/2022; House concurred in Senate amendments to House amendments on 7/8/22 by 103-96; signed into law as Act 88 of 2022 on 7/11/2022.*)

Amends the Election Code to provide that the cost and expense to state and local governments relating to the registration of voters and the preparation, administration, and conduct of elections be funded only upon lawful appropriation of Federal, State, and local governments, and that the source of that funding be limited to money derived from taxes, fees, and other sources of public revenue.<sup>383</sup>

The legislation further prohibits state and local governments, as well as their officers, officials, employees, or agents, from soliciting or applying for contracts, grants, or other funding from

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<sup>375</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 573 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>376</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 735 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>377</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 735 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>378</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 735 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>379</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 735 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>380</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 862 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>381</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 862 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>382</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 982 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

<sup>383</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 982 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](#)

individuals or organizations for the purpose of registering voters or preparing, administering, or conducting elections in the Commonwealth.<sup>384</sup>

The bill will not apply to the collection of fees authorized by law or the donation of a location for voting purposes, services provided without remuneration, or goods that have a value of less than \$100. A violation of the prohibition established by the legislation would be considered a felony of the second degree.<sup>385</sup>

Senate Bill 982 was amended and enacted as Act 88 of 2022. In its enacted form, it prohibits the private funding of elections while providing for ongoing state funding to counties to be used for certain election-security related costs. These particularly include enhancing the speed and integrity of mail-in ballot processing, ensuring that it occurs beginning at 7am on Election Day and proceeds without interruption until all ballots have been processed.<sup>386</sup>

**Senate Bill 1018**<sup>387</sup> **Accuracy of Voter Registration Records** (*Passed the Senate State Government Committee along party lines (7/4) on 4/6/2022.*)

Amends Title 25 (Elections) to establish the SURE Advisory Board to advise the Department of State regarding the implementation and deployment of the SURE System and provide for the makeup of the board and the powers and duties of the board.<sup>388</sup> The legislation further requires the Department of State to incorporate technology enhancements within the SURE System and require the department to institute procedures to ensure accuracy of the voter registration lists within the SURE System.<sup>389</sup>

The legislation further requires coordination with PennDOT, The Office of Administration and the Office for Information Technology to create a clearly defined governance structure and reporting requirements for the oversight of the maintenance and operation of the SURE System.<sup>390</sup> The Department of State would also be required to conduct an annual independent audit of each part of the SURE System, supporting architecture and connected systems using a comprehensive framework of security standards and sets procedures for the clean-up of the SURE system.<sup>391</sup>

This legislation is based on recommendations made by former Auditor General Eugene DePasquale in his 2019 audit report of the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE) system.<sup>392</sup>

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<sup>384</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 982 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>385</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 982 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>386</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 982 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>387</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 1018 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>388</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 1018 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>389</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 1018 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>390</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 1018 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>391</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 1018 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>392</sup> Auditor General's Report on Pennsylvania Department of State: Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors. December 2019.

[https://www.paauditor.gov/Media/Default/Reports/Department%20of%20State\\_SURE%20Audit%20Report%2012-19-19.pdf](https://www.paauditor.gov/Media/Default/Reports/Department%20of%20State_SURE%20Audit%20Report%2012-19-19.pdf)

**Senate Bill 1200**<sup>393</sup> **Satellite Offices and Drop Boxes** *(Passed the Senate (29/20) on 4/13/2022.)*

Amends the Election Code to require that an elector choosing to return a ballot to the county board of elections return it to an employee at the primary office located in the county seat of the county board of elections.<sup>394</sup>

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<sup>393</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 1200 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)

<sup>394</sup> [Bill Information- Senate Bill 1200 PA General Assembly \(legis.state.pa.us\)](https://legis.state.pa.us)