

Dispute over results

On November 12, 1994, Sauerbrey's campaign said that it had hired sixteen professional investigators, led by attorney [George Beall](#) and party counsel [Chris West](#), to probe complaints of voter fraud and irregularities in the gubernatorial general election.^{[91][92]} The investigation claimed that voting machines in Prince George's and Montgomery counties and the city of Baltimore had been tampered with to record votes from 4,774 incarcerated individuals, 37 dead voters, 71 individuals who provided elections officials with addresses of vacant buildings, 20 unregistered voters, and 84 voters who had voted twice. Sauerbrey filed an unprecedented^[93] lawsuit seeking to overturn the general election results, citing the findings of her investigation and earlier claims that about 2,000 absentee ballots were cast without a required affidavit or processed early by election officials.^{[94][95]} Lawyers for the Glendening campaign sought to dismiss Sauerbrey's lawsuit, saying that the alleged voting irregularities were "the result of [at worst] excusable neglect, or do not involve intentionally wrongful acts or acts of fraud by voters, election officials, or others" and that Sauerbrey could not prove that such voters cast ballots for Glendening or voted in the governor's race at all. Maryland attorney general [J. Joseph Curran Jr.](#) also sought the dismissal of the lawsuit, saying that the [Constitution of Maryland](#) gave the [Maryland House of Delegates](#) exclusive jurisdiction over deciding the outcome of a disputed gubernatorial election.^[96]

On January 14, 1995, Anne Arundel Circuit Court Judge Raymond G. Thieme Jr. rejected Sauerbrey's claims, saying that while the Maryland Republican Party's investigation of the election presented "serious problems in Baltimore City", Sauerbrey presented no "clear and convincing" proof of election fraud.^[4] Sauerbrey initially planned to appeal Judge Thieme's decision, but withdrew her appeal on January 16, 1995.^[97]

In November 2020, in an interview with [Maryland Matters](#) after President [Donald Trump](#) made [false claims about voter fraud in the 2020 presidential election](#), Sauerbrey expressed no regrets about challenging her 1994 election outcome.^[98]

FROM BALTIMORE SUN ARTICLE:

After absentee ballots were counted, state election officials certified that Mr. Glendening won the election by a 5,993-vote margin out of more than 1.4 million votes cast. "This is not about politics," Mrs. Sauerbrey told a crowd that included many waving bright yellow "Sauerbrey for Governor" signs left over from her campaign. "This is about the power of the people to seat their rightful governor."

Yesterday's lawsuit alleges, for the first time, that automatic voting machines in the city were tampered with, and that some duly appointed election officials were

"prohibited, precluded and prevented from working in their appointed and sworn offices."

The suit also contends that some city polling places "opened early, opened late, closed early or closed late and persons who should not have voted did, and voters who are legal voters were rejected."

As expected, the lawsuit also includes other allegations that Mrs. Sauerbrey has mentioned in recent weeks, including claims that 37 votes were cast in the names of city residents who are dead.

It charges that 71 city voters and an unspecified number of Montgomery County voters gave as their addresses buildings that have long been vacant and abandoned.

The suit says 4,774 votes in the three jurisdictions were cast in the names of people incarcerated at the time of the election. Those voters either were ineligible under state law, or the votes actually were cast by others, the suit says.

It also says at least 84 voters in Baltimore voted twice: 42 of them voted once at the polls and once by absentee ballot, and another 42 voted twice at the polls or someone cast a vote in their name.

Twenty city residents voted by absentee ballot even though they were not registered to vote at all, the suit contends.

"As a result of these acts, omissions and other acts, malconduct, fraud, corruption or otherwise, illegal votes were received, proper votes were rejected or dishonored and affected and an error in the accounting of the votes has occurred," the lawsuit contends.

AI INFORMATION:

To understand Linda Lamone's contributions in 1994, consider the following points:

- Served as the Maryland State Administrator of Elections, overseeing electoral processes.
- Implemented significant reforms to improve voter registration and accessibility.
- Advocated for the use of technology in elections, including electronic voting systems.

- Focused on enhancing public confidence in the electoral process through transparency.
- Played a key role in managing the logistics of the 1994 elections in Maryland.
- Collaborated with various stakeholders to address election-related challenges.

To understand Linda Lamone's management of logistics during the 1994 gubernatorial election, consider the following points:

- Oversaw the planning and execution of election logistics in Maryland.
- Coordinated with local election officials to ensure smooth operations.
- Managed the distribution of voting materials and equipment to polling places.
- Implemented training programs for poll workers to enhance efficiency.
- Addressed challenges related to voter turnout and accessibility.
- Utilized technology to streamline the voting process and results reporting.

Linda Lamone



Lamone in 2023

Occupation

Lawyer

Spouse

Rudolph Lamone (died 2023)

Linda H. Lamone is an American lawyer and [election official](#) who served as the [Maryland State Administrator of Elections](#) from 1997 to 2023. She was previously special counsel to lieutenant governor [Melvin Steinberg](#).

Education

Lamone earned a bachelor's degree with high honors from the [University of Maryland, College Park](#).^[1] She completed a J.D. with honors from the [University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law](#).^[1]

Career

Lamone began her legal career in the office of the [Attorney General of Maryland](#), where she held various positions, including serving in the office of counsel to the [General Assembly](#).^[1] From 1983 to 1987, she was legal counsel to the [State Administrative Board of Election Laws](#).^[1] She then served as special counsel to Maryland lieutenant governor [Melvin Steinberg](#) from 1987 to 1989.^[1]

After leaving government service, Lamone joined a lobbying firm, Rifkin, Evans, Silver & Lamone.^[2] The firm later dissolved, and she entered private legal practice on her own in 1990.^[2] During this time, she was part of the legal team representing governor [Parris Glendening](#) in the legal dispute over the [1994 Maryland gubernatorial election](#), in which Republican candidate [Ellen Sauerbrey](#) challenged the results based on allegations of [election fraud](#).^[2]

In November 1995, Lamone became an assistant attorney general for the [Maryland Higher Education Commission](#).^[1] She remained in that role until July 1, 1997, when governor Glendening appointed her as the administrator of the State Administrative Board of Election Laws, replacing [Gene Raynor](#).^[1]

During her tenure, Lamone oversaw the modernization of Maryland's election system, including the computerization of [campaign finance reports](#) and implementation of [electronic voting machines](#).^[2] In 2004, an effort to remove her from office by governor [Bob Ehrlich](#) was unsuccessful.^[3] That same year, the General Assembly passed legislation making it more difficult to remove the elections administrator, which became informally referred to as the "Linda Lamone for Life Act."^[2] She continued to serve as elections administrator through multiple election cycles, including those impacted by the [COVID-19 pandemic in Maryland](#).^[2] Lamone announced her retirement in 2023, stating that she planned to step down sometime that summer.^[2]