



In response to this information, and because Ms. Robinson voted in person in both Maryland and D.C. on November 5, 2024, OGC launched an investigation into whether Ms. Robinson voted twice in the 2024 GE in violation of voting laws. OGC sent Ms. Robinson notice of a pre-hearing conference in the matter. Ms. Robinson appeared on January 20, 2026 at the pre-hearing conference and cooperated fully in the investigation. At the pre-hearing conference, Ms. Robinson indicated that during the time of the 2024 GE she was facing personal tragedies and challenges. While she stated that she does not recall voting in both jurisdictions, Ms. Robinson acknowledged that both signatures on the voting documents were hers.

Following discussions at the pre-hearing conference, Ms. Robinson was sent a stipulated agreement in the matter and she later executed that agreement. While, by that stipulation, Ms. Robinson stated that she was not contesting that she voted twice in the 2024 GE, she also stated that she does not recall doing so. She also took steps to cancel her voter registration in Maryland on January 23, 2026.

Ms. Robinson was duly notified that her case would be presented during the Board's regular monthly meeting in March 2026. At that March 4, 2026 meeting, the General Counsel reiterated the facts described above and noted that Ms. Robinson's two ballots were cast in person on the same day<sup>2</sup> — Ms. Robinson voted in Maryland at approximately 10:30 am and in the District approximately three hours later. The General Counsel asked that the stipulation and supporting documents be accepted into the record and the Board Chair granted that request.

Ms. Robinson's attorney was offered an opportunity to speak and, while she deferred to her client, she noted that Ms. Robinson acted without criminal or fraudulent intent. Ms. Robinson

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<sup>2</sup>The Maryland ballot was cast at 10:30:49 am on November 5, 2024, and the D.C. ballot was cast later that same day after Ms. Robinson's 1:28 pm check-in at a D.C. Vote Center.

outlined the personal issues that she was facing at the time of the double voting activity. Although she stated that she did not recall voting twice and that she was confused as to her voting rights, she emphasized that she was taking full responsibility for her misconduct and had cancelled her registration in Maryland and she expressed appreciation for the General Counsel's guidance with respect to her registration responsibilities.

With this presentation of the case and the evidence, the General Counsel made a recommendation that the Board adopt her recommendation and impose a civil fine of \$500.00 on Ms. Robinson for her voting twice in the 2024 GE. The General Counsel explained that the level of her recommended fine reflected the fact that the double voting occurred on the same day.

After hearing from the General Counsel and her staff, and considering Ms. Robinson's statement, the Board Chair made a motion that a civil fine of \$500.00 be imposed on Ms. Robinson for her voting twice in an election. The motion was duly seconded and passed unanimously.

### **Discussion**

The Board's enforcement powers with respect to criminal election law matters include referral to the U.S. Department of Justice and/or to the Attorney General for the District of Columbia. *See* D.C. Code § 1-1001.18(a)-(b).<sup>3</sup> Voting twice in the same election can trigger prosecution for violating a number of election laws.<sup>4</sup> Generally, however, criminal liability requires a high level of proof of knowing and intentional conduct.

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<sup>3</sup> The statute provides that the Board may take enforcement action upon the recommendation of the General Counsel.

<sup>4</sup>*See* 52 U.S. Code § 10307(e) (prohibiting double voting) and D.C. Official Code §1-1001.09(g)(1) (providing that no person shall vote twice in an election) and D.C. Official Code §1-1001.14(a) (penalties for violating D.C. Official Code §1-1001.09(g)(1)). *See also*, with respect to the oath voters take at the time of voting whereby they affirm that they satisfy the qualifications for being a registered voter, including residency requirements, D.C. Code § 1-1001.14(a) (criminalizing "make any false representations as to the person's qualifications for . . . voting") and § 1-1001.14(a-1)(1)(D) (criminalizing fraudulently cast a ballot) and 52 U.S. Code § 10307(c) (prohibiting knowingly or willfully giving false residency information for the purpose of establishing eligibility to register or vote in elections to fill federal offices).

The Board can also impose civil penalties for voter misconduct of up to \$2,000 for each offense. See D.C. Code § 1-1001.18 (b) (“Any person who violates any provision of this subchapter may be assessed a civil penalty for each violation of not more than \$2,000 by the Board pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.”). We may impose civil fines where the misconduct is unintentional.

It is undisputed that Ms. Robinson voted twice in the 2024 GE. The record before us, however, is insufficient to support a finding that Ms. Robinson voted twice knowingly and intentionally. Ms. Robinson has stated that she does not recall voting in both jurisdictions and that she was facing personal tragedies and challenges at the time.

The arguable lack of criminal liability does not, however, relieve Ms. Robinson of civil fine liability. Although there is insufficient evidence to support a finding of knowing and intentional misconduct and criminal referral would be inappropriate, the actions of Ms. Robinson are concerning. Unlike cases where days or weeks passed between castings of ballots, Ms. Robinson voted in-person in Maryland and, just hours later on the very same day, voted in-person in the District. Such facially egregious conduct warrants a fine of \$500.00. We agree therefore with the General Counsel’s recommendation.

### **Conclusion**

For the reasons indicated above, it is hereby:

**ORDERED** that the recommendation of the General Counsel is **ACCEPTED**, and that Ms. Robinson is directed to pay a civil fine of \$500.00 by no later than April 30, 2026.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Payment must be made by check or money order made out to the “D.C. Treasurer.” It may be mailed to the attention of the General Counsel at the Board’s offices (1015 Half Street, Suite 750, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003) or hand delivered at that address.

Date: March 5, 2026



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Gary Thompson  
Chairman  
Board of Elections



Signed:



Dated:

3/2/26

Terri Stroud

General Counsel

D.C. Board of Elections

Signed:



Dated:

3/2/2026

Miah Robinson