

Ballot Design and Unrecorded Votes in the 2002 Midterm Election

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May 2004

The 2000 presidential election focused attention on the problem of unrecorded votes, in which a person casts a ballot but fails to record a valid vote for a particular contest. While much recent research has evaluated voting technologies and their effects on unrecorded votes, there is little research on the effects of ballot design. We argue that political scientists can draw from the same theories used to design and evaluate self-administered surveys in order to analyze ballot features. We collect and code paper-based ballots used in the 2002 general election from counties in five states. We code the ballots in terms of several graphic design elements, including the content and location of ballot instructions, and the layout of candidate names and office titles. Our analysis suggests that several ballot features are associated with unrecorded votes (both overvotes and undervotes) in the governor's contest. We also find that a straight-party ballot option and an error-correction mechanism (as in precinct-count optical scan balloting) can mitigate the effects of ballot design features on unrecorded votes. Ballot design can be an important factor in determining whether voters are able to cast a ballot accurately, which can influence the legitimacy of elections in a democracy.

***The authors wish to give special thanks to Amanda Baker, Lindsay Battles and Susan Mason for their helpful research assistance.**

****This research was supported by a grant from the University of Missouri System Research Board.**

Introduction

The 2000 presidential election and the Florida recount controversy brought to light the phenomenon of unrecorded votes (in which some voters come to polling places but fail to cast a valid vote for a particular contest). Roughly two million voters in the United States (almost one out of every fifty to cast a ballot) failed to cast a valid vote for president in the 2000 election (Caltech/MIT 2001; Kimball and Owens 2002). The Florida imbroglio has prompted a new wave of research on election administration and a flurry of election reform laws in Congress and state governments. The increased attention given to voting methods and procedures raises the likelihood that real and perceived obstacles to voting may undermine the legitimacy of elections in the United States.

A large part of the election reform effort has been devoted to replacing outdated voting equipment, particularly the punch card ballots that were so problematic during the Florida recount. Similarly, much recent research has evaluated voting technologies and their effects on unrecorded votes. These studies generally agree that punch card ballots perform worse than other voting methods and that equipment with an error correction feature reduces the frequency of unrecorded votes (see Kimball 2003; Caltech/MIT 2001; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004; Knack and Kropf 2002, 2003; Bullock and Hood 2002; Tomz and Van Houweling 2003). In response to concerns about voting equipment, over 370 counties replaced older voting technologies with optical scan methods or electronic voting machines between the 2000 and 2002 elections (Kimball 2003).

In contrast, aside from studies of the “butterfly ballot” used in Palm Beach County, Florida in 2000 (Sinclair et al. 2000; Wand et al. 2001; Jewett 2001; Kimball, Owens and Keeney 2004), there has been little research on the effects of ballot design features on

unrecorded votes. As a result, researchers and election officials know little about whether any ballot features (such as the location and readability of voting instructions, the graphic layout of offices and candidate names) are associated with unrecorded votes. However, some election officials have begun consulting with graphic design experts on ballot layout (Omandam 2001; Kamin 2004) and political scientists have begun noting ballot features that might confuse voters (Niemi and Herrnson 2003).

Identifying the determinants of unrecorded votes is critical to making the voting process more accessible. If unrecorded votes are a function of confusing ballot features rather than voting equipment, then buying new voting equipment without paying attention to ballot design may not have the intended effect of reducing unrecorded votes in future elections.

This paper examines several ballot features and their impact on unrecorded votes. We use theories and concepts from several disciplines (including survey methodology, graphic design, human factors, cognitive psychology and optometry) to identify ballot features that are hypothesized to produce higher rates of unrecorded votes. We rely most heavily on studies of questionnaire design, especially features intended to reduce item non-response. We collected and coded paper and optical scan ballots used in 250 counties and five states with contests for governor during the 2002 general election. We find that several ballot features, including the location and content of voting instructions and layout of candidate names, are associated with higher rates of unrecorded votes. We also find that a straight-party ballot option and an error-correction mechanism (as in precinct-count optical scan balloting) can mitigate the effects of ballot design features on unrecorded votes.

Previous Literature Examining Unrecorded Votes

Unrecorded votes are known by many names in the literature, including roll-off, residual votes, lost votes or voided votes. However, they are defined commonly by the difference between total turnout and the number of valid votes cast in a particular contest. Unrecorded votes occur as the result of undervotes (where voters intentionally or unintentionally record no selection) or overvotes (where voters select too many candidates, thus spoiling the ballot). Theories explaining the incidence of unrecorded votes can be separated into at least three perspectives. First, scholars argue that some unrecorded votes are intentional for reasons such as voter fatigue, lack of a desirable choice or low information about a contest (e.g. Bullock and Dunn 1996; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004; Knack and Kropf 2003; Wattenberg et al. 2000).

Second, some researchers argue that accidental undervotes and overvotes occur due to faulty equipment or confusing ballot design (e.g. Knack and Kropf 2003; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004; Darcy and Schneider 1989; Shocket *et al.* 1992; Nichols and Strizek 1995; Caltech/MIT, 2001; Jewett 2001; Tomz and Van Houweling 2003). Several studies have examined the effects of different voting technologies, and one consensus finding is that Votomatic punch card ballots tend to produce higher rates of unrecorded votes than other voting methods (Caltech/MIT 2001; Bullock and Hood 2002; Knack and Kropf 2003; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004). Furthermore, error prevention and correction mechanisms (such as precinct counters for optical scan ballots) tend to reduce unrecorded votes for the presidency (Nichols and Strizek 1995; Knack and Kropf 2003; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004; Kimball 2003; Bullock and Hood 2002; Tomz and Van Houweling 2003). In studying ballots, evidence shows that the occasional practice of listing candidates for the same office in multiple columns or on multiple pages produces higher rates of unrecorded votes (Sinclair et al. 2000; Jewett 2001;

Herron and Sekhon 2003; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004). Finally, a straight-party option reduces the frequency of unrecorded votes (Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004).

A final research perspective focuses on equal protection issues, analyzing the relationship between unrecorded votes and demographic variables such as ethnicity or age. For example, there is extensive evidence that unrecorded votes are more common in precincts and counties with large populations of racial and ethnic minorities, low-income residents, less-educated citizens, or elderly voters (Walker 1966; Vanderleeuw and Engstrom 1987; Darcy and Schneider 1989; Sheffield and Hadley 1984; Nichols and Strizek 1995; Herron and Sekhon 2003; Knack and Kropf 2003; Tomz and Van Houweling 2003). Furthermore, there appears to be an interaction between demographic variables and some voting methods and ballot features. The association between socioeconomic measures and unrecorded votes is weaker in places using equipment (such as error correction mechanisms) or ballot features (such as a straight-party option) that make it easier for voters to complete a valid ballot (Knack and Kropf 2003; Tomz and Van Houweling 2003; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004). By the same token, the elevated rate of unrecorded votes associated with confusing ballots and voting technology tends to fall disproportionately on precincts and counties with high concentrations of poor, elderly, or minority voters (Knack and Kropf 2003; Darcy and Schneider 1989; Nichols 1998; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004; Herron and Sekhon 2003; Tomz and Van Houweling 2003).

Overall, there has been more research devoted to the impact of voting technologies than to the effects of ballot design. A recent study by Niemi and Herrnson (2003) does identify several ballot features in different states that may be confusing. For example, in some jurisdictions, ballot instructions include double negatives or other confusing language (Niemi and Herrnson 2003). In other jurisdictions, ballots are cluttered with items (such as a candidate's

hometown or occupation) that may obscure the most critical information (Niemi and Herrnson 2003). We argue that many ballot features remain unexamined. Moreover, to our knowledge little published research exists comparing ballots actually used in different places to see which ballot features, if any, correlate with high levels of unrecorded votes.¹

Methodology

We create a dataset of ballot features from counties in five states from the 2002 midterm elections. The dataset includes voting technology and demographic factors such as race and education. Election administration is very decentralized in the United States. This produces quite a bit of variation in voting methods and ballots even within the same states. The unit of analysis for the study is the county, since voting technology and ballot design decisions are typically made at the county level in all the states analyzed in this study.² Ballots from the November 2002 general election are collected from counties in five states are (Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Tennessee and Illinois).³ These states were chosen because they use a variety of voting methods and ballots, and each state featured a competitive race for governor in 2002. We mailed surveys to each county or election district official in these states for information including the number of ballots cast in the county, the number of votes cast for each candidate (Republican, Democratic

¹ One important ballot format issue is candidate order, which has received extensive treatment in political science literature (Bain and Hecock 1957; Darcy 1986; Krosnick et al. 2004; Koppel and Steen forthcoming). Generally, there is a vote-getting advantage to being the first name listed on the ballot. However, we do not expect candidate order to affect unrecorded votes. We also do not deal with the issue of ballot length (Bain and Hecock 1957; Allen 1906). This study examines unrecorded votes in races at or near the top of the top of the ticket, rather than those further down on the ticket.

² Some ballot features, such as the straight-party option, may be required by state law.

³ We asked election officials to submit one ballot to us that was most representative of the county or was from the largest precinct. One might argue that using data from only five states limits the generalizability of this study. However, based on 2000 census figures, our sample is quite similar to the rest of the country in terms of the percentage of African American residents (13.4% in our sample versus 12.6% in the rest of the country), the percentage of Hispanic residents (10.4% versus 12.9%), the percentage of citizens over the age of 65 (14.4% versus 12.0%), the percentage of adults with a high school degree (80.8% versus 80.4%), and median household income (\$37,126 versus \$39,699).

and other), and the number of overvotes and undervotes. The survey also ascertained the type of voting equipment used for Election Day vote tabulating, as well as for early voting, voting absentee by mail and absentee early (in person). Non-respondent counties were contacted via telephone, but some missing data for election totals were compiled from state reports (Tennessee and Florida).⁴

For this paper, we coded the paper-based ballots (including optical scan and hand-counted paper ballots) in terms of several graphic design elements as indicated in the next section.⁵ Paper-based ballots most resemble the paper-and-pencil questionnaires covered in the survey research literature on non-response.⁶ Other voting methods, including punch card ballots, lever machines, and electronic machines, have a very different user interface than written questionnaires and paper-based ballots. In addition, lever voting machines and punch card ballots are being phased out in the United States.

We obtained voting data and ballots for 250 of the 261 counties in our sample that used paper or optical scan balloting in the 2002 general election. Roughly 4.3 million ballots were cast during the November 2002 election in the 250 counties in our sample. Twenty counties in our sample used hand-counted paper ballots, 127 counties used centrally-counted optical scan ballots, and 103 counties used precinct-count optical scan ballots.

To measure the frequency of unrecorded votes for governor in each county, we calculate the difference between the total number of ballots cast and the number of votes cast for that office (as a percentage of total ballots cast) and use it as our principal dependent variable in the

⁴See Florida Division of Elections, *Analysis and Report of Overvotes and Undervotes for the 2002 General Election*, Available at <http://election.dos.state.fl.us/reports/pdf/03OverUnderVotes.pdf>. See also <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/election.htm>.

⁵ Our larger study includes ballot and voting data from Missouri (which had no governor's race in 2002) and Georgia (which used electronic machines for voting at polling places in 2002).

⁶ Nationwide, 39% of ballots in the 2002 general election were cast on optical scan ballots and slightly less than 1% were cast on hand-counted paper ballots (Kimball 2003).

analyses. The distribution of unrecorded votes across counties is somewhat skewed, with outliers at the high end. In our sample of 250 counties, unrecorded vote percentages for gubernatorial contests range from 0.2% to 6.9%, with a median of 1.6%, a mean of 1.8%, and a standard deviation of 1.1%. We also analyze overvotes and undervotes, although only 132 counties in our sample provided complete data on overvotes and undervotes. We calculate overvotes and undervotes based on figures reported by the counties as a percentage of the total ballots cast on Election Day. Overvotes range from 0% to 1.97%, with a median of 0.08%, a mean of 0.17% and a standard deviation of 0.29%. Undervotes range from 0.1% to 4.77%, with a median of 1.02%, a mean of 1.20% and a standard deviation of 0.76%.

Information Processing and Ballots

To our knowledge, there are very few studies that draw on other disciplines to evaluate ballot design and usability (but see Roth 1994, 1998; Callegaro and Peytcheva 2003). We believe there is a parallel with the survey methodology literature, which borrows theories and concepts from psychology, graphic design, usability research, and optometry to examine ways in which the visual layout and content of a questionnaire influences survey responses (for example, see Schuman and Presser 1981; Christian and Dillman 2004; De Vaus 2002; Dillman 2000; Jenkins and Dillman 1997; Gower and Dibbs 1989). More importantly, some of the survey design literature is devoted to design features that reduce item and survey non-response (Christian and Dillman 2004; Dillman 2000; Couper et al. 2000; Dillman, Sinclair, and Clark 1993; Zukerberg and Lee 1997). We argue that unrecorded votes are the ballot equivalent of item non-response in a questionnaire. In both cases, voters (or respondents) fail to record a selection from the list of choices on the ballot (or questionnaire). In addition, ballots and self-

administered questionnaires have many features in common, especially when voting involves making written marks on a paper ballot.

As in self-administered questionnaires, the voter must process both verbal language and graphical language when completing a ballot (Christian and Dillman 2004; Jenkins and Dillman 1995, 1997). The verbal language on a ballot includes the written instructions, as well as text listing offices and candidate choices. The graphical language on a ballot includes shading, font size, numbers, symbols, the spatial layout of choices, and other design features that give meaning to the ballot. Ideally, the verbal and graphic language on a written form are organized in a way so that all readers follow a consistent and efficient path to process all of the information on each page.

In general, the features of a good ballot might include both information organization and navigational tools. In reviewing the questionnaire design literature, we identify several possible criteria to evaluate the degree to which ballots simplify or complicate the voting process. Some ballot features are specific to the instructions, such as their location and readability. Other features are specific to the layout of the candidates, such as where the voter marks the ballot, shading and bolding of candidate names and office titles, and clutter around candidates.⁷

Ballot Instructions

Location of Instructions

Looking at the ballot as a whole, one first confronts the fact that voters usually look first at the upper left-hand corner of the ballot. In western culture we typically begin reading in the top left-hand corner of a document (Jenkins and Dillman 1997; Dillman 2000: 113).⁸ This is

⁷ Examples of ballots that meet or violate each of the features described in this paper are available from the authors.

⁸ This is consistent with the psychological concept of “top-down processing” in which a person’s expectations shape the way one makes sense of a potentially unfamiliar task (Jenkins and Dillman 1995, 1997).

confirmed by Roth's study of voting (1994: 59). In addition, work in survey research indicates that people may not read directions (Gower and Dibbs 1989). Thus, several studies conclude that instructions should appear just before the response task to which they apply (Dillman 2000: 98-99; Zukerberg and Lee 1997; Christian and Dillman 2004; Dillman and Christian 2002). The theory here is based on Gestalt psychology's Law of Proximity: placing items close together encourages readers to view them as a group (Dillman 2000, 107; Wallshlaeger and Busic-Snyder 1992). Finally, when instructions are placed in the top left corner of the ballot, they appear in shorter lines of text, which are easier to read and comprehend than long lines spread over an entire page (Dillman 2000: 129; Long et al. 1996: 93).

We code the location of voting instructions for each of the ballots in this study. For example, instructions may be spread across the top or bottom of the ballot, rather than in the upper left quadrant, just before the first office to be voted. In 56% of the ballots in our sample, voting instructions are in the top left corner, just above the first contest. In all but two of the remaining counties, instructions are spread across the entire width of the top of the ballot.⁹ This feature varied within each state in our sample, except Illinois, where all counties listed voting instructions across the top of the ballot. (See Table 1, which provides information on the frequency of each ballot feature within each state in our sample.) For this analysis, we create a dummy variable identifying ballots that locate instructions in the top left corner. We expect that unrecorded votes are less common in counties where voting instructions are located in the upper left corner of the ballot.

⁹ In one county, no instructions appear on the ballot and in the other county instructions appear in the middle of the ballot below some of the contests.

Readability

Questionnaire design research also indicates that instructions should be easy to read. Sentences and words should be short and simple, written in an active, affirmative style (Sanders and McCormick 1993: 110; Dillman 1978: 111; Zukerberg and Lee 1997). In general, readability describes the ease of processing the information content of written words. To measure the readability of each ballot's voting instructions, we type them into Microsoft Word and compute Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level scores. The Flesch-Kincaid scores indicate the grade level needed to understand the text.¹⁰ Higher scores indicate documents that are harder to read. The use and validity of the Flesch-Kincaid scores are supported by other studies (Heilke, Joslyn, and Aguado 2003; Sanders and McCormick 1993; Tefki 1987).

In our sample, the grade level scores for ballot instructions range from 4.0 (4th grade) to 12.0 (12th grade). The mean reading score for our sample is 8.1, suggesting that the average ballot in our sample required an eighth grade education to understand the instructions. Again, the reading scores varied by several grade levels within each state. We expect that unrecorded votes are more common in counties with high reading level scores for voting instructions.

[Table 1 about here]

Spoiled Ballot Instructions

We also examine whether ballots instructions include a warning about the consequences of spoiling a ballot, as well as directions for correcting ballot errors. We examine this ballot feature because the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) requires local election officials to

¹⁰ The Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level scores are based on the length of words and sentences. The formula for computing the score is $(.39 \times \text{ASL}) + (11.8 \times \text{ASW}) - 15.59$, where ASL is the average number of words per sentence and ASW is the average number of syllables per word. In Microsoft Word, the "Spelling and Grammar" feature in the "Tools" menu computes Flesch-Kincaid scores for a document.

implement more vigorous voter education programs. In particular, HAVA requires jurisdictions with paper ballots to include instructions on the effect of multiple votes for a single office and how to correct a spoiled ballot (HAVA 2002, Title III, section 301.a.1.B).

Roughly 10 percent of the ballots we examined did not contain any warning or other information about what voters should do if they spoil their ballots. The remaining 90 percent of ballots told voters they could turn in their ballots to an election judge or poll worker and obtain a new ballot if they made a mistake or voted for an incorrect candidate. However, only a subset of those ballots (22 percent of the sample) includes a warning that votes will not count if the ballot is spoiled. We create a three-category variable to measure the content of instructions regarding spoiled ballots. It is coded 2 for ballots that warn about the consequences of spoiled ballots and how to correct them; 1 for ballots that only state how to correct a spoiled ballot; and 0 for instructions that make no mention of spoiled ballots. We expect that unrecorded votes are less common in counties where ballot instructions discuss the consequences of spoiled ballots and how to correct them.

Layout of Offices and Candidate Names

The Use of Shading and Bolding

When considering the layout of offices and candidate names on a ballot, we hypothesize that the use of shading and boldface fonts can help guide people through the voting process.¹¹ Often not all of what we look at on a written page is of equal visual interest. Kahneman (1973) argues that while reading text people focus on physically informative “high contrast areas,”

¹¹ We found that shading and bolding differences are more likely to be used in differentiating the candidates, rather than emphasizing certain instructions.

which can be used to a questionnaire designer's advantage (Jenkins and Dillman 1997: 11; Dillman 2000: 106). The appropriate response choices (e.g., the list of candidates on a ballot) can be identified more quickly if they are differentiated from other questions and instructions on a ballot (Redline and Dillman 2001). Shading certain sections of text can encourage the appropriate grouping of information and guide the respondent from one task to the next on the ballot (Dillman 2000; Dillman Sinclair and Clark 1993; Design for Democracy 2002; Omandam 2002). Boldface text may be used to highlight the questions or office sections on which a voter is working, while non-bolded print may be used for the candidates, to make the candidates different from the office names and highlight the response task (Dillman 2000: 118).

Design features such as shading and bolded text are generally left to local election officials, so there is substantial variation in the use of these ballot features within each state in our sample. Most ballots in our sample (63 percent) do not have any shading. The remaining ballots employ shading to highlight each office or groups of offices, such as federal offices or state offices. We create a dummy variable to identify ballots that use shading to draw attention to different offices. We expect fewer unrecorded votes in counties with ballots that use shading in this manner.

Furthermore, most ballots in our sample (61 percent) do not use boldface text or shading to highlight candidates for office or make the candidate names stand out from the office for which they are running. Again, we create a dummy variable to identify ballots where candidate names stand out in terms of boldfaced text or shading. We expect unrecorded votes to be less common in counties that use shading or bolded text to differentiate candidate names from office titles.

Finding the Correct Box or Oval to Mark

One possible reason for high levels of unrecorded votes may be that voters are marking the wrong box for their chosen candidate. Aside from the simple justification (positioning) of the choice, survey methodology research indicates that there should be no ambiguity about which box or circle corresponds to each candidate, in keeping with the Law of Proximity. The “relative closeness” of items to each other can cause respondents to see the items as a related group (Roth 1994, 63; see also Jenkins and Dillman 1997.) On paper and optical scan ballots, which often divide a page into two or three columns of offices and candidate names, confusion may arise if spots for marking a vote appear on both sides of a candidate’s name. For example, the circles for marking vote choices in one column may appear close to the candidate names in a neighboring column. Thus, the ballots in our sample are coded as to whether there is a circle, arrow, or box on both sides of the candidate names and thus whether there is any potential confusion about which response area corresponds to with which candidate. Even though most ballots have the response location and the candidate names left-justified, approximately 22 percent of ballots in our sample have marking areas on both sides of gubernatorial candidate names, leaving some confusion about where to mark a vote in those races. We expect unrecorded votes to be more common in counties where ballots have spots for marking a vote on both sides of candidate names.

Clutter Around the Candidates

Survey researchers advise against putting any extraneous text near the response options on a questionnaire (Babbie 1990; Dillman 2000). In translating that advice to ballots, Niemi and Herrnson (2003) observe that in some states the ballot includes clutter (such as a candidate's occupation or hometown) near the candidate names. In addition, listing candidates for governor and lieutenant governor together (in states where they run as a team) can add clutter to the ballot. The names of lieutenant governor candidates should be indented and there should be extra spacing between teams of candidates to avoid crowding the names of the candidates for governor. Thus, we code ballots for whether they include clutter around candidate names. About 64 percent of ballots in our sample have excessive clutter around the candidates for governor. In some cases, clutter is a result of state law. For example, for statewide contests in Kansas, ballots are required to list a candidate's city of residence (Kansas Statute No. 25-613). We hypothesize that more clutter around candidate names on the ballot will result in higher rates of unrecorded votes.

Multiple Columns for Candidates

The Gestalt psychology Law of Proximity, as well as recent political science research, indicates that candidates for the same office should be listed in a single column. When candidates are listed in multiple columns, as in the "butterfly ballot" used in Palm Beach County, Florida in the 2000 presidential election, voters are more likely to spoil their ballots (Darcy and Schneider 1989; Sinclair et al. 2000; Jewett 2001; Cauchon 2001; Wand et al. 2001; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004; Kimball 2003). As it turns out, none of the ballots in our sample

listed candidates for governor in multiple columns. By and large, election officials have learned from Florida about the need to list candidates in a single column.

Overall Index of Ballot Features

Finally, for each county in our sample we compute an overall index of ballot features described above. In creating the summary index, we sum features hypothesized to simplify the voting process and subtract features hypothesized to making voting more difficult. The continuous measure of the grade level of ballot instructions is recoded to a three-category measure of low (0), medium (1), and high (2) reading levels to incorporate it into the summary index. None of the ballots in our sample was perfect on all indicators (which would be a score of +5 on the summary index), and none of the ballots in our sample failed on all of the features (which would be a summary score of -4). The summary ballot index values in our data range from -3 to +4, with a mean of 1.1 and a standard deviation of 1.7. We expect the summary index to be negatively correlated with unrecorded votes.

When our data are aggregated to the state level, we find preliminary evidence to support our hypothesis that ballot features are associated with unrecorded votes. The bottom of Table 1 lists the mean ballot index score as well as the percentage of unrecorded votes in the contest for governor for each state in our sample. The states in our sample with the highest mean ballot index scores (Florida and Tennessee) have lower rates of unrecorded votes than the states with the lowest mean ballot index scores (Kansas and Illinois). The next section describes a multivariate analysis to more rigorously test our hypotheses about the impact of ballot design features.

Findings

To assess the impact of ballot features, we estimate a model of unrecorded votes in the 2002 gubernatorial elections for the counties in our sample. The model includes the ballot features described above, voting technology, and demographic measures as explanatory variables.

In this analysis, we examine nine ballot features as explanatory variables. The analysis contains three explanatory variables associated with the voting instructions. One explanatory variable is the Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level score for the voting instructions on each ballot. Instructions requiring higher reading ability should be associated with higher levels of unrecorded votes. Second, we include a measure indicating whether or not the voting instructions contain specific sentences about spoiled ballots (as required by HAVA). Third, we include a measure indicating whether the instructions are located at the top left corner of the ballot, the spot where most voters will train their eyes first. We expect the latter two instruction variables to be associated with lower levels of unrecorded votes.

The analysis contains four explanatory variables dealing with the layout of candidate choices. First, we include a dichotomous variable indicating whether or not the candidate choices are cluttered with other information, text, or graphics. A second variable indicates whether circles, arrows or squares are located on both sides of candidate names, which may confuse voters about which one to mark for their chosen candidate. We expect higher levels of unrecorded votes with cluttered ballots and ballots with marking options on both sides of candidate names. A third measure indicates whether shading is used to guide the voter to each office or groups of similar offices. A fourth measure indicates whether boldface text is used to differentiate candidate names from the office for which they are competing. According to the

design principles described in the previous section, we expect fewer unrecorded votes where shading and boldfaced text are used in these ways.

While not a ballot feature per se, we also include a variable measuring the number of contests appearing before the gubernatorial race on the ballot. This measure may test the ballot fatigue hypothesis, which posits that unrecorded votes increase in frequency as one moves farther down the ballot (Bullock and Dunn 1996). We expect higher rates of unrecorded votes in counties where more contests appear before the governor's race. We also code whether the ballots in our sample contain a straight-party option (where voters can mark a single box or circle to cast votes for all candidates from one political party). Previous research indicates that unrecorded votes are less common in states with a straight-party mechanism on the ballot (Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004; Kimball, Owens, and McLaughlin 2002). The straight-party feature is not a matter of discretion for county election officials, for it is either required or banned by state law. Iowa is the only state in our sample that requires a straight-party option on the ballot.

The counties in our sample use hand counted or optically scanned paper ballots. We include a dummy variable for counties using precinct-count optical scan systems, since they have a feature that allows voters to detect and correct mistakes. Based on previous studies, we expect that the precinct-count procedure should reduce unrecorded votes (Bullock and Hood 2002; Knack and Kropf 2003).

Finally, the regression model includes a number of demographic variables that are often correlated with unrecorded votes. These control variables include the percentage of a county's residents who are African-American, the percentage over the age of 65, the percentage of adults

with a high school degree and the natural log of the county's population.¹² Based on previous studies, we expect unrecorded votes to be positively correlated with the size of the African-American and elderly populations, and unrecorded votes should be negatively correlated with the percentage of high school graduates. As for population, some previous studies indicate that the smaller the county, the larger the amount of unrecorded votes, probably due to economies of scale in election administration—for example, the cost per voter for educational efforts is cheaper in larger counties (see Knack and Kropf 2003, 887; Kimball, Owens, and Keeney 2004; Brady et al. 2001).¹³ Thus, as previous studies, we expect the natural log of the population to be negatively correlated with unrecorded votes.

The principal dependent variable is the percentage of total ballots cast in each county that fail to record a valid vote for governor. We estimate a regression model to calculate the impact of each explanatory variable on unrecorded votes in governor contests. Since the number of voters in each county varies dramatically, we weight each county by the number of ballots cast. In addition, we estimate robust standard errors to correct for heteroskedasticity likely in data with a skewed dependent variable (White 1980).

[Table 2 about here]

The results of our regression analysis are presented in Table 2. The first column provides the results of a baseline model that only includes the demographic measures and the error-correction measure as independent variables. The second column adds the ballot features as independent variables in the model. The third model in table 1 replaces each separate ballot

¹² We obtained demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American FactFinder web site (<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet>).

¹³ A potentially important control variable is the number of candidates on the ballot (and number of candidates squared), which can test ballot format issues as well as intentional undervoting issues. We do not include this because there is very little variance in the number of candidates variable (either three or four, with one big exception, Tennessee with 15 candidates), so adding these variables introduces an unacceptable amount of multicollinearity into the model.

feature with one summary index of ballot features (described above). The ballot index measure minimizes multicollinearity in the regression analysis. We use the index in subsequent analyses for the same reason. As noted before, we expect the summary index to be negatively correlated with unrecorded votes.

In general, our analyses suggest that several ballot design features affect the rate of unrecorded votes in the way we hypothesize.¹⁴ The goodness-of-fit measures improve substantially when the ballot features are included as independent variables.¹⁵ With the exception of the use of boldfaced text, the regression coefficients for the ballot features are all in the hypothesized direction, and several are statistically significant. The location and content of ballot instructions are correlated with unrecorded votes in the governor's contest. In particular, spoiled ballot instructions have a substantial effect on unrecorded votes. A one-unit increase in the three-category variable reduces the rate of unrecorded votes by a little more than .5%, while holding other factors constant. Other things being equal, a ballot that warns voters of the consequences of a spoiled ballot and instructs how to correct a spoiled ballot is expected to have a rate of unrecorded votes over 1% lower than a ballot that makes no mention of spoiled ballots in the instructions. Considering the mean rate of unrecorded ballots is 1.6 percent, the estimated impact of ballot instructions represents a substantively significant decrease in the rate of unrecorded ballots. This provides empirical support for HAVA's requirement that paper ballots include instructions about spoiled ballots.

Placing response options on both sides of candidate names and locating clutter around the candidate names are also associated with higher rates of unrecorded votes. After controlling for

¹⁴ We also conducted the multivariate analyses using a negative binomial regression model (Long 1997). The results are substantively similar to those presented in Table 2.

¹⁵ It should be noted that it is not the straight ticket option which alone which is driving this effect. Removing the straight ticket option decreases the R^2 by only .02.

other factors, unrecorded vote rates are almost .25 percent higher on ballots where it is not clear where to cast a vote. Furthermore, the results suggest that ballots that use shading to highlight different offices tend to have reduced rates of unrecorded votes. The results are also consistent with previous studies in that unrecorded votes rates are significantly lower when the ballot includes a straight-party option (Kimball, Owens and Keeney 2004).

It should be noted that the goodness-of-fit measures for the index model (model 3) are very similar to those for the model with each ballot feature entered as a separate independent variable (model 2). The substantive impact of the ballot index is strong as well. Holding other factors constant, a one-unit increase in the ballot index is expected to reduce the unrecorded vote rate by .24 percent. Given that scores on the ballot index range from -3 to $+4$, the ballot index has the strongest substantive impact on unrecorded votes compared to all other independent variables in the regression model.

Finally, the controls for voting technology and demographics perform fairly consistently with past results. We find evidence to support a ballot fatigue hypothesis even in contests for governor. Unrecorded vote rates are higher in counties with more contests appearing before the governor's race on the ballot. In addition, unrecorded vote rates are substantially lower in counties using precinct-count optical scan systems, which have an error correction mechanism not available in counties using hand-counted paper ballots or centrally-counted optical scan ballots.

We also find that unrecorded votes are more common in counties with large concentrations of African-American voters. In addition, unrecorded votes are more common in less populated counties. It is worth noting that the regression coefficient for county population gets smaller when the ballot features are added to the equation. In our sample, the ballot index is

strongly correlated with the natural log of county population ($r = .47, p < .001$). This suggests that higher rates of unrecorded votes occur in less populated counties partly because ballots tend to be more confusing in less populated counties.

Our results provide some evidence suggesting that the percentage of adults with a high school degree is related to a reduced level of unrecorded votes. Finally, larger concentrations of individuals over the age of 65 reduces the level of unrecorded votes in the baseline model, but neither reduces or increases the level of unrecorded votes in Model 2 or Model 3. This may not be surprising, since paper-based technologies (considered in this paper) are usually not as potentially intimidating as electronic or touch screen technology. People who have been voting for a while probably have more experience with paper-based voting methods.

[Table 3 about here]

Do Other Voting Mechanisms Mitigate the Effect of Ballot Features on Unrecorded Votes?

We hypothesize that two voting features may limit the effect of ballot design on unrecorded votes. First, the error correction mechanism in precinct-count optical scan ballots should help voters detect and correct voting errors caused by confusing ballots. Second, a straight-party ballot option may limit the effect of ballot features. The straight-party option (typically the first choice on a ballot) may make the layout and design of the rest of the ballot irrelevant since a straight-party voter would not need to cast a vote in individual partisan contests. In testing for an interaction between ballot features and other voting mechanisms, we find that some voting mechanisms can reduce the effect of ballot features, but not completely (see Table 3). Contrary to our first hypothesis, the precinct-count mechanism does not reduce

the impact of ballot features on unrecorded votes (Model 1 in Table 3). However, in support of our second hypothesis, we find a positive and statistically significant interaction between the straight-party option and the ballot index (Model 2 in Table 3). In ballots with a straight-party option, the impact of ballot design features on unrecorded votes is significantly weaker.

Examining Overvotes and Undervotes

The last part of our analysis examines the impact of ballot features on overvotes and undervotes. The mechanisms underlying overvotes and undervotes may be very different. Overvotes are almost always unintentional, whereas many undervotes may be intentional. Put differently, overvotes are almost always the result of voting errors, while some undervotes may not be the result of voting errors. We collected complete data on overvotes and undervotes from 132 counties (slightly more than half of the counties in our sample). While our conclusions about the predictors of overvotes and undervotes are more tentative because of the smaller sample, the results support our hypotheses about the importance of ballot design. We repeat similar multivariate regression models described above. The dependent variables are percentage of votes cast that are overvotes and undervotes, respectively.

Looking first at overvotes, our results suggest that the ballot feature index is a significant predictor of overvotes (Table 4). Overvotes are more common in counties that score poorly on our index of ballot features. Consistent with expectations, we find that overvotes are less common in counties using precinct-count optical scan ballots. We also find a significant interaction between the ballot index and the error-correction mechanism on precinct-count optical scan ballots (Model 2 in Table 4). This suggests that the precinct count optical scan

mechanism mitigates the effect of ballot features on overvotes. In contrast, although the results in Table 4 suggest that the straight-party option reduces overvotes, we do not find an interaction between ballot features and the straight-party option.

[Table 4 about here]

Our results also suggest that the index of ballot features has a negative and statistically significant effect on undervotes (Table 5). In comparing the size of regression coefficients and the goodness-of-fit statistics in Tables 4 and 5, it appears that ballot features (and the precinct-count mechanism) have a stronger impact on undervotes than on overvotes. Furthermore, while undervotes are less common in counties using precinct-count optical scan ballots, we find no evidence of an interaction between ballot design and other voting features with respect to undervotes. The fact that ballot features and the error-correction feature of precinct-count optical scan balloting are significant determinants of undervotes suggests that many undervotes may not be intentional.

In addition, our analysis of overvotes and undervotes is not entirely consistent with a ballot fatigue hypothesis. Under the ballot fatigue hypothesis, voters intentionally skip contests that appear farther down the ballot. However, the number of contests appearing before the governor's race is unrelated to the rate of undervotes for governor (Table 5) but is positively and significantly related to the rate of overvotes for governor (Table 4).

[Table 5 about here]

For the demographic control variables, there are a couple of interesting findings. First, overvotes and undervotes are more common in counties with higher concentrations of African Americans. Second, less populated counties tend to have higher levels of undervotes, but

population is unrelated to overvote rates. Thus, it appears that the higher rates of residual votes observed in less populated counties are due to undervotes but not overvotes.

Conclusion

In general, we find that ballot format has a significant (both substantively and statistically) effect on unrecorded votes in gubernatorial races we studied in 2002. Several ballot features are important. In counties where instructions are not located at the top left-hand side of the ballot, unrecorded votes are more common. In addition, when voters are given information about what to do if they spoil their ballots, unrecorded votes decrease. The location of the response options also makes a difference, as well as the amount of clutter around the candidates' names. This should not come as a surprise to scholars who have studied how the format of self-administered surveys affects non-response bias.

These results suggest that ballot design can be an important factor in determining whether someone is able to cast a ballot accurately. While the number of unrecorded votes attributed to ballot design may be relatively small in any one county, the cumulative effect of poor ballot design decisions is substantial, which can undermine the legitimacy of elections.

It is ironic that survey researchers have spent so much effort determining survey features that will decrease survey and item non-response, yet ballots in the United States receive very little of the same type of attention. Before the 2000 election, ballot non-response was not a major concern for election officials. In the wake of the controversy wrought by unrecorded votes in Florida and subsequent legislation intended to reduce the frequency of unrecorded votes, election officials and researchers have spent more time analyzing sources of voting errors and pursuing

election reforms. However, much of the reform effort has focused on upgrading voting technology. While new voting technology is likely to help, as indicated by these results, voting equipment is not the only source of voting error.

There are several implications of this work. First, we find ballot design effects in contests where one might not expect to find them – in five highly competitive races for governor that appear at or near the top of the ballot. Voters are likely to be more interested in the governor's contest than other races on the ballot, and they are likely to pay closer attention to casting their votes in such a race. This suggests that ballot design effects may be even stronger in down-ballot contests that do not capture the interest of voters to the same degree.

Second, while this study only focuses on paper-based ballots, we believe a similar approach is needed to examine ballot design for electronic voting machines. Given the growing popularity of electronic voting machines in the United States, it is important that they have an interface and layout that is easy for voters to comprehend. Researchers have already begun to apply similar theories of survey respondents to investigate computer-based questionnaires (Couper et al. 2000) and electronic voting machines (Callegaro and Peytcheva 2003).

Third, purchasing new voting equipment can be very expensive and difficult during the current retrenchment in state and local government budgets. In contrast, modifying ballot features to create a layout that is easier to read and follow may be relatively inexpensive. Buying new voting equipment without paying attention to ballot design may not produce the desired effect of reducing unrecorded votes (although the precinct-count optical scan system is one piece of equipment that reduces voting errors). Ballot design deserves closer inspection than it has received thus far, and election officials should consider their ballot design decisions carefully.

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Table 1
Frequency of Ballot Features in Sample Counties (by State)

Ballot Feature	Florida	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas	Tennessee	Total
Instructions in top left corner of ballot	33%	0%	77%	57%	90%	56%
Mean grade level of instructions (standard deviation)	6.6 (0.7)	8.5 (0.3)	6.9 (1.2)	10.2 (1.1)	6.0 (1.1)	8.1 (1.9)
Instructions mention how to correct a spoiled ballot	100%	100%	72%	98%	80%	90%
Instructions warn about the consequences of a spoiled ballot	98%	0%	0%	0%	30%	22%
Shading to identify different offices	44%	67%	71%	2%	10%	37%
Bolded text to differentiate offices from candidate names	87%	60%	14%	31%	50%	39%
Possible confusion in marking Governor votes	23%	33%	8%	34%	10%	22%
Clutter around candidate names	12%	20%	56%	100%	0%	64%
Mean index of ballot features (standard deviation)	3.3 (0.7)	0.8 (1.1)	1.4 (1.0)	-0.5 (0.9)	2.4 (1.1)	1.1 (1.7)
Unrecorded votes in Governor's contest	0.5%	1.8%	1.1%	2.1%	1.4%	1.0%
Number of counties in sample	52	15	78	95	10	250

Table 2
Multivariate Analyses of Unrecorded Votes in the 2002 Gubernatorial Elections

Explanatory Variable	<i>Model 1</i>	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>
<i>Ballot Features</i>			
Grade level of instructions		.01 (.05)	
Instructions at top left		-.33** (.11)	
Spoiled Ballot Instructions		-.52*** (.12)	
Response options on both sides of candidate names		.24* (.14)	
Ballot cluttered around candidate names		.22* (.14)	
Shading to identify different offices		-.12* (.08)	
Candidates visually distinct from office titles		.05 (.10)	
Index of ballot features			-.24*** (.04)
Straight-party option		-.76*** (.22)	-.35** (.13)
Number of contests before Governor on ballot	.25 (.23)	.33* (.18)	.24* (.16)
<i>Voting Technology</i>			
Error-correction feature (Precinct Count Optical Scan)	-.62*** (.14)	-.67*** (.14)	-.56*** (.12)
<i>Demographic Controls</i>			
Percent Black	.024* (.012)	.023** (.008)	.027** (.009)
Percent 65 or older	-.011* (.007)	.003 (.007)	.006 (.008)
Percent with a high school degree	-.008 (.014)	-.014* (.010)	-.013 (.010)
County population (natural log)	-.27*** (.05)	-.21*** (.04)	-.17*** (.04)
Constant	4.97*** (.80)	5.31*** (.76)	4.41*** (.64)
Number of Cases	250	250	250
R-Squared	.49	.68	.65
Root MSE	.59	.47	.49

The dependent variable is the percentage of ballots cast that failed to record a valid vote for the governor. Cell entries are regression coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses.

Observations (counties) are weighted by the number of ballots cast in the 2002 election.

*** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .1, one-tailed

Table 3
Multivariate Analyses of Unrecorded Votes in the 2002 Gubernatorial Elections

Explanatory Variable	<i>Model 1</i>	<i>Model 2</i>
<i>Ballot Features</i>		
Index of ballot features	-.19** (.08)	-.27*** (.05)
Straight-party option	-.40* (.20)	-.59*** (.17)
Straight-party option X Index of ballot features		.20* (.09)
Number of contests before Governor on ballot	.28* (.21)	.24* (.15)
<i>Voting Technology</i>		
Error-correction feature (Precinct Count Optical Scan)	-.51** (.20)	-.51*** (.13)
Error-correction feature X Index of ballot features	-.06 (.12)	
<i>Demographic Controls</i>		
Percent Black	.028** (.009)	.027** (.008)
Percent 65 or older	.007 (.008)	.007 (.008)
Percent with a high school degree	-.013* (.009)	-.015* (.010)
County population (natural log)	-.17*** (.04)	-.16*** (.04)
Constant	4.25*** (.64)	4.48*** (.66)
Number of Cases	250	250
R-Squared	.65	.66
Root MSE	.49	.48

The dependent variable is the percentage of ballots cast that failed to record a valid vote for the governor. Cell entries are regression coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses. Observations (counties) are weighted by the number of ballots cast in the 2002 election.

*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .1$, one-tailed

Table 4
Multivariate Analyses of Overvotes in the 2002 Gubernatorial Elections

Explanatory Variable	<i>Model 1</i>	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>
<i>Ballot Features</i>			
Index of ballot features	-.04** (.02)	-.14* (.07)	-.04** (.02)
Straight-party option	-.29* (.13)	-.19* (.14)	-.31** (.13)
Straight-party option X Index of ballot features			.02 (.04)
Number of contests before Governor on ballot	.22* (.11)	.15* (.11)	.22* (.11)
<i>Voting Technology</i>			
Error-correction feature (Precinct Count Optical Scan)	-.24*** (.07)	-.36** (.14)	-.24** (.08)
Error-correction feature X Index of ballot features		.11* (.07)	
<i>Demographic Controls</i>			
Percent Black	.006* (.004)	.005* (.004)	.006* (.004)
Percent 65 or older	.0001 (.003)	-.001 (.003)	.0002 (.003)
Percent with a high school degree	-.002 (.003)	-.001 (.003)	-.002 (.003)
County population (natural log)	.01 (.01)	.0001 (.014)	.01 (.01)
Constant	.18 (.24)	.39* (.27)	.19 (.25)
Number of Cases	132	132	132
R-Squared	.45	.48	.45
Root MSE	.15	.14	.15

The dependent variable is the percentage of ballots cast with overvotes for the governor. Cell entries are regression coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses.

Observations (counties) are weighted by the number of ballots cast in the 2002 election.

*** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .1, one-tailed

Table 5
Multivariate Analyses of Undervotes in the 2002 Gubernatorial Elections

Explanatory Variable	<i>Model 1</i>	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>
<i>Ballot Features</i>			
Index of ballot features	-.13*** (.03)	-.19* (.09)	-.15*** (.04)
Straight-party option	-.02 (.14)	.03 (.18)	-.12 (.14)
Straight-party option X Index of ballot features			.09 (.11)
Number of contests before Governor on ballot	.003 (.12)	-.04 (.15)	-.003 (.11)
<i>Voting Technology</i>			
Error-correction feature (Precinct Count Optical Scan)	-.41*** (.12)	-.48** (.17)	-.38** (.14)
Error-correction feature X Index of ballot features		.06 (.10)	
<i>Demographic Controls</i>			
Percent Black	.014* (.006)	.014* (.006)	.014* (.006)
Percent 65 or older	.002 (.007)	.001 (.007)	.002 (.007)
Percent with a high school degree	-.005 (.005)	-.004 (.005)	-.006 (.006)
County population (natural log)	-.18*** (.03)	-.18*** (.03)	-.17*** (.03)
Constant	3.74*** (.54)	3.85*** (.62)	3.76*** (.55)
Number of Cases	132	132	132
R-Squared	.61	.61	.61
Root MSE	.33	.33	.33

The dependent variable is the percentage of ballots cast with undervotes for governor. Cell entries are regression coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses.

Observations (counties) are weighted by the number of ballots cast in the 2002 election.

*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .1$, one-tailed

Appendix

Examples of Ballot Features That May Reduce Unrecorded Votes

1. Ballot instructions should be located in the top left corner of the ballot, just before the first voting task.
 - Good examples:
Bay County, FL
Emmet County, IA
Pickett County, TN
 - Bad examples (instructions spread across top of the ballot):
Alachua County, FL
Polk County, IA
Grant County, KS
Douglas County, IL
2. Ballot instructions should be short and simple, written at a low reading level.
 - Good examples:
Sullivan County, MO (5th grade level)
Bay County, FL (4th grade level)
Scott County, IA (6th grade level)
 - Bad examples:
Grant County, KS (12th grade level)
Wayne County, MO (12th grade level – some instructions are lifted verbatim from the state election code)
Clarke County, IA (10th grade level)
3. Ballot instructions should warn about the consequences of casting a spoiled ballot and how to correct a spoiled ballot.
 - Good examples (ballot contains both elements):
Bay County, FL
Grundy County, TN
 - Partially good examples (ballot contains one element):
Franklin County, IL
Grant County, KS
Jones County, IA

- Bad examples (instructions make no mention of spoiled ballots):
Lincoln County, TN
Dubuque County, IA
4. To minimize ambiguity about where voters should mark their votes, ballots should avoid locating response options on both sides of candidate names.
- Good example:
Escambia County, FL (governor's contest)
Pickett County, TN (governor's contest)
Douglas County, IL (governor's contest)
Dubuque County, IA (governor's contest)
Barber County, KS (all contests)
 - Bad example:
Polk County, IA (note especially the Secretary of State contest)
Bay County, FL (governor's contest)
Hamilton County, IL (U.S. Senate and governor contests)
Gove County, KS (U.S. Senate contest)
Coffey County, KS (Governor and U.S. Representative contests)
5. Ballots should use shading to help voters identify separate voting tasks and differentiate between offices.
- Good example:
Bay County, FL
Scott County, IA
Franklin County, IL
 - Bad example:
Escambia County, FL
Emmet County, IA
Grundy County, TN
6. Ballots should use boldfaced text to help voters differentiate between office titles and response options (candidate names).
- Good example:
Douglas County, IL
Bay County, FL
 - Bad example:
Franklin County, IL
Lincoln County, TN

7. Avoid extraneous information and clutter that gets in the way of candidate names


- Good example:
Clarke County, IA (running mate's name is indented in governor's race)
Douglas County, IL
- Bad example:
Grant County, KS (hometown listed next to candidate names)
Emmet County, IA (little space between names in governor's race, running
mate's name not indented enough)

8. Overall index of ballot features

- Good example:
Bay County, FL (ballot index score of +4)
- Bad example:
Grant County, KS (ballot index score of -2)

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 5, 2002

D

- **TO VOTE, COMPLETELY FILL IN THE OVAL  NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE.**
- Use only the marking device provided or a number 2 pencil.
- If you make a mistake, don't hesitate to ask for a new ballot. If you erase or make other marks, your vote may not count.
- To vote for a candidate whose name is not printed on the ballot, fill in the oval, and write in the candidate's name on the blank line provided for a write-in candidate.

CONGRESSIONAL	NON PARTISAN	NON PARTISAN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS DISTRICT 6 (Vote for One)	CIRCUIT JUDGE GROUP 12 (Vote for One)	SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICT 1 (Vote for One)
<input type="radio"/> Clifford (Cliff) B. STEARNS (REP)	<input type="radio"/> Gil SCHAFFNIT	<input type="radio"/> John BANKS
<input type="radio"/> David E. BRUDERLY (DEM)	<input type="radio"/> David A. GLANT	<input type="radio"/> Tina TURNER
STATE	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT	SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICT 3 (Vote for One)
GOVERNOR & LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for One)	Shall Justice Harry Lee ANSTEAD of the Supreme Court be retained in office?	<input type="radio"/> William "Bill" BOE
<input type="radio"/> Jeb BUSH (REP) Frank T. BROGAN	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> Wes EUBANK
<input type="radio"/> Bill MCBRIDE (DEM) Tom ROSSIN	<input type="radio"/> NO	SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICT 5 (Vote for One)
<input type="radio"/> Robert (Bob) KUNST (NPA) Linda MIKLOWITZ	Shall Justice Charles T. WELLS of the Supreme Court be retained in office?	<input type="radio"/> Ginger CHILDS
<input type="radio"/> Write-in	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> Heather "Daine" DANENHOWER
<input type="radio"/> Write-in	<input type="radio"/> NO	
ATTORNEY GENERAL (Vote for One)	DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL	
<input type="radio"/> Charlie CRIST (REP)	Shall Judge Robert T. BENTON of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
<input type="radio"/> Buddy DYER (DEM)	<input type="radio"/> YES	
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE (Vote for One)	<input type="radio"/> NO	
<input type="radio"/> Charles H. BRONSON (REP)	Shall Judge Marguerite H. DAVIS of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
<input type="radio"/> David NELSON (DEM)	<input type="radio"/> YES	
<input type="radio"/> Write-in	<input type="radio"/> NO	
LEGISLATIVE	Shall Judge Joseph LEWIS Jr. of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 23 (Vote for One)	<input type="radio"/> YES	
<input type="radio"/> Ed JENNINGS, Jr. (DEM)	<input type="radio"/> NO	
<input type="radio"/> Brooks H. NELSON (LIB)	Shall Judge Ricky L. POLSTON of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
COUNTY	<input type="radio"/> YES	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER DISTRICT 2 (Vote for One)	<input type="radio"/> NO	
<input type="radio"/> Susan CARTER (REP)	Shall Judge William A. VAN NORTWICK Jr. of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
<input type="radio"/> Lee PINKOSON (DEM)	<input type="radio"/> YES	
	<input type="radio"/> NO	

**STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT
COUNTY OF BARBER
Kiowa West
NOVEMBER 5, 2002**

NOTICE

If you tear, deface, or make a mistake and wrongfully mark any ballot,
you must return it to the election board and receive a new ballot or set of ballots.

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot darken the oval at the left of the person's name. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write the person's name in the blank space, if any is provided, and darken the oval to the left.

TO VOTE, DARKEN THE OVAL NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, LIKE THIS: ●

NATIONAL OFFICES

FOR UNITED STATES SENATE

VOTE FOR ONE

- ☐ **GEORGE COOK**, Mission, Reform
- ☐ **PAT ROBERTS**, Dodge City, Republican
- ☐ **STEVEN A. ROSILE**, Wichita, Libertarian
- ☐ _____

**FOR UNITED STATES
REPRESENTATIVE**

1ST DISTRICT

VOTE FOR ONE

- ☐ **JERRY MORAN**, Hays, Republican
- ☐ **JACK WARNER**, Wright, Libertarian
- ☐ _____

STATE OFFICES

To vote for the pair of candidates, darken the oval to the left of the names of the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. To vote for persons for governor and lieutenant governor whose names are not printed on the ballot, write the names of such persons in the blank spaces and darken the oval to the left.

**FOR GOVERNOR AND
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

VOTE FOR ONE PAIR

- ☐ **DENNIS HAWVER**, Ozawie, Libertarian
- ☐ **JOEL HELLER**, Kansas City, Libertarian
- ☐ **TED PETTIBONE**, St. Marys, Reform
- ☐ **MIKE WILSON**, Salina, Reform
- ☐ **KATHLEEN SEBELIUS**, Topeka, Democratic
- ☐ **JOHN MOORE**, Wichita, Democratic
- ☐ **TIM SHALLENBURGER**, Baxter Springs, Republican
- ☐ **DAVID LINDSTROM**, Overland Park,

STATE OFFICES

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

VOTE FOR ONE

- ☐ **DAVID HALEY**, Kansas City, Democratic
- ☐ **CHARLES ST-GEORGE**, Wheaton, Reform
- ☐ **RON THORNBURGH**, Topeka, Republican
- ☐ _____

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

VOTE FOR ONE

- ☐ **CHRIS BIGGS**, Junction City, Democratic
- ☐ **PHILL KLINE**, Shawnee, Republican
- ☐ _____

FOR STATE TREASURER

VOTE FOR ONE

- ☐ **SALLY FINNEY**, Olathe, Democratic
- ☐ **LYNN JENKINS**, Topeka, Republican
- ☐ _____

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

VOTE FOR ONE

- ☐ **JIM GARNER**, Coffeyville, Democratic
- ☐ **SANDY PRAEGER**, Lawrence, Republican
- ☐ _____

STATE OFFICES

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

116TH DISTRICT

VOTE FOR ONE

- ☐ **M. T. LIGGET**, Mullinville, Republican
- ☐ **DENNIS MCKINNEY**, Greensburg, Democratic
- ☐ _____

**FOR STATE BOARD OF
EDUCATION**

MEMBER 7TH DISTRICT

VOTE FOR ONE

- ☐ **L. DUANE ANSTINE**, Hutchinson, Democratic
- ☐ **KENNETH R. WILLARD**, Hutchinson, Republican
- ☐ _____










































TOWNSHIP OFFICES

FOR KIOWA TOWNSHIP CLERK

VOTE FOR ONE


☐ _____

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT
BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 5, 2002

A		B		C	
<p>To VOTE, COMPLETE THE ARROW  POINTING TO YOUR CHOICE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use only the marking device provided or a number 2 pencil.• If you make a mistake, don't hesitate to ask for a new ballot. If you erase or make other marks, your vote may not count.• To vote for a candidate whose name is not printed on the ballot, complete the arrow, and write in the candidate's name on the blank line provided for a write-in candidate.		<div>NONPARTISAN JUDICIAL / SCHOOL BOARD</div> <p>Shall Justice Charles T. WELLS of the Supreme Court be retained in office?</p> <p> YES</p> <p> NO</p>		<p>prohibition against "cruel and unusual punishment" to conform with the wording of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The amendment prohibits reduction of a death sentence based on invalidity of an execution method and provides for continued force of the sentence. The amendment permits any execution method unless prohibited by the United States Constitution. The amendment requires construction of the prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment and the proposed prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment to conform to United States Supreme Court interpretation of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The amendment would prevent state courts, including the Florida Supreme Court, from treating the state constitutional prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment as being more expansive than the federal constitutional prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment or United States Supreme Court interpretations thereof. The amendment effectively nullifies rights currently allowed under the state prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment which may afford greater protections for those subject to punishment for crimes than will be provided by the amendment. Under the amendment, the protections afforded those subject to punishment for crimes under the "cruel or unusual punishment" clause, as that clause currently appears in Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution, will be the same as the minimum protections provided under the "cruel and unusual" punishments clause of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The amendment provides for retroactive applicability. Specifically, the proposal amends Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution, to read as set forth below. The word stricken is a deletion; words <u>underlined</u> are additions:</p> <p>SECTION 17. Excessive punishments.--Excessive fines, cruel and or unusual punishment, attainder, forfeiture of estate, indefinite imprisonment, and unreasonable detention of witnesses are forbidden. <u>The death penalty is an authorized punishment for capital crimes designated by the legislature. The prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment, and the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, shall be construed in conformity with decisions of the United States Supreme Court which interpret the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment provided in the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Any method of execution shall be allowed, unless prohibited by the United States Constitution. Methods of execution may be designated by the legislature, and a change in any method of execution may be applied retroactively. A sentence of death shall not be reduced on the basis that a method of execution is invalid. In any case in which an execution method is declared invalid, the death sentence shall remain in force until the sentence can be lawfully executed by any valid method. This section shall apply retroactively.</u></p>	
		<div>CONGRESSIONAL</div> <p>U.S. REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 2 VOTE FOR ONE</p> <p> Tom McGURK (REP)  YES</p> <p> Allen BOYD (DEM)  NO</p>			<div>DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL FIRST DISTRICT</div> <p>Shall Judge Robert T. BENTON of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?</p> <p> YES</p> <p> NO</p>
<div>STATE</div> <p>GOVERNOR AND LT GOVERNOR VOTE FOR ONE</p> <p> Jeb BUSH (REP) and Frank T. BROGAN  NO</p> <p> Bill McBRIDE (DEM) and Tom ROSSIN  YES</p> <p> Robert (Bob) KUNST (NPA) and Linda MIKLOWITZ  NO</p> <p> <u>Write-In</u></p>		<div>Shall Judge Joseph LEWIS Jr. of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?</div> <p> YES</p> <p> NO</p>			
<div>ATTORNEY GENERAL</div> <p>VOTE FOR ONE</p> <p> Charlie CRIST (REP)  NO</p> <p> Buddy DYER (DEM)  NO</p>		<div>Shall Judge Ricky L. POSTON of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?</div> <p> YES</p> <p> NO</p>			
<div>COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE</div> <p>VOTE FOR ONE</p> <p> Charles H. BRONSON (REP)  YES</p> <p> David NELSON (DEM)  NO</p> <p> <u>Write-In</u></p>		<div>SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER DISTRICT 1</div> <p>VOTE FOR ONE</p> <p> Ron DANZEY</p> <p> Tommy TUCKER</p>			
<div>COUNTY</div> <p>BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT 2 VOTE FOR ONE</p> <p> Robert WRIGHT (REP)  Donna ALLEN</p> <p> George B. GAINER (DEM)  Margo DEAL</p>		<div>SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER DISTRICT 5</div> <p>VOTE FOR ONE</p>			
<div>BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT 4</div> <p>VOTE FOR ONE</p> <p> Jerry GIRVIN (REP)</p> <p> George H. SMITH (DEM)</p>		<div>PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS</div> <div>NO. 1 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT</div> <p>ARTICLE I, SECTION 17 Amending Article I, Section 17 of the State Constitution</p> <p>Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution identical to a proposed amendment to Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution which was approved by a statewide vote in 1998. The Supreme Court of Florida struck the 1998 amendment in a ruling in which four of the seven justices found that the ballot summary was inaccurate. The proposed amendment expressly authorizes the death penalty for capital crimes and expressly authorizes retroactive changes in the method of execution. The amendment changes the prohibition against "cruel or unusual punishment," currently provided in Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution, to a</p> <p>(continued in next column)</p> <p> YES for Approval</p> <p> NO for Rejection</p>			
<div>NONPARTISAN JUDICIAL / SCHOOL BOARD</div> <p>SUPREME COURT JUSTICE</p> <p>Shall Justice Harry Lee ANSTEAD of the Supreme Court be retained in office?</p> <p> YES</p> <p> NO</p>					
A		B		C	Typ:01 Seq:0004 Spl:01

VOTE BOTH SIDES OF BALLOT

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT
BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 5, 2002
PRECINCT _____

Signature of Voter 

Initials of Issuing Official _____

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT
CLARKE COUNTY, STATE OF IOWA
NOVEMBER 5, 2002

Judy Chace
Clarke County
Commissioner of Elections

SAMPLE BALLOT

TO VOTE, COMPLETELY FILL IN THE OVAL LIKE THIS: ●

INSTRUCTIONS: To vote, blacken the target ● completely. To vote for a write-in candidate, write the person's name on the line provided and completely fill in the oval to the left of the write-in line.

If you are in favor of any question submitted upon this ballot, darken the oval opposite "YES".

If you are opposed to any question submitted upon this ballot, darken the oval opposite "NO".

JUDGES: The judicial ballot is on the other side of this ballot, beginning in the middle column, second race.

PARTISAN OFFICES

ABBREVIATIONS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY	DEM
REPUBLICAN PARTY	REP
IOWA GREEN PARTY	IGP
LIBERTARIAN PARTY	LIB
NOMINATED BY	
PETITION	NBP

STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING INSTRUCTIONS

To vote for all candidates from a single party completely darken the oval to the left of the party name. Not all parties have nominated candidates for all offices. Marking a straight party vote does not include votes for nonpartisan offices, judges or questions.

STRAIGHT TICKET

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> DEMOCRATIC PARTY	DEM
<input type="radio"/> REPUBLICAN PARTY	REP
<input type="radio"/> IOWA GREEN PARTY	IGP
<input type="radio"/> LIBERTARIAN PARTY	LIB

FEDERAL OFFICES

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> TOM HARKIN	DEM
<input type="radio"/> GREG GANSKE	REP
<input type="radio"/> TIMOTHY A. HARTHAN	IGP
<input type="radio"/> RICHARD J. MOORE	LIB

Write-in vote, if any

**FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
5TH DISTRICT**

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> PAUL SHOMSHOR	DEM
<input type="radio"/> STEVE KING	REP

STATE OFFICES

**FOR GOVERNOR AND
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> TOM VILSACK	DEM
<input type="radio"/> SALLY PEDERSON	
<input type="radio"/> DOUG GROSS	REP
<input type="radio"/> DEBI DURHAM	
<input type="radio"/> JAY ROBINSON	IGP
<input type="radio"/> HOLLY JANE HART	
<input type="radio"/> CLYDE CLEVELAND	LIB
<input type="radio"/> RICHARD CAMPAGNA	

Write-in vote for Governor, if any

Write-in vote for Lt. Governor, if any

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> CHET CULVER	DEM
<input type="radio"/> MIKE HARTWIG	REP
<input type="radio"/> DON ARENZ	IGP
<input type="radio"/> SYLVIA SANDERS OLSON	LIB

Write-in vote, if any

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> PATRICK J. DELUHERY	DEM
<input type="radio"/> DAVID A. VAUDT	REP
<input type="radio"/> CHRISTY ANN WELTY	LIB

Write-in vote, if any

FOR TREASURER OF STATE

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> MICHAEL L. FITZGERALD	DEM
<input type="radio"/> MATT WHITAKER	REP
<input type="radio"/> TIM HIRD	LIB

Write-in vote, if any

FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> PATTY JUDGE	DEM
<input type="radio"/> JOHN ASKEW	REP

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> TOM MILLER	DEM
<input type="radio"/> DAVE MILLAGE	REP
<input type="radio"/> EDWARD F. NOYES	LIB

Write-in vote, if any

**FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE
DISTRICT 95**

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> MICHAEL J. REASONER	DEM
<input type="radio"/> KENNETH L. BAKER	REP

Write-in vote, if any

COUNTY OFFICES

**FOR BOARD OF SUPERVISOR
DISTRICT 1**

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> TERRY ROBINS	DEM
<input type="radio"/> MYRON MANLEY	REP
<input type="radio"/> PAUL M. PALMER, JR.	NBP
<input type="radio"/> RON VANWINKLE	NBP

Write-in Vote, if any

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> FRANK HAMILTON	DEM
<input type="radio"/> KIM REYNOLDS	REP

Write-in Vote, if any

FOR COUNTY RECORDER

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> PENNIE GONSETH	DEM
<input type="radio"/> DEBBIE LYNN	REP

Write-in Vote, if any

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY

(Vote for no more than ONE)

<input type="radio"/> ELISABETH S. REYNOLDS	REP
---	-----

Write-in Vote, if any

SAMPLE BALLOT

SAMPLE BALLOT

OFFICIAL BALLOT

COFFEY COUNTY

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER

1. To vote you must darken the oval (●) completely.
2. Use a No. 2, soft lead pencil.

NOTICE

If you tear, deface or make a mistake and wrongfully mark any ballot, you must return it to the election board and receive a new ballot or set of ballots.

To vote for the pair of candidates, darken the oval at the left of the names of the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. To vote for persons for governor and lieutenant governor whose names are not printed on the ballot, write the names of such persons in the blank spaces and darken the oval to the left.

To vote for a person (except governor and lieutenant governor), darken the oval at the left of the person's name. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write such person's name in the blank space and darken the oval to the left.

NATIONAL OFFICES

For UNITED STATES SENATOR
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ GEORGE COOK
Mission Reform
- ☐ PAT ROBERTS
Dodge City Republican
- ☐ STEVEN A. ROSILE
Wichita Libertarian
- ☐ _____
Write-In

For UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
2ND DISTRICT
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ ART CLACK
Manhattan Libertarian
- ☐ DAN LYKINS
Topeka Democratic
- ☐ JIM RYUN
Lawrence Republican
- ☐ _____
Write-In

STATE OF KANSAS

STATE OFFICES

For GOVERNOR AND
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
(VOTE FOR ONE PAIR)

- ☐ DENNIS HAWVER Ozawkie
JOEL HELLER Kansas City
Libertarian

- ☐ TED PETTIBONE St. Marys
MIKE WILSON Salina
Reform

- ☐ KATHLEEN SEBELIUS Topeka
JOHN MOORE Wichita
Democratic

- ☐ TIM SHALLENBURGER Baxter Springs
DAVID LINDSTROM Overland Park
Republican

☐ _____
and _____
Write-In

For SECRETARY OF STATE
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ DAVID HALEY Kansas City Democratic
- ☐ CHARLES ST-GEORGE Wheaton Reform
- ☐ RON THORNBURGH Topeka Republican

☐ _____
Write-In

For ATTORNEY GENERAL
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ CHRIS BIGGS Junction City Democratic
- ☐ PHILL KLINE Shawnee Republican
- ☐ _____
Write-In

For STATE TREASURER
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ SALLY FINNEY Olathe Democratic
- ☐ LYNN JENKINS Topeka Republican
- ☐ _____
Write-In

For COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ JIM GARNER Coffeyville Democratic
- ☐ SANDY PRAEGER _____

GENERAL ELECTION

NOVEMBER 5, 2002

For STATE REPRESENTATIVE
9TH DISTRICT
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ STANLEY DREHER
Iola Republican
- ☐ _____
Write-In

For STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
MEMBER 9TH DISTRICT
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ IRIS M. VAN METER
Thayer Republican
- ☐ _____
Write-In

COUNTY OFFICES

For COUNTY COMMISSIONER
4TH DISTRICT
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- ☐ ARDEN W. PAYER Westphalia Democratic
- ☐ TIMOTHY A. SIPE Waverly Republican
- ☐ _____
Write-In

TOWNSHIP OFFICES

For TOWNSHIP CLERK
(VOTE FOR ONE)


- ☐ _____
Write-In

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

James A. Ingram
James A. Ingram, County Clerk

Judge's Initials _____

NOVEMBER 5, 2002
Precinct: Garrett 1 - Blue Style
DOUGLAS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

To vote, darken the oval to the LEFT of your choice, like this . To cast a write-in vote, darken the oval to the LEFT of the blank space provided and write the candidate's name in that space. For specific information, refer to the card of instruction posted in the voting booth. If you tear, spoil, deface or erroneously mark this ballot, return it to the election judge and obtain another.

FEDERAL

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

(Vote for One)

- ☐ RICHARD J. DURBIN Democratic
- ☐ JIM DURKIN Republican
- ☐ STEVEN BURG AUER Libertarian
- ☐ Write-in

STATEWIDE

FOR TREASURER

(Vote for One)

- ☐ THOMAS J. DART Democratic
- ☐ JUDY BAAR TOPINKA Republican
- ☐ RHYS READ Libertarian
- ☐ Write-in

STATEWIDE

FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

(Vote for One)

- ☐ ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH Democratic
PAT QUINN
- ☐ JIM RYAN Republican
CARL HAWKINSON
- ☐ CAL SKINNER Libertarian
JAMES L. TOBIN
- ☐ MARISELLIS BROWN Independent
NO CANDIDATE
- ☐ Write-in

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS 15TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(Vote for One)

- ☐ JOSHUA T. HARTKE Democratic
- ☐ TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON Republican
- ☐ CARL ESTABROOK Illinois Green
- ☐ Write-in

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

FOR STATE SENATOR 55TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

(Vote for One)

- ☐ STEVE THOMAS Democratic
- ☐ DALE A. RIGHTER Republican
- ☐ Write-in

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

(Vote for One)

- ☐ LISA MADIGAN Democratic
- ☐ JOE BIRKETT Republican
- ☐ GARY L. SHILTS Libertarian
- ☐ Write-in

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 110TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

(Vote for One)

- ☐ JOHN P. HAYDEN Democratic
- ☐ CHAPIN ROSE Republican
- ☐ Write-in

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

(Vote for One)

- ☐ JESSE WHITE Democratic
- ☐ KRIS O'ROURKE COHN Republican
- ☐ MATT BEAUCHAMP Libertarian
- ☐ Write-in

COUNTY

FOR COUNTY CLERK & RECORDER

(Vote for One)

FOR COMPTROLLER

(Vote for One)

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT


NOVEMBER 5, 2002

DUBUQUE COUNTY, STATE OF IOWA

ROTATION NUMBER 1

PRECINCT

OFFICIALS INITIALS

TO VOTE: Draw a line connecting the head and tail of the arrow that points to the candidate of your choice like this: 
WRITE-IN: To vote for a write-in candidate, write the person's name on the line provided and connect the head and tail of the arrow.
 The Judicial Ballot is on the back of this ballot, in column 2.

PARTISAN OFFICES

STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING

To vote for all candidates from a single party connect the head and tail of the arrow next to the party name. Not all parties have nominated candidates for all offices. Marking a straight party vote does not include votes for nonpartisan offices, judges or questions.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

REPUBLICAN PARTY

IOWA GREEN PARTY

LIBERTARIAN PARTY

FEDERAL OFFICES

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR (Vote for no more than ONE)

TOM HARKIN
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

GREG GANSKE
REPUBLICAN PARTY

TIMOTHY A. HARTHAN
IOWA GREEN PARTY

RICHARD J. MOORE
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 1 (Vote for no more than ONE)

ANN HUTCHINSON
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

JIM NUSSLE
REPUBLICAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

STATE OFFICES

FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for no more than ONE TEAM)

TOM VILSACK
SALLY PEDERSON
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DOUG GROSS
DEBI DURHAM
REPUBLICAN PARTY

JAY ROBINSON
HOLLY JANE HART
IOWA GREEN PARTY

CLYDE CLEVELAND
RICHARD CAMPAGNA
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, IF ANY

WRITE-IN VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IF ANY

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE (Vote for no more than ONE)

CHET CULVER
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

MIKE HARTWIG
REPUBLICAN PARTY

DON ARENZ
IOWA GREEN PARTY

SYLVIA SANDERS OLSON
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE (Vote for no more than ONE)

PATRICK J. DELUHERY
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DAVID A. VAUDT
REPUBLICAN PARTY

CHRISTY ANN WELTY
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR TREASURER OF STATE (Vote for no more than ONE)

MICHAEL L. FITZGERALD
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

MATT WHITAKER
REPUBLICAN PARTY

TIM HIRD
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (Vote for no more than ONE)

PATTY JUDGE
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

JOHN ASKEW
REPUBLICAN PARTY

BRIAN RUSSELL DEPEW
IOWA GREEN PARTY

FRITZ GROSZKRUGER
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

RONALD TIGNER
NOMINATED BY PETITION

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL (Vote for no more than ONE)

TOM MILLER
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DAVE MILLAGE
REPUBLICAN PARTY

EDWARD F. NOYES
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 28 (Vote for no more than ONE)

PAT MURPHY
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

COUNTY OFFICES

FOR BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (Vote for no more than TWO)

ERIC MANTERNACH
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DONNA L. SMITH
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PATRICIA A. RINIKER
REPUBLICAN PARTY

DARREN D. WHITE
REPUBLICAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR COUNTY TREASURER (Vote for no more than ONE)

ERIC B. STIERMAN
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR COUNTY RECORDER (Vote for no more than ONE)

KATHY FLYNN THURLOW
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY (Vote for no more than ONE)

FRED H. MCCAW
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

THOMAS J. GOODMAN
REPUBLICAN PARTY

WRITE-IN VOTE, IF ANY

**TURN BALLOT
OVER**

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

A	EMMET COUNTY	B	STATE OF IOWA	C	NOVEMBER 5, 2002
INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER 1. TO VOTE YOU MUST BLACKEN THE OVAL () COMPLETELY. To write in a name, you must blacken the oval () to the left of the line provided, and write the name in the space provided for that purpose. 2. USE ONLY THE PENCIL PROVIDED. 3. DO NOT CROSS OUT. If you change your mind exchange your ballot for a new one. 4. STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING To vote for every candidate of one party blacken the oval () to the left of the party name. Marking a straight party vote does not include votes for nonpartisan offices, judges or questions 5. WHERE TO FIND THE JUDGES: The judicial ballot is ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS BALLOT, BEGINNING IN THE SECOND COLUMN.		STATE OFFICES FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote For No More Than One Team <input type="radio"/> TOM VILSACK / SALLY PEDERSON DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> DOUG GROSS / DEBI DURHAM REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> JAY ROBINSON / HOLLY JANE HART IOWA GREEN <input type="radio"/> CLYDE CLEVELAND / RICHARD CAMPAGNA LIBERTARIAN <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote for Governor, If Any <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote for Lieutenant Governor, If Any		FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> TOM MILLER DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> DAVE MILLAGE REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> EDWARD F. NOYES LIBERTARIAN <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any	
OFFICIAL BALLOT <i>Beverly Juhl</i> Commissioner of Elections Emmet County, Iowa Rotation 4		FOR SECRETARY OF STATE Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> CHET CULVER DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> MIKE HARTWIG REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> DON ARENZ IOWA GREEN <input type="radio"/> SYLVIA SANDERS OLSON LIBERTARIAN <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any		COUNTY OFFICES FOR COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS Vote For No More Than Two <input type="radio"/> RON SMITH DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> DONALD HEERDT DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> JAMES C. JENSON REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any	
STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET <input type="radio"/> DEMOCRATIC PARTY <input type="radio"/> REPUBLICAN PARTY <input type="radio"/> IOWA GREEN PARTY <input type="radio"/> LIBERTARIAN PARTY		FOR AUDITOR OF STATE Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> PATRICK J. DELUHERY DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> DAVID A. VAUDT REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> CHRISTY ANN WELTY LIBERTARIAN <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any		FOR COUNTY TREASURER Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> BETTY A. ANDERSON DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any	
OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS The following organizations have nominated candidates only for one office. ONE EARTH PARTY		FOR TREASURER OF STATE Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> MICHAEL L. FITZGERALD DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> MATT WHITAKER REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> TIM HIRD LIBERTARIAN <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any		FOR COUNTY RECORDER Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> SUE SNYDER DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any	
FEDERAL OFFICES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> TOM HARKIN DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> GREG GANSKE REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> TIMOTHY A. HARTHAN IOWA GREEN <input type="radio"/> RICHARD J. MOORE LIBERTARIAN <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any		FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> PATTY JUDGE DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> JOHN ASKEW REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> BRIAN RUSSSEL LIBERTARIAN		FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> DOUGLAS R. HANSEN DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> DENNIS E. FRANCIS REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> _____ Write-In Vote, If Any	
FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE - 4TH DISTRICT Vote For No More Than One <input type="radio"/> JOHN NORRIS DEMOCRATIC <input type="radio"/> TOM LATHAM REPUBLICAN <input type="radio"/> JIM HENNAGER ONE EARTH <input type="radio"/> TERRY L. WILSON LIBERTARIAN					

SAMPLE BALLOT

SAMPLE BALLOT

Official General Election Ballot Escambia County, Florida November 5, 2002



















☆ TO VOTE, COMPLETE THE ARROW   POINTING TO YOUR CHOICE  

☆ Use only the marking device provided or a number 2 pencil.

☆ If you make a mistake, don't hesitate to ask for a new ballot. If you erase or make other marks, your vote may not count.



☆ To vote for a candidate whose name is not printed on the ballot, complete the arrow and write in the candidate's name on the blank line provided for a write-in candidate.

All registered voters regardless of party affiliation may vote in these races.





Congressional		
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, DISTRICT 1 (Vote for One)		
Jeff MILLER	REP	 
Bert ORAM	DEM	 
Write-In Candidate		
GOVERNOR/LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for One)		
Jeb BUSH/ Frank T. BROGAN	REP	 
Bill MCBRIDE/ Tom ROSSIN	DEM	 
Robert (Bob) KUNST/ Linda MIKLOWITZ	NPA	 
Write-In Candidate		
ATTORNEY GENERAL (Vote for One)		
Charlie CRIST	REP	 
Buddy DYER	DEM	 
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE (Vote for One)		
Charles H. BRONSON	REP	 
David NELSON	DEM	 
Write-In Candidate		

LEGISLATIVE



All registered voters in State Representative, District 1, regardless of party affiliation may vote in this race.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 1 (Vote for One)		
Greg EVERS	REP	 
Write-In Candidate		





All registered voters in State Representative, District 2, regardless of party affiliation may vote in this race.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 2 (Vote for One)		
Dave MURZIN	REP	 
Barbara J. BUJAK	LIB	 





























All registered voters in State Representative, District 3, regardless of party affiliation may vote in this race.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 3 (Vote for One)		
Holly BENSON	REP	 





All registered voters in County Commissioner, District 2, regardless of party affiliation may vote in this race.

County		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT 2 (Vote for One)		
Bill DICKSON	REP	 
Ron MELTON	DEM	 





All registered voters regardless of party affiliation may vote in these races.

Nonpartisan	
JUDICIAL	
JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT	
Shall JUSTICE Harry Lee ANSTEAD of the Supreme Court be retained in office?	
YES	 
NO	 
Shall JUSTICE Charles T. WELLS of the Supreme Court be retained in office?	
YES	 
NO	 
DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL	
Shall JUDGE Robert T. BENTON of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
YES	 
NO	 
Shall JUDGE Marguerite H. DAVIS of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
YES	 
NO	 
Shall JUDGE Joseph LEWIS, Jr. of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
YES	 
NO	 
Shall JUDGE Ricky L. POLSTON of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
YES	 
NO	 
Shall JUDGE William A. VAN NORTWICK, Jr. of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?	
YES	 
NO	 

All registered voters in School Board, District 3, regardless of party affiliation may vote in this race.

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER, DISTRICT 3 (Vote for One)	
Ronnie L. CLARK	 
Elmer JENKINS	 

All registered voters in Precinct 94, regardless of party affiliation may vote in this race.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND AUTHORITY (Vote for One)	
Thomas A. CAMPANELLA	 
John PINZINO	 

CONTINUE

SPECIMEN BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION


DAVE DOBILL
COUNTY CLERK

FRANKLIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOVEMBER 5, 2002

COUNTY BOARD DISTRICT 2

Ewing 1	Benton 4
Ewing 2	Benton 5
Northern	Benton 6
Browning 2	Benton 7
Benton 1	Eastern
Benton 2	Cave
Benton 3	

To vote, darken the oval to the LEFT of your choice, like this . To cast a write-in vote, darken the oval to the LEFT of the blank space provided and write the candidate's name in that space. For specific information, refer to the card of instruction posted in the voting booth. If you tear, spoil, deface or erroneously mark this ballot, return it to the election judge and obtain another.

FEDERAL

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Richard J. Durbin Democratic
- ☐ Jim Durkin Republican
- ☐ Steven Burgauer Libertarian
- ☐ Write-in

STATEWIDE

FOR TREASURER (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Thomas J. Dart Democratic
- ☐ Judy Baar Topinka Republican
- ☐ Rhys Read Libertarian
- ☐ Write-in

STATEWIDE

FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Rod Blagojevich Democratic
- ☐ Pat Quinn Democratic
- ☐ Jim Ryan Republican
- ☐ Carl Hawkinson Republican
- ☐ Cal Skinner Libertarian
- ☐ James L. Tobin Libertarian
- ☐ Marisellis Brown Independent
- ☐ No Candidate
- ☐ Write-in, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor

CONGRESSIONAL

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Jerry F. Costello Democratic
- ☐ David Sadler Republican
- ☐ Write-in

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

FOR STATE SENATOR 59TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Larry D. Woolard Democratic
- ☐ George Helfrich Republican
- ☐ Write-in

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 117TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Gary Forby Democratic
- ☐ Bob Brown Republican
- ☐ Write-in

COUNTY

FOR COUNTY CLERK & RECORDER (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Dave Dobill Democratic
- ☐ No Candidate Republican
- ☐ Write-in

FOR COUNTY TREASURER (Vote for ONE)

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Lisa Madigan Democratic
- ☐ Joe Birkett Republican
- ☐ Gary L. Shilts Libertarian
- ☐ Write-in

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Jesse White Democratic
- ☐ Kris O'Rourke Cohn Republican
- ☐ Matt Beauchamp Libertarian
- ☐ Write-in

FOR COMPTROLLER (Vote for ONE)

- ☐ Daniel W. Hynes Democratic
- ☐ Thomas Jefferson Ramsdell Republican

State of Kansas
OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT
National and State Offices
County of Gove
November 5, 2002

NOTICE

If you tear, deface or make a mistake and wrongfully mark any ballot, you must return it to the election board and receive a new ballot or set of ballots.

To vote for a person make a cross or check mark in the square at the left of the person's name. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write the person's name in the blank space and make a cross or check mark in the square to the left.

NATIONAL OFFICES

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Vote for one

- ☐ Pat Roberts, Dodge City Republican
- ☐ Steven A. Rosile, Wichita Libertarian
- ☐ George Cook, Mission Reform
- ☐ _____

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

1st District

Vote for one

- ☐ Jerry Moran, Hays Republican
- ☐ Jack Warner, Wright Libertarian
- ☐ _____

STATE OFFICES

FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Vote for one Pair

- ☐ Ted Pettibone, St. Marys Reform
and Mike Wilson, Salina
- ☐ Kathleen Sebelius, Topeka Democrat
and John Moore, Wichita Republican
- ☐ Tim Shallenburger, Baxter Springs
and David Linstrom, Overland Park
- ☐ Dennis Hawver, Ozawkie Libertarian
and Joel Heller, Kansas City
- ☐ _____

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Vote for one

- ☐ Charles St-George, Wheaton Reform
- ☐ Ron Thornburgh, Topeka Republican
- ☐ David Haley, Kansas City Democrat
- ☐ _____

STATE OFFICES

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Vote for one

- ☐ Chris Biggs, Junction City Democrat
- ☐ Phill Kline, Shawnee Republican
- ☐ _____

FOR STATE TREASURER

Vote for one

- ☐ Sally Finney, Olathe Democrat
- ☐ Lynn Jenkins, Topeka Republican
- ☐ _____

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

Vote for one

- ☐ Jim Garner, Coffeyville Democrat
- ☐ Sandy Praeger, Lawrence Republican
- ☐ _____

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

118TH District

Vote for one

- ☐ Herbert Schwartzkopf, Ransom Democra
- ☐ Ralph Ostmeyer, Grinnell Republican
- ☐ _____

FOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE JUDGE

District 23, Position 1

Vote for one

- ☐ Lois B. Werner, Gove Republican
- ☐ Marvin G. Beesley, Gove Independent
- ☐ _____

FOR STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBER

5th District

Vote for one

- ☐ Connie Morris, St Francis Republican
- ☐ _____

STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT
COUNTY OF GRANT
NOVEMBER 5, 2002

ESTADO DE KANSAS
PAPELETA OFICIAL DE LAS ELECCIONES GENERALES
CONDADO DE GRANT
5 DE NOVIEMBRE DEL 2002

Precinct 4

NOTICE

If you tear, deface, or make a mistake and wrongfully mark any ballot,
you must return it to the election board and receive a new ballot or set of ballots.

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot darken the oval at the left of the person's name. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write the person's name in the blank space, if any is provided, and darken the oval to the left.

TO VOTE, DARKEN THE OVAL NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE, LIKE THIS: ☒

AVISO

Si usted rompe, altera o hace un error y equivocadamente marca cualquier papeleta, usted tiene que retornarla a la junta de elecciones y recibir una nueva papeleta o un grupo de papeletas.

Para votar por una persona(s) a quien su nombre esta impreso en la papeleta oscurezca el ovalo a la izquierda del nombre de la persona. Para votar por una persona(s) a quien su nombre no esta impreso en la papeleta, escriba el nombre de la persona(s) en el espacio en blanco, si hay alguno provisto, y oscurezca el ovalo a la izquierda. **PARA VOTAR, LLENE COMPLETAMENTE EL OVALO ☒ JUNTO A SU SELECCION.**

NATIONAL OFFICES
OFICINAS NACIONALES

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
PARA SENADOR DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS

VOTE FOR ONE / VOTE POR UNO

- ☐ PAT ROBERTS, Dodge City,
Republican
- ☐ STEVEN A. ROSILE, Wichita,
Libertarian
- ☐ GEORGE COOK, Mission, Reform
- ☐ _____

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
1ST DISTRICT

PARA REPRESENTANTE DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS 1ST DISTRITO

VOTE FOR ONE / VOTE POR UNO

- ☐ JACK WARNER, Wright, Libertarian
- ☐ JERRY MORAN, Hays, Republican
- ☐ _____

STATE OFFICES
OFICINAS ESTATALES

To vote for persons for governor and lieutenant governor whose names are printed on the ballot darken the oval at the left of the names of the persons running together for such offices.

Para votar por personas para gobernador y lugarteniente del gobernador a quienes sus nombres están impresos en la papeleta oscurezca el óvalo a la izquierda de los nombres de las personas corriendo juntos para esos cargos

FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR
PARA GOBERNADOR Y
LUGARTENIENTE DEL
GOBERNADOR

VOTE FOR ONE PAIR / VOTE POR UN PAR

- ☐ TED PETTIBONE, St. Marys, Reform
- ☐ MIKE WILSON, Salina, Reform
- ☐ KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, Topeka,
Democratic
- ☐ JOHN MOORE, Wichita, Democratic
- ☐ TIM SHALLENBURGER, Baxter
Springs, Republican
- ☐ DAVID LINDSTROM, Overland Park,
Republican
- ☐ DENNIS HAWVER, Ozakie, Libertarian
- ☐ JOEL HELLER, Kansas City,
Libertarian
- ☐ _____

STATE OFFICES
OFICINAS ESTATALES

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
PARA SECRETARIO DEL
ESTADO

VOTE FOR ONE / VOTE POR UNO

- ☐ CHARLES ST-GEORGE,
Wheaton, Reform
- ☐ RON THORNBURGH, Topeka,
Republican
- ☐ DAVID HALEY, Kansas City,
Democratic
- ☐ _____

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
PARA PROCURADOR
GENERAL

VOTE FOR ONE / VOTE POR UNO

- ☐ CHRIS BIGGS, Junction City,
Democratic
- ☐ PHILL KLINE, Shawnee,
Republican
- ☐ _____

FOR STATE TREASURER
PARA TESORERO DEL ESTADO

VOTE FOR ONE / VOTE POR UNO

- ☐ SALLY FINNEY, Olathe,

GRUNDY COUNTY

TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER 5, 2002

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

1. USE ONLY THE PENCIL PROVIDED.
2. TO VOTE, BLACKEN THE OVAL, TO THE LEFT OF THE NAME, COMPLETELY.

ANY OFFICE
Vote for One (1)

ANY CANDIDATE



3. TO WRITE IN A NAME, WRITE THE NAME IN THE SPACE PROVIDED AND BLACKEN THE OVAL TO THE LEFT OF THE LINE.
4. DO NOT CROSS OUT, IF YOU CHANGE YOUR MIND OR MAKE A MISTAKE, ASK AN ELECTION OFFICIAL FOR A NEW BALLOT.
5. DO NOT VOTE FOR MORE CANDIDATES THAN THE NUMBER ALLOWED FOR EACH SPECIFIC OFFICE.
6. AFTER VOTING INSERT THE BALLOT INTO THE SECRECY SLEEVE, TOP END FIRST, DO NOT FOLD THIS BALLOT.

GOVERNOR
Vote for One (1)

- ☒ PHIL BREDESEN (DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ VAN HILLEARY (REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ DAVID GATCHELL (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ GABRIEL GIVENS (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JAMES E. HERREN (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN JAY HOOKER (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ RAY LEDFORD (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ MARIVUANA STOUT LEINOFF (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BASIL J. MARCEAUX I (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ EDWIN C. SANDERS (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ RONNY SIMMONS (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ FRANCIS E. WALDRON (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ ROBERT O. WATSON (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ CARL TWO FEATHERS WHITAKER (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ CHARLES V. WILHOIT, JR. (INDEPENDENT)

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT #1

Shall the Tennessee Constitution be amended so that the period (,) at the end of Article XI, Section 5, of the Constitution of Tennessee be changed to a comma (,) and the following new language be added: except that the legislature may authorize a state lottery if the net proceeds of the lottery's revenues are allocated to provide financial assistance to citizens of this state to enable such citizens to attend post-secondary educational institutions located within this state. The excess after such allocations from such net proceeds from the lottery would be appropriated to:

- (1) Capital outlay projects for K-12 educational facilities; and
- (2) Early learning programs and after school programs.

Such appropriation of funds to support improvements and enhancements for educational programs and purposes and such net proceeds shall be used to supplement, not supplant, non-lottery educational resources for education programs and purposes.

All other forms of lottery not authorized herein are expressly prohibited unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each house of the General Assembly for an annual event operated for the benefit of a 501(c)(3) organization located in this state, as defined by the 2000 United States Tax Code or as may be amended from time to time.

A state lottery means a lottery of the type such as in operation in Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia in 2000, and the amendment to Article XI, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee provided for herein does not authorize games of chance associated with casinos, including, but not limited to, slot machines, roulette wheels, and the like.

The state lottery authorized in this section shall be implemented and administered uniformly throughout the state in such manner as the legislature, by general law, deems appropriate.

- ☒ YES
- ☐ NO

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT #2

Shall the Tennessee Constitution be amended by deleting Article VI, Section 14, in its entirety and by substituting instead the following:

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall prescribe the maximum fine that, absent waiver, may be assessed without a jury.

- ☒ YES

UNITED STATES SENATE
Vote for One (1)

- ☒ BOB CLEMENT (DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ LAMAR ALEXANDER (REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ WESLEY M. BAKER (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ KARL STANLEY DAVIDSON (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ CONNIE GAMMON (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN JAY HOOKER (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ H. GARY KEPLINGER (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BASIL J. MARCEAUX I (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ (WRITE-IN)

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
4th Congressional District
Vote for One (1)

- ☒ LINCOLN DAVIS (DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ JANICE BOWLING (REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ WILLIAM THARON CHANDLER (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BERT MASON (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN RAY (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ ED WELLMANN (INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ (WRITE-IN)

TENNESSEE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
37th Representative District
Vote for One (1)

- ☒ BILL W. HARMON (DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ BILL STUART (REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ (WRITE-IN)

OFFICIAL BALLOT

STATE OF TENNESSEE
GENERAL ELECTION

GRUNDY COUNTY
ALTAMONT, TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER 5, 2002

FIRST DISTRICT
ALTAMONT PRECINCT

MICHAEL YARWORTH, CHAIRMAN
GLENN KING, SECRETARY
JUDITH GUNN, MEMBER
MAXINE KEMMERLY, MEMBER
THOMAS D. MOORE, SR., MEMBER
DONNA BASHAM

370WAS
SAMPLE

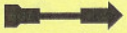
OFFICIAL BALLOT

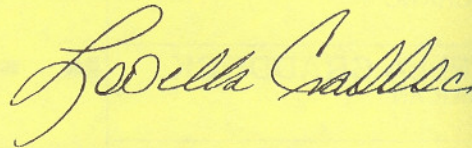
GENERAL ELECTION

NOVEMBER 5, 2002

HAMILTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

CROOK 05

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: To vote complete the arrow to the LEFT of your choice, like this . To cast a write-in vote, complete the arrow to the LEFT of the blank space provided and print the candidate's name in that space. For specific information, refer to the card of instruction posted in the voting booth. If you tear, soil, deface or erroneously mark this ballot, return it to the Election Judge and obtain another.




COUNTY CLERK

FEDERAL
**FOR UNITED STATES
SENATOR**
(Vote for ONE)

 **RICHARD J. DURBIN**
DEMOCRATIC

 **JIM DURKIN**
REPUBLICAN


 **STEVEN BURG AUER**
LIBERTARIAN

 WRITE-IN
STATE
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
(Vote for ONE)

 **JESSE WHITE**
DEMOCRATIC


 **KRIS O'ROURKE COHN**
REPUBLICAN

 **MATT BEAUCHAMP**
LIBERTARIAN

 WRITE-IN
CONGRESSIONAL
**FOR REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS
NINETEENTH CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT**
(Vote for ONE)

 **DAVID D. PHELPS**
DEMOCRATIC

 **JOHN M. SHIMKUS**
REPUBLICAN


 WRITE-IN
STATE
**FOR GOVERNOR AND
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**
(Vote for ONE)

 **(ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH
(PAT QUINN)**
DEMOCRATIC

 **(JIM RYAN
(CARL HAWKINSON)**
REPUBLICAN

 **(CAL SKINNER
(JAMES L. TOBIN)**
LIBERTARIAN

 **(MARISELLIS BROWN
(NO CANDIDATE FILED)**
INDEPENDENT


 WRITE-IN

FOR COMPTROLLER
(Vote for ONE)

 **DANIEL W. HYNES**
DEMOCRATIC

 **THOMAS JEFFERSON
RAMSDELL**
REPUBLICAN

 **JULIE FOX**
LIBERTARIAN


 WRITE-IN

FOR TREASURER
(Vote for ONE)

 **THOMAS J. DART**
DEMOCRATIC
LEGISLATIVE
**FOR STATE SENATOR
FIFTY-NINTH LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT**
(Vote for ONE)

 **LARRY D. WOOLARD**
DEMOCRATIC

 **GEORGE HELFRICH**
REPUBLICAN

 WRITE-IN
REPRESENTATIVE
**FOR REPRESENTATIVE
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ONE HUNDRED AND
SEVENTEENTH
REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT**
(Vote for ONE)

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
(Vote for ONE)

 **LISA MADIGAN**
DEMOCRATIC

A GENERAL ELECTION

JONES COUNTY, IOWA
GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 5, 2002

Janine Sulzner

JANINE SULZNER
COMMISSIONER OF ELECTIONS
JONES COUNTY, IOWA

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER

1. To vote, blacken the oval (●) next to the response of your choice.
2. Use only the pencil provided.
3. To write in a name, you must also blacken the oval (●) to the left of the name you have written on the line.
4. If you mismatch your ballot always exchange it for a new one.
5. After voting, insert the ballot in the secrecy sleeve, so that the Precinct Official's Initials appear at the bottom.

PARTISAN OFFICES

STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING

To vote for all candidates from a single party blacken the oval (●) next to the party name. Not all parties have nominated candidates for all offices. Marking a straight party vote does not include votes for nonpartisan offices, judges or questions.

- ☐ REPUBLICAN PARTY
- ☐ DEMOCRATIC PARTY
- ☐ IOWA GREEN PARTY
- ☐ LIBERTARIAN PARTY

FEDERAL OFFICES

FOR U.S. SENATOR
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ GREG GANSKE

Democratic Party

☐ TOM HARKIN

Iowa Green Party

☐ TIMOTHY A. HARTMAN

Libertarian Party

☐ RICHARD J. MOORE

☐ _____
(Write-in vote, if any)

**FOR U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FIRST DISTRICT**
(Vote for no more than one.)

B OFFICIAL BALLOT

Where to find the judges and public measures:

The judicial ballot is on the back of this ballot, beginning in the middle column. The public measures are on the back of this ballot on the right-hand column.

STATE OFFICES

FOR GOVERNOR AND
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

(Vote for no more than one team.)

Republican Party

☐ DOUG GROSS
DEBI DURHAM

Democratic Party

☐ TOM VILSACK
SALLY PEDERSON

Iowa Green Party

☐ JAY ROBINSON
HOLLY JANE HART

Libertarian Party

☐ CLYDE CLEVELAND
RICHARD CAMPAGNA

☐ _____
(Write-in vote for Governor, if any)

(Write-in vote for Lieutenant Governor, if any)

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ MIKE HARTWIG

Democratic Party

☐ CHET CULVER

Iowa Green Party

☐ DON ARENZ

Libertarian Party

☐ SYLVIA SANDERS OLSON

☐ _____
(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ DAVID A. VAUDT

Democratic Party

☐ PATRICK J. DELUHERY

Libertarian Party

☐ CHRISTY ANN WELTY

☐ _____
(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR TREASURER OF STATE
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ MATT WHITAKER

C NOVEMBER 5, 2002

STATE OFFICES – continued

FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ JOHN ASKEW

Democratic Party

☐ PATTY JUDGE

Iowa Green Party

☐ BRIAN RUSSELL DEPEW

Libertarian Party

☐ FRITZ GROSZKRUGER

Nominated by Petition

☐ RONALD TIGNER

☐ _____
(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ DAVE MILLAGE

Democratic Party

☐ TOM MILLER

Libertarian Party

☐ EDWARD F. NOYES

☐ _____
(Write-in vote, if any)

**FOR STATE SENATOR
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT**
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ JULIE HOSCH

Democratic Party

☐ TOM FLYNN

☐ _____
(Write-in vote, if any)

**FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT**
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ GENE MANTERNACH

Democratic Party

☐ GARY HART

☐ _____
(Write-in vote, if any)

COUNTY OFFICES

**FOR COUNTY BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS-THIRD DISTRICT**
(Vote for no more than one.)

Republican Party

☐ MICHAEL J. STREEPER

Democratic Party

☐ JOE CRUISE

☐ _____
(Write-in vote, if any)

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

LINCOLN COUNTY

TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER 5, 2002

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER

1. To Vote You Must Blacken the Oval (●) Completely.

2. TO WRITE-IN a name, you must blacken the oval (●) to the left of the line provided.

GOVERNOR

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ PHIL BREDESEN
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ VAN HILLEARY
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ DAVID GATCHELL
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ GABRIEL GIVENS
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JAMES E. HERREN
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN JAY HOOKER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ RAY LEDFORD
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ MARIVUANA STOUT LEINOFF
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BASIL J. MARCEAUX I
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ EDWIN C. SANDERS
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ RONNY SIMMONS
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ FRANCIS E. WALDRON
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ ROBERT O. WATSON
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ CARL TWO FEATHERS WHITAKER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ CHARLES V. WILHOIT, JR.
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ -----
(WRITE-IN)

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT #1

Shall the Tennessee Constitution be amended so that the period (.) at the end of Article XI, Section 5, of the Constitution of Tennessee be changed to a comma (,) and the following new language be added: except that the legislature may authorize a state lottery if the net proceeds of the lottery's revenues are allocated to provide financial assistance to citizens of this state to enable such citizens to attend post-secondary educational institutions located within this state. The excess after such allocations from such net proceeds from the lottery would be appropriated to:

- (1) Capital outlay projects for K-12 educational facilities; and
- (2) Early learning programs and after school programs.

Such appropriation of funds to support improvements and enhancements for educational programs and purposes and such net proceeds shall be used to

CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN...

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT #1

...CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

supplement, not supplant, non-lottery educational resources for education programs and purposes.

All other forms of lottery not authorized herein are expressly prohibited unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each house of the General Assembly for an annual event operated for the benefit of a 501(c)(3) organization located in this state, as defined by the 2000 United States Tax Code or as may be amended from time to time.

A state lottery means a lottery of the type such as in operation in Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia in 2000, and the amendment to Article XI, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee provided for herein does not authorize games of chance associated with casinos, including, but not limited to, slot machines, roulette wheels, and the like.

The state lottery authorized in this section shall be implemented and administered uniformly throughout the state in such manner as the legislature, by general law, deems appropriate.

☐ YES☐ NO**CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT #2**

Shall the Tennessee Constitution be amended by deleting Article VI, Section 14, in its entirety and by substituting instead the following:

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall prescribe the maximum fine that, absent waiver, may be assessed without a jury.

☐ YES☐ NO**UNITED STATES SENATE**

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ BOB CLEMENT
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ LAMAR ALEXANDER
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ WESLEY M. BAKER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ KARL STANLEY DAVIDSON
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ CONNIE GAMMON
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN JAY HOOKER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ H. GARY KEPLINGER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BASIL J. MARCEAUX I
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ -----
(WRITE-IN)

UNITED STATES**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

4th Congressional District

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ LINCOLN DAVIS
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ JANICE BOWLING
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ WILLIAM THOMAS CHANDLER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BERT MASON
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN RAY
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ ED WELLMAN II
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ -----
(WRITE-IN)

TENNESSEE SENATE

13th Senatorial District

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ BOBBY SANDS
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ BILL KETRON
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ -----
(WRITE-IN)

TENNESSEE**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

39th Representative District

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ GEORGE FRADLEY
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ JACK R. DANIEL
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ TIM FORSYTHE SR.
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN J. MILLER II
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ -----
(WRITE-IN)

**METROPOLITAN
GOVERNMENT
REFERENDUM**

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ For Consolidation of
Fayetteville and Lincoln County
- ☐ Against Consolidation of
Fayetteville and Lincoln County

OFFICIAL BALLOT**STATE OF TENNESSEE
GENERAL ELECTION**

LINCOLN COUNTY
FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE
NOVEMBER 5, 2002

**FIRST DISTRICT
BLANCHE PRECINCT**

MICKY LAWSON, CHAIRMAN
DONALD SCHOENHECK, SECRETARY
MELVIN SIMMONS, MEMBER
JOAN MASON, MEMBER
EDDIE WILSON, MEMBER

SHELBY ALLEN
ADMINISTRATOR OF ELECTIONS

LINCOLN COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION

STATE OF TENNESSEE
OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

A PICKETT COUNTY

B TENNESSEE

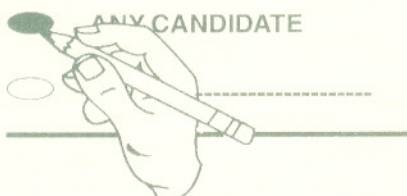
C NOVEMBER 5, 2002

INSTRUCTIONS TO
VOTERS

1. USE ONLY THE PENCIL PROVIDED.
2. TO VOTE, BLACKEN THE OVAL, TO THE LEFT OF THE NAME, COMPLETELY.

ANY OFFICE

Vote for One (1)



3. TO WRITE IN A NAME, WRITE THE NAME IN THE SPACE PROVIDED AND BLACKEN THE OVAL TO THE LEFT OF THE LINE.
4. DO NOT CROSS OUT, IF YOU CHANGE YOUR MIND OR MAKE A MISTAKE, ASK AN ELECTION OFFICIAL FOR A NEW BALLOT.
5. DO NOT VOTE FOR MORE CANDIDATES THAN THE NUMBER ALLOWED FOR EACH SPECIFIC OFFICE.
6. AFTER VOTING INSERT THE BALLOT INTO THE SECRECY SLEEVE, TOP END FIRST, DO NOT FOLD THIS BALLOT.

GOVERNOR

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ PHIL BREDESEN
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ VAN HILLEARY
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ DAVID GATCHELL
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ GABRIEL GIVENS
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JAMES E. HERREN
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN JAY HOOKER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ RAY LEDFORD
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ MARIVUANA STOUT LEINOFF
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BASIL J. MARCEAUX I
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ EDWIN C. SANDERS
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ RONNY SIMMONS
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ FRANCIS E. WALDRON
(INDEPENDENT)

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT #1

Shall the Tennessee Constitution be amended so that the period (.) at the end of Article XI, Section 5, of the Constitution of Tennessee be changed to a comma (,) and the following new language be added: except that the legislature may authorize a state lottery if the net proceeds of the lottery's revenues are allocated to provide financial assistance to citizens of this state to enable such citizens to attend post-secondary educational institutions located within this state. The excess after such allocations from such net proceeds from the lottery would be appropriated to:

- (1) Capital outlay projects for K-12 educational facilities; and
- (2) Early learning programs and after school programs.

Such appropriation of funds to support improvements and enhancements for educational programs and purposes and such net proceeds shall be used to supplement, not supplant, non-lottery educational resources for education programs and purposes.

All other forms of lottery not authorized herein are expressly prohibited unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each house of the General Assembly for an annual event operated for the benefit of a 501(c)(3) organization located in this state, as defined by the 2000 United States Tax Code or as may be amended from time to time.

A state lottery means a lottery of the type such as in operation in Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia in 2000, and the amendment to Article XI, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee provided for herein does not authorize games of chance associated with casinos, including, but not limited to, slot machines, roulette wheels, and the like.

The state lottery authorized in this section shall be implemented and administered uniformly throughout the state in such manner as the legislature, by general law, deems appropriate.

☐ YES

☐ NO

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT #2

Shall the Tennessee Constitution be amended by deleting Article VI, Section 14, in its entirety and by substituting instead the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ BOB CLEMENT
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ LAMAR ALEXANDER
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ WESLEY M. BAKER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ KARL STANLEY DAVIDSON
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ CONNIE GAMMON
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN JAY HOOKER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ H. GARY KEPLINGER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BASIL J. MARCEAUX I
(INDEPENDENT)

☐ _____
(WRITE-IN)

UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
4th Congressional District

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ LINCOLN DAVIS
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ JANICE BOWLING
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ WILLIAM THARON CHANDLER
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ BERT MASON
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ JOHN RAY
(INDEPENDENT)
- ☐ ED WELLMANN
(INDEPENDENT)

☐ _____
(WRITE-IN)

TENNESSEE SENATE
15th Senatorial District

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ CHARLOTTE BURKS
(DEMOCRAT)
- ☐ PAUL BAILEY
(REPUBLICAN)
- ☐ ROBERT E. GRUBB
(INDEPENDENT)

☐ _____
(WRITE-IN)

TENNESSEE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
38th Representative District

VOTE FOR ONE (1)

- ☐ LESLIE E. WINNINGHAM
(DEMOCRAT)

☐ _____
(WRITE-IN)

OFFICIAL BALLOT
STATE OF TENNESSEE
GENERAL ELECTION

PICKETT COUNTY
BYRDSTOWN, TENNESSEE

OFFICIAL BALLOT
GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 5, 2002
POLK COUNTY, IOWA

NOTICE TO VOTERS:

IMPORTANT: BEFORE VOTING PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS POSTED IN POLLING PLACE AND ON INSIDE OF SECRECY FOLDER.

JUDICIAL BALLOT AND PUBLIC MEASURE QUESTION ARE ON BACK OF THIS BALLOT.

STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING
(If you wish to vote a straight party ticket,
connect one of the arrows below.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

REPUBLICAN PARTY

IOWA GREEN PARTY

LIBERTARIAN PARTY

The following organization has nominated
a candidate for only one office:
SOCIALISTS WORKERS PARTY

UNITED STATES SENATOR
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

TOM HARKIN
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

GREG GANSKE
REPUBLICAN PARTY

TIMOTHY A. HARTHAN
IOWA GREEN PARTY

RICHARD J. MOORE
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Write-in

**UNITED STATES
REPRESENTATIVE
THIRD DISTRICT**
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

LEONARD L. BOSWELL
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

STAN THOMPSON
REPUBLICAN PARTY

JEFFREY J. SMITH
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

EDWIN B. FRUIT
SOCIALISTS WORKERS PARTY

Write-in

**GOVERNOR
LT. GOVERNOR**
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

TOM VILSACK
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

SALLY PEDERSON
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DOUG GROSS
REPUBLICAN PARTY

DEBI DURHAM
REPUBLICAN PARTY

JAY ROBINSON
IOWA GREEN PARTY

HOLLY JANE HART
IOWA GREEN PARTY

CLYDE CLEVELAND
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

RICHARD CAMPAGNA
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Write-in

SECRETARY OF STATE
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

CHET CULVER
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

MIKE HARTWIG
REPUBLICAN PARTY

DON ARENZ
IOWA GREEN PARTY

SYLVIA SANDERS OLSON
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Write-in

AUDITOR OF STATE
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

PATRICK J. DELUHERY
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DAVID A. VAUDT
REPUBLICAN PARTY

CHRISTY ANN WELTY
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Write-in

TREASURER OF STATE
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

MICHAEL L. FITZGERALD
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

MATT WHITAKER
REPUBLICAN PARTY

TIM HIRD
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Write-in

**SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE**
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

PATTY JUDGE
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

JOHN ASKEW
REPUBLICAN PARTY

BRIAN RUSSELL DEPEW
IOWA GREEN PARTY

FRITZ GROSZKRUGER
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

RONALD TIGNER
NOMINATED BY PETITION

Write-in

ATTORNEY GENERAL
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

TOM MILLER
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DAVE MILLAGE
REPUBLICAN PARTY

EDWARD F. NOYES
LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Write-in

STATE SENATOR
DISTRICT 35

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE
DISTRICT 70**
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

CARMINE BOAL
REPUBLICAN PARTY

Write-in

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
DISTRICT 2**
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

E. J. GIOVANNETTI
REPUBLICAN PARTY

Write-in

COUNTY TREASURER
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

MARY MALONEY
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

J. E. TREVILLYAN
REPUBLICAN PARTY

Write-in

COUNTY RECORDER
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

TIM BRIEN
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Write-in

COUNTY ATTORNEY
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

JOHN P. SARCONI
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Write-in

**DOUGLAS
TOWNSHIP CLERK**
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

FLORENCE BISHOP
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Write-in

**DOUGLAS
TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE**
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE

KENNETH C. CAIRNS
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Write-in

**DOUGLAS
TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE
TO FILL VACANCY**
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN ONE


Write-in

OFFICIAL BALLOT
GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 2002
Scott County, State of Iowa

L. Fitzgerald

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR
& COMMISSIONER OF ELECTIONS

AG

Instruction to voter: Draw a line connecting the head and tail of the arrow that points to your choice like this:  . To write in a name, you must connect the head and tail of the arrow pointing to the line for a write-in, and, write the name on the line. Do not cross out.

IMPORTANT: USE A #2 PENCIL OR THE MARKING PEN PROVIDED.
DO NOT USE RED INK!

"Where to find the judges: The judicial ballot is on the other side of this ballot, beginning in the last column."

PARTISAN OFFICES
STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING

To vote for all candidates from a single party connect the head and the tail of the arrow pointing to the party name. Not all parties have nominated candidates for all offices. Marking a straight party vote does not include votes for nonpartisan offices, judges or questions.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEM
REPUBLICAN PARTY REP
IOWA GREEN PARTY IA GREEN
LIBERTARIAN PARTY LIB

FEDERAL OFFICES

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
(Vote for no more than ONE)

TOM HARKIN DEM
GREG GANSKE REP
TIMOTHY A. HARTHAN IA GREEN
RICHARD J. MOORE LIB

(Write-in vote, if any)

CONGRESSIONAL

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS DISTRICT 1
(Vote for no more than ONE)

ANN HUTCHINSON DEM
JIM NUSSLE REP

(Write-in vote, if any)

STATE OFFICES

FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
(Vote for no more than ONE)

TOM VILSACK DEM
SALLY PEDERSON

DOUG GROSS REP
DEBI DURHAM

JAY ROBINSON IA GREEN
HOLLY JANE HART

CLYDE CLEVELAND LIB
RICHARD CAMPANGA

(Write-in vote for Governor, if any)
(Write in vote for Lieutenant Governor, if any)

STATE OFFICES

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
(Vote for no more than ONE)

CHET CULVER DEM
MIKE HARTWIG REP
DON ARENZ IA GREEN
SYLVIA SANDERS OLSON LIB

(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE
(Vote for no more than ONE)

PATRICK J. DELUHERY DEM
DAVID A. VAUDT REP
CHRISTY ANN WELTY LIB

(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR TREASURER OF STATE
(Vote for no more than ONE)

MICHAEL L. FITZGERALD DEM
MATT WHITAKER REP
TIM HIRD LIB

(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
(Vote for no more than ONE)

PATTY JUDGE DEM
JOHN ASKEW REP
BRIAN RUSSELL DEPEW IA GREEN

FRITZ GROSZKRUGER LIB

RONALD TIGNER NOMINATED BY PETITION

(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
(Vote for no more than ONE)

TOM MILLER DEM
DAVE MILLAGE REP
EDWARD F. NOYES LIB

(Write-in vote, if any)

ALLEN'S GROVE TOWNSHIP AG

LEGISLATIVE

FOR STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 42
(Vote for no more than ONE)

DENNIS STARLING DEM
BRYAN J. SIEVERS REP

(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 83
(Vote for no more than ONE)

MARK HENDERSON DEM
STEVEN N. OLSON REP

(Write-in vote, if any)

COUNTY OFFICES

FOR BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
(Vote for no more than THREE)

T. K. ANDERSON DEM
CAMMIE POHL DEM
DOUGLAS J. WALTER DEM
GREGORY PAUL ADAMSON REP
OTTO L. EWOLDT REP
LARRY E. MINARD REP

(Write-in vote, if any)

(Write-in vote, if any)

(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
(Vote for no more than ONE)

TOM ENGELMANN DEM
BILL FENNELLY REP

(Write-in vote, if any)

FOR COUNTY RECORDER
(Vote for no more than ONE)

RITA VARGAS DEM
JOYCE CORKEN REP

(Write-in vote, if any)





FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY
(Vote for no more than ONE)

BILL DAVIS DEM

(Write-in vote, if any)

TURN THE BALLOT OVER

OFFICIAL SAMPLE BALLOT

SULLIVAN COUNTY		STATE OF MISSOURI GENERAL ELECTION		NOVEMBER 5, 2002	
INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER 1. To vote you must dark- en the oval (●) com- pletely. 2. Use only the pencil pro- vided. 3. Vote for only one candi- date in each race.		FOR STATE SENATOR 12TH DISTRICT — <input type="radio"/> DAVID G. KLINDT (REP)		INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER DARKEN THE OVAL YOU PREFER VOTE ON EACH JUDGE	
STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET DEMOCRATIC PARTY  (DEM)		FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE 2ND DISTRICT — <input type="radio"/> CHARLES E. COOPER (DEM) <input type="radio"/> ROBERT J. (BOB) BEHNEN (REP)		MISSOURI SUPREME COURT JUDGE Shall Judge LAURA D. STITH of the Missouri Supreme Court be retained in office? <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	
REPUBLICAN PARTY  (REP)		3RD DISTRICT — <input type="radio"/> JIM WHORTON (DEM) <input type="radio"/> ROSCOE E. MOULTHROP (REP)		MISSOURI COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES, WESTERN DISTRICT Shall Judge RONALD R. HOLLIGER of the Western District Court of Appeals be retained in office? <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	
LIBERTARIAN PARTY  (LIB)		8TH DISTRICT — <input type="radio"/> TOM SHIVELY (DEM) <input type="radio"/> CHRIS SHOEMAKER (REP)		Shall Judge LISA WHITE HARDWICK of the Western District Court of Appeals be retained in office? <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	
GREEN PARTY  (GRE)		FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT: <input type="radio"/> JEFFREY D. SAYRE (REP)		<input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	
FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR: <input type="radio"/> JEAN CARNAHAN (DEM) <input type="radio"/> JIM TALENT (REP) <input type="radio"/> TAMARA A. MILLAY (LIB) <input type="radio"/> DANIEL (DIGGER) ROMANO (GRE)		FOR PRESIDING COMMISSIONER OF THE COUNTY COMMISSION <input type="radio"/> CHRIS MAY (REP)		Shall Judge ROBERT G. ULRICH of the Western District Court of Appeals be retained in office? <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	
FOR STATE AUDITOR: <input type="radio"/> CLAIR McCASKILL (DEM) <input type="radio"/> AL HANSON (REP) <input type="radio"/> ARNOLD J. TREMBLEY (LIB) <input type="radio"/> FRED KENNEL (GRE)		FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT: <input type="radio"/> SHERRY BRINKLEY (DEM) <input type="radio"/> KIM (SHARP) MAYER (REP)		INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER IF YOU ARE IN FAVOR OF THE QUES- TION, DARKEN THE OVAL OPPOSITE THE WORD "YES". IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO THE QUESTION, DARK- EN THE OVAL OPPOSITE THE WORD "NO"	
FOR U. S. REPRESENTATIVE 6TH DISTRICT: <input type="radio"/> CATHY RINEHART (DEM) <input type="radio"/> SAM GRAVES (REP) <input type="radio"/> ERIK BUCK (LIB)		FOR COUNTY CLERK: <input type="radio"/> MIKE HEPLER (DEM) <input type="radio"/> JANET S. SAYRE (REP)		CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1 <i>Proposed by the 91st General Assembly</i> <i>(First Regular Session) HS HJR 11</i>	
		FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS: <input type="radio"/> JOHN 'KE' MOREHEAD (DEM)		<input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended so that the citizens of the City of St. Louis may amend or revise their pre- sent charter to provide for and reorganize their coun- ty functions and offices, as provided in the constitution and laws of the state? The estimated fiscal impact of this pro- posed measure to state and local govern- ments is \$0.	

OFFICIAL BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION, STATE OF MISSOURI

A WAYNE COUNTY **B MISSOURI** **C NOVEMBER 5, 2002**

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER

1. To vote, you must darken the oval (●) completely.
2. Use only the pencil provided.

The voter shall, immediately upon receiving the ballot, go to a voting booth and vote the ballot in the following manner:

STRAIGHT TICKET: If the voter desires to vote a straight party ticket, the voter may darken the oval next to the name of the party, or the voter may darken the oval next to the names of the candidates on one party ticket.

SPLIT TICKET: If the voter desires to vote a split party ticket, the voter may darken the oval next to the name of one party, and darken the ovals next to the name of the candidates on other party tickets, or the voter may darken the oval next to the names of candidates on different party tickets.

WRITE-INS: If the voter desires to vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot, a write-in line appears on the ballot, the voter may write the name of the person for whom the voter wishes to vote on the line and **DARKEN** the oval next to the name.

SPOILED BALLOT If the voter accidentally spoils the ballot or makes an error, the voter may return it to an election judge and receive another. The election judges shall mark "SPOILED" across the ballot or ballot card and place it in an envelope marked "SPOILED BALLOTS". After another ballot has been prepared in the manner provided in Section 115.433, RSMo, 1994, the ballot shall be given to the voter for voting. (Section 115.439.4 RSMo, 1994)



☐ DEMOCRATIC PARTY



☐ REPUBLICAN PARTY



☐ LIBERTARIAN PARTY



☐ GREEN PARTY

ABBREVIATIONS

Dem. Democratic
Rep. Republican
Lib. Libertarian
Gre. Green

FOR UNITED STATES SENATE:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ JEAN CARNAHAN (Dem)

☐ JIM TALENT (Rep)

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ CLAIRE MC CASKILL (Dem)

☐ AL HANSON (Rep)

☐ ARNOLD J. TREMBLEY (Lib)

☐ FRED KENNEL (Gre)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE:
8TH DISTRICT
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ GENE CURTIS (Dem)

☐ JO ANN EMERSON (Rep)

☐ ERIC VAN OOSTROM (Lib)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE:
156TH DISTRICT
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ RODNEY (ROD) JETTON (Rep)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE:
CIRCUIT NO. 42 (DIV.2)
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ J. MAX PRICE (Dem)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGE:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ RANDY P. SCHULLER (Dem)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR PRESIDING COMMISSIONER OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSION:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ BRIAN M. POLK (Dem)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT AND
EX-OFFICIO RECORDER OF DEEDS:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ DARREN T. GARRISON (Dem)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY COMMISSION:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ ALAN R. LUTES (Dem)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ JON A. KISER (Dem)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR COLLECTOR OF REVENUE:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ MARY H. VANNOY HAMPTON (Dem)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:
(VOTE FOR ONE)

☐ SHARON B. HAMBY (Dem)

☐ _____ (Write-In)

OFFICIAL BALLOT SPECIAL ELECTION

QUESTION

Shall Wayne County, Missouri, impose a countywide sales tax of one-half of one percent (1/2 of 1%) for the purpose of providing law enforcement services for the county, including the costs of constructing, equipping and furnishing a new jail and related facilities, with any funds in excess of the amount necessary to construct, equip and furnish the jail and related facilities to be used for law enforcement purposes for the County, said sales tax to expire on April 1, 2015?

☐ YES

☐ NO