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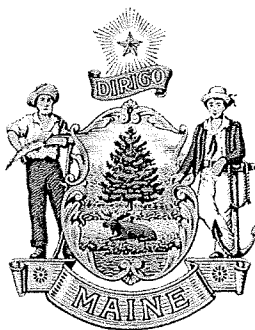http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib

Report on the Feasibility of Instant Runoff Voting (IRV)

Prepared for the 122nd Maine Legislature
Pursuant to the Public Laws of 2003, Chapter 117

January 15, 2005

Prepared by the Department of the Secretary of State
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Report on the Feasibility of Instant Runoff Voting (IRV)

This report is being submitted to the Joint Standing Committee on Legal and Veterans Affairs in the 122nd Maine Legislature, pursuant to the Public Laws of 2003, Chapter 117 (LD 212), *Resolve, Directing the Secretary of State to Study the Feasibility of Instant Runoff Voting*. As required, this document describes the Secretary of State's work to study the feasibility of establishing instant runoff voting in Maine.

This report includes a summary of existing instant runoff voting systems in the United States and other nations. It also addresses the changes that would be required to implement instant runoff voting in Maine, and offers an assessment of whether federal resources may be available to fund its implementation.

Instant Runoff Voting: An Overview of the Process

Instant runoff voting (IRV) is a process for determining the winner of an election. Known as "ranked-choice voting" in San Francisco or "preferential voting" in Australia, it differs from the plurality method currently utilized in Maine and a majority of jurisdictions throughout the United States.

In a plurality system, the candidate who receives the most votes wins the election— regardless of whether that candidate received more than 50 percent of the vote total (a majority). Unless there is a recount, only one tabulation of the vote is required to determine the winner.

A standard runoff election is held in some jurisdictions outside Maine if no candidate receives more than 50 percent of the votes cast in the first balloting. The runoff typically takes place within a few weeks of the original election and involves the two candidates who received the largest number of votes in the first round of balloting. In Louisiana, for example, a runoff election for certain Congressional seats was held on December 4, 2004.

With instant runoff voting, a candidate needs a majority of votes to be elected, but the process unfolds differently from the standard runoff election. In the "instant" system, voters indicate their preferences by ranking the candidates on the first (and only) ballot. They mark 1 next to their first choice, 2 next to their second preferred candidate, 3 next to their third favorite choice, and so on, or mark voting indicators which list the preference rankings by column.

If a candidate receives a majority of first place votes, he or she is elected. If no one receives a majority, the candidate with the least number of first place preference votes is removed from consideration. The ballots are then reviewed a second time.

During this subsequent round of vote counting, the second place preferences on the ballots cast for the candidate who has been removed from consideration are then redistributed and added to the remaining candidates' vote totals. In this process, the remaining candidates receive additional votes, moving them closer to the needed majority. If this step results in one candidate receiving a majority of votes, he or she is elected. This cycle of removing the candidate with the fewest first place votes, and

redistributing the removed candidate's votes according to the next preference indicated, continues until a winner is determined.

Instant Runoff Voting in the United States

San Francisco: Voters in San Francisco used "ranked-choice voting" for the first time in November 2004 to elect members of their Board of Supervisors for districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. Ranked-choice voting in San Francisco does not apply to elections for school board or community college board, or to races for state or federal office. Detailed information is available online at www.sfgov.org/site/election_page.asp?id=24269.

Plans call for San Francisco voters to use ranked-choice voting in 2005 to elect members of the Board of Supervisors in districts 4, 6, 8, and 10. Ranked-choice voting will also be used to elect the mayor, district attorney, sheriff, city attorney, assessor-recorder, public defender and treasurer—during elections when those offices are on the ballot.

San Francisco has 478,000 voters and more than 480 polling locations for its City elections. To conduct its initial ranked-choice voting election, the San Francisco Department of Elections continued to use paper ballots and optical scan voting equipment, as has been the case since 2000. A separate, specially designed and coded ballot was created for the Board of Supervisors race in districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11. New voter education materials were also developed.

The San Francisco Department of Elections processed all ballots—those cast at polling places, as well as provisional and absentee ballots—before making official determinations about whether candidates received a majority of "first-choice" votes. To satisfy candidates and the news media, however, preliminary results were made available within a day or two of the election.

The counting of votes was accomplished through the use of optical scan equipment that included a special PCM memory card designed for distinguishing and tallying the ranked-choice ballots. Despite a problem with the counting mechanism the day after the election, which was quickly resolved, the counting process proceeded without major setback. The ranked-choice voting process will now be evaluated by the California Secretary of State's office—which had certified its use for the November, 2004 election.

Costs associated with implementing ranked-choice voting included $1.6 million to modify the optical scan voting equipment; $850,000 for voter education materials; and $300,000 to produce the separate ranked-choice ballots for voters in Board of Supervisors districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Since 1941, voters in Cambridge have used a "proportional representation voting" (PR) process to elect municipal officials (city council and school committee). Additional information is available online at www.ci.cambridge.ma.us/~Election/proportional4.pdf.

Under the PR process, each candidate is ranked, and a candidate needs to win a certain proportion of votes to be elected. This winning fraction of the votes is referred to as the

"quota". The quota is determined by dividing the total number of valid ballots cast by the number of positions to be elected plus one and then adding one to the resulting dividend.

To elect nine city councilors, for example, the total number of valid ballots cast is divided by 10; to elect six school committee members, the total is divided by seven. And in both cases 1 is added to the result of the division. Therefore, if 25,000 valid votes are cast for city councilors, the quota will be 2,501 (25,000 divided by ten, plus 1).

As with other so-called instant runoff voting systems, voters list their preference by marking a 1 next to their first choice, and so on. The count begins with the sorting of ballots by the first preference shown on each valid ballot. Any candidate who reaches the necessary quota with first place votes is elected. Any extra ballots they receive beyond the quota are redistributed to the candidates marked next in preference (the number 2 preference) on those excess ballots.

The count continues by removing from consideration those candidates who receive fewer than fifty votes in the first count. Their ballots are redistributed to the other candidates according to the next preference indicated. After each distribution of ballots, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated. That candidate's ballots are then redistributed to the next preference.

As candidates reach the quota through the addition of redistributed ballots to their totals, they are declared elected and no further ballots are transferred to them. This process continues until all candidates have been eliminated except the nine winners.

Until 1997, paper ballots were hand-tallied. The process took 100 workers about 6 days to complete. In 1997, Cambridge purchased a precinct-based optical scan voting system (Accu-Vote) and a custom software program (Choice Plus Pro) designed specifically to meet their counting rules. Adapting the Accu-Vote ES-2000 system to accommodate "choice" voting involved the development of machine software that would scan, record and read out, rather than tabulate, the choice ballots for city council and school committee. A one-time cost of $40,000 was incurred for the development of the special tabulating software (this was in addition to the cost of purchasing the tabulating machines). The City paid $14,000 for the Choice Plus Pro software.

On election night in Cambridge, a computerized vote tabulation process takes place. An "unofficial first count" of first preference votes (#1s) for each candidate for city council and school committee is available election night within minutes of receipt of the memory card from the last reporting precinct. This count is referred to as "unofficial" because it does not contain all ballots. For example, it does not yet include write-ins or ballots marked in a way that could not be read by the scanner at the precinct level. Those votes must be individually added to those already scanned. Only when this last step is completed on the day after the election will all valid ballots have been recorded.

The complete ballot records (for all preferences) are then copied and read into the tabulation software where they are tallied. The software produces an "official first count" and then proceeds to distribute surplus and eliminate candidates with the least number of votes until all seats have been filled. The Election Commissioners declare the results.

Cambridge has municipal elections in the odd-numbered years. The City has about 58,000 registered voters, although about 30,000 voters cast ballots in the municipal elections. The City is divided into 33 precincts, or polling places. All municipal offices are elected at-large, with a separate ballot printed for each office.

Instant Runoff Voting in Other Countries

Australia: Approximately 13 million voters in Australia use a "preferential voting system" at that country's 7,732 polling locations to elect members of their federal House of Representatives. A similar quota-based process is used to elect members of the federal Senate. Additionally, individual states in Australia may use a preferential voting system (or a comparable process) for electing state officials.

In use since 1918, the preferential system allows voters ("electors" in Australia) to rank their preferences. On the ballot paper for the House of Representatives, the number 1 is written in the box next to the candidate of the voter's first choice. The voter must number every box, and numbers must be consecutive starting from 1. Ballots that are not filled out completely, known as informal votes, are not counted. The process then proceeds in much the same fashion as outlined in the IRV overview at the beginning of this document.

Senate candidates are elected using a proportional representation system also known as the "single transferable vote" method. Candidates run in a given State or Territory. They must receive a certain proportion of the votes, known as a quota, to be elected.

The Senate ballot has two sections. A vote can either be cast "above the line" or "below the line", but not both. If the elector completes both sections, the below the line section applies. The Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) website (www.aec.gov.au/index.html) outlines this process in detail:

- Above the line: if a voter chooses to vote above the line, the number "1" must be written in one of the boxes above the line. All other boxes on the paper should be left blank. If an elector votes in the top section the vote will be counted in the way chosen by the group or party, and as notified to the AEC. This is called a group ticket vote and posters or booklets are available at all polling places showing how each party or group has decided to have its preferences distributed.
- Below the line: if a voter chooses to vote below the line, all the boxes in the bottom section of the ballot paper must be numbered sequentially in the order of the voter's choice.

Electors are issued with separate ballot papers for each election: green for the House of Representatives and white for the Senate.

Ireland: The Republic of Ireland has a little over three million registered voters who vote in approximately 5,000 voting places, with over 7,000 polling stations. Voters in the Republic of Ireland elect their President, Dáil (House of Representatives), Seanad (Senate), European Parliament Representatives and local officers using a "proportional representation – single transferable vote system" or PR-SVT.

The PR-SVT allows voters to vote for candidates in order of preference by placing a "1" opposite the name of their first choice candidate and, if they choose, a "2" opposite the name of their second choice and so on. In effect, the voter is saying "I want to vote for candidate A. If the situation arises where A does not need my vote because he/she has been elected or excluded from the count, I want my vote to go to candidate B." And so on. The vote is proportional because a given constituency (district) may elect a number of members to the Dáil, Seanad, or local governing authority. In such cases voters will rank their preferences among all of the candidates from that constituency. Once a candidate has received the number of votes required to become elected, the "quota", additional votes for that candidate are transferred to the remaining candidates based on the proportion of that candidate's number "2" preferences each remaining candidate received.

The Republic of Ireland uses a manual system of voting and counting. There have been electronic voting pilot projects, but the question of whether to extend electronic voting and counting nationwide remains under consideration. Until such a change, all votes will continue to be cast on hand marked and hand counted paper ballots.

The election counts are conducted beginning at 9:00 a.m. the morning following the election. Ballots are first moved from each of the approximately 5,000 jurisdictions (7,000 polling stations) to the central counting location for each of the constituencies. For nationwide races, such as the Presidential election all ballots are moved to a single location. The count then begins.

In the first count, ballot papers are sorted according to first preferences, setting aside invalid papers. The quota is then calculated. This is the minimum number of valid votes each successful candidate must get to be elected. The quote is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total Valid Votes}}{\text{Number of Seats} + 1} + 1 = \text{Quota}$$

Any candidate whose first preferences equal or exceed the quota is deemed elected. The first count is generally the only time the votes of all candidates are examined and sorted.

The second and subsequent counts at a PR-STV election involve either the distribution of the surplus of an elected candidate or exclusion of the lowest candidate(s) and distribution of his/her/their votes. Initially, any surplus votes are distributed based on the proportion of number "2" votes each remaining candidate received of the overall votes received by the candidate whose surplus is being distributed. After all surplus votes are distributed, the lowest candidate is removed and the votes are awarded to the number "2" preferences on those ballots. This method of proportional voting is similar to the "proportional representation voting" system used in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Maine's Current Voting Process and Infrastructure

Maine's elections are conducted through a partnership between the Secretary of State's Office and the election officials in 503 municipalities, which range in size from 2 voters (Glenwood Plantation) to over 55,000 voters (City of Portland). The Secretary of State has central authority to develop voting procedures, including ballot counting procedures;

to approve voting systems which may be purchased and used by the municipalities; to design, print and distribute ballots, forms and instructions for statewide elections; and to oversee the conduct of recounts at a central location. The municipalities maintain the list of registered voters for their jurisdiction, and provide the polling locations, voting booths and election officials to conduct the elections.

Currently, 387 of the 503 municipalities (77%) use hand-counted paper ballots to conduct their elections, while the other 116 municipalities (23%) utilize one of four types of optical scan equipment to tabulate their paper ballots. The municipalities with optical scan tabulating machines have purchased and maintain this equipment from municipal funds.

At the November General Election during each even-numbered year, Maine elects candidates for federal, state and county offices on a single ballot, and usually holds a State Referendum Election at the same time, using the back of the candidate ballot for the referendum questions. Each different combination of the type of voting system (paper or optical scan) and Congressional, State Senate, State House and County office districts results in a different ballot style that must be created. In November 2004, the Secretary of State produced 385 different ballot styles and printed over 950,000 ballots. The following chart summarizes the number of municipalities, precincts and ballot styles by type of voting system, and highlights the complexity of Maine's current election process.

Summary of Ballot/Voting System Statistics
for the November 2004 General Election

Ballot/Voting System Type	# of Municipalities	# of Precincts	# of Styles
Optech IIIP	42	52	50
Optech IIIP Eagle	23	55	39
Accu-Vote ES-2000	48	107	79
ESS M-100	3	3	4
Subtotal of Machines	**116**	**217**	**172**
Paper	387	391	166
Paper Ballots for Townships			47
Subtotal of Paper	**387**	**391**	**213**
Grand Totals	**503**	**608**	**385**

The Challenges to Implementing IRV in Maine

The choice of whether to move from the current plurality voting system to a majority voting process such as IRV is a policy matter for the Legislature's consideration. However, if the Legislature wishes to adopt IRV, there are significant administrative issues that need to be addressed in order to implement this process in Maine's unique election environment.

Although IRV is used to elect certain offices in a few U.S. cities, and some foreign countries, it is not currently used in any statewide elections in the United States. The

IRV or PR election processes in 4 jurisdictions (Cambridge, MA, San Francisco, CA, Australia and Ireland) are described previously in this report. What these and other IRV implementations have in common is their usage for a limited number of offices, and usually on separate ballots, or at different times than other elections.

Australia (House and Senate) and Ireland (President, Dáil, Seanad and European Parliament), for example, use separate paper ballots for these offices. These ballots are sorted by 1st preferences and counted by hand in the local jurisdictions, with numbers transmitted to a central tabulating authority for the runoff calculations (Australia), or ballots are transported to a central counting location within each office district (Ireland).

Cambridge uses optical scan ballots, which are machine tabulated, for city council and school committee "choice" ballots, but only one office is printed on each separate ballot. San Francisco used IRV for the first time to tabulate some of its November 2004 City Board of Supervisors' races, which were printed on a separate ballot from other offices for that election. Additionally, due to the design limitations of their optical scan machines in San Francisco, voters could only rank their first 3 preferences for this one race. Samples of the different IRV ballots from other jurisdictions are included in Appendix A of this report.

The large number of offices on Maine's statewide ballot, and the different combinations of State Senate and House districts, which encompass different groupings of municipalities, makes the tabulation of district-wide or county-wide races a logistical challenge to overcome. Maine Senate Districts range in size from 1 municipality (District 8 in Portland) to about 65 municipalities (District 29 in Washington County). House Districts range in size from 1 municipality (District 70 in Lewiston) to 27 municipalities (District 11 in Penobscot County).

If instant runoff voting were to be adopted for use in the State of Maine, there could have been as many as 26 IRV contests for the General Election of 2004, including a statewide race for President and Vice President; the second Congressional district race involving 392 municipalities; five State Senate contests involving 82 municipalities and 19 State Representative races with a total of 61 jurisdictions involved. A summary of the number of potential IRV contests for the election years 1998-2004 can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Additionally, a sample of an actual Maine ballot from November, 2004, which is included in Appendix C, shows the typical layout of a General Election ballot. To accommodate ranked-choices for the races with three or more candidates, both sides of the ballot would need to be used. This would cause the printing of a second ballot for the Referendum Election. A sample of two potential Maine IRV ballot layouts (based on an actual Maine ballot from November, 2004) is also included in Appendix C of this report.

Ballot Counting Options for IRV

Paper Hand-count: Supporters of IRV report that prior to the advent of modern vote counting equipment, IRV required a "time-consuming and costly hand count", but that modern voting equipment can handle IRV with no additional cost. Given that 77% of Maine's municipalities still hand count their ballots, without significant resources to

purchase a substantial amount of vote-counting equipment, IRV would continue to involve a time-consuming and costly hand count.

Hand-counting of ballots under the current system – in which tabulating only one choice per race can take several hours to complete – sometimes results in counting errors due to worker fatigue. (In fact, hand-counting and human recording errors have been found in Maine recounts much more frequently than machine counting errors.)

Once the precinct workers have hand-tabulated the voting preferences in any IRV election, the vote totals would need to be transmitted to the State, so that district-wide numbers for races with three (3) or more candidates could be entered into a software program to process and calculate the runoffs. Presently, results are recorded on paper tally sheets and the Return of Votes Cast form is filed with the Secretary of State, by mail, within 3 business days of the election.

The Secretary of State has 20 days in which to complete the statewide tabulation of votes for all offices, conduct an average of 12 recounts, and report the official tabulation to the Governor for his proclamation of the vote. This is done with a staff of 6 in the Division of Elections, with assistance at the recounts from other Departmental staff.

Maine has no system for transmitting the results electronically from the municipalities to the State. In fact, the 121st Legislature in the Public Laws of 2003, Chapter 651, *An Act to Ensure the Accurate Counting of Votes*, specifically prohibited the transmission of official election results electronically. Therefore, results would continue to be transmitted by mail, within 3 business days after the election.

In Ireland, the separate ballots for each office subject to IRV are not tabulated at the polling places, but all the ballots are transported, by office type, to various central locations for hand counting. Maine does not currently authorize ballots to be transported from the polling places to a different location for central counting. The issues of ballot security and maintenance of the chain of custody of the ballots are serious considerations that would need to be addressed if the Legislature wishes to adopt such a process. Transporting ballots from across the State to Augusta raises concerns about the integrity of election results and prompts questions about costs and process efficiency. In addition, the Secretary of State currently does not have sufficient staff resources or appropriately secure physical facilities to conduct a central hand-count of thousands of paper ballots.

Optical Scan Count: The optical scan equipment currently used by 116 municipalities would need to be adapted with new programming software in order to capture the additional preferences for the runoff counts. San Francisco officials cite an expense of approximately $1.6 million to modify its optical scan machines last year.

Additionally, the Secretary of State would need to purchase some central count equipment as well as specialized software adapted for the type of IRV method implemented in Maine. The cost of these municipal machine upgrades and additional State software cannot be determined at this time.

With regard to ballot production, the Secretary of State's ballot producing software program, which allows the State to create camera-ready ballot proofs for the printing

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With regard to ballot production, the Secretary of State's ballot producing software program, which allows the State to create camera-ready ballot proofs for the printing

contractor, does not currently accommodate an IRV layout for any of its voting systems. Again, the cost of adapting this software is unknown at this time.

The optical scan tabulating equipment itself costs about $6,300 per machine, exclusive of maintenance and costs of programming the machine for each election. Purchase of this equipment for the 387 municipalities (with 391 precincts) that currently hand-count their ballots would cost more than $2.4 million. Again, the results of the precinct preference counts would have to be transmitted to the Secretary of State in order for the runoff rounds to be calculated for multi-jurisdictional districts.

Each type of optical scan machine has its own technical specifications and limitations for ballot design. The ballots have a maximum width of either 8 ½ inches or 9 ¾ inches. Two of the machines have a maximum length of 17 or 18 inches, while the other two can accommodate a 22 inch ballot (although the machine manufacturer does not recommend the longer ballot as machine jams occur much more frequently). Voting indicators (arrows or ovals) have restrictions as to their placement on the ballot. These specifications have implications for ballot design, and affect the number of offices and candidates that can fit on a single ballot. If multiple ballots are needed, to accommodate the offices and preference rankings with 3 or more candidates, the cost of ballot printing increases accordingly.

Electronic Voting Machine (e.g. DRE) Count: Electronic voting devices, such as direct recording electronic (DRE) voting machines, are not currently in use, or approved for use, in Maine. However, one benefit of using these voting systems for implementing IRV is that they do not have the types of design/ballot layout restrictions that exist with the optical scan tabulating machines.

At a recent demonstration of such equipment held by the Secretary of State in December 2004, the six participating vendors indicated that their equipment could be programmed to handle IRV, although none of the systems was currently programmed for this voting procedure. Unlike optical scan tabulating machines, which simply tabulate the paper ballot that has been marked by the voter in a voting booth, a DRE or other electronic voting machine must be placed in each voting booth, so that the voter can cast a ballot electronically on the machine itself.

Under current law, municipalities that use paper ballots (either hand counted or optically tabulated) must provide 1 voting booth for every 200 active registered voters. Once the state approves electronic voting machines for use in Maine, municipalities that wish to replace their current paper ballot system with such electronic equipment must provide 1 voting machine for every 450 active registered voters. In 2002, the Elections Division conducted an analysis of the number of registered voters by municipality and precinct, to determine the number of DREs that would need to be provided to accommodate each 450 voters. The total number of machines needed statewide to replace the current voting systems in each polling place was 2,450. Even using a lower-cost estimate for the equipment at $4,500 per unit, the cost of using DREs for all voters in Maine would be over $11 million.

Although electronic voting machines can be more easily programmed to accept IRV than optical scan machines, there is still the issue of obtaining preference totals at each

precinct and transmitting them to the State for calculation of the runoffs. Unlike the single vote tally from one optical scan machine at each precinct, an election using all electronic voting machines would have vote tallies from each machine that would have to be combined and calculated for the runoff round.

However, in the Public Laws of 2003, Chapter 651, *An Act to Ensure the Accurate Counting of Votes*, the 121st Legislature prohibited the networking of voting devices within and between polling places, as well as the electronic transmission of official election results. To obtain the tallies needed to program the runoff calculations, the State would have to physically retrieve the vote tally programs from each municipality involved in an instant runoff voting race, or would need to wait for those municipalities to mail the program/memory cards to the State after the election.

Federal Funding for IRV

There are no federal funds or grants available specifically for the implementation of instant runoff voting. Historically, the funding of election administration has been entirely a state responsibility. Although the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) has recently authorized federal funds to assist states with the implementation of the election reform requirements of that law and to make election improvements, it is anticipated Maine will need all of these funds to comply with the HAVA requirements. It should also be noted that in order to draw down the HAVA Title II funds, Maine must provide a 5% State match.

Details about HAVA and Maine's HAVA State Plan are available on the Secretary of State's website at www.maine.gov/sos/cec/elec/hava.htm. Maine's State Plan designates how HAVA funds will be used to implement the requirements of the Act. Maine will need to allocate the majority of HAVA funds to implement two major election reform requirements – the development of a statewide, computerized, centralized voter registration system (CVR) and the acquisition of at least one DRE or other voting device for each polling place in order to enhance accessibility for individuals with disabilities. Both of these requirements are significant and must be met by January 1, 2006.

Although Maine's current balloting process is considered among the best in the nation in many regards, it does not currently provide the kind of access for persons with disabilities envisioned by HAVA. In fact, the optical scan tabulating system or any paper ballot voting system that requires voters to mark ballots by hand is not accessible to people with blindness or visual impairments, people with dexterity impairments, people with cognitive impairments, and people who are illiterate.

As previously indicated in this report, Maine does not have sufficient HAVA funds to replace all of its voting systems with electronic tabulating equipment statewide. Therefore, we intend to meet the HAVA requirement of providing accessible voting equipment by purchasing one DRE or other accessible device for each polling place. Even if this equipment can be programmed to handle instant runoff voting, it is likely that a majority of voters will continue to vote using the current optical scan or hand-count paper ballots. Calculating IRV results when multiple voting media are used would require the capture and combination of vote totals from the various devices.

Because federal funds are not available for the implementation of IRV, any plan to adopt IRV would likely rely solely on State funding. In addition to the costs of purchasing optical scan machines, and the costs of machine software upgrades and IRV tabulating software, it is likely that the State would need to spend a significant sum of money on a voter education and outreach program, as well as poll worker training, to make the implementation of a new system of voting successful. As noted earlier in this report, San Francisco spent $850,000 for a voter education program prior to the November 2004 election.

Future Considerations Concerning IRV

Elections are the cornerstone of Democracy as well as the mechanism granted to citizens to allow them to express their preferences regarding candidates and issues. The Maine State Legislature and the Secretary of State should work together in developing and implementing the most effective processes to allow citizens to express those preferences.

Instant runoff voting, although used in a small number of jurisdictions in the United States and other countries, requires further study and adaptations before it could be implemented in a statewide setting, especially one as complex as the State of Maine.

Maine is not currently positioned to adopt this alternative voting method unless substantial State funding can be devoted to the effort. However, if the Legislature determines that Maine should adopt IRV and provides sufficient State funding for its implementation, a delayed effective date--no earlier than 2008--is recommended, due to the tight deadlines in HAVA for implementing a CVR and acquiring accessible voting equipment. These HAVA requirements are expected to place substantial demands on the human and material resources of the Department of the Secretary of State's Elections Division over the next two years.

Should it be determined that IRV does have a place in Maine in the future, the Secretary of State will work with the Legislature and other groups to ensure this voting system works efficiently and fairly for the citizens and elected officials in Maine.

Appendix A

Sample Ballots from Other Jurisdictions

DEMONSTRATION BALLOT / BALOTA DE MUESTRA /模擬選票

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION / ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS /聯合普選
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO / CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO/ 三藩市市縣
NOVEMBER 2, 2004 / 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2004 / 2004年11月2日

This stub should be removed BEFORE the ballot is placed into the voting device or absentee envelope.

DEMONSTRATION BALLOT / BALOTA DE MUESTRA / 模擬選票

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION / ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS /聯合普選
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO / CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO / 三藩市市縣
NOVEMBER 2, 2004 / 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2004 / 2004年11月2日

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 8, SENATE DISTRICT 8, ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 12, SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 00, BART DISTRICT 9

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: Mark your first choice in the first column by completing the arrow pointing to your choice, as shown in the picture. To indicate a second choice, select a different candidate in the second column. To indicate a third choice, select a different candidate in the third column. To vote for a qualified write-in candidate, write the person's name on the blank line provided and complete the arrow.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ELECTORES: Para marcar su primera opción en la primera columna, complete la flecha que apunta hacia su selección, tal como se indica en la imagen. Para indicar una segunda opción, seleccione un candidato distinto en la segunda columna. Para indicar una tercera opción, seleccione un candidato distinto en la tercera columna. Para votar por un candidato calificado no listado, escriba el nombre de la persona en el espacio en blanco provisto, y complete la flecha.

選民指南：在第一列中標記你的第一個選擇，將指向你的選擇的箭頭濃線連接起來，如圖所示。標記第二個選擇時，在第二列中選擇一位不同的候選人。標記第三個選擇時，在第三列中選擇一位不同的候選人。投選合格為入候選人時，在提供的空位上填寫此人的姓名，並將箭頭濃線連接起來。

MEMBER, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS / MIEMBRO, CONSEJO DE SUPERVISORES / 市參議員
DISTRICT 00 - DISTRITO 00 - 第00選區
VOTE YOUR FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CHOICES / VOTE POR SU PRIMERA, SEGUNDA Y TERCERA SELECCIÓN / 投選你的第一、第二和第三選擇

FIRST CHOICE PRIMERA SELECCIÓN 第一選擇	SECOND CHOICE SEGUNDA SELECCIÓN 第二選擇	THIRD CHOICE TERCERA SELECCIÓN 第三選擇
Vote for One Vote por Uno 第一選擇	Vote for One - Must be different than your first choice Vote por Uno - Debera ser diferente de su primera selección 第一選擇 / 必須與第一個選擇不同	Vote for One - Must be different than your first and second choices Vote por Uno - Debera ser diferente de su primera y segunda selección 第一選擇 / 必須與第一個選擇和第二個選擇不同
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT 愛昆諾・羅斯福 Incumbent Titular 現任者	**ELEANOR ROOSEVELT** 愛昆諾・羅斯福 Incumbent Titular 現任者	**ELEANOR ROOSEVELT** 愛昆諾・羅斯福 Incumbent Titular 現任者
CESAR CHAVEZ 西薩・查瓦茲 Labor Organizer Organizador Laboral 勞工組織者	**CESAR CHAVEZ** 西薩・查瓦茲 Labor Organizer Organizador Laboral 勞工組織者	**CESAR CHAVEZ** 西薩・查瓦茲 Labor Organizer Organizador Laboral 勞工組織者
WALTER LUM 沃爾特・林 Publisher Editor 出版商	**WALTER LUM** 沃爾特・林 Publisher Editor 出版商	**WALTER LUM** 沃爾特・林 Publisher Editor 出版商
JOHN HANCOCK 約翰・漢考克 Physician Médico 醫生	**JOHN HANCOCK** 約翰・漢考克 Physician Médico 醫生	**JOHN HANCOCK** 約翰・漢考克 Physician Médico 醫生
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 小馬丁・路德・金 Minister Pastor 牧師	**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.** 小馬丁・路德・金 Minister Pastor 牧師	**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.** 小馬丁・路德・金 Minister Pastor 牧師
ANNA MAE PICTOU AQUASH 安娜・梅・皮克拔・阿夸施 Indigenous Rights Organizer Organizadora para Derechos Indígenas 土著使益組織者	**ANNA MAE PICTOU AQUASH** 安娜・梅・皮克拔・阿夸施 Indigenous Rights Organizer Organizadora para Derechos Indígenas 土著使益組織者	**ANNA MAE PICTOU AQUASH** 安娜・梅・皮克拔・阿夸施 Indigenous Rights Organizer Organizadora para Derechos Indígenas 土著使益組織者
WRITE-IN / NO LISTADO / 寫入	WRITE-IN / NO LISTADO / 寫入	WRITE-IN / NO LISTADO / 寫入

SAMPLE SAN FRANCISCO
DEMONSTRATION BALLOT

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BALOTA OFICIAL / 正式選票
CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION / ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS / 聯合普選
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO / CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO / 三藩市市縣
NOVEMBER 2, 2004 / 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2004 / 2004年11月2日
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 2

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: Mark your first choice in the first column by completing the arrow pointing to your choice, as shown in the picture. To indicate a second choice, select a different candidate in the second column. To indicate a third choice, select a different candidate in the third column. To vote for a qualified write-in candidate, write the person's name on the blank line provided and complete the arrow.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ELECTORES: Para marcar su primera opción en la primera columna, complete la flecha que apunta hacia su selección, tal como se indica en la imagen. Para indicar una segunda opción, seleccione un candidato distinto en la segunda columna. Para indicar una tercera opción, seleccione un candidato distinto en la tercera columna. Para votar por un candidato calificado no listado, escriba el nombre de la persona en el espacio en blanco provisto, y complete la flecha.

選民指南： 在第一列中標記你的第一個選擇，將指向你的選擇的箭頭畫線連接起來，如圖所示。標記第二個選擇時，在第二列中選擇一位不同的候選人。標記第三個選擇時，在第三列中選擇一位不同的候選人。投遞合格寫入候選人時，在提供的空位上填寫此人的姓名，並將箭頭畫線連接起來。

MEMBER, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS / MIEMBRO, CONSEJO DE SUPERVISORES / 市參議員
DISTRICT 2 - DISTRITO 2 - 第 2 選區
VOTE YOUR FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CHOICES / VOTE POR SU PRIMERA, SEGUNDA Y TERCERA SELECCIÓN / 投選你的第一、第二和第三項票

FIRST CHOICE PRIMERA SELECCIÓN 第一選擇	SECOND CHOICE SEGUNDA SELECCIÓN 第二選擇	THIRD CHOICE TERCERA SELECCIÓN 第三選擇
Vote for One Vote por Uno 請選一名	Vote for One - Must be different than your first choice Vote por Uno - Deberá ser diferente da su primera selección 請選一名 / 必須與第一個選擇不同	Vote for One - Must be different than your first and second choices Vote por Uno - Deberá ser diferente de su primera y segunda selección 請選一名 / 與第一個選擇和第二個選擇不同
DAVID PASCAL 大衛・柏斯卡 Local Business Developer Desarrollo de Negocios Locales 地方商業開發者	**DAVID PASCAL** 大衛・柏斯卡 Local Business Developer Desarrollo de Negocios Locales 地方商業開發者	**DAVID PASCAL**
JAY R. SHAH 傑・R・沙阿 CPA Contador Público Certificado 註册會計師	**JAY R. SHAH** 傑・R・沙阿 CPA Contador Público Certificado 註册會計師	**JAY R. SHAH**
ROGER E. SCHULKE 羅傑・E・舒爾克 Computer Company Executive Ejecutivo de Compañía de Computación 電腦公司行政	**ROGER E. SCHULKE** 羅傑・E・舒爾克 Computer Company Executive Ejecutivo de Compañía de Computación 電腦公司行政	**ROGER E. SCHULKE**
MICHELA ALIOTO-PIER 米克拉・阿里奧圖-皮爾 Appointed Incumbent Titular por Nombramiento 委任的現任者	**MICHELA ALIOTO-PIER** 米克拉・阿里奧圖-皮爾 Appointed Incumbent Titular por Nombramiento	**MICHELA ALIOTO-PIER**
STEVE BRACCINI 史蒂夫・布拉奇尼 Attorney Abogado 律師	**STEVE BRACCINI** Attorney Abogado	**STEVE BRACCINI**
WRITE-IN / ESCRIBE EN / 寫入	WRITE-IN / ESCRIBE EN / 寫入	WRITE-IN / ESCRIBE EN / 寫入

SAMPLE SAN FRANCISCO
ACTUAL BALLOT

CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

for Term of Two Years

Instructions to Voters

MARK YOUR CHOICES BY FILLING IN THE NUMBERED OVALS ONLY,
LIKE THIS ●

Fill in the number one oval ⑴ next to your first choice; fill in the number two ⑵ oval next to your second choice; fill in the number three ⑶ oval next to your third choice, and so on. You may fill in as many choices as you please.
Fill in no more than one oval per candidate.
Fill in no more than one oval per column.

To vote for a write-in candidate, fill in a numbered oval next to the name you have written, showing your choice as a number for a candidate. Record write-ins from the top line down.

If you spoil this ballot, return it for cancellation to the election officer in charge of the ballots and get another from such officer.

Only one vote per candidate.
Only one vote per column.

DO NOT USE RED TO MARK BALLOT

Candidate		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FRED BAKER, 109 Inman Street		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VINCENT J. DELANEY, 7 Jackson Gardens		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MARLA L. ERLIEN, 23 Greenough Avenue		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALFRED B. FANTINI, 4 Canal Park	CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JOSEPH G. GRASSI, 393 Cambridge Street	CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RICHARD HARDING, JR., 187 Windsor Street		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALAN C. PRICE, 15 Corporal Burns Road		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SUSANA M. SEGAT, 94 Wendell Street	CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALICE L. TURKEL, 12 Upton Street	CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NANCY WALSER, 335 Huron Avenue	CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WRITE-IN		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WRITE-IN		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WRITE-IN		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WRITE-IN		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WRITE-IN		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WRITE-IN		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAMPLE CAMBRIDGE ACTUAL BALLOT

Only one vote per candidate. Only one vote per column.

SAMPLE IRISH BALLOT

Form of Ballot Paper
(Front of Paper)

Local   authority

Local   electoral   area

TREORACHA

1. Feách chuige go bhfuil an marc oifigiúil ar an bpáipéar.
2. Scríobh an figiúr 1 sa bhosca le hais ghrianghraf an chéad iarrthóra is rogha leat, an figiúr 2 sa bhosca le hais ghrianghraf an iarrthóra do dhara rogha, agus mar sin de.
3. Fill an páipéar ionas nach bhfeicfear do vóta. Taispeáin cúl an pháipéir don oifigeach ceannais, agus cuir sa bhosca ballóide é.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. See that the official mark is on the paper.
2. Write 1 in the box beside the photograph of the candidate of your first choice, 2 in the box beside the photograph of the candidate of your second choice, and so on.
3. Fold the paper to conceal your vote. Show the back of the paper to the presiding officer and put it in the ballot box.

Emblem	Candidate	Photograph	
Emblem	**DOYLE – LIBERAL SOCIALISTS** (MARY DOYLE, of 10 High Street, Knockmore; Nurse.)	Photograph	
Emblem	**LYNCH – URBAN PARTY** (JANE ELLEN LYNCH, of 12 Main Street, Ardstown; Shopkeeper.)	Photograph	
	MURPHY (PATRICK MURPHY, of 12 Main Street, Ballyduff; Carpenter.)	Photograph	
Emblem	**Ó BRIAIN — CUMANN NA SAORANACH** (SÉMUS Ó BRIAIN, as 10 An tSráid Ard, Carn Mór; Oide Scoile.)	Photograph	
	O'BRIEN — NON-PARTY (EAMON O'BRIEN, OF 22 Wellclose Place, Knockbeg; Barrister.)		
Emblem	**O'CONNOR — NATIONAL LEAGUE** (CAROLINE O'CONNOR, of 7 Green Street, Carnmore; Engineer.)	Photograph	
Emblem	**THOMPSON — RURAL PARTY** (WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, of Dereen, Ballyglass; Farmer.)	Photograph	

Appendix B

Maine General Election
Races with More Than Two Candidates

Maine General Election
Races with more than 2 Candidates

Office	# Jurisdictions Before '04 Redistricting	11/3/98 #Candidates	11/7/00 #Candidates	11/5/02 #Candidates	# Jurisdictions After '04 Redistricting	11/2/04 #Candidates
President	Statewide		6		Statewide	6
Governor	Statewide	5		4	Statewide	
US Senate						
Congress # 1	124	3	3		124	
Congress # 2	393				392	3
State Senate #4	53		3		4	3
5	25		3	3	5	3
9	2	3			2	
11	27			3	6	
12	17	3			6	
14	8				30	3
18	11				32	3
19	10				11	3
23	3	3	3		26	
27	3			3		
31	5			3		
32	4			3		
State House #3	4			3		
11	5				28	3
19	1				1	3
31	1	3		3		
32	1			3		
37	1				6	3
40	2	3				
42	2		3			
46	5			4	2	3
47	4				2	3
52	1		3			
54	1				2	3
55	5			3	3	3
57	5	3	3	3		
60	5			3		
62	1	3	3			
64	4	3			3	3
67	4	3				
68	4		3		1	3
69	5	3			1	3
73	1			3		
76	5			3		
78	2				2	3
81	6	3				
82	3			4		
96	1				3	3
98	1		3	3		

Maine General Election
Races with more than 2 Candidates

Office	# Jurisdictions Before '04 Redistricting	11/3/98 #Candidates	11/7/00 #Candidates	11/5/02 #Candidates	# Jurisdictions After '04 Redistricting	11/2/04 #Candidates
99	1		3			
110	9			3		
112	5				1	3
114	3		3			
116	5				1	3
118	1				1	3
119	1				1	3
120	1				1	3
122	4			3		
128	7			3		
130	3		3			
132	10				1	3
133	8			3	1	3
145	1			3		
148	1		3			
Total Races with 3+ Candidates		13	15	22		26

Appendix C

Sample November, 2004 Maine Ballot and Mock IRV Ballots

Style No. 6-O

STATE OF MAINE
OFFICIAL BALLOT
General Election, November 2, 2004
For

FARMINGTON

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Complete the arrow ← ◄ pointing to the name of the candidate for whom you choose to vote, like this: ←◄ . You may vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot by writing the person's name and municipality of residence in the blank space provided and completing the arrow at the right. If you make a mistake, you may request a new ballot. DO NOT ERASE.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Vote for ONE

Libertarian
Badnarik, Michael
Austin, TX   and
Campagna, Richard
Iowa City, IA

Republican
Bush, George W.
Crawford, TX   and
Cheney, Dick
Wilson, WY

Green Independent
Cobb, David
Eureka, CA   and
LaMarche, Patricia
Yarmouth, ME

Democrat
Kerry, John F.
Boston, MA   and
Edwards, John
Raleigh, NC

The Better Life
Nader, Ralph
Winsted, CT   and
Camejo, Peter Miguel
Folsom, CA

Constitution Party
Peroutka, Michael Anthony
Millersville, MD   and
Baldwin, Chuck
Pensacola, FL

....Write-in

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS
District 2
Vote for ONE

Cooley, Carl
Jackson   *Socialist Equality Party*

Hamel, Brian N.
Presque Isle   *Republican*

Michaud, Michael H.
East Millinocket   *Democrat*

....Write-in

STATE SENATOR
District 18
Vote for ONE

Carey, Richard J.
Belgrade   *Democrat*

Dyar, Clyde E.
Mount Vernon   *Unenrolled*

Woodcock, Chandler E.
Farmington   *Republican*

....Write-in

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE LEGISLATURE
District 89
Vote for ONE

Harvell, Lance E.
Farmington   *Republican*

Mills, Janet T.
Farmington   *Democrat*

....Write-in

REGISTER OF PROBATE
Vote for ONE

Morton, Joyce S.
Farmington   *Republican*

....Write-in

SHERIFF
Vote for ONE

Pike, Dennis C.
Farmington   *Independent*

Smith, Albert L., Sr.
Wilton   *Democrat*

White, Thomas, II
Jay   *Republican*

....Write-in

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
District 2
Vote for ONE

Hardy, Frederick W.
New Sharon   *Republican*

....Write-in

SAMPLE MAINE ACTUAL
NOVEMBER 2004 BALLOT

TURN OVER
QUESTIONS
ON OTHER SIDE

STATE OF MAINE
OFFICIAL BALLOT
Referendum Election, November 2, 2004

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Complete the arrow ⬅ ◀ next to your choice, like this: ⬅◀ . Completing the YES arrow means you are in favor, completing the NO arrow means you are opposed. If you make a mistake, you may request a new ballot. DO NOT ERASE.

Question 1: Citizen Initiative

Do you want to limit property taxes to 1% of the assessed value of the property?

YES ⬅ ◀

NO ⬅ ◀

Question 2: Citizen Initiative

Do you want to make it a crime to hunt bears with bait, traps or dogs, except to protect property, public safety or for research?

YES ⬅ ◀

NO ⬅ ◀

TURN OVER
CANDIDATES ON OTHER SIDE

STATE OF MAINE
OFFICIAL BALLOT
General Election, November 2, 2004
For

FARMINGTON

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Complete the arrow ← ◼ pointing to the name of the candidate for whom you choose to vote, like this: ◀—◼ . You may vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot by writing the person's name and municipality of residence in the blank space provided and completing the arrow at the right. If you make a mistake, you may request a new ballot. DO NOT ERASE.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Vote for ONE

Libertarian
Badnarik, Michael
Austin, TX and
Campagna, Richard
Iowa City, IA

Republican
Bush, George W.
Crawford, TX and
Cheney, Dick
Wilson, WY

Green Independent
Cobb, David
Eureka, CA and
LaMarche, Patricia
Yarmouth, ME

Democrat
Kerry, John F.
Boston, MA and
Edwards, John
Raleigh, NC

The Better Life
Nader, Ralph
Winsted, CT and
Camejo, Peter Miguel
Folsom, CA

Constitution Party
Peroutka, Michael Anthony
Millersville, MD and
Baldwin, Chuck
Pensacola, FL

....Write-in

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS
District 2
Vote for ONE

Cooley, Carl
Jackson   *Socialist Equality Party*

Hamel, Brian N.
Presque Isle   *Republican*

Michaud, Michael H.
East Millinocket   *Democrat*

....Write-in

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Vote for ONE

Libertarian
Badnarik, Michael
Austin, TX and
Campagna, Richard
Iowa City, IA

Republican
Bush, George W.
Crawford, TX and
Cheney, Dick
Wilson, WY

Green Independent
Cobb, David
Eureka, CA and
LaMarche, Patricia
Yarmouth, ME

Democrat
Kerry, John F.
Boston, MA and
Edwards, John
Raleigh, NC

The Better Life
Nader, Ralph
Winsted, CT and
Camejo, Peter Miguel
Folsom, CA

Constitution Party
Peroutka, Michael Anthony
Millersville, MD and
Baldwin, Chuck
Pensacola, FL

....Write-in

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS
District 2
Vote for ONE

Cooley, Carl
Jackson   *Socialist Equality Party*

Hamel, Brian N.
Presque Isle   *Republican*

Michaud, Michael H.
East Millinocket   *Democrat*

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Vote for ONE

Libertarian
Badnarik, Michael
Austin, TX and
Campagna, Richard
Iowa City, IA

Republican
Bush, George W.
Crawford, TX and
Cheney, Dick
Wilson, WY

Green Independent
Cobb, David
Eureka, CA and
LaMarche, Patricia
Yarmouth, ME

Democrat
Kerry, John F.
Boston, MA and
Edwards, John
Raleigh, NC

The Better Life
Nader, Ralph
Winsted, CT and
Camejo, Peter Miguel
Folsom, CA

Constitution Party
Peroutka, Michael Anthony
Millersville, MD and
Baldwin, Chuck
Pensacola, FL

....Write-in

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS
District 2
Vote for ONE

Cooley, Carl
Jackson   *Socialist Equality Party*

Hamel, Brian N.
Presque Isle   *Republican*

Michaud, Michael H.
East Millinocket   *Democrat*

....Write-in

MOCK IRV OPTECH BALLOT
(BASED ON
NOVEMBER 2004 BALLOT)

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Complete the arrow ← ◀ next to your choice, like this: ◀—◀ . Completing the YES arrow means you are in favor, completing the NO arrow means you are opposed. If you make a mistake, you may request a new ballot. DO NOT ERASE.

Question 1: Citizen Initiative

Do you want to limit property taxes to 1% of the assessed value of the property?

YES ← ◀

NO ← ◀

Question 2: Citizen Initiative

Do you want to make it a crime to hunt bears with bait, traps or dogs, except to protect property, public safety or for research?

YES ← ◀

NO ← ◀

STATE OF MAINE
OFFICIAL BALLOT
General Election, November 2, 2004
For

FARMINGTON

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

MARK YOUR CHOICES BY FILLING IN THE NUMBERED OVALS ONLY, LIKE THIS: (●). Fill in the number one (①) oval next to your first choice; fill in the number two (②) oval next to your second choice; fill in the number three (③) oval next to y our third choice, and so on. You may fill in as many choices as you please. Fill in no more than one oval per candidate. Fill in no more than one oval per column. To vote for a write-in candidate, fill in the oval next to the person's name and municpality of residence in the blank space provided. If you make a mistake, you may request a new ballot. DO NOT ERASE.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Badnarik, Michael, Austin, TX
and
Campagna, Richard, Iowa City, IA
Libertarian
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

Bush, George W., Crawford, TX
and
Cheney, Dick, Wilson, WY
Republican
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

Cobb, David, Eureka, CA
and
LaMarche, Patricia, Yarmouth, ME
Green Independent
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

Kerry, John F., Boston, MA
and
Edwards, John, Raleigh, NC
Democrat
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

Nader, Ralph, Winsted, CT
and
Camejo, Peter Miguel, Folsom, CA
The Better Life
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

Peroutka, Michael Anthony, Millersville, MD
and
Baldwin, Chuck, Pensacola, FL
Constitution Party
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

....Write-in
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS
District 2

Cooley, Carl
Jackson
① ② ③ ④

Hamel, Brian N.
Presque Isle
① ② ③ ④

Michaud, Michael H.
East Millinocket
① ② ③ ④

....Write-in
① ② ③ ④

STATE SENATOR
District 18

Carey, Richard J.
Belgrade
① ② ③ ④

Dyar, Clyde E.
Mount Vernon
① ② ③ ④

Woodcock, Chandler E.
Farmington
① ② ③ ④

....Write-in
① ② ③ ④

MOCK IRV ACCU-VOTE BALLOT
(BASED ON
NOVEMBER 2004 BALLOT)

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

MARK YOUR CHOICES BY FILLING IN THE NUMBERED OVALS ONLY, LIKE THIS: (●). Fill in the number one ((1)) oval next to your first choice; fill in the number two ((2)) oval next to your second choice; fill in the number three ((3)) oval next to y our third choice, and so on. You may fill in as many choices as you please. Fill in no more than one oval per candidate. Fill in no more than one oval per column. To vote for a write-in candidate, fill in the oval next to the person's name and municpality of residence in the blank space provided. If you make a mistake, you may request a new ballot. DO NOT ERASE.

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE LEGISLATURE
District 89

Harvell, Lance E. Farmington	◯
Mills, Janet T. Farmington	◯
......................................Write-in	◯

REGISTER OF PROBATE

Morton, Joyce S. Farmington	◯
......................................Write-in	◯

SHERIFF

Pike, Dennis C. Farmington	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Smith, Albert L., Sr. Wilton	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
White, Thomas, II Jay	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
......................................Write-in	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
District 2

Hardy, Frederick W. New Sharon	◯
......................................Write-in	◯

Appendix D

Partial Listing of Instant Runoff Voting Sources of Information

Partial Listing of Instant Runoff Voting Sources of Information

San Francisco Department of Elections: www.sfgov.org/site/election_page.asp?id=25998

California IRV Coalition: www.calirv.org/

Cambridge, MA Election Commission: www.ci.cambridge.ma.us/~Election/prop-voting.html

Australian Electoral Commission: www.aec.gov.au/_content/how/pocket/index.htm

ACE Project – Ireland Information: www.aceproject.org/main/english/es/esy_ie.htm

Center for Voting and Democracy: www.fairvote.org/irv/

Instant Runoff Voting.com: www.instantrunoff.com/

Presidential Democracy Project: www.instantrunoff.org/irv/irv.html

Instant Runoff Voting WA: http://exordia.net/irvwa/

Ferndale for Instant Runoff Voting: www.firv.org/pressreleases/propbpasses110204.html

Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instant-runoff_voting

Chrisgates.net: www.chrisgates.net/irv/

Election Methods.org: www.electionmethods.org/IRVproblems.htm